

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE]

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1829.

[VOL. 2--NO. 1.

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

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 Ithaca, 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 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'CONNOR & Co. Utica. NEWTON & HUMPHREY, Syracuse. I. J. WOOLLEY & Co. Westport. A. CLARK, Montezuma.

PROPRIETORS. PHILIP WINEGAR, Union Springs. JACOB CARR, do. FINCH & TOAN, do. 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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has formed a connexion in business with Mr. WM. PEASE, and will hereafter carry on business under the firm of FRAZER & PEASE, at his former stand, Carroll-st. Rochester. May 20, 1828. 15.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.—The subscriber is paying the highest price, in cash, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rochester Oil Mill." Aug. 1828. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON.

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Seythes 1500 Corn Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 5000 Yds. Cotton Shirtings, for sale cheap, by THOMAS KEMPSHALL & Co. May 27th, 1828. 16

LIVINGSTON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL, AT GENESKO, NEW-YORK.

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, Arithmetic, and the higher 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 classes according to their progress from the elementary studies to the higher branches of Mathematics, Science and the Ancient and Modern Languages.

The school is kept ten hours every week excepting Saturday, the afternoon of which the students have allowed for recreation.

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 tuition &c. are as follows.

Tuition for the Junior class, \$6 00 per term. " " Middle class, " 10 00 per term. " " Senior class, " 14 00 " " Board, including the washing and care of bedding, " 25 " week, " 37 12 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 deposited 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 belonging 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.

FARM LAND.

THE Subscriber offers to exchange, 150 acres of uncleared land in the town of Sodus, situated on the ridge, about two and a half miles west of Farmersville, for an improved farm within two or three miles of this village, and pay cash for the difference in value. The Sodus land is of excellent quality and well timbered. W. S. ROSSITER, Rochester, Dec. 15, 1828. 45.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

J. PATERSON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Exchange-st is now receiving a large addition to his already very general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, comprising a great variety of Woollen and Cotton Goods, suited to the winter trade. Such as Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids & Baizes Shirtings, Sheetings, Bickings, Batting Wicking, Wadding and Cotton Yarn. Also, a great variety of British and American Prints, Merino, Cashmere, Thibet and Prussian Shawls, Blk & white Lace Veils and Laces, Silks, Frog and Dazy Buttons, and Ostrich Plumes, Guernsey Shirts, Comforters, Mittens, Rose Blankets and Willow Baskets: Also, a choice lot of Dry Groceries with a great variety of other articles, all of which were bought at Auction in New-York, and will be sold at a small advance from City prices. Merchants, Pedlars and the public generally will find it for their interest to call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. As these are perilous times when systems of non-intercourse and means coercive are distracting the whole community, it is with pleasure I can say, that the custom of no one will be rejected though they may have rode in the Pioneer or subscribed to a petition for, or a remonstrance to a six day mail.—Rochester, Dec. 23, 1828.

FISH, &c.

THE Subscribers have received on consignment, 60 Barrels Michilimackinaw White Fish, intermixed more or less with Trout, for sale low and on reasonable terms—ALSO, 100 lbs. Spanish float Indigo—60 lbs. Turkey Opium. 20 Cases Boots and Shoes—comprising a general assortment. 900 lbs. live Geese Feathers, in Ticks or otherwise. 1 Case cheap Sattinets. G & A. TOUSEY. Carrist St. Dec. 16, 1828.

\$50 Reward.

WE will pay Fifty Dollars to any person who will ascertain and inform us who set fire to our Mill on the night of the 11th inst. OLIVER BRISTAL, RUSSELL DYER. Rochester, Dec. 23 1828. 47wd

Pioneer Stages

LEAVE Rochester every morning at 3 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock for Albany, except the Sabbath—Offices at Christopher's Mansion-House, and opposite the Clinton-House on Exchange-street

THE MASONIC REVIEW.

AND ANTI-MASONIC MAGAZINE.

(Thirty two octavo pages) No. 6 is published monthly, in an elegant pamphlet form, designed to show the origin, to expose the pretensions, and fully to unfold the true character and tendency of FREE MASONRY. By HENRY DANA WAHD, 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 6, 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 recommend his work to the patronage of all the friends of religious truth and civil liberty.

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

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of Joseph Henry, Jun. in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said Joseph in and to lot number five, situated in the village of Rochester, County of Monroe, and state of New-York, and being a part of the farm purchased by Josiah Bissell, Jr. of Ebenezer Stone, and is bounded on the north-west by North street, southerly by Henry street, northerly and easterly by Josiah Bissell, Jr.'s land, containing one acre, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at the Mansion House of J. G. Christopher, in said village of Rochester, on the 17th day of March next at two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated January 27th 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff, M. N. Voss, Under Sheriff.

BY Virtue of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Monroe county, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John Kelley, I have seized and taken all the right title, and interest of said Kelley to Lots number 211, 212, and 228, situated in the town of Brighton, and being parts of original lot number sixty, in the second division of Lots in township thirteen, lately conveyed by Erander Averill to Milton Noyes and from said Noyes to Johnson & Atkinson, containing about one quarter of an acre each, be the same more or less, which Lots I shall expose to sale as the law directs, at public vendue at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher in the village of Rochester, on the 17th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Dated January 27, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. M. Noyes, Under Sh'ff.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PARTING YEAR.

WHAT IS TIME? A FLEETING MESSENGER. WHAT IS LIFE? A VAPOUR.

I asked an aged man—a man of cares, Wrinkled and bent, and white with hoary hairs; "Time is the wrap of life," he said—"Oh tell me the young, the gay, the fair, to weave it well!" I asked the ancient, venerable dead—Sages who wrote, and warriors who bled: From the end grave a hollow murmur flowed, "Time sowed the seed we reap in this abode!" I asked a dying Sinner, ere the tide Of life had left his veins; "Time!" he replied, "I've lost it; ah! the treasure!" and he died. I asked the golden Sun, and Silver Spheres—Those bright chronometers of days and years: They answered, "Time is but a meteor glare!" And bade us for eternity prepare. I asked the Seasons, in their annual round, Which beautify or desolate the ground; And they replied, (an oracle more wise) "Time's folly's blank and oracles' largest prize!" I asked a spirit lost; but ah! the shriek, That pierced my soul!—I shudder while I speak! It cried, "A particle—a speck—a mote Of endless years, duration infinite!" Of things inanimate, my dial I Consulted; it made me this reply; "Time is the season fair of living well—" "The path of glory, or the road to hell!" I asked my Bible, and methinks it said; "Time is the present hour; the past is fled; "Live; live to-day; to-morrow never yet "On any human being rose or set." I asked old Father Time himself, at last; But in a moment he flew swiftly past. His chariot was a cloud, the reins were wind His noisless steeds, which left no trace behind. I asked the mighty Angel who shall stand One foot on sea, and one on solid land: "I now declare the mystery is o'er—" "Time was," he cried "but Time shall be no more!"

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

Messrs. Weed & Sprague.—I last season twice visited a very singular place a short distance below the Niagara Falls, called the Sorcerer's cave. Having never seen any published description of it, I have written an imperfect one, which I send to you, with permission to transfer it to your paper, if you should think proper. The spot I have described is an object of very considerable curiosity, and well worth seeing. True, it would hardly pay for a very long and expensive journey, except to the rich and the indolent, but those who visit the Falls, might as well know of, and see every object in the vicinity worth seeing, as a part only. E. L.

THE SORCERER'S CAVE, BATH AND GROTTO.

This singular and high wrought natural curiosity was discovered in 1825, by Henry Calvin, Esq. who was at that time engaged in collecting a cabinet of minerals. It is on the American side of the Niagara, half a mile below the main sheet of water of the great cataract, and on the bank of the river. About fifteen rods above the cave, is the "old Indian ladder," a place for descending the bank by means of fissures in the rock, and by the trunk and branches of trees. The bank at this place is about eighty feet perpendicular, and of solid rock; below the rock it is of fearful steepness to the water's edge. From the Indian ladder beneath the perpendicular ledge, and on the top of the lower terrace you approach the cave in a northerly direction. Here through trees clad in thick foliage, you occasionally obtain a sight of the deep and dark Niagara, rolling in majestic silence past its rugged shores. The roar of the cataract is just susceptible in the rear, but nothing disturbs the quiet of the scene before you, but the soft murmuring of the wind through the trees; the slightly attached shores becoming disengaged from the pathway by the pressure of your feet, and rolling down the abyss; or the less agreeable crash of rocks falling with terrific noise from above. The cave, bath and grotto are included in one vast projection from the perpendicular bank, with its base resting on the top of the lower terrace. The whole mass appears like an immense wart or fungus growing out of the rock, and seems composed of what has heretofore been considered petrified moss. It has proved a profitable discovery to mineralogists and collectors of specimens: large quantities of these have been carried away; yet still, there is almost an inexhaustible bed remaining. The mouth of the cave is just large enough to admit the body of a man, and the interior is from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and varying height. When first discovered, this subterranean recess was lined with the finest stibellactites, of a flesh color, and of every size and form; but the curious have already removed the most valuable of them. Imagination may figure to itself, that here lay the majestic form of the Indian Sorcerer; reclining in solitude, preparing by fasting and penance for the solemn rites of his religion, or holding communion with his duties.

Next is the bath—To enter this, you ascend a slippery rock of twenty feet, wet with constant rain. On reaching the summit you find yourself in a kind of alcove of uneven surface, about fourteen feet wide and six or seven deep. On the right as you enter, a spring as clear as crystal, is exposed to view; which, in classic and delectable Italy, would be consecrated to some holy saint, and its waters would be famed as possessing some eminent spiritual virtues. From the petrified canopy above a perpetual rain distills, forming a natural shower bath, of cool and lympled water. Here, again, imagination may behold the prophet of the forest, offering his libations to the spirit of the place, and performing his ablutions.

Descend the slippery rock, advance about forty feet, and by a short ascent, you enter the grotto. This cool retreat is also enriched with a fountain of translucent water, and a slight distillation descends from a part of the roof. Hemlocks and cedars clothed in ever green verdure, raise their lofty heads in front, through which is seen the precipitous banks of the Canadian shore, and far beneath the noble Niagara running with deep solemnity; still further down, the stream breaks into billows white with foam, and rushes beyond the beholder's gaze. Above, projecting rocks hang with ominous aspect, threatening destruction to all below. The whole scene is full of strange adventure, of danger, and of intense interest. Here the untutored sage of nature may have retired from the heats of summer; here fear-

* All who have passed Chittinengo, may remember the petrified tree, where the road descends the East hill, and may have carried away specimens of it. The material composing the cave, bath and grotto, appears to be of similar substance.

less of the impending crags he may have sat,

wrapt in deep contemplation of the great spirit, where handy work lay spread before him; or in wild reveries of beings existing no where, but in his own unwrought imagination. If nature has formed a temple suited to the worship of druids or savage devotees—it is formed here; remote from all intrusion—combining scenes the most romantic and beautiful. Superstition could here picture to herself, these hidden recesses inhabited by good and evil spirits: Satyrs and faeries, could here enjoy their revelries; and to these clear fountains, the Dryades and Naiads of fiction could resort fearless of all intrusion. Indeed, there is nothing in this country, except the great Cataract, so interesting as this place; and yet perhaps it has never been visited by more than twenty different individuals: Even many of the inhabitants of the vicinity have not seen it; and the few who have penetrated to its sombre shades, have found the treasure too great in stillarities, and other petrifactions, to be very communicative. The difficulty of getting to the cave has been considerable: The "old Indian ladder," as it is called, may answer for the supernatural beings, who we may fancy, inhabit this wild abode, on which to pass and repass; but it has become too unsubstantial for creatures of mortal mould. A year or two ago a hunter, who had wounded an eagle, attempted to descend it in pursuit of his game. He succeeded in making his way down in safety for a very small part of the descent; when losing his hold, he was precipitated about fifty feet, and fell on the rocks beneath. Fortunately he was soon sought after, and with much difficulty removed him from his perilous situation: He suffered much injury; but in a few months completely recovered from the effects of his frightful fall.—For the gratification of the curious, a flight of stairs should be erected at this spot; no doubt, but that the contributions of visitors, would amply repay any expence that might be laid out in making the scene of the cave accessible.

THE SABBATH.

From Rev. J. Arbuckle's Oration before the Orange County Sabbath Union, Oct. 28, 1828.

Innumerable and invaluable are the advantages of the institution to the individual, the family, the neighborhood, the nation.—It subserves, beyond the reach of language, to reveal the welfare of the animal, the intellectual and the moral systems. It pours the opulence of true prosperity into the life that now is, and surcharges with benefits unspeakable the life which is to come. It furnishes that rest, without which our toiling species and our toiling beasts would speedily lose their elasticity and strength, and would become the victims of a premature mortality. It divides time into portions peculiarly convenient for those frequent periodical settlements which serve to render the transaction of business sufficiently methodical and easy; and also for those repeated and regular adjustments, which enter into the discreet management of household affairs. It spreads through the whole community a cleanliness and a neatness, the preparations for which give vast and valuable employment to the various branches of industry, and the maintenance of which is identified with man's health and comfort. His cheerfulness and self respect. It re-assembles thousands of families, whose members have been occupied in different places from Monday morning till Saturday night, and supplies them with opportunity of enjoying each other's presence, and strengthening their natural attachment in the most auspicious way; and provides similar happiness for those families also whose circles, though not broken up in like manner by the labor of the week, have nevertheless been equally engrossed with secular cares. It imparts an elevation, an expansion, a novelty, a richness, a freshness of thought, which remind man that he was made to be something more than a plodder among visible and tangible things. It tends most opportunely and powerfully to cool down that panting ardor after property, after pleasure, after fame, which fires the blood of millions, and which, if not allayed by such influence as the Sabbath exerts, spreads ruin on the earth, and burns to the lowest hell. It thwarts countless schemes of villany; dissipates myriads of animosities created by the collisions of interests during the week, calms many a storm of passion, and prevents many a brutal contest, among the vipar, who, on Saturday night, part from one another in wrath, and threatening vengeance, it promotes immeasurably all the socialities, the civilities, the sweetnessness of life, by summoning man to meet his fellow man in services peculiarly fitted to wear away the pride and ruggedness of our nature, and knit together the heart of the whole human brotherhood. It is one of the most bountiful sources of intellectual light; develops and disciplines the thinking faculties of the community to an inconceivable extent, enriches inestimably the mental capacities of man with treasures of most important knowledge. It is one of the most powerful producers and preservers of sound moral principles and habits; of true political freedom, and public safety, and national honor; of saving acquaintance with pure and undefiled religion; of that heavenliness of mind and action which prepares for, and is itself a constituent of eternal life; and of the noblest of all human enterprises for the world's good. It is the great restrainer and correcter of vice, mendacity and wo. It is the grand stimulator and accomplisher of virtue, industry and joy. Its faithful observance infallibly secures all these glorious results; and procures, besides, the special guardianship of Almighty God.

Whale Fishery of New Bedford.

From a statement in the New Bedford Courier, it appears that 25,923 barrels of Sperm, and 25,802 of Whale Oil, and 263,10 pounds of Whalebone, were received at that port during the last year, from the Pacific Ocean, Brazil Banks, and Atlantic Ocean, in 31 ships, 11 brigs and 3 schooners. The whole number of whaling vessels belonging to the District of New-Bedford, (which includes Fairhaven, Dartmouth, Westport and Rochester,) is 94—64 of which sailed in 1828—27 for the Pacific Ocean, 22 for the Brazil Banks, &c. &c. On the 31st of Dec mber there were only three of the above number in port.

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The following article from a Liverpool paper of the 24th of December, sustains the opinion which we advanced last evening, viz: that the disastrous accounts of retreats, defeats and repulses of the Russian armies, received through the German papers, were gross exaggerations. The true state of the case is, that in consequence of the protracted sieges sustained by the fortresses of Silistria and Choumla, and the premature severity of the season, two divisions of the Russian forces have been compelled to retire into the winter quarters arranged for them, on the left bank of the Danube; while the left wing of the Russians, resting upon Varna, and the right, upon Kalafat, remain in strong position in advance of the center, unmolested. N. Y. Spect.

From the Liverpool Courier

EAST OF EUROPE.—The accounts in the German papers of the reverses sustained by the Russians in their retreat into winter quarters have proved gross exaggerations. They could scarcely hope to deceive a second time, and what they have said, both at the commencement of the campaign, and recently, may serve to correct the public opinion as to the foreign papers, the German ones especially. Over them the rich capitalists in several cities obtain influence by bribes, and there is a concert among these dealers in stock, from London to every other capital, to play off their tricks upon public credulity when the thing can be turned to their advantage. The true state of affairs appears to be, that the Russians were so long detained by the stubborn resistance of Varna and Silistria, that the setting in of an early winter has obliged them to retire to the left bank of the Danube. Varna only, and the fortress of Kalafat, remain to them as the fruit of the campaign; advantages which have been purchased at a very dear rate. Their retreat into winter quarters appears, however, to have been conducted with as little loss as the state of the weather and roads would admit. After the army had withdrawn from Choumla, it was attacked by a chosen body of 8,000 Turkish Horse, who are stated, in the St. Petersburg Gazette, to have been defeated; after which this corps pursued its march suffering much, however, it is plain from the Russian account, from the cold and rainy weather. The troops which had been employed before Silistria have withdrawn to their quarters in Moldavia and Wallachia, and that without any attempt of the enemy it should seem, to annoy them. By this corps these provinces will be protected from attack by the Turks during the winter. This is the state of things. That the Turks will be able to effect much whilst the severity of the weather continues, is not likely; but when the field is open, all will depend upon the armaments, and the preparations of the Russians.

That their army must be greatly shattered in plan; and there are three things on which the Emperor Nicholas will have to meditate,—the expense of a new campaign; the vast reinforcements necessary to undertake it with any prospect of success; and not the very comfortable fact, that Varna excepted, he has all his work to begin again. He must begin anew with Silistria; look the formidable Shoumla in the face; and run the risk of wasting another summer. If another plan of operation could be taken, which, with less loss of time and men, could bring them into circumstances in which they could force the Turks into the field, well; if not, the prospect of subduing Turkey is not one of the brightest. Negotiations are active; but then the main party, the Turk himself, is not likely to consent to any thing but the state of things before the war, to submit to which would be a great humiliation for Russia. So the matter hangs.

All attempts have failed, it would seem, which have hitherto been made to bring the Sultan to accede to the treaty of London, and to acknowledge the arrangements as to the Morea. The Allies seem to set their hearts on this, because nothing else seems to stand in the way of the ambassadors returning to Constantinople. They would then, it is supposed, become active mediators between the Porte and Russia. England and France, and with them Austria, not being displeased to see Russia humbled, and not to discover that Turkey, with a little assistance from them, may, at any time, be made an effectual barrier against the projects of Russian aggrandizement. If the obstinacy of the Sultan prevent this, it will look somewhat like infatuation, and may lead to singular results. The present hope appears to rest upon this, that the ambassadors have agreed to restrict the limits of Greece to the Morea and the Cyclades, which it is said in a French paper, they purpose to erect, not into an independent state; but into a province, administered by its own laws, but still subject to the Porte. If this be so, they have come back to Mr. Canning's project, only they have now the difficulty of bringing Russia to return to the status ante bello.

It thus appears that the first campaign of the Russians is closed, and it will probably be many months before we shall have any further intelligence of much importance from that region. For there can be no further offensive movements, until the middle of April; and of those we can have no accounts until June. In the mean time, the reader will probably be gratified by a clear and connected view of the closing events of the campaign, and the positions and prospects of the respective belligerents. Such a view we are enabled to present, from two communications, which appear in the London Courier of December 22d, under different dates, but both from the same writer. The author is unquestionably a martinet, well acquainted with the subject in hand, and the localities of the country. He writes to caution the editor of the Courier against "running blindfold into all the idle declamations, and wild exaggerations of the foreign journals and their correspondents," and has not only weighed well the official accounts, but thoroughly sifted the unofficial, loose, and improbable stories of mercenary papers and stock jobbing letter writers.

From these facts, he arrives to the following conclusion, as to the course of events during the winter.

1. That the Russians will maintain the possession of the Wallachi, and the northern angle of Bulgaria, keeping strong advanced corps every where to watch the movements of the Turkish garrisons. Rather than fail in this, they will move forward the whole of the Polish army, and a portion of their new levies.
2. That they will keep Varna safe and untouched as the richest jewel in the Russian crown.
3. That the Turks, if wise, will adhere to their cautious defensive system, and

"First then," (he allows) "the Russians have been baffled in their attempt to conquer Silistria, partly by the great amount of the garrison and its obstinate valour, and partly by the lateness and inclemency of the season. This is on the part of the Turks a very great success. They have thus driven out of Bulgaria the corps of General Scherbatoff, which began the siege, and that of General Rudzewitch, which joined from Choumla. However, there is nothing yet to prove, or even render probable, that the corps of Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, which, according to the last bulletin received from St. Petersburg, was strongly encamped in the environs of Varna, had made the slightest movement in retreat. The letters from Semlin, in the *Quotidienne*, (given among our extracts below) is a tissue of the greatest lies and most ridiculous mistakes. The slightest inspection of the map is sufficient to show that it is fit only for the latitude of the Vienna Stock Exchange. The writer leaps over a distance of three hundred miles from Widden to Silistria, as if they were only thirty miles, and places the Pacha of Widden in line with the Vizier and Hassem, by the 5th of November, when he could hardly have reached Nicopolis. Still more ridiculous is the notion that the Turks, (who are mere babies in the art of sieges, as was well ascertained at Moldougli), are prepared to storm the campment of Prince Eugene, on the lofty and lofty heights around Varna, and, having performed this wonderful exploit in the depth of winter, will be able to break ground, to form parallels, to plant in battery a hundred pieces of heavy ordnance, and to carry Varna in spite of heaven and earth! The navigation of the Black Sea may be somewhat hazardous in winter, as are the Chops of our Channel and the Bay of Biscay; but to suppose that the Russians have not had time in six weeks to repair the ruined bastions, and that they will be unable through the winter to throw in whatever supplies and reinforcements are necessary, is quite ridiculous."

The foregoing extract is from the article prepared for the Courier by its intelligent correspondent, before the bulletin given above was received in England. Having read that bulletin, the writer says:—

"I am more than ever confirmed in the opinion I stated last week, (in opposition to the stock-jobbing letter from Semlin,) that the 2d and 3d Russian corps only have retreated, and that the 6th and 7th still remain cantoned on the strong and woody heights around Varna, and between Varna and Bazardjik."

In the first of his communications the writer said:

"Be assured, sir, it will be found three months hence that the Turks have not been able to carry a single point of any consequence in offensive warfare, by excursions hither and thither during the winter; and that, if they venture on any great operation, and thus abandon their wise and cautious defensive system, they run the most tremendous risks, and will probably lose their whole camp, as happened in little Wallachia last September."

In the second letter, he repeats this opinion thus emphatically:—

"We shall see, then, whether the Turks will dare to carry these heights by storm, and lay regular siege to Varna in the depth of winter. If they do, it will be the most wonderful event which has ever yet occurred in modern warfare, and the Russians instead of threatening Turkey, must be henceforward prepared to attack their own frontiers."

He next calls the attention of the reader to the following facts, as resting on good authority.

1. That redoubts are erecting in the neighborhood of the Turkish positions towards the Russians.

2. That 30,000 Russians are cantoned in Eastern Wallachi, and secure against any serious invasion.

3. That reinforcements are sent down from the interior of Russia.

4. That General Langensdorf has fired his head quarters at Bucharest for the winter.

5. That General Roth has gone from Silistria, with a portion of the troops, to Varna.

6. That a great Russian force is between Bazardjik and Varna; a letter from Bucharest says 50,000 men, but this is probably exaggerated.

7. That the Grand Vizier's head quarters were, about the 5th and 9th November, at Aidos; and the Turks were entrencing and fortifying that camp. He had been joined there by Cahb Pacha, who commands the new Turkish regulars.

If, therefore, the Turks have any serious designs of molesting the Russian army encamped near Varna, the next advice from Constantinople must announce his having quitted the camp of Aidos with a heavy battering train. This is most impossible at this season.

From these facts, he arrives to the following conclusion, as to the course of events during the winter.

1. That the Russians will maintain the possession of the Wallachi, and the northern angle of Bulgaria, keeping strong advanced corps every where to watch the movements of the Turkish garrisons. Rather than fail in this, they will move forward the whole of the Polish army, and a portion of their new levies.

2. That they will keep Varna safe and untouched as the richest jewel in the Russian crown.

3. That the Turks, if wise, will adhere to their cautious defensive system, and

make no serious attempts to destroy the Russian armies or to capture their fortresses; or that, if they attempt any great operation, such as the capture of Bucharest, Brailow, or Varna, they will suffer for it. Inroads and incursions, and expeditions for forage or booty, they may, and will, doubtless, engage in, and often with success, as is always the case with an enemy, whose principle force lies in his cavalry. But this will signify nothing as to the final issue of the conflict, which must ultimately depend on the weight and discipline of the infantry, the superiority of the artillery, the military science of the Generals, the command of the seas, and, lastly, the power of raising large loans, to conduct so expensive a war. If Turkey is inferior in all these points, she cannot long make head against Russia. Fortress after fortress will fall, and she will ere long be hemmed in within a narrower and narrower circle.

4. That we shall find next March or April, when the new campaign opens, that the Russian armies will be again on the offensive along the Danube and eastern range of the Balkan, and not, as some contend, constrained to a defensive campaign on the Pruth.—The obstinacy of the Sultan and his Divan will deprive him of the *Souvereinete*, first of the Morea, then of continental Greece, then probably of Bulgaria, and Albania, unless some of the powers of Europe take up arms in his defence. In such case other powers will take part with Russia, and who can foresee the issue?

Such we believe to be a fair account of the posture of affairs on the theatre of war, at the close of the campaign for the season. Such, at all events, are our views, as well as those of the intelligent writer from whom we have so liberally quoted. The fact is, (to quote him again) "almost all the writers for the foreign journals are persons ignorant of the science of war, and incapable of giving sound and probable opinion respecting military operations; hence, the quantity of trash which those letters contain. But further than this, they are ignorant of the geography of the country, and carry an army over scores and scores of miles with as much ease, and in as short a time, as an English mail coach. Otherwise, how could it have been stated, that the army of the Pacha of Widdin had arrived in ten days at Silistria, or that the Grand Visier (who was at Aidon on the 8th and 9th of November) was on the 10th and 11th also at Silistria. The Russian and Prussian Gazettes may diminish the number of the sick and of the slain; but they never lead you astray as to the position and movement of the different corps."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *George Clinton*, Capt. Rawson, arrived at New York on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 27th December. She brings Liverpool papers to her day of sailing. They contain no news from the Continent.

The King of England, at his Palace at Windsor, has received the young Queen Donna Maria da Gloria, as Queen of Portugal.

The British Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the French and Spanish Ambassadors had recently had very frequent intercourse. It was understood to relate to a proposal for a general amnesty to all the Spanish Constitutionalists and the promulgation of a charter.

Letters from Paris state that a portion of the French troops in the Morea will return to France immediately, and the whole of them will leave as soon as Col. Fabvier shall have fully organized and fully disciplined, under French officers, a corps of 10,000 of the natives for the maintenance of the authority of the President.

A Toulon paper states, that, at a council of ministers lately held at Paris, it was determined that an expedition of 55,000 men should be sent to Algiers. The army in the Morea is to form a part of this expedition, which, it is added, will be commanded in chief by Gen. Maison, who is to be made a Field Marshal. In the port of Toulon, great activity is said to prevail. The frigates *Cybele* and *Iphigenie* were to sail for the Morea very shortly.

Important Commercial Enactment.—The Liverpool Mercury says—"By the 9th Geo. IV. Chap. 14, which comes into operation on Thursday next, the 1st of January, it is provided that no endorsement, or memorandum of any payment, written or made after the time appointed for that act to take effect, upon any promissory note, bill of exchange, or other writing, on behalf of the party to whom such payment shall be made, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such payment, so as to take the same out of the operation of the Statute of Limitation.

Shooting, with intent to murder.—Mr. Darby Kane, one of the cartmen of the city, and an industrious citizen, was most inhumanly mangled on Monday afternoon, by the contents of a blunderbuss, discharged at him by a mulatto, of the name of William Campbell. A warrant had been issued against Campbell by the police magistrate, for keeping a disorderly house, to the execution of which Campbell offered a determined resistance, with fire arms and other intimidating weapons, with which he had supplied himself, and retreated within an imaginary fortification.

The officer charged with the execution of the process found it necessary to call the posse, among whom was the unfortunate Kane. Campbell finding his citadel, which is located in the south part of the city, insufficient to withstand the siege with which it was threatened, succeeded in making a retreat to the fields, armed with his pistols, cutlass and blunderbuss, where he was pursued and overtaken by Kane. A struggle ensued, in which the fleshy part of Kane's thigh received the discharge of the latter weapon. Campbell who appeared to feel no remorse, but regretted that the wound had not proved fatal, was immediately committed, and as the grand jury are now in session, a crisis will probably speedily be put to his career. Kane, we are happy to learn, is not mortally wounded.

Alb. Daily Ad.

Mexico.—A letter from Vera Cruz to the 3d ult. says, "Our advices from Mexico continue to be more encouraging. Our state, as well as that of Puebla, have joined the new state of things, and no doubt the rest will follow. Business is completely at a stand."

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRE R. TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1829.

The sentiments of Anti-Masonry are spreading with mighty strides and resistless power. More than we hoped for, and all that we desire, is accomplishing. Public sentiment, the great lever of republicanism, is purging the land we live in, of Free Masonry. A moral reformation, conferring vast benefits upon this people, and garnering up countless blessings for their posterity, is about to be realized. Our country, too, and her institutions, are to be redeemed from the thralldom of a dark and desolating "secret selfish association." Such are the promised rewards of Anti-Masonic zeal and patriotism! Is it then to be wondered at, that Americans, animated by such aspirations and cheered by such hopes, should unite bold hearts and strong hands in accelerating the work.

Gov. Van Buren, speaking of the "abduction and probable murder" of Capt. Morgan, says:—

"It is the duty of those to whom the people have delegated the sacred trust of executing their laws, to see that no constitutional means are left unemployed, that may contribute to exonerate the innocent, and satisfy the requirements of the law, by bringing down judgment and punishment upon the heads of the guilty. Whatever portion of those duties devolves upon me, shall be discharged with diligence and fidelity. It will be for you to consider whether, to the end, any further legislation is necessary."

The first act of His Excellency, in reference to this subject, was to withdraw the officer appointed by law to prosecute this investigation, from the discharge of his high and responsible duties! Acts, as the adage runs, speak louder than words. Mr. Van Buren only keeps the "word of promise to our ears." He has connected his hopes and his fortunes with Free-Masonry, and will do all he dare do, to strangle the investigation.—How clearly does the withdrawal of Mr. Mosely, establish the emptiness of Mr. Van Buren's professions? With the investigation of the Masonic outrages, was entwined the dearest rights of freemen, and the highest interest of the state. The question whether we are to be protected by the laws of the land, or to be enslaved and murdered by the laws of Free-Masonry, was at issue. The process had issued, the offenders were arraigned, and the trials had commenced, when His Excellency the Governor stays the proceedings! And this, too, with almost the same breath that he promises to execute his "sacred trust with diligence and fidelity."

Another Demonstration!—Daniel D. Hatch, Inspector of Pork and Ashes in this village, for the last nine years, has been removed by His Excellency Gov. Van Buren. His offence consisted in objecting to the kidnapping and murder of a fellow-citizen in pursuance of the laws of Free Masonry! This is all, fellow-citizens, that was alleged against Mr. Hatch! He thinks that men ought not to be torn from their families and murdered, by a "secret society," with impunity. The Royal Arch brethren have been very anxious for Mr. H's removal for some months. John Bowman, (who took \$50 of our Bank Committee to bear his expenses to Albany when he was going to settle his accounts with the Comptroller!) was charged with this duty to his Lodge.

Mr. Hatch's services in this office, have been of the utmost importance to the village. No party ever thought of removing him. But he has offended "all powerful Free Masonry," and neither merit or usefulness can avert their "VENGEANCE." But let the Masons make the most of their "brief authority"—their power is passing swiftly.

Loton Lawson, one of the self-convicted kidnappers of Capt. MORGAN, has taken up his residence in the state of Pennsylvania. On his way thence, he was preceded by a "worthy and well qualified brother," who summoned the Chapters within the "length of his cable tow" to meet and "assist a companion Royal Arch Mason, right or wrong."—Lawson, we are informed, made daily stages, from Chapter to Chapter, met with the Brethren, partook of their "refreshment," and received their "CHARITERS." Now this is all right, masonically. Lawson merely performed his duty as a Mason. The principles of the Institution, in letter and spirit, justify his conduct. He knows it, and his brethren know it. He is entitled to their protection and support, and while they uphold the Institution, they dare not refuse it to him!

Immediately after Lawson was released, his confederates, Chosebro, Sawyer, &c. came to this village, we presume, on the same benevolent errand. The "sufferers" have a strong claim upon our Chapter!

The Anti-Masons of Genesee county have had a splendid Convention. Its proceedings were characterized by patriotism, firmness and ability. Mr. Skinner, a member of Assembly from that county, who basely betrayed his trust, received a severe and merited rebuke. The interference of that overgrown aristocracy, the Holland Land Company, whose sub-agents, clerks, retainers and dependants, are all ranged under the banner of Free Masonry, was taken into consideration, and a committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Local Agent. This is worthy of all praise. The agent of this oligarchy, wielding a capital of more than seven millions, has it in his power to oppress the spirit and retard the progress of investigation immensely. Such monopolies are the bane of all free institutions. The affairs of that mammoth Company must be conducted with the most scrupulous integrity and the most unwavering impartiality, or those upon whom the hand of oppression rests, will soon call up a solemn reckoning.

Governor Van Buren's pressing recommendation to the Legislature, to provide for the newspaper publication of the Revised Laws, is among the most designing and unprincipled acts of his political career. The object is a base one; and the effect of it would be pernicious beyond all former example. His object is to commit and pension at least one venal press in every county in the state. By creating this immense amount of patronage, he will be enabled to hold out a bribe that too seldom fails of tempting either the poverty or the avarice of those to whom it is offered. Thus subsidized, the Press, which ought to be as free as air and fearless as virtue, becomes the muzzled organ of faction and the tamed beast of burthen to demagogues. And this is what Gov. Van Buren calls "improving the condition of the press."

The publication, in so many newspapers, of this vast amount of law lumber, would cost the people an immense sum of money, for no valuable purpose. Not one twentieth part of the people could ever see the particular newspapers in which they would appear, and of the fraction who did see the papers, not one tenth part would ever read such tomes of law. The expenditure, therefore, would be an utterly useless one. But the evil does not stop here. The money is not merely squandered. It goes to advance schemes positively bad. The people are made to pay, by stealth, for supporting Mr. Van Buren's "improved Presses," and to furnish the sineqs for carrying on his political campaigns.

Mr. Van Buren is a very bad man. He will, too, prove a very dangerous one, unless the whole country come soon to know his true character. This project of drawing money from the Treasury to pension his Presses, is characteristic of the man. Instead of regarding the interests of the state, as its Governor should do, he aims to concentrate and direct all the power and patronage of his station, into channels which promise to waft him forward in his career of "unchecked ambition." Instead of asking himself what the publication of these laws would cost, and whether the probable advantage to the people would authorize the expense, he enquired how many Presses their publication could support and how much these Presses would contribute to his future elevation? Such are the considerations which influence his mind and control his official actions. He governs for himself, not for his constituents or his country.

What was once the Monroe Republican has come to be so poor and rickety a thing as scarcely to deserve our notice. It is made up, principally, of "strictly neutral" matter, borrowed from the Daily Office. There is no harm in this, though they discovered evidence of "collusion and corruption" in it a few weeks since. But now their "ax is greased," &c. But let this pass. The thing we understand, is in market, but bidders refuse to take it with the incumbrance. The proprietors ask \$1500 (Mr. Van Buren, by the way, ought to endorse something on that note in payment for the hard, up-hill puff they have given his message for the establishment, and \$600 a year for Cook Robin, whom they propose to sell with it. Purchasers are willing to buy the cage but refuse to take the bird.

A friend has sent us a number of the "Amaranth, or Masonic Garland," an up-to-the-hub, "murder and treason not excepted" publication, from Boston. It is full of the rancour and falsehood of Free Masonry, and cannot fail to do much good to our cause. We hope it may be extensively circulated and read. The world now knows what Free Masonry is, and the light shines through the thin, frail mantle of imposition and secrecy with which her votaries labor to hide the nakedness of their harlot. The hollow pretensions and shameless falsehoods of the Fraternity all tend to strengthen the dominion of truth and extend the boundaries of Anti-Masonry—a cause which enjoys the anomalous advantage of being no less benefited by the patriotic efforts of friends, than the blind, owl-screaming zeal of its enemies. We shall call some of the most inviting flowers from this "Masonic Garland," next week.

Charitable.—Apollo Lodge, at Troy, N. Y. have purchased 100 cords of wood, which they have laid up, in order to deal it out to the meritorious poor, in the rigorous seasons of winter. [This act of charity is worthy of all praise, and cannot but meet the approbation of the whole community. We wish we could record so honorable and charitable an appropriation from the funds of some of the violent opposers of Masonry, but we are sorry to say we cannot.]—Pro. Cade.

The habit of lying, when incidentally acquired, is bad enough, but when it becomes a duty, as would seem to be the case of the supporters of Free Masonry, the evil is intolerable. The foregoing paragraph, translated from the paper to which it is credited, into the "Masonic Garland," (an Amaranth containing more poetry than truth) like all boasts of masonic "charity," is a sheer fabrication. Apollo Lodge giving a hundred cords of wood to the poor! How false! How hollow! How like Free Masonry! It was stated in a Troy paper, that this Lodge had purchased 100 cords of wood which it would SELL TO THE POOR AT COST! This, if they do even so much, is the length and breadth of the matter. So much for the "trumpet-tongued" vauntings of MASONIC CHARITY!

Delegates to the State Convention.—Genesee, Timothy Pith, G. W. Lay, A. P. Hascall—Wayne, Myron Holley, Luther Fillmore—Livingston, Holloway Long and James S. Wadsworth—Cayuga, Allen Warden, John O'Hara, Aaron Watson, Samuel Phelps—Ontario, Francis Grainger, Irving Metcalf, Ralph Wilcox.

Mr. McCarty, from the Committee in the Senate, to whom was referred the subject of Electors of President and Vice President, has reported a bill providing their election by General Ticket. Mr. Benton offered a substitute for the bill, proposing to submit the question to the people at the next annual election.

Free Presses!—We have received the *Ulster Palladium and Anti-Masonic Journal*, from Kingston; a large and spirited sheet, published by Fish and Frary. The first number contains a manly, able Address to the citizens of that county from the Anti-Masonic Committee, from which we take the following eloquent paragraph:—

"But we do not believe that its influence are to be thus traced to an extent that should create alarm. The virtue and intelligence not only of the people at large, but of many of its own members, are as yet a barrier against corruption like this. We shudder however, at the contemplation of what ignorance and bigotry might do, under the influence of unprincipled men, in times less happy and enlightened than the present. Public sentiment should declare itself loudly against an institution pregnant with such momentous consequences to the interests of religion and the existence of society. Its strong holds should be broken down and levelled—not by the force of arms, but by a mightier weapon, the force of public opinion. It stands in the midst of our polished institutions a misshapen and useless fabric, chilling in its shadow the sympathies of life; and blighting, by its influence, the best fruits of liberty.—It is entitled to forbearance by no recollections of the past—by no anticipations of the future."

We are happy to see that Mr. St. John has revived his valuable Anti-Masonic paper at Trumansburg. He is entitled to the liberal support of the people.

We have also received the Anti-Free Mason, devoted to the good cause, from Boston.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of New York, now in session in this city, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

- Richard Pennell, of New York, Grand High Priest. Ezra S. Cozier, of Utica, Deputy Grand High Priest. Benjamin Enos, of De Ruyter, Madison, Grand King. Jacob T. B. Van Vechten, of Albany, Grand Scribe. John O. Cole, of Albany, Grand Secretary. Garrit L. Dox, of Albany, Grand Treasurer. E. and Rev. J. Prentiss, of Catskill, Grand Chaplain. W. John Bull, of New Lebanon, Grand Marshal.

Most Excellent and Worshipful flummery! Cable-tow, Apron, Belts, Brooches! What can appear more perfectly puerile and contemptible than these baby titles of Grand High Priest, Grand Kings, &c. of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of New York? "Throw such Physic to the dogs!"

Two more papers "rolled into one."—The New-York National Advocate, a morning paper, and the New-York Statesman, an evening paper, have become incorporated, and will hereafter appear as the "New-York Morning Herald." Mr. Conant of the Advocate has associated himself with Carter & Prentiss, in the new concern.—Alb. Ad.

On Friday last, Mahlon Dickerson was elected United States Senator from New Jersey, in place of Mr. Bateman, resigned, and Theodore Frelinghuysen was elected for six years from the 3d of March next. Samuel L. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, was a candidate for the office, but at a joint meeting of the houses of the legislature, he was pronounced ineligible.

We regret to learn, says the Mercantile Advertiser, that the Byram Cotton Factory, situated about 30 miles from this city, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, together with a considerable stock of cotton, and some manufactured goods. This was an extensive establishment, owned by several wealthy individuals of this city, and is said to have cost about 50,000 dollars. We understand the property was but partially insured. N. Y. Am'n.

Unusual Visitors at Niagara Falls.—A brace of large and beautiful Swans, recently made their appearance in the Niagara river above the falls. We learn that last week one of these birds got into the rapids and was carried down the falls.—Our friend Hooker, located on Bath Island, amidst the flashing waters, pursued the Swan in the river below, and caught it: it had a leg and wing broken, and was so severely wounded that he was obliged to kill it. The skin with the extremities, has been properly prepared for preservation, and will doubtless grace the cabinet of curiosities at Bath Island.

The Swan measured 9 feet 6 inches from tip to tip of the wings, and 5 feet 8 inches from the point of the bill to the end of the tail. Buffalo Republican.

Gen. Jackson was expected in Washington, last Wednesday.

From Washington we learn that the heads of the different departments, with the exception of the Secretary at War, are prevented by indisposition from attending personally to their official duties.

The U. S. Senate on Monday, appointed Messrs. Tazewell, Sandford, and Webster to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election.

In the house of representatives on Monday, Mr. Van Rensselaer made a report, and presented a bill for the relief of the children of Fulton.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

We received by last evening's mail, from our obliging correspondent at Albany, a copy of the Canal Commissioners' annual Report, made to the Assembly on the 29th ult. By it, it appears that the total expenditures of the last year in constructing, maintaining and repairing Canals, in payment of interest on the Canal debt, and all other charges appertaining to the public works, amount in the aggregate to the sum of \$1,002,257 72. The total amount of revenue which accrued from the canal fund, is stated at \$1,233,485 03. This sum exceeds the expenditures during the same period, \$231,147 31. The excess of receipts over the expenditures for the current year, is estimated at \$502,557 25.

The diminution in the toll of the past year, is attributed in the report to the failure of the crops. It appears by a statement furnished by the collector at Utica, of the articles which passed that place in the year 1827 and 1828, that there has been a falling off in the last year, of wheat and flour, to an amount which is equal to 1,000,000 bushels of the former. This deficit has caused a reduction in the toll which is estimated at \$75,000.

It appears by the report, that the works on the Oswego Canal, with a trifling exception, have been completed during the last year. No interruption will take place in the navigation next spring. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be finished and open for navigation, throughout the whole line, as early as the first of May next.

CANAL FUND.

Philip Phelps, acting comptroller, has made the following report, to the Assembly, in accordance to a resolution of the 29th ult.

The whole amount derived from the several items of the Erie and Champlain canal fund, from 1817 to the 29th Jan. 1829, was \$6,457,742 10.

To wit: Salt duties 878,185 45; Vendue 2,042,064 46; Steamboat tax 73,506 99; Tolls 3,473,123 83; Rents surplus water 2,146 00; Western lock nav. co. 8,738 00; Sales of Lands—1st payment 9,490 00; Int. w prin: 453 37; 9,973 37.

From the Oswego Canal.

From sales of Lands—1st payment 25,630 80; Interest and principle 20,092 21; Tolls 2,057 52; 47,804 83.

From the Albany Argus.

We are indebted for the following statement to the chief clerk in the Canal department of the Comptroller's office. We avail ourselves of this occasion to speak of the uniform courtesy with which our own, and indeed all calls for information upon that department are answered. Statement shewing the amount of toll collected at the several offices on the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga and Seneca canals, for the year 1827 and 1828, and also the increase and diminution at each place:

ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANALS.

Table with 3 columns: Place of Collection, Collected in 1827, Collected in 1828. Includes Albany, West Troy, Schenectady, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Port Byron, Lyons, Palmyra, Rochester, Brockport, Albion, Lockport, Black Rock, Buffalo, Waterford, S. Sloop Lock, Ft. Edward, Whitehall, and Totals.

Totals, \$589,260 24 in 1827; \$585,874 67 in 1828; shows a diminution in that year of \$23,885 57.

OSWEGO CANAL.

Salina, nothing, 2,071 95; Oswego, do. 655 72; \$2,727 67.

CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

Cayuga North Bridge, do. \$279 70.

The Cargo of the British ship Mary Catharine, cleared a few days since, at Charleston, for Liverpool, is valued at \$69,654 64 cents, which is said to be the most valuable cargo shipped from that port for some time past.

The ship Tallahassee has cleared at Savannah for Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of 1711 bales of Cotton, weighing 820,167 pounds, and worth 60,000 dollars.—Alb Ad.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

The house of Mr. John Finlan, of Hemmingsford, county of Huntingdon, having taken fire by some accident on Wednesday last, Mr. Finlan ascended the roof in order to extinguish the flames, when, in endeavoring to avoid the approaching element, he lost his balance and rolling down from the top of the stump of a tree by which he was instantly killed, his body being considerably lacerated by the fall.

Horrible Occurrence.—A woman named Judith Couture, wife of Pierre Guillot, of La Presentation, was committed to the jail of this city yesterday, for having cut the throats of five of her own children, one of whom, only, has died, by the accounts given to us, the unfortunate woman labored under fits of insanity, in consequence of the death of her husband, during which she became depressed in mind, and affected with the dreadful notion that it would be necessary to commit some horrible murder in order to ensure her salvation.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Funds and property on hand, \$55,000 17 2; Debt due the Bank, 169,088 12 11; Specie in the vault, 24,559 14 4; Notes in circulation, 121,823 10 0; Debts due by the Bank, 47,792 14 4; Capital Stock paid in, 72,410.

What does it mean?—It is said that our Canadian brethren are unusually active in preparing for warlike operations, and that their militia are undergoing a discipline more rigid than ordinary, while their fortifications are in progress of erection or improvement. Brandt, an Indian, who is now an officer in the British army, is said to have received orders to enrol and report the number of warriors which the Indian tribes can furnish. The Gov. of New Brunswick in his speech to the legislature, declared that the British government had taken measures for arming all the militia of that Province. Painesville, Ohio, Gazette.

The Richmond Whig mentions that a bill now before the Virginia Legislature, proposes to punish the burning of stocks of grain, by slaves, with death. The Editor remarks, "We take leave to express our opinion, that even as now modified, it is a sanguinary law; but we have no objection, provided a white man shall be put to death for the same offence."

The mouth of the Oregon, where it was contemplated to commence the settlement, is 4500 miles west of St. Louis in Missouri, and more than 6000 from the seat of the General Government.

From the Montreal News.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers to the extracts given under the head of the United States. The first article is an official despatch from the War Office of the Republic, and purports to give the reasons for the sending of a body of troops to garrison Fort Niagara. These are two in number: firstly, to prevent smuggling; and secondly, in order that the troops may learn their exercises from seeing the tactics of the British regulars on the opposite side of the river. The idea of preventing smuggling by the small number—or indeed any number—of troops on this frontier so long as the late Tariff offers such a bounty to this demoralizing traffic, is perfectly ridiculous. The United States, whatever their Legislators may pretend, cannot do without British manufactures; and as long as there is a profit of 90 per cent, to be gained by getting British goods into the Republic, duty free, not all the regular army of the Union will be able to protect their extensive Canadian frontier. The other reason we look upon in no other light than as a joke.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE.

The senate in committee of the whole, again took up the consideration of the bill directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President, Mr. McLean in the chair. Mr. Benton proposed a substitute for the whole bill, providing for taking, at the next general election, the sense of the electors of this state, as to the manner of appointing electors of President and Vice President, whether by districts, by general ticket plurality, or by general ticket majority. After some debate on a question of order, as to the propriety of moving an entire substitute for a bill, Mr. Benton varied his motion, by proposing the first section of his substitute in the place of the first section of the original bill. Mr. Vile then spoke at some length against, Mr. Benton in favor of this motion. Without taking the question, on motion of Mr. E. B. Allen, the committee rose and reported progress.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Bills reported: By Mr. Norton—for the relief of Matthew Brown, in relation to certain school money in Gates, Monroe county.

The bill to loan \$2500 to the Rochester High school, was read the third time, when some opposition was made to it, and it was committed to a committee of the whole.

The house went in committee of the whole, Mr. J. Van Buren in the chair, on the CHENANGO CANAL bill. Mr. Mann stated that his health did not permit him to continue his remarks, nor was it probable it would for some days, and he did not desire that the subject should be further postponed, though Mr. Savage (a friend of the bill) expressed a willingness to do so.

Mr. Johnson (chairman of the canal committee) then addressed the committee at length, in reply to the arguments of Mr. Mann, and in support of the bill. Mr. Judd followed in opposition to the bill. After he sat down, the committee rose.

The bill lately reported in the Lower House of Congress abolishes the office of Major General, provides that brevet rank shall only be conferred as an acknowledgment of gallantry and usefulness in actual service.

Some of the hidden machinery of masonry has lately been put in motion, which has given a new impulse to the whole fraternity. The agent who was sent to Europe last summer to confer with the supreme masonic authority on the other side of the Atlantic has probably returned with a cordial to their fainting hearts, which has inspired the whole order here with new courage. Deserted and dilapidated lodge-rooms have been patched up, and the den-gatherings more frequently disturb the night-owl in his "solitary reign." Several masonic papers have recently come out boldly in defence of an association of men who are governed by a code of secret laws at which humanity shudders; high handed menaces are becoming more frequent and daring; Brooks and Webb of the New York Courier have come out with a flat denial of every fact so well known here in relation to the lawless outrage committed upon poor Morgan—they have the unblushing impudence to assert that whatever violence was committed was the work of Anti-Masons! and say they have now bid Morgan away among themselves the better to succeed in a dishonorable speculation! and furthermore, that Southwick and Miller can tell better than any others where Morgan is!!! together with other lies equally abominable—lies that would put the blush upon the cheek of old Satan himself. We hope there is a mad house near New York as well as a "Masonic Hall."—Livingston Reg.

A Boston editor says of Morgan, we should not mention the name of this individual, only &c. And why not mention his name? It is a name—that will bear mentioning for its virtues. It is a name consecrated in the history of martyrdom. It is a name at which such masons, or Jacks, as the editor in question, tremble while they affect to sneer at it. They tremble for the fate of their Babel, whenever they hear the name of Morgan. Poor reptiles, there was more virtue in the springs of Morgan's nails, than in all their mean and guilty souls. Alb. Nat. Observer.

A Dwarf, said to be a native of Mexico, only 32 inches high, and 51 years of age, is exhibiting at 50 cents a sight in Augusta. Among his performances, are dancing sword and gun exercise, &c.

From the Anti-Masonic Beacon. LADIES DEGREE, or "HEROINE OF JERICHO." LECTURE. A. It's very dark to night? B. Yes; but not so dark but what I can see. A. What can you see? B. A scarlet line. A. Because it saved my life in the hour of danger.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION. At a meeting of republicans opposed to secret societies, from the several towns in the county of Livingston, convened at the house of J. Fitts, in the village of Genesee, on the 30th Jan. 1829, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Anti-Masonic State Convention to be held at Albany on the 19th day of February.—TABER WARD was appointed chairman, and C. R. BOND secretary.

Committee be authorized to supply any vacancy that may occur by the non-attendance of either of the above named delegates. After which, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we consider the institution of Free-masonry an aristocracy of exclusive privileges, a conspiracy against the natural and unalienable rights of man; and that we hold it the paramount duty of every friend of our republican institutions, to oppose it at all times and in all places, as an institution at war with every sound principle of religion, morality, and political liberty.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for office, who has not discernment enough to perceive at this time, the total depravity of speculative free masonry, and honestly enough fearlessly to oppose the institution by all lawful and justifiable means. We will also withhold our support from all such as are sworn members of the masonic fraternity, till they publicly renounce and distinctly abjure the same.

Resolved, That we highly approve the firm, independent, and patriotic stand taken by the anti masonic members of the legislature in adhering, on all proper occasions, to the true principles of freedom and republicanism, by opposing the great masonic party in that body, on all fit occasions.

Resolved, That we view with regret and disapprobation, the course pursued by the executive and legislature of this state, in appointing high and distinguished masons to fill all vacant offices; and that we consider all such acts at this time as an outrage upon the feelings of a majority of the people of this state.

Resolved, That we have read with unqualified disapprobation, that part of the governor's message, in which he insinuates that the indignation of the people occasioned by the abduction of Wm. Morgan, has been perverted to "selfish and sinister" purposes; and that we consider this attempt to cast reproach upon the opposers of secret societies, as an unmanly artifice of a "selfish and sinister" system of political intrigue. That the opposers of masonic outrage and influence, so far from having been turned from their onward course, have displayed, from the beginning, an unparalleled degree of moral courage, and political integrity.

Resolved, That the chairman and secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting, and that the same be published in the Livingston Register. TABER WARD, Ch'n. C. R. BOND, Sec'y.

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

TO THE PUBLIC. I take this method of publicly renouncing, forever, all the privileges and immunities of Masonry. I disclaim all authority it may presume to exercise over me, and hold myself answerable only to the laws of my country and my God. THOS. J. DEWAR, E. A. Winchester, Va. Repub. Sept. 19, 1828.

Since then, several Masonic papers in this part of the country have republished the notice, applying abusive epithets, but the last Winchester paper contains the following articles, by which it appears Mr. Dewar is a man of spirit and a true Virginian: MASONIC NOTICE. In Hyram Lodge, No. 21, Jan. 5, 1829.

Resolved, that the expulsion of Thos. J. Dewar, a member of this Lodge, for gross unmaasonic conduct, made at the October meeting, be published in the newspapers. Extract from the minutes, Winchester, Jan. 9, 1829. TO THE PUBLIC.—No. 1. Having understood that there was an order issued from the Lodge of Masons, No. 21, that I be expelled, I consider it a duty which I owe to myself, to make some defence respecting the matter.

by improving the moral and intellectual qualities of the citizens in whose hearts the vicious principles of infatuated Europe have not yet taken root. With this view, they have determined to transplant to Chihuahua the virtues and manners of the most learned and civilized nation in the world, in which the genius of well doing has reproduced, from their paper ashes, the last rights of the human race; to which end they have enacted the decree of the 29th August.

Twelve youths are to be sent to the United States, to be educated at the expense of the State of Chihuahua. Unworthy partisans of the legitimacy of the crowned monarchs of Europe, who have in ages degraded the greatest work of the Creator—tremble!! For, if, in the opinion of Filangiere, the code of laws of Catharine II. was more formidable than the most numerous army, how much more powerful must appear a Republic of heroes well instructed and perfectly systematized; and how tremendous the moral effect, when her sister Republics strive for the honor of imitating and receiving her lessons, for the purpose of contributing to the destruction of tyranny and fanaticism!

Illustrious legislators of the happy United States of the North! Wise and virtuous preceptors, whom alone the State of Chihuahua has believed capable of filling the immense space of its hopes! receive its dear sons, as the most conclusive proof of the fraternity, confidence and veneration, which in behalf of the state is offered to you by its Representatives. Its fertile fields, its rich mines, its commerce, and the statutes which it will know how to erect to eternize your illustrious names, will all be insufficient to discharge their debt of gratitude. (Signed) BONIFACIO RAJOS Chihuahua, Nov 1, 1828.

TO REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. The following Circular from the War Department may be interesting to the few remaining Soldiers of the Revolution. DEPARTMENT OF WAR, December 26, 1828.

SIR. The present practice of your Office, in regard to the amount of property which, under the law of May 1st, 1820, shall disqualify a person from receiving a pension, is deemed to be unequal in its operation on different classes of applicants: To correct with inequality, the following rules will hereafter be observed. The object of the pension law is to provide for the absolute wants of the poor but meritorious soldier of the Revolution, and the highest rate of pension is supposed to be the smallest sum that will afford a comfortable support to an individual. In accordance with this principle, the following rule has been adopted by the Department, and is hereby continued, viz: 1st. When the whole property of the applicant consists in a yearly or fixed income, (such as an annuity of life, bequest, rent or charge upon lands, or any incorporeal right) which is not convertible into capital, he shall not be deprived of a pension, unless such yearly income exceed the full yearly pension of a soldier.

In addition to which the following rules, corresponding in principle, are hereby established. 2. When the applicant's property consists in money, stock, houses, lands, or such other property as he can at pleasure convert into money or capital, it shall not deprive him of the right of pension, unless its yearly proceeds, estimating them at ten per cent, on its total value shall be equal to the amount of a full pension. 3. When the applicant's property is mixed, and consists of both species, he shall not lose his pension, unless their aggregate income, estimating by the preceding rules, shall amount to a full yearly pension.

As the Pension Laws of 1818 and 1820 are not predicated on any pre-existing engagement of the Government, but were intended as a gratuitous provision for the support of aged individuals, for the time being, the two last reculations will not be considered as retrospective in their operation. To obtain the benefits arising from the foregoing relations, in every case where a claim has been rejected under former regulations, a new declaration is now deemed essentially necessary, in order to show what is the present state of the claimant's property, and to prove his identity.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, P. B. BORTER, JAMES L. EDWARDS, Esq. Pension Office.

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes, and one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. KEPT AT ROCHESTER, N. Y. For one week ending February 7, 1829.

From the Boston Patriot. OBITUARY.—In Salem, on the 29th instant, Hon. Timothy Pickering, aged 84. He was born in Salem 1746; was graduated at Harvard University in 1763; in 1774 he wrote the celebrated address to Gov. Gage on the subject of the Boston Port Bill; in 1775 in common with the other distinguished patriots of those days, he took up arms in defence of his country's rights; in the same year he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Essex and sold Judge of the Maritime Court, for the middle district, including Boston, Salem and other parts of Essex, which offices he held till he was appointed in 1776 to the command of a regiment of 700 men from Essex, in the Continental army; in 1777, he was

appointed by Washington Adjutant General of the army; in 1780 he was elected by Congress Quartermaster General during the rest of the war. From 1790 to 1794 Col. Pickering was charged by Gen. Washington, with negotiations with the Indians. In 1791 he was appointed Postmaster General, in 1794 Secretary of War, and in 1795 Secretary of State, which office he held till 1800, when he was removed by the late President Adams. In 1803 he was appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts a Senator in Congress, where he remained till 1811. In 1814 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and held his seat till 1817. From that period he has lived a private life, enjoying the society of his friends, and devoting a large portion of his attention to his favourite agricultural pursuits. All who came in contact with him, as a citizen and member of society, could not hesitate to admire his many sterling excellencies of character. Even when compelled to dissent from his opinions, it was impossible to refrain from respecting the purity of his motives. His age and his great experience in public service always commanded, as they merited the respect of his opponents. To the following concluding remarks of an obituary of Colonel Pickering, in the Salem Gazette from which the foregoing facts are condensed we readily yield our concurrence.

"Of his private virtues there is no difference of opinion. All men of all parties speak of them with rapture, and acknowledge them with admiration. This voluntary homage has been paid to his character amid all the vicissitudes of party. In all the private relations of life he was honest, faithful and humane. No man ever impeached his integrity with any color of justice. Love of Truth, and Integrity that could not be shaken, were his characteristics. "Where Truth led way, he did not fear to follow." His manners were plain and simple, his morals pure and unblemished, and his belief and profession of the Christian Religion were through a long life accompanied with practice and conduct in accordance with its divine precepts."

At Riga, Monroe county, N. Y. on the 31st day of Jan. 1829, of a fever Thomas Johnson, aged 39 years, it being fifteen weeks after the death of his sister, Charlotte Johnson of a consumption, aged 25 years.

INFORMATION WANTED. The subscriber is laboring under the most poignant distress arising from the absence of her husband John Fitzpatrick, who from unavoidable misfortunes, was compelled to leave her about four months ago for the east, since which time nothing certain has been heard of him; there has been a report that he died somewhere about Rochester, but nothing positive has been elicited on this subject. Should this meet the eye of any person who knew him formerly, they would confer on the subscriber a lasting obligation, and relieve her mind from agony almost past bearing. Her other distresses, which are great indeed, (having to support by her individual industry five young and helpless children) are nothing in comparison to this.

Editors of papers between this village and Albany would do a deed of real charity by giving this one insertion. MARGARET FITZPATRICK. Buffalo, Feb. 2, 1829.

PUBLIC MEETING. THE citizens of the village of Rochester and vicinity, opposed to the practice of Printing Lists of persons confined upon the Limits for debts under fifty dollars, and in favour of effecting a reform in the present mode of doing business in Rochester, by paying Mechanics and Laborers in orders, and of exposing such merchants and shop keepers, as have been in the habit of shaving on orders, are requested to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th inst at 6 o'clock. By the Committee. Rochester, Feb. 10, 1829. 153

FARMS. FOR Sale, one farm in the town of Penfield, containing 110 acres; 70 acres of which are under good improvement, with a suitable quantity of well selected fruit trees, consisting of Cherry, Peach, Plum, Apple, some Pear and Quince trees. Enquire of Jonathan Baker, Innkeeper in the village of Penfield. Also, a farm in the South-west part of Riga, containing 125—70 acres of which can be put into wheat. On the premises are a good frame barn and house. Enquire of Ichabod Curtis, near the farm. Also, a farm of 87 1/2 acres, six miles west of the village of Rochester, on the Buffalo road so call'd, with about 30 acres improvement, and a good log house. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber, three doors south of Christophers Mansion House, Rochester. ARST. CHAMPION, 4 Feb. 10, 1829.

TWO CENTS REWARD. RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst an indentured apprentice, English boy, about 16 or 17 years of age, and about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, had on when went away, a black coat and pantaloons, a black or blue vest, light complexion, light curled hair, and the left little finger off below the nail. Whoever will return said boy, or give information where he may be found, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid. I forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting from this date. JOHN PETTINGOR, Pittsford, Feb. 10, 1828. 37

MONROE COUNTY, ON reading and Surrogates Office, ss filing the petition of Oshea Wilder, executor of the last will and testament of David X. Post, late of Rochester, Monroe county, deceased and the vouchers accompanying the same, IT WAS ORDERED That all persons interested in the estate of the said David X. Post, deceased—be and appear before me at my office in Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on Friday the twenty seventh day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate, whereof the said deceased died seized, should not be sold, to pay his debts. Dated Rochester, Feb. 9th, 1829. 4w53 O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate.

SELLING AT COST. THE subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, offers his Goods for sale at cost for cash only—his stock comprises a great variety of rich and fashionable Goods. Those who wish to purchase cheap are invited to improve the present opportunity. W. S. WHITTLESEY. Carroll-st. January 18, 1829. 49w66 N. B. All persons indebted to me must make immediate payment.

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe County, on a judgment rendered before Henry Fellows, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob Howe, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Jacob Howe, to a part of the southwest division of lot number five, in the town of Penfield, in said county, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of said division, thence south, two degrees west, seventy-one rods and two and one third links; thence east, two degrees south, ninety rods; thence north, two degrees west, seventy-one rods, two and one third links, to the centre of the highway; thence west, two degrees north, ninety rods, to the place of beginning—containing forty acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the house of James Lovett, in Penfield, on the 26th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated February 10, 1829. 53tds J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHICHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Aaron Smith, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Smith, in and to the following described piece and parcel of land, viz., fifty one and a half acres of land, or thereabout, out of the northeast corner of lot number eighteen, in township number two, in the short range, in the town of Greece, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and bounded, east, by a north and south road; west, by James Doty's lands; south, by the lands of Hezekiah Bull, and north, by fifty-six acres occupied by Barzilla Huling, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue at the Mansion-House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, in the county aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated the 10th day of February, 1819. 53tds J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. Milton Noyes, U. Sh'ff

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John Clark, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Clark, in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate lying and being in the town of Mendon, in the county of Monros, and state of New-York, viz. —A village lot, situate in the village of West Mendon, in said town of Mendon, and bounded on the south by the road leading from West Mendon aforesaid to Boughton Hill, in the town of Victor, in the county of Ontario; east, by lands owned by John W. Wilcox; north, by lands owned by John Dixon, and west, by lands owned by Samuel Hannas, containing about one half of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Also—One other lot of land, situate in the said town of Mendon, on the road leading from West Mendon, aforesaid, to Pittsford; and bounded on the north by the road leading from the Union Meeting House, in Mendon, to Rush, in said county of Monroe; west and south, by lands owned by William Dixon, containing about one acre of land, be the same more or less: All of which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at the house of Daniel Gilson, in the village of West Mendon, in the county of Monroe, on Monday, the sixth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 10th, 1829. 53tds For J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff, WALTER WELCH, Deputy.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the county of Monroe, and counsellor of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joel Pound, of Rochester, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the 30th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 1819. Dated Rochester, February 3d, 1829. 10w63

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the County of Monroe, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases"—passed April 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3d, 1829. 10w63

WHITE CHINESE MICE. A FEW Pair of White Chinese Mice for sale by the subscriber, by the pairs or quantity. They are good singers, of beautiful plumage, and wanted to breed every month during the Military Chieftain's Administration. N. B. Persons wishing to purchase the above beautiful animals, will please to call on C. G. Wood, Emperor of all the Barbarians, at the Dressing Room of John Sears, opposite the Mansion House, Carroll-st. Dec. 17, 1823.

LUMBER WANTED. I wish to purchase 1000 feet small white Oak Timber, to be delivered within three weeks—ALSO—2000 feet red Beach Timber, to be delivered on the opening of navigation. Apply to H. ELY, Rochester, January 12, 1829. 49w63

WHISKEY. 200 Gals. Stones Whiskey, from Jefferson County, equal to Monongahela, just received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Swains Pastacea; La Grange's Salt Rheum Ointment; Yate's Corn Salve; Balm of Columbia to cure and prevent Baldness; Bartholomew's Elixer of Life, for the cure of fever and ague and other fevers; Huntington's fever and ague Pills; Anderson's and La Mot's Cough Drops; Anderson's Hooper's and James'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.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION. In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Anti-Masonic State Convention which met at Utica on the 4th day of August last, authorizing the General Corresponding Committee to call future Conventions, when, in their judgment, the cause required it, notice is hereby given that a STATE CONVENTION of Delegates opposed to the Institution of Free Masonry will be holden at the city of Albany on the 19th day of February next, to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may be deemed best calculated to vindicate the laws at the land from Masonic violence and to redeem the principles of civil and political liberty from Masonic encroachments. The citizens of the several counties in the state are requested to appoint a number of Delegates corresponding with their respective representations in the House of Assembly, to attend this convention. SAMUEL WORKS, HARBURY ELY, FRED. WHITTLESEY, F. F. BACKUS, THURLOW WEED. Rochester, Dec. 20, 1828. Editors of public newspapers generally throughout the state are requested to give the foregoing notice one insertion.

PENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL. HAS been opened for the reception of scholars, under the superintendance of Mr. A. Underhill, as principal, who has been familiar with the monitorial system for several years, and for some time past taught in the New-York High school and had charge of the classical department in that institution since the death of Mr. Barnes, one of its late principals. A commodious building has been erected, and fitted up for the school in a healthy and elevated situation. The Latin, Greek, and French languages, mathematics, &c. including an entire course of acedemical studies, will be taught on the following terms: Introductory Class.—Alphabet, spelling from Lancelotian boards, Reading, Writing on slates, elements on Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, at \$1.50 per quarter of 12 weeks each. Junior Class.—Spelling by dictation, Reading, Penmanship, continuance of Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, projection of maps, Composition, Elocution, Linear drawing, and elements of Natural History, at \$3.00 per quarter, of 12 weeks each. Senior Class.—Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic complete, use of Globes, Italian Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, Conic sections, Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Ancient Geography, Antiquities, History, Rhetoric, Latin Greek, and French Languages, at \$5.00 per quarter of 12 weeks each. Gymnastics will be attended to in each male class: Board in respectable families may be had at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. DANIEL PENFIELD, President of the Trustees. Penfield, Jan. 20, 1829. 61f

MEDICAL NOTICE. Doctrs. HENRY and A. G. SMITH have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic and Surgery. Their office on Court House Square. CANAJOHARE ALE. 300 BBLs. CANAJOHARE ALE equal to Albany, received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER. Dec. 2, 1828. 43

THE Sheriff's Office is removed to the Room over E. Moore's Store, in Buffalo street Rochester, January 27, 1829. ROCHESTERLOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY. THIS establishment is now ready to supply any quantity of Glasses that the county may require at the lowest cast prices. The assortment consists of Gilt, Mahogany and Toilet framed Glasses, of all sizes and prises. Looking Glass plates, portrait and picture frames, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice. JOHN J. THOMPSON. 46. Buffalo-Street.

PARKER'S SERMONS. FOR sale by the Subscriber at the Anti-masonic office, west of the Court-House, at 1 dollar per doz. or 12 1/2 cts. single.—Also a complete assortment of anti-masonic publications kept constantly on hand. E. GIDDINS. Rochester, Jan. 6, 1828.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll st. LEVI WARD, Jr. 49 January 13, 1829.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, JUSTICE of the Peace, has removed his Office to Reynolds's building, Buffalo Street. Dec. 27, 1828. 47

PROCLAMATION! By the Emperor of all the Barbars. His Majesty, ever mindful of the happiness of his subjects, has graciously fixed his residence in a more central part of his dominions. The IMPERIAL RAZOR which descended to his present Majesty from his illustrious ancestor, the renowned HUGGINS, (whose last cut was the "unkindest cut of all,") has been removed from its ancient Palace at Albany, to our loyal city of Rochester, where his Majesty's liege subjects will be entitled to all the rights and immunities appertaining to his Barberous profession. The Imperial Head-Quarters are fixed upon the Wing of the Eagle, Carroll-St. By the Emperor, WOOD, The Marquis of Chius-down, Scratch-it-hairy. Jan. 6, 1829.

SELAH MATHEWS, Attorney at law, has removed his Office to the room over the Store of Ephraim Moore, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, January 27, 1829. \$20 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen on Sunday night the 18th inst from the yard of the subscriber, in the town of Chili, a yoke of dark brown STEERS, four years old next spring, handsomely built, and about the common size. Whoever will return them to the subscriber, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid: if stolen twenty dollars reward will be given for steers and thief, and reasonable charges paid. DANIEL FRANKLIN, Jun. Chili, Jan. 23, 1829. 61w3

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS. LEWIS SELYE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery...

LANDS FOR SALE. No. 86, 100, 106, 111, 118, 121, 133, 134, 146, 153, 159, 178, 192, 193, 191, 207, 220, 224, 229, 231, 245, 246, 264, 265, 267.

BOARDING HOUSE. Kept on Ann street, in the Yellow House, near the west end of the Brick Meeting House, by T. L. BACON.

NEW GOODS. D. PARKER begs leave to call the attention of his customers and others who wish to obtain good bargains...

LAST CALL. THE copartnership existing between the subscribers will be dissolved in a few days. It is necessary that all unsettled accounts should be liquidated immediately.

BACKUS & MARVIN. Rochester, April 7th, 1828.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Price thirty-seven and half cents.

THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch.

JAUNDICE BITTERS. Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. Price 3/1-2 CENTS.

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILLIOUS PILLS. THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects...

DAVENPORT'S Celebrated Eye Water. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes...

THE ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1829.

BY EDWARD GIDDINS. FOR sale by the author at his residence a few doors west of the Post Office.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, TO WIT: BE REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of August...

Richard R. Lansing, Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York.

ENTERMINT AGUE FEVER PILL. To those who are afflicted with this distressing disease, the subscriber offers a new and sovereign remedy...

NOTICE - The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Works & Graves...

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STRAYED, on Sunday the 25th of Sep a light red Cow, five years old, rather small size; has a slit in one ear, the horns are small and stand up and rather incline together...

SECRET OF MASONRY. THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1828...

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM containing about forty acres, about two miles west of Charles C. Luntis in this village...

ROCHESTER READING ROOM. The subscriber has concluded to establish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings.

FOR SALE. BOTTLED CIDER & PORTER, of the first quality for family use, sent to any part of the village.

NEW SPRING GOODS. S. WHITTLESEY has just received his stock of Spring Goods, comprising almost every thing that is cheap and fashionable...

SPLENDID VIEWS OF AMERICAN SCENERY. ON the 10th of October was published by T. K. Greenbank, No. 64, Spruce St. Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery...

THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch.

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CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES. Bonds and Mortgages having from one to five or six years to run, being well secured on real estate are wanted...

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

NOTICE. THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in the Tanning and Currying business and carry it on in all its various branches at the old stand of Works & Graves...

FOR SALE. BOTTLED CIDER & PORTER, of the first quality for family use, sent to any part of the village.

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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.

FOR SALE. A number of first-rate East ern WAGONS. Enquire of Wm. BLOSS. East Rochester, June 10, 1828.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. THE 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 12 eligibly situated business Lots, and 4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public vendue, by ELISHA ELY, and JOSIAH BISSELL, Jr.

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 KEMPSTALL.

THOMAS KEMPSTALL & 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.

Lands for Sale. A BARGAIN! TO be sold or exchanged, for Farms, Houses, or Mills in this state: Twenty six valuable Farms, in the flourishing Territory of Michigan...

BY order of M. Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Franklin Gale, of Pittsford, in Monroe county, to show cause, if any they have, before me at my office in Rochester, in said county, on the eighteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of said Franklin Gale's Estate should not be made for the benefit of his creditors...

BY order of M. Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Michael Kelly, of the town of Gates in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, as well in his individual capacity as one of the firm of Kelly & Lafferty, to show 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 eighth day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819...

BY order of M. Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Benjamin Fuller, of Rochester, in said County, an Insolvent Debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his office, in the village of Rochester in said County, on the 26th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of said Insolvent's Estate should not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 12th 1819 - Dated Dec. 2, 1828.

BY order of M. Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Saueuel Church, of Rochester in said County, an Insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge in the village of Rochester in said County, on the twenty-first day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of said Insolvent's Estate should not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and his body be exempt from imprisonment, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 12th 1819 - Dated Jan. 17, 1829.

At a Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New York, held at Rochester on Thursday the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight.

Present: THE HONORABLE JOHN BRIDGALL, Circuit Judge.

Epphros Woolcott Complainant vs. Erand Baxter & Polly his wife, & Eli Bruce Defendants.

ON reading and filing an Affidavit of Sellock Boughton, Solicitor for the Complainant, proving to the satisfaction of this Court, that the said Defendants, Erand Baxter and Polly his wife could not be found in this State intermediate the test and return of the subpoena in this cause, to be served therewith; and that the said Defendants, Erand Baxter and Polly his wife, are probably concealed within this state, or absent therefrom, and in some one of the United States. It is therefore ordered, on motion of Mr. S. Boughton, Solicitor for the Complainant, that the said Defendants, Erand Baxter and Polly his wife, cause their appearance to be entered and their answers to be filed in this cause within four months from the date of this order, or that in default thereof the Complainant's bill of complaint, which is filed in this cause, may be taken pro confesso against them; and the said Complainant is hereby directed and required to cause a copy of this order to be inserted in "The Anti-Masonic Enquirer," a public newspaper printed in the village of Rochester, within twenty days from the date hereof, and to be published therein for eight weeks successively, once at least in each week.

Copy F WHITTLESEY, Clerk. December 22, 1828.

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.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, A CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARE. Wm. H. WARD, & Co. Marble Building, Carrol st Rochester. June 10, 1828.

NOTICE. Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of this State for an Act, authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to sell the present Court House and Lot in said County, and to apply the proceeds thereof to defray 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.

ANT-MASONIC READING ROOM. GIDDINS has opened an anti-masonic reading-room in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh street, west of the court-house, where the principal anti-masonic newspapers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal.

FOR SALE. 100 ACRES OF LAND, well watered, 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. Schermerhorn, cashier of the bank, Rochester, or of the owner, Moses Lewis, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county. Oct. 10, 1828.

WANTED. A Farm in the County of Monroe. ANY person who wishes to dispose of a Farm in this county, for which he still owes not more than \$1,000, may make a very advantageous exchange with the advertiser, and get an excellent FARM in Genesee county, clear of incumbrances. The Farm in Genesee county contains about 100 acres, a sufficient proportion cleared, a large excellent farm house, good orchards, well watered, and a most desirable residence for a family, being within one mile of Batavia. For further particulars enquire at the office of Weed and Heron, Rochester. Nov. 25, 1828.

"PIONEER" From Rochester to Lewiston. THIS Morning the "PIONEER" 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 arrives at Auburn same day.

IRA MERRILL. June 27, 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.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make payment soon, as much longer indulgence is not reasonably to be asked for. J. FRAZER. May 20, 1828.

NOTICE. THOSE Persons who have unsettled accounts with Nathaniel Ambrose, or with the 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 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.

SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL. An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal, 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, 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 Sore, Ulcers, &c. &c. For sale by J. PORTER, East Bloomfield GEO. E. HAYES, Canandaigua.

ALSO BY G. HITCHCOCK, & Co. Druggist, Rochester. August 26, 1828.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Three doors South of the Mansion House. A. H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tailor, 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 do. Carnation do. Codington and Lt. Blue Cassimeres. ALSO - A superior assortment of Black, Brown, Lt. Blue and Black Striped Silks, White, Striped, Figured, and Buff Marseilles. White, Striped, Buff and Figured, Valentines 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 acknowledgements to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and promises to devote himself, industriously and faithfully, to all orders with which they may continue to favour him. Rochester, May 20th 1828.

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 Duveroux 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 Nathaniel Jones by the Western Fire Insurance Company - and the said premises were conveyed subject to a mortgage of 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 mortgage having been duly assigned by the subscriber, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the sixth day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated October 28th, 1828. ABRAHAM M. SCHERMERHORN, Assignee. Whittlesey & Mumford, Att'ys.

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 insolvent debtor, to show 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 January next, at 10 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 he be discharged, pursuant to the "Act for giving relief in cases of Insolvency," - passed April 12th, 1819. Dated October 30, 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, the following 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, 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 rods deep, containing one fourth of an acre of land. Reference had to David Hudson's survey Dated Oct. 17, 1828. EPHRAIM MOORE, Mortgagee. Whittlesey & Mumford, Att'ys.

ANTI-MASONIC INQUIRY.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.]

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y. TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1829.

[VOL. 2—NO. 16.]

REPORT

Of the committee on the abduction of WILLIAM MORGAN, made to the Senate, Feb. 14, 1829, by Mr. HAYDEN.

The select committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the abduction of William Morgan, and the proceedings under the law of the last session upon the subject, beg leave respectfully to

REPORT IN PART:

That they have attentively examined the message of the Executive, of March 18, 1828, and the law appointing a commissioner, which was thereupon enacted; as also the recent message of his Excellency the present governor referring to the same subject. They have also perused with especial care, the report of the commissioner, which is to be presumed a fair and correct statement of what has been transacted by him, during the laborious duties of the last ten months; they cannot nevertheless abstain from expressing their surprise at the meagre character of the commissioner's report, when they call to mind that the first duty specified in the law creating that office was "to institute inquiries concerning William Morgan and his fate subsequently, and all the incidents connected therewith." That the report, coming as it does from a man of reputation, and high official standing, should be thus jejune and bare of incident, confirms an opinion long entertained by individuals composing the committee, that all those criminal transactions, whenever an attempt should be officially made to bring them to light, would from causes of a peculiar character, be shrouded in a veil of impenetrable darkness.

Your committee have come to the deliberate conclusion, that the evils intended to be remedied by the legislation of 1828, were not at that period fully understood; that their character was misconceived, and their importance underrated. That legislation seems to have been based upon the supposition, that the administration of justice was feebly dispensed, in the western section of the state, and that the deputation of a special counsellor or attorney, to give it tone and energy, was alone sufficient to remedy the evils complained of by the people. However much the appointment of such a commissioner might in different ways expedite and facilitate the trials growing out of the fate of Morgan, still such commissioner has been, and will hereafter be powerless, in bringing to merited justice the guilty individuals, who have been chiefly concerned in the transactions, that have so much disturbed and afflicted the community. In the judgment of the committee, the past evils cannot now be reached by any legislation within the range of our constitutional powers, and it is their opinion that remedial enactments having regard to the recurrence of similar evils, ought chiefly at this time to attract the attention of the Senate.

To entitle this opinion to its just weight, some of the reasons which have led to its adoption will be briefly stated.

At no period since the revolution has the public mind been so severely agitated as by the abduction and subsequent unhappy fate of William Morgan. The great moral shock has been felt with few exceptions, by people of every age, sex and condition. The high handed violation of all law, the great number concerned in it, the cheerless and desolate condition of his bereaved wife and children, the uncertainty that for a while attended the whole affair, were all calculated to arouse the public mind to an unexampled state of sympathy, indignation and abhorrence. But these passions, although intense at that period, are in their nature evanescent, and before this time would have spent their force, had not the attempt to bring the offenders to the bar of justice, produced a development of facts, circumstances, and principles as lasting in their effects as the love of liberty in man.

The committee think it proper to observe that a just regard for the wishes and feelings of their constituents, and the other requirements which grow out of the occasion, will compel them to lay aside all that delicacy in treating this subject, which is incompatible with a just and manly discharge of their duty—and reluctant as they are to give just cause of offence to any man, they will feel themselves compelled to designate classes of men, by the names they have seen fit to adopt, and to animadvert freely upon their conduct, when such animadversion comes within the legitimate scope of their duties.

The people of this state are distinguished by their attachment to a pure administration of justice as connected with the trial by jury—by their love of self government, and by their aversion to every thing which directly or indirectly tends to thwart the operation of the democratic principles, which are the basis of our political compact. They are distinguished by their jealousy of powerful and talented men, and especially of the combinations of such men for purposes either unknown or known to affect improperly, the even and healthful current of our political affairs. They have learned that concentration of feeling, of interest and of effort are to the moral and political, what the lever and the screw are, to the mechanical powers, and they dread their operation.

The order of the Jesuits, whose discipline secured unity of design and secrecy in action—which used the solemn sanctions of the most high God, to subserve purposes the most selfish and profane, presented to the 16th century a moral power greater than the world had ever known. It penetrated with the silence and certainty of fate, the secrets of every court in Europe, and subjugated, without the force of arms, one half of the continent of America to the dominion of the Pope. This order has been crushed, but within the last 120 years another has arisen—the society of free and accepted masons.

This institution, professing to be of ancient and even of divine origin, adopting sanctions similar to those of the order of the Jesuits, and commanding a secrecy still more profound, have recently made demonstrations of a power, astonishing in its effects upon the social and political compact, and of a character such as the friends of free institutions cannot fail to deplore.

the tribunals of justice. The public feeling at the West, which has borne the ridicule and sarcasm of those interested in quelling it, is of but little moment. But that the streams of justice should flow pure and uncontaminated, is matter of infinite concern not only to the people of the west, but to the whole state; not only to the state, but the Union.

But they have lost the confidence they formerly reposed, in the tribunals of justice. They believe that masonry exerts its influence, in civil as well as criminal cases, in arbitrations, references, and in trials by jury, before justices of the peace, as well as in the higher courts. Formerly from one half to two thirds of their justices belonged to the fraternity of masons—now not one in twenty are of the initiated; and this change has been chiefly produced by their entire conviction of the fact that masonry pervades and influences the courts of justice.

During what have been called the Morgan trials, and other civil cases which owe their origin to his abduction and subsequent fate, the people have crowded the courts of justice to overflowing. They have watched the deportment of masonic witnesses upon the stand; some of whom, of good repute in society, have sworn to facts, which in the opinion of by-standers, were not credited by a single one of the hundreds of persons who were present. It is believed that grand juries, a majority of whom were masons, have omitted to find bills of indictment when there was proof before them of outrages, not surpassed in grossness and indecency, by any committed in the country since its first settlement. Those outrages were committed upon a mason, who had been in the daily habit of exposing in lectures, what were once called the secrets of masonry. Grand juries have said while assembled for the discharge of their duties, and when it was apprehended their masonic brethren would be implicated, "we must not let our brethren suffer." In a case of recent occurrence, a defendant who had been sued by a mason, not willing to have his case tried by masonic jurymen, challenged them; stating to the court his readiness to prove the character of the masonic testimony assumed by them was of a description, unfitting them to sit in judgment between the parties; and of such a nature as to disqualify them in point of law. With the assent of the circuit judge, the masonic jurymen left the box, and the trial proceeded. The counsel for the defendant, entertained no doubt upon the law and the facts he could prove, that the challenges were well taken.

The committee might multiply cases of this description, but they are omitted for others of more public notoriety, and tending to the same point.—The case of Col. King is one fully known to the public, and partly from information contained in his newspaper communications. The committee therefore recur to it, the more readily, but without any intention of expressing an opinion of his innocence or guilt. He had been suspected of having had a concern in some of the transactions affecting William Morgan. He went to Washington in the fall or winter of 1826—7; applied for public employment, and obtained, with the assistance of some of his masonic friends, the place of sutler to the U. S. troops in the territory of Arkansas. The suspicions resting upon the public mind in regard to him increased; and Messrs. Garlinghouse and Bates were despatched by the Governor of this state, for the purpose of arresting him, and perhaps some others, who were supposed to be fugitives from justice.—They ascertained that King was at Cantonment Towson, and procured an order from the Secretary at War, to the commander to surrender him forthwith. The fruit of this sovereign exercise of the state and United States power, in procuring the return of this humble sutler to answer in the courts of this state for the misdemeanors charged upon him, was precisely such as might have been anticipated upon the supposition that the obligations of masons to each other, are such as they undoubtedly must be, upon the proof that has been presented to the public. Bound to protect each other by the tenor of obligations in their view of higher import than those they owe to the state or country which gives them protection,—the officer of the Fort, instead of obeying the order of the Secretary at War, notified King of his danger; and Garlinghouse and Bates soon found by the escape of King, that their labors, arduous as they had been, were defeated by the machinations of masonry.

The annals of criminal jurisprudence furnish no parallel in many respects to the case of William Morgan. The majesty of the laws and the powers of masonry have been brought into conflict. What may be the result of the mighty struggle none can tell. But the events of the last two years during which the conflict has been maintained, induce the belief that masonry will be victorious. The history of Morgan's fate is short and simple: On the 11th day of September, 1826, he was taken by several masons in broad day, by force, from the village of Batavia to Canandaigua, a distance of

50 miles, and there upon a process originated for the occasion, confined in jail. While on his way from Batavia, one of his kidnappers who had him in charge, said with an oath, Morgan should not be taken from him alive. After a short confinement in the prison at Canandaigua, he was taken out on Sunday the 12th, at evening, and amidst his distressing cries of murder, was forced into a post coach. He was then driven through a densely populated country, 110 miles, to the United States Fort, on the Niagara river, and there confined. The horses and coaches used in conveying him from Canandaigua, were owned or procured by masons. And the owner of a livery stable then kept at Rochester, who at that time and now is a royal arch mason, actually charged the Grand Chapter for the use of his coaches and horses to Lewiston. Pains were taken to obtain masonic drivers. The last driver, however, accidentally was not a mason. It was Cyrodon Fox. He drove the prisoner, attended by three masons to the grave-yard, about 80 rods distant from the Fort, and was directed to halt. The party dismounted, and Fox was told to return to Lewiston. This was in the night time. Shortly after, Fox made some observations about his trip to the Fort, which excited fears in the minds of the brotherhood, and within a short period, a special lodge was called, and Fox was initiated as a member of it. An unusual number of masons were at Lewiston, and in the vicinity of the Fort, during the three or four days of Morgan's confinement there, and nightly visited the Fort. The sufferings of Morgan were probably terminated on the night of the 18th of September, 1826.

It has been fully established by the testimony in the various trials that have been had, that a great number of masons have been directly or indirectly concerned in the abduction and subsequent fate of Morgan. But notwithstanding the publicity of this transaction arising from the great number necessarily concerned in it—notwithstanding the thousands of dollars offered as rewards by the executive of this state, as well as the Governor of Canada, to those who would give information of his fate, and the thousands contributed and expended by humane and patriotic citizens to ferret out the iniquity; and notwithstanding too, a commissioner has been sent by the legislature, to add his talents and industry to that of the courts in the country, still no record tells us whose hands have been stained with the blood of this masonic victim.

The committee assume the fact, that the life of Morgan has been destroyed;

the irresistible weight of circumstances tending to fortify that conviction. The love of gold, incited by the great rewards which have been offered; the love of character stimulating individuals implicated, and indeed the fair fame of whole classes of men reproachfully assailed; the fear of punishment operating on the agents more immediately concerned, and in fact every consideration, that should influence men, pressed them to a redelivery of Morgan to his friends and to society, if it had been possible for them to do so. The people of the western counties fully aware of the leading circumstances of this transaction, and having had more than two years for inquiry and reflection, have arrived to the decision with unexampled unanimity, that this man has become a victim, and a sacrifice.

It is conceded that the facts herein detailed to shew the interference of masonry in the administration of justice, come chiefly under the head of circumstantial evidence—of its weight and conclusiveness, the Senate will judge; but it is entirely certain that it fully justifies the opinion of the commissioner, Daniel Moseley, Esq. expressed in a paragraph of his report to the Senate, in which he states that, "as to his fate subsequently thereto, it is not yet developed, nor can it be anticipated with much confidence, to be judicially determined by any tribunal over which men have control."

The committee will now proceed to remark upon other evidence which has come to their knowledge, in reference to the subject before them, of a different but highly alarming character, and calculated more directly to impress upon the Senate the necessity of ulterior legislation. Many masons at the west, whose feelings had been aroused by the enormities of the institution committed in that quarter, learned from witnessing the temper of the people, that they should be protected in any infractions of its laws. They were satisfied beyond controversy, that the strange oaths of an institution, governed by iniquitous principles, and used for evil, and sometimes for murderous purposes, ought in no respect to bind the consciences or conduct of those, who had imprudently taken them. They saw the absurdity of supposing that any human being could be bound by an oath appealing to the Supreme Being, when that very oath enjoined an obligation to do that, which is in opposition to the laws of both God and man. They finally assembled at Le Roy in convention, on the 19th of February, 1828, and frankly and truly stated to the world, the substance of the masonic oaths and obligations. One of them is cited in page 26, and distinguished as No. 1, and is the obligation of the royal arch degree. From an examination of its terms, the Senate will perceive that all masons who have taken it and believe in its binding force, will necessarily and perhaps conscientiously carry on to the witnesses stand, and into the jury-box, and indeed into all the de-

partments of justice, a partiality subversive of every principle of right.

Several of those masons who have seceded from the institution, and certified to the public the oaths and obligations alluded to, are personally known to a majority of the committee, and they deem it proper to assure the Senate, that they are men of standing in the community, whose characters for veracity are beyond the reach of calumny. Upon this oath, and perhaps one or two more, the committee may cite, no comments will be made, as it is apprehended the simplest form in which the subject can be presented to the mind, will be the most forcible.

In the remarks which his Excellency has been pleased to make, in his message to the legislature, in regard to the abduction of William Morgan, and the excited state of public feeling consequent upon it, the committee have observed, not without sensibility, that just appreciation of the purity and intelligence of the western population of the state, which distinctly commands our acknowledgments. This eulogium from so high a source, is doubly welcome at a period when opposers of masonry at the west had been nearly overwhelmed by the torrent of misrepresentation, reproach, and ridicule, heaped upon them without measure, by the friends of that institution, in all parts of the state and country. In this condition, they have sustained themselves and triumphantly too, by the force of their own moral feeling, and without the ordinary means of defence. The public press, that mighty engine for good or for evil, has been, with a few most honorable exceptions, silent as the grave. This self proclaimed sentinel of freedom, has felt the force of masonic influence, or has been smitten with the rod of its power.—His Excellency further observes in that part of the message referred to the committee, and in relation to the public feeling aroused at the west, that "it would not be extraordinary if attempts should be made to pervert this honest indignation of the people to selfish and sinister purposes. But the character of those who really feel what they profess upon this subject, affords the best security that the success of such unworthy schemes, cannot be great, or of long duration."

In ascertaining the meaning of this paragraph, the committee have not deemed it proper or expedient to go beyond the plain and obvious import of its terms. Any different sense, arising from a different sort of construction, would be gladly avoided, inasmuch as its adoption by the committee, would at once put them in the attitude of entire disagreement with his Excellency, and render it doubtful whether the message in this part of it, manifested any degree of integrity or veracity, which is due from every officer of the government.

Nothing is more proper than that all republican legislation should be characterized by the highest degree of frankness and simplicity; and under the guidance of this spirit, we take the liberty to re-assure the Senate, that the committee entirely concur in the opinion expressed by his Excellency, in the paragraph quoted above. The political movements at the west, to which his Excellency no doubt alludes, have been characterized thus far, and we trust they will be hereafter, by a great devotion to principle, and activity and firmness in the pursuit of the objects they have proposed. They have proceeded so immediately from the bosom of the people, that the ordinary restraints of parties and their discipline, together with the efforts of those politicians who have heretofore influenced public opinion, have been laid aside and regarded with utter indifference. Satisfied beyond all question, that the evils inflicted on the state and country, by secret, self created societies, were a thousand fold greater than any that for many years past had been conjured up by the devices of cunning politicians, the people have sought with wonderful unity of design, of principle, and of effort, to destroy, by the peaceful exercise of their right at the polls, the existence of the masonic, as well as all other secret associations.

The wisest and best men among them, who have neither held or desire office have not been able to discover any better, or indeed any other, mode of effecting this most interesting object. This peaceful mode of overthrowing an institution of such amazing power, by withholding political support from all its members indiscriminately, until they shall render their obligations to that institution, and to each other, and return with us upon equal footing into the social compact, furnishes, perhaps, one of the highest illustrations of the inherent energy and excellence of our republican form of government, that has ever been presented. The Autocrat of all the Russias has exerted the force of his edicts against masonry, but without having been able to extirpate it from his dominions. Its existence is suffered in Great Britain, but a member of the royal family, is always at the head of the institution, ready to repress any attempt affecting the government. In France, no lodges are allowed to sit, without an agent of the government to watch their proceedings; and in Spain, the meeting of the members of a lodge to admit, and actually admitting a new member, is made felony of death. But in this free country, to effect similar objects, no cruel punishments, no governmental force, no state surveillance, is at all necessary. Here, every citizen exercises a portion of the state and national sovereignty, and if this is done with a faithful regard to his own interest and that of his posterity, by withholding that, which no one has a right to demand, the great object will be effected. Legislation therefore, brought to bear immediately and directly upon the existence of the institution, if such could be exerted in conformity with the spirit of the constitution, as expounded by a majority, might, nevertheless, be considered as a measure of doubtful expediency;

but that legislative enactments, of some different character, and more prospective in their operation, ought to be adopted, seems evident from the fearful relation in which the masonic institution stands, in reference to the rest of the community.

There are now in this state, as appears by a late, and it is believed accurate, enumeration, more than 800 lodges of free-masons, and about one hundred chapters. These lodges and chapters have a probable average of 60 members. The whole number of masons then, cannot be less than 30,000; and these are scattered, in pretty nearly equal portions, throughout the whole population of the state.

The efficiency of such a body, and so located, none will doubt. Controlling as it does common funds, and possessing the advantages of secrecy and activity almost unexampled; using the language of signs, and a character for a written language; its members bound by the most solemn obligations to God and their brethren, they can surmount all difficulties. But the most impressive idea of its powers is to be obtained from one of its votaries, who, in a public discourse delivered previous to the abduction of Morgan, declares that masonry "is powerful! it comprises men of rank, wealth, office and talent, in power and out of power; and that almost in every place where power is of any importance; and it comprises, among the other class of the community, to the lowest, in large numbers, and capable of being directed by the efforts of others, so as to have the force of concert through the civilized world! They are distributed too, with the means of knowing each other, and the means of keeping secret, and the means of co-operating, in the desk, in the legislative hall, on the bench, in every gathering of men of business, in every party of pleasure, in every enterprise of government, in every domestic circle, in peace and in war, among its enemies and friends, in one place as well as another. So powerful, indeed, is it at this time, that it fears nothing from violence, either public or private, for it has every means to learn it in season, to counteract, defeat and punish it." These men can effect every thing within the compass of human effort. If the order were to exert itself in aid of charitable objects, not an individual in the state could be either hungry or naked; want would be a stranger in our borders; and vast funds would still remain unexpended. If their zeal and industry were turned to the occult sciences, to which they have professed a devotion, the driest and most abstruse problems of the geometricians, the algebraists and the astronomers, would, long before this, have been as familiar to us all, as the road to market. But if unmindful of charitable objects, and neglecting the pursuit of the arts and sciences, which they have professed as their leading measures, they should, like the rest of mankind, be tempted by the allurements of power, to make an effort to acquire it; all will confess, they must be irresistible, so long as the people remained ignorant of their secret designs. Nothing but a belief or knowledge of those designs, and public opinion brought to bear upon them at the ballot boxes, in this otherwise resistless power.

The opposers of masonry at the west, entertain no doubt that this institution was originally intended, and is now kept up, for the sole purpose of securing to its members, unjust advantages over their fellow citizens, in the various concerns of life, but chiefly with the view of facilitating their acquisition of political power. To change this opinion of our western population, is utterly impossible. It is fortified by their own observation. Their masonic neighbors confirm it, by talking with freedom of their principles and practices, until they become as familiar to them, as the highway act, or the act regulating common schools. But if they still doubted, they have only to call to mind that when they undertook the great work of reform, three-fourths of all the offices in the country, were filled with members of that institution. The operating causes, in producing the success or defeat of a particular candidate, are not always of easy discovery. But when for a long series of years a large proportion of political and public employment, is in the hands of any given order of men, it is natural that suspicions should be entertained, that every thing is not right; and when the disproportion of offices held by the members of that order, becomes extravagant and enormous, and continued through a long period of time, notwithstanding the revolutions of political power, then suspicion yields to the moral certainty, that there is a principle of evil in operation of fearful and dangerous import. At the annual election last fall, 270,000 votes were given in this state. If the computation that we have 30,000 masons, is correct, they will amount to one-ninth part of our voting population, and are of course entitled, upon the principle of numbers, to one-ninth part of all offices.—If it should be granted, that the members of the order, have double the talent, and fitness, in proportion to their numbers, they even then, would not be entitled to one-fourth of the power of the state, and yet they have held forty years, three fourths, or very near it. Supposing then to possess on the average no higher qualifications than the rest of the community, which is presumed to be correct, with the exception of that practised talent and facility in business, arising from the actual possession of so great a share of official power, it then becomes a mathematical certainty, that if they hold only two-thirds of all places of power and trust, in the state, their proportion is precisely six times greater than it ought to be, upon the just principle of equality. The state of things here presented, astonishing, and conclusive, as it may appear to some, is, after all, not surprising when the obligation of the higher order of masons to each other is properly considered and understood. The oath, cited page 27, as No. 2, explains the whole matter, and renders the existence of masonic political action, not only certain, but proves beyond the shadow of a doubt, that such action is obligatory on all those masons, who give to the oath a binding force.

To all these high charges tending so strongly to inculpate and disgrace the masonic institution, no defence has been offered, at all satisfactory to the understanding. It is true the question is sometimes asked, and with much plausibility, is it possible, if the institution is as corrupt and wicked as has been represented, that distinguished and meritorious men, and many such are admitted to be members, would continue parties to such a nefarious compact? To

this it is answered, that masonry, in the day of its power, allowed none of its members to recede and express their opinion of its principles and practices, without exposing themselves to punishment, more horrid and inhuman, than any known to the criminal codes of the civilized world. See oath No. 3, page 27. That there are virtuous and excellent men, who belong to the institution, can be doubted by none of us, who look round upon the circle of our relatives, friends and acquaintances. How this fact is compatible with the opinion we maintain, of the character of the institution, neither time, nor the occasion, will permit us to explain. But now when masonry totters in doubtful empire; when her countenance is blanched with fear; when the rod of her power is broken, and she no longer dares inflict the punishments of her inhuman code, it is believed those men will feel, that they have a duty to perform, of great moment to themselves, to posterity, and their country.

The committee have now laid before the Senate, in a plain and simple manner, some of the principal reasons which have produced a conviction upon the minds of the western population, that masonry meddles in the administration of justice, and is utterly subversive of the republican equality guaranteed by the constitutions of the state and Union. In doing this, they trust they have not been led beyond the limits of parliamentary usage, by discussing subjects not referred to them, or others not german to those topics, which it became their duty to consider. They have carefully abstained from examining the influence of masonry, whether it be deleterious or otherwise to those social and moral relations, which so vitally affect the prosperity and happiness of mankind. They have avoided also, any enquiry into the nature and amount of its influence, over the religious feelings, and propensities of the members of that institution. These matters, however intensely they may interest the moralist and theologian, are beyond the reach of legislation, and therefore, are not, in the opinion of the committee, proper topics for their discussion.

The committee are sanguine in their hopes the Senate will think it expedient, from the views of the subject herewith presented, to adopt farther legislative measures for the special protection of the rights and liberties of the citizens of this state, against the secret and insidious encroachments of a self-created society, to which they have had occasion so often to allude. A declaratory and remedial law, by its terms preventing a reputed mason officiating as jurymen, in any case where either party belongs to the fraternity, while the other is not a member, might do much in quieting the apprehensions of those opposed to secret societies. And although no doubt is entertained, that the principles of common law, would without alteration, exclude a mason, in such circumstances from acting as jurymen, yet the difficulty of procuring, upon the urgency of the occasion, the full legal proof that the jurymen proposed is actually a mason, when such is the fact; together with the further difficulty of proving at all times, the nature and character of the masonic obligations, as it now stands, affords but little relief against the evil it is intended to remedy.

That the oath contained in this report are of such a character and tendency as to require the interposition of penal laws, to prevent their future administration, is obvious from every consideration that should influence a Republican Legislator.

The English Statute 87, George III Chap. 123, contains some provisions in regard to oaths of this description and tendency, which might perhaps with great propriety be engrained into our statute book. The 1st section, among other things provides, that any person who administers or causes to be administered an oath, whereby another becomes obliged "to obey any orders or commands of any committee or body of men, not lawfully constituted, or of any leader or commander, or other person, not having authority by law for that purpose; or not to inform or give evidence against any such associate, confederate or other person, or not to reveal or discover any unlawful combination, or net to reveal or discover any illegal oath or other engagement which may have been administered or tendered or taken by such person, or by any other person, or the import of any such oath or engagement, shall on conviction be adjudged guilty of felony, and may be transported for not exceeding seven years."

While the committee observe in this otherwise wholesome statute, some of those severities which mark the character of British penal legislation, and which ought always to be avoided, they cannot abstain from expressing their entire conviction, that if like so many other British statutes, which we have adopted as our law, it had been enacted in this state ten years since, the immolation of Morgan, with all its afflicting incidents, would never have happened, to arouse the sensibility and indignation of the people of this state.

But the Committee have abstained from reporting, at this time, any bills embracing either of the objects to which they have alluded. They cannot now be apprised, from the recently changed and morbid condition of the public press, and other causes, what is the state of information, and of opinion of gentlemen of the Senate, upon this new presentation of an unusual subject of legislation. They are not aware, how the whole subject matter of the report, they have now the honor to submit, will be appreciated. They are duly sensible of the importance of the subject, and that it is one of new impression, and are therefore inclined, in this stage of their labors, to ask respectfully, the further direction of the Senate. With this view, they submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the select committee, to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the abduction of William Morgan, and the proceedings under the law of last sessions upon that subject; be instructed to report a detailed statement of the evidence they may now possess, or may hereafter obtain, confirming the leading opinions, and principal facts, contained in their report presented the 14th day of February instant.

Resolved, That the said committee be provisionally instructed to report to the Senate, a bill or bills to carry into effect the objects specified in said report of the 14th day of February instant, to be acted upon, in case the facts to be reported shall, in the opinion of the Senate, be sufficiently confirmed.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Delegates met in the Assembly Chamber of the Capital at the City of Albany, on the 19th day of February, 1829, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and were called to order by Samuel M. Hopkins, delegate from Albany county, & on his motion, WILLIAM FINN, of Orange county, was chosen President of the Convention; and JAMES HAWKS, of Otsego, and ALEXANDER SHELDON, of Montgomery, were chosen Vice Presidents. NICHOLAS DEVERAUX, of Oneida, and FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, of Monroe, were duly appointed Secretaries.

After an address from Mr. Southwick, delegates from the following counties, answered to their names
Albany—Solomon Southwick, Samuel M. Hopkins, Albany, Thomas Helms, Gräulerland.

Cattaraugus—Russell Hubbard, Farmersville P. O.
Cayuga—William Bruce, Auburn, John A. Taylor, Montz, Aaron Watson, North Scipio, William H. Seward, Auburn, Samuel Phelps, Ira.

Chautauque—Abner Hazeltine, Jamestown, Nathan Nixen, Forestville.
Chemung—Joel Hendrix, Coventry, Jethro Hatch, Otsego, James Thompson, Sherburne.

Columbia—David Wager, Ghent, Isaac B. Bassett, Hudson, John Hoos, Staynesant
Cortland—Alanson Carley, Harrison, Eli Carpenter, Homer.

Delaware—Ebenezer Penfield, Harpersfield Center, Joel Parks, Delhi.
Dutchess—Cornelius Husted, Rotend Hoag, Pine Plains, Thomas H. Rickey, Fishkill, Abraham Van Keizer, Rhinebeck-Platts.

Erie—Thaddeus Joy, Albert H. Tracy, Buffalo, Israel P. Trimble, [removed to Darby, Penn.]
Essex—Franklin Stone, Jay.

Greene—Joseph Carman, Cairo, Knight Bennett, Freehold.
Genesee—Timothy Fitch, George W. Lay, Batavia, Augustus P. Hascall, Lo Roy.

Herkimer—Abraham Randall, jr. German Flatts, Hiram Noltan, Fairfield.
Jefferson—A. W. Stow, Sackets Harbor, S. M. Sweet, Adams, Albert Guthrie, Mansfield

Livingston—James Percival, Genesee, Holloway Long, York.
Madison—John F. Fairchild, Cazenovia, Francis Whitmore, Lebanon, Thomas Beckman, Peterborough.

Monroe—Brooks Mason, Penfield, William Groves, Clarkson, Frederick Whittlesey, Thurlow Weed, delegate from Central Committee, Rochester.

Montgomery—John Merrill, Glen, Tiffany Brockway, Broad-alban, Alexander Sheldon, Charlestown.
New York—Henry Dana Ward, S. B. Griswold, B. J. Seward.

Niagara—Bates Cooke, Lewiston, John Phillips, Lockport.
Oneida—Thomas R. Palmer, New-Hartford, William Williams, Richard R. Lansing, Nicholas Deaveraux, Satterlee Clark, Utica.

Onondaga—Parley Howlett, Onondaga West Hill P. O. John Myers, Fabius, Delphi P. O. Parson G. Shipman, Pompey, Delphi P. O.

Ontario—Ralph Wilcox, East Bloomfield, Irving Metcalf, Gorham, Francis Granger, Canandaigua.
Orange—William Finn, Walkill P. O. Phillipsburgh.

Orangetown—Arvin Rice, Hannibal.
Otsego—Erastus Crafts, Laurens, James Hawks, Richfield, Richard P. Marvin, Cherry Valley, John C. Morris, Butternuts.

Putnam—Harrison Hopkins, Patterson, Mill Town P. O.
Rensselaer—Welcome Whittaker, Troy, Ambrose Mosley, Hoosick Falls, Lewis Buffit, David Greene, Jonathan Nichols, Holden Sweet, Berlin.

Saratoga—Calob Greene, Mechanicville, James Mott, Saratoga, David Garnsey, Clifton
Schenectady—Solomon Kelley, Schenectady.
Scholaric—J. W. Throp, Scholaric Court House, Jacob L. Hagar, Blenheim P. O.

Seneca—Enoch Chamberlain, Waterloo, David Scott, Ovid.
Stauben—Henry A. Townsend, Urbana.
Tioga—Stephen L. Pert, Spencer.

Tompkins—Hiram Cobb, Groton, Robert Swartwout, Hector, John Haxton, Ulysis.
Ulster—Jonathan Dubois, Newport, Jesse P. Conklin, Milton.

Washington—John Crary, Salem, Chauncey Whitney, White Creek, Cambridge P. O. Benjamin Ferris, Sandy Hill.
Wayne—Myron Holley, Lyons.

Yates—Morris F. Shepard, Penn Yan.
On motion of Mr. Whittlesey,
Resolved, That Thurlow Weed be admitted to a seat in this Convention, as a delegate from the General Central Anti-Masonic Committee.

On motion of Mr. Morris,
Resolved, That the delegations from the several counties whose members are deficient, shall have power to supply such deficiencies, and the persons thus selected shall be entitled to seats in this Convention, as delegates from such counties.

On motion of Mr. Granger,
Resolved, That Mr. Maynard of the Senate and Mr. Williams of the House, be admitted members of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Southwick,
Resolved, That Martin Flint, of Vermont, Mr. Pratt, of Connecticut, and Mr. Merrick, of Massachusetts, be admitted honorary members of this Convention.

Mr. Whittlesey explained the objects for which the Convention was called.

On motion of Mr. Tracy,
Resolved, That the report of the General Central Committee, be submitted to the Convention

Mr. Weed, the delegate from the Central Committee of the state, submitted the following report of the Committee, on the progress and present state of the Anti-Masonic cause.

The General Central Corresponding Committee embrace what they deem a proper occasion to make a brief report upon the progress and condition of the Anti-Masonic cause. In rendering our grateful acknowledgments to the "Dispenser of all good and congratulating our fellow-citizens upon the signs of the times" which indicate a great moral and political revolution, in the coming overthrow of Free Masonry, it may not be unprofitable to glance backwards over the relationship which that Institution bore to the people and the country, at the period when the overt acts were committed, which are leading the American Republic to re-assert and confirm its Independence. The Masonic Society, by its arrogation of all the science, wisdom, patriotism and virtues, which illumine the age, endow and sustain the Institutions of the country, and adorn the human character, had conciliated the esteem and won the confidence of public opinion. It had grown under these genial influences, unsuspected of other motives than those which it professed, into enormous wealth and gigantic power. Professing strict obedience to the laws, and a wedded affinity to the religion of the country, it had impaled its roots, extended its arms, and established its laws all over the land. The suspicions and apprehensions that had hatched and overcome all other secret associations, by the soothing pretensions and specious bearing of Free Masonry, were quelled and disarmed.

At this crisis of popular credulity, the Masonic conspiracies and outrages which have aroused the moral energies of this state, and promise to interest the whole nation, were matured and perpetrated. Voluntary investigations were speedily undertaken, and the people were slow to entertain evil thoughts of an ancient and honorable Institution. The great, the wise, and the good, of every age and country, were claimed to be among its votaries and patrons. Investigations, embarrassed and crippled by influence and stratagems of the fraternity, proceeded with slow and uncertain steps. The laws were relaxed and the ministers of justice lingered in their course. The constitutional rights of the people, for protection and safety, were soon found weak to discharge their functions. And the public press, such, on all other occasions of existing evil or approaching dan-

ger, had asserted its high prerogative, was now awed into silence.

A general alarm, though the weak, the people met and appointed committees of investigation. It was soon discovered that the outrages had not been unadvisedly perpetrated by irresponsible members of the fraternity, but were authorized by the Institution and impelled by its principles. The conspiracy, from its origin to its conclusion, embraced a period of more than four months, and the knowledge of it extended from the immediate actors in it, to the highest authorities pertaining to the Order.

The results of the first six months investigation were embodied in a Narrative and published by the Lewiston Committee. The facts and developments therein set forth, have withstood the "test of truth and the scrutiny of time." With a view to possess the people of information which so deeply concerned their individual rights and the public safety, the committee caused five thousand copies of this narrative to be gratuitously circulated through this and the adjoining states.

Finding the ordinary tribunals of justice, in some instances disinclined to discharge their duties, and in all cases too feeble to resist the mysteriously powerful influence of Free Masonry, the people memorialized their Representatives for relief. Their Petition, respectfully detailing the alarming facts now so well known to all, and earnestly praying that the arm of the law might be strengthened, scarcely received the decent forms of Legislative interment. The same irresistible power which had misruled our public officers, sealed the lips of witnesses, tampered with the consciences of Jurors, and suspended the sword of justice; now closed the Halls of Legislature upon the people.

Turned out of Court, and repulsed by their Representatives, the people of the western counties, appealed, not to the "weapons which God and nature had put into their hands," as would have been the case in a less enlightened country, but to public opinion, lawfully and understandingly expressed, through the Ballot Boxes, for protection and redress. Every other avenue was closed. This was the only constitutional resort. Truly auspicious results and salutary influences, are vindicating the wisdom of this appeal, and all coming experience will sanction its justice.

Meantime, the public eye, and the committee, more especially, turned inquiringly from individual offenders, towards the Institution itself. A keen desire was manifest to know the real character of Free Masonry, and the true tendency of its principles. Morgan had made a full revelation of the three first degrees, the truth of which was attested by his abduction and sealed with his blood. Masonry, however, professed to be a "progressive science," and further developments were necessary to the formation of a correct estimate of its character. These were not long withheld. An Encampment of Knights Templars at Le Roy, after a violent and protracted struggle with that portion of their companions which approved of the outrages, resolved to restore themselves to society and their country, by renouncing the principles and exposing the secrets of the Institution. This solemn duty was discharged, in convention, at Le Roy, on the 19th of February, 1828. The horrid oaths, unearthly penalties, profane orgies and blasphemous rites, of the higher degrees, were there made public. Free Masonry, stripped of her seeming vestal garments and gorgeous attire, now stood bald and naked, exposed to the scorn and abhorrence of a long deluded, but finally disabused people.

The committee continued their investigations, and were in constant attendance upon the several courts, where indictments were pending, vainly endeavoring to accelerate the tardy and fettered footsteps of justice.

Near the close of the winter session of 1828, the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, became suddenly impressed with the propriety and necessity of according the relief which was so promptly denied the preceding session. An act was passed, authorizing the appointment of special counsel, to prosecute the investigation of the masonic outrages. The then acting Governor appointed Daniel Moseley, Esq. to discharge this responsible duty. That gentleman entered immediately into the investigation, which he continued to prosecute, diligently, until he was called from the discharge of those duties, to a seat upon the Bench, in the 7th Judicial District.

Mr. Moseley has collected and arranged, an important mass of circumstantial testimony, embracing a full and complete accumulation of crime, fearfully dark and atrocious. This fulfilling measure of guilt grows out of the necessity, from which the Institution cannot escape, of protecting those, who, in obeying its mandates, violated the laws of the land. The masonic conspirators, acted under the advice of their chapters, the principles of which, in letter and spirit, cover the whole ground—Even the murderers of Morgan, can open their Free Masons Monitor, and demand the reward for executing the traitor!

If any thing were wanting to prove that these outrages were the natural offspring of masonic principles, we would refer to the fact, that the persons notoriously concerned in them, not merely stand fair with their lodges and chapters, but have been elevated to their highest honor and offices! Those too who fled from justice, have been protected and supported by the fraternity. And we have strong reasons to believe, though unsupported by positive testimony, that monies have been furnished by the grand chapter for the relief and defence of the conspirators, who are distinguished by the mystic brotherhood, as the "Western Sufferers."

The time and manner of Morgan's murder has been ascertained, by those who were immediately connected with the investigations—Most, if not all of the persons by whom the foul deed was perpetrated, are satisfactorily known—but when, and by whose agency, their guilt will be judicially established, remains with the great disposer of all human events.

Edward Giddins, whose testimony would go very far in developing the finale of this extended conspiracy and foul murder, has been rejected, as a witness, in the Ontario court of common pleas, by a rule, in relation to the soundness of which, the most distinguished jurists entertain conflicting opinions. Had the objection went to Mr. Giddins' credibility, he would have been fully sustained—for few men have passed through life with a more blameless reputation.

Elisha Adams, into whose charge Morgan passed from Mr. Giddins, and who continued to feed and guard him until the night of the murder, was sent by the confederates to Vermont, from whence he was demanded as a fugitive from justice. Adams was a reluctant agent of the conspirators, and during his seclusion, had determined, if brought to the bar as a witness, as he himself repeatedly avowed, to "make a clean breast of it," by telling the truth. He continued in this wholesome frame of mind, until he found himself surrounded by his guilty Royal Arch Companions, who soon succeeded in re-establishing their mysterious influence over his conscience; and subjecting him to that obligation of their peculiar code, which, under the most fearful penalties, enjoins the keeping of a companion's secret, in all cases, "murder and treason not excepted;" William King, who professed to have returned to Niagara county, for the purpose of confronting his accusers, swore off his trial, and has retraced his steps to Arkansas. Howard, of Buffalo, who applied the torch to Miller's office, fled to Europe, and has not since been heard of. John Whitney, of Rochester, who, following the counsels of more wary conspirators, went fearful lengths, after hiding in distant states for nearly two years, has returned and awaits his trial. Loton Lawson, who pleaded guilty to the conspiracy indictments, to prevent the production of testimony, that would inculpate him for a higher offence, has completed his two years imprisonment, and taken up his abode in the state of Pennsylvania. It is known that a masonic friend of Lawson's preceded him, on his route from Canandaigua to his destined residence, summoning the Chapters to meet—but for what purpose, we are left to conjecture.

The case of Eli Bruce, late sheriff of Niagara county, who was convicted in Ontario of receiving and confining Morgan in Fort Niagara, was referred, on a question of form, to the supreme court, and has been decided in his favor. Eighteen other persons, concerned in the outrages, have been indicted, but the public prosecutor has not been able to bring on their trials.

Nothing but the intelligence and virtue of a great proportion of its members, had so long restrained Free Masonry from open misrule and violence. Its signs, grips and obligations afford every facility for the protection and escape of Masonic offenders. And these facilities are far from having been unimproved. Depredations to a greater amount and conspiracies of a more formidable character, have been committed and concealed under the ripening influences of Free Masonry, than the public, aided by re-

cent developments, would be willing to believe. The Institution exerts a mysterious and pernicious influence over all the relations of life. The obligation which binds masons to warn their brethren of all approaching danger, and to keep, inviolable, their guilty secrets, is a direct bribe to the vicious propensities of our nature. And that obligation which compels a mason to assist a mystic brother out of difficulty, "right or wrong," furnishes the widest latitude to crime.

It is not unknown to those who have given the subject their attention, that the numerous gangs of counterfeiters who have so frequently flooded the state with spurious notes and base coin, were almost wholly composed of Free Masons. With this knowledge, it is no longer a mystery how they so frequently eluded the ministers of justice, or escaped through the meshes of the law.

But there is an evil of a more alarming nature, to which we feel constrained to draw the public attention. Free-Masonry has cast her broadest mantle over legislative corruption and bribery. The attempt of John Anderson, to bribe the Hon. Lewis Williams, chairman of the committee of claims, in the House of Representatives, has led to a brief examination of transactions of a similar character in our state legislature. Col. Anderson attempted to bribe Mr. Williams as a "man and a mason," but being no mason, Mr. W. was at liberty, not only to reject the bribe, but to expose the culprit. This incident is full of instruction. Had Mr. Williams been a mason, though promptly rejecting the bribe, he was not at liberty to expose a mystic brother to shame and punishment. A Free-Mason approaches his legislature brother with the wages of iniquity in his hand, in the full assurance that if his bribe is rejected, his guilty secret will be inviolably kept. This reasoning is fortified by an extended train of facts. The history of all the known corruptions practised in our legislature, from the bribaries committed with the Merchants Bank in 1804, to those of the Fulton and Chemical Charters in 1824, is pregnant with testimony against Free-Masonry. The fact that almost every man known to have been disreputably concerned in those transactions, was a Free Mason, admonishes the people to guard these avenues against the corrupting influence of that Institution. And that ancient, if not honorable fraternity, the Lobby, which still infest the seat of government, and beleaguers the capitol, stands conspicuous in the lists of Free-Masonry. Of all the horde of mercenaries who hang year after year upon the legislature, let even one be named who is not a bright Free-Mason. These assertions are not brought upon slight or insufficient testimony. The evidence of their entire truth may be obtained by all who make proper enquiries.

But the Institution puts forth on all occasions, as a shield and defence against the accusations brought against her, the names of eminently virtuous men, who in their youth, misled by false pretensions to science and wisdom, "took her for better or for worse." The sainted name of WASHINGTON, though his recorded admonitions, to "beware of all secret, self-created associations, under what species garb soever they appeared," forbids the profanation, is impudently used to patch up the tattered vestments with which a detected impostor still seeks to cover her deformities. The staid reputation of a cotemporary, whose boundless charities have engraven his name upon the hearts of thousands, and whose munificence is even now unfolding the treasures of knowledge to the humblest citizen, and extending the boundaries of science to the remotest sections of the state, is daily pressed into the service of Free-Masonry, to give false lustre to its character, and posthumous currency to its principles. It is due to this distinguished gentleman to state, that although the swelling titles and empty honors of the Fraternity have been continuously lavished upon him, he never could be pressed beyond the third degree of speculative Free-Masonry. And a confiding hope is entertained, based upon our knowledge of his virtues and patriotism, that ere long, he will feel constrained to inhibit the use of his bright name in beguiling the footsteps of our youth into the dark and devious recesses of the Lodge-Room. More than four hundred initiates, within our own state, including Members of every Degree, from an Entered Apprentice, to the Thrice Illustrious Knights of the Holy Trinity, have publicly renounced the Institution. Thousands have silently withdrawn, and it cannot be presumed that any good man, who received it upon trust, will continue his connection with the Fraternity after he has thoroughly examined the tendency of its

Free-Masonry is deeply anxious to conceal the truth in relation to herself and her fast votaries. It will require much zeal and labor to expose and dissipate the falsehoods and delusions which the fraternity have so industriously spread abroad. Time and truth, however, will ultimately encompass these ends. All their is of Free-Masonry, pertaining to the Lodges, Chapters and Encampments, may be gathered from Morgans Illustrations, and the Le Roy Revelations. But the inquirer for real Free-Masonry, divested of its gaudy trappings, and its traditional fables, must seek out other sources of information. The work of the Abbe Baruel and Professor Robison's Proofs of a conspiracy to overthrow all Religion and Government, present faithful and alarming pictures of Free-Masonry, and commend themselves to the deliberate consideration of the American people. Of the various writers who are now developing, with fearless pens and surpassing powers, the legitimate tendency and aims of Free-Masonry, Henry Dana Ward, of New York, and Elder John Stearns, of Oneida county, have attained a proud eminence, from which they are dispensing floods of light and knowledge. These gifted and enlightened men were members of the Masonic Fraternity. They had, however, sited its pretensions and eschewed its principles, previous to the murder of Morgan. The writings of these gentlemen ought to be speedily procured and extensively circulated through every town in the state. We hazard nothing in saying that no intelligent man or Mason, can read Mr. Ward's volume entitled Free-Masonry, without being convinced that the Institution is a rank imposture and dangerous cheat.

Perhaps we cannot convey a bolder or more comprehensive view of the fancied power and unchastened ambition of Free-Masonry, than is found in the Oration of the late W. F. Brainard, at New-London, Ct. before the Union Lodge, June 24, 1825, on the recurrence of one of her fabulous Anniversaries. Mr. Brainard says:—

"What is masonry now? IT IS POWERFUL. It comprises men of RANK, wealth, office and talent, in power and out of power; and that in almost every place where POWER IS OF ANY IMPORTANCE; and it comprises among other CLASSES of the community, to the lowest, in large numbers, active men, united together, and capable of being directed by the efforts of others, so as to have the FORCE OF CONCENT throughout the civilized world! They are distributed too, with the means of knowing one another, and the means of keeping secret, and the means of co-operating, in the DESK—in the LEGISLATIVE HALL—on the BENCH—in every GATHERING OF BUSINESS—in every PARTY OF PLEASURE—in every ENTERPRISE OF GOVERNMENT—in every DOMESTIC CIRCLE—in PEACE and in WAR—among ENEMIES and FRIENDS—in ONE PLACE as well as in ANOTHER! SO POWERFUL indeed, is it at this time [June 24th, 1825] that it fears nothing from VIOLENCE, either PUBLIC or PRIVATE; FOR IT HAS EVERY MEANS, TO LEARN IT IN SEASON, TO COUNTERACT, DEFEAT AND PUNISH IT!"

Such were the views and aims entertained and cherished by distinguished Free-Masons, of the extent and power of their Institution. The issue of the moral conflict in which we are engaged, must determine how well or ill these extravagant opinions were founded.

At the period when the masonic outrages were perpetrated, only three papers [the Republican Advocate, the Cazenovia Monitor, and National Observer] had the moral courage to raise their voice against those high-handed infractions of the laws. Their contemporaries, either maintained a studied silence, labored to quiet the apprehensions and misdirect the investigations of the people, or treated the whole subject with ridicule and levity. Soon, however, a Press, avowedly Anti-Masonic, was established at Rochester. Simultaneously, the Livingston Register, Le Roy Gazette, Seneca Farmer, Truansburgh Lake Light and Sangersfield Intelligencer, devoted their columns to the cause of civil and political liberty.—Other papers, in defiance of the wealth and influence of "all-powerful Free Masonry," soon followed in the path of duty, and Free-Presses are now published in the counties of Chautauque, Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans, Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Cayuga, Oswego, Madison, Oneida, Jefferson, Tompkins and Ulster, and in the cities of Albany and New-York.

Hopes, which we confidently believe will not be disappointed, are entertained, that faithful public sentinels will soon be stationed in all, or nearly all the other counties.

Free Presses constitute the means upon which the country must rely to uproot and overthrow Free Masonry. They enlighten and stimulate public opinion. All the counties in this and the neighboring states, in which Free Presses have been established, are now contributing their best efforts to exterminate the Institution. They are multiplying with considerable alacrity, and the Committee deem the continued augmentation of their members, an object of primary and paramount importance.

The Presidential election seriously embarrassed our cause during its pendency. That question settled, the people are giving their attention to a subject of immensely greater moment than the success or defeat of any mere political party. The citizens of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, are deeply imbued with our sentiments. The counties of Indiana, Lancaster and Union, in the state of Pennsylvania, and the county of Morris, in the state of New-Jersey, have shorn Free Masonry of her strength. The inhabitants of Michigan are laboring with praiseworthy firmness, to drive the monster from their flourishing Territory. Ohio is shaking off the incubus, and an earnest spirit of inquiry is rapidly spreading all over the Union.

Entirely erroneous opinions have been propagated, far and wide, in relation to the views and conduct of Anti-Masons. We are represented as persecuting and oppressing all the members of the Masonic society, thereby confounding the innocent with the guilty. Nothing, but Free Masonry itself, is more fallacious than this accusation. Free Masons have violated the laws of the state and taken the life of an unoffending citizen. The influence of the Fraternity has impeded and continues to impede, the course of justice, and the offenders stalk abroad in the community, cherished and supported by the Institution, unmolested and unpunished. The secrets and principles of the Institution, which have been fully exposed, are positively and undeniably bad and dangerous. We therefore ask Free Masons to renounce them. If they refuse to accede to a request so reasonable, are we made obnoxious to the charge of persecution for withholding our support from them? How are the people to redeem their Halls of Legislature, to purify their temples of justice, or to re-establish the ascendancy of their laws, if the supporters of Free Masonry are not dispossessed of place and power?

The progress of truth and the developments of time, have refuted many of the fictions and turned back some of the calumnies with which the Fraternity so long held public opinion in suspense. It is no longer gravely asserted that Morgan is selling his books, that he has retired beyond the Rocky Mountains, or that he has joined the standard of the false prophet, at Smyrna. All who do not egregiously undervalue the intelligence of the people, are constrained to admit that this citizen, blameless of all offence to the laws of the land, after five days confinement, was deliberately murdered at Fort Niagara, and cast into Lake Ontario. The idle calumny which represented the just indignation of freemen, as an excitement, got up for the temporary purpose of aiding a particular party, has spent its impotent malice, and passes, with the mass of falsehoods which that fruitless occasion for private and public defamation, provoked. The deep sensibility and awakened interest which ten free states are manifesting, by unequivocal demonstrations of hostility to the Masonic Institution, repels the accusation of the Fraternity which confined their belligerents to an infected district of madmen and fanatic's in the western part of the state of New-York.

But we turn from the past to contemplate the future—where hope is unfolding her bright visions to the eye of patriotism, and promising her treasured rewards to the aspirations of piety. The quiet, but resistless power of public opinion is accomplishing a great moral and political revolution. This work, which moved forward with cautious and faltering steps, through its incipient stages, is now rapidly spreading all over this and the neighboring states. We cannot yet fix its boundaries, or estimate the time that it will require to accomplish its high purposes. But one thing is certain. The fire will burn white the fuel lasts; and the disenfranchised spirit which has gone abroad, will not return until the Republic is effectually redeemed from the unhalloved grasp of Speculative Free Masonry.

DANIEL WOODS,
HARVEY ELY,
F. F. BACKUS,
FR'K. WHITTLESEY,
THURLOW WEED,

ROCHESTER, FEB. 15, 1829.

Mr. J. C. Morris addressed the Convention, and submitted the following resolution, which, on his motion, was adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Senatorial District, be appointed to prepare and submit to this Convention the subjects proper to be taken into consideration by this Convention.

Mr. Fitch addressed the Convention and submitted the following resolutions, which, on his motion, were adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft an address to the people of this state, on the subject of the late masonic outrages committed in this state, and the principles of Masonry and Anti-Masonry.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views and feelings of this Convention, in reference to the principles of the Masonic society and their effect upon the civil and religious institutions of our country.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to enquire whether the ceremonials, obligations and secrets of the masonic order, as disclosed by the late William Morgan before his abduction and murder, and the Convention of Seceding Masons at Le Roy on the 4th and 5th of July last, are substantially correct and true.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to enquire whether there exists in this state, any private or public act or acts of the legislature, in reference to the order of Free Masonry, and if so, the nature, objects and effects of such acts, and whether it is expedient to memorialize the legislature for a modification or repeal of the same.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to enquire whether it is expedient to memorialize the legislature on the subject of extra judicial oaths, and more particularly when administered in secret, the object, nature and tendency of which are concealed from the government and the community at large.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to enquire whether it is expedient for this convention to recommend a convention of delegates from the several United States, to be held at some future time and suitable place, to deliberate on the subject which has called this Convention together, and if so, whether it is expedient for this Convention to designate the time and place and also the suitable number of delegates from each state.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to enquire whether Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, widow of the late Capt. William Morgan, is provided with the pecuniary means for supporting herself and her orphan children, and if not, whether it is expedient and proper for this convention to adopt any measures for her relief.

On motion of Mr. Sweet
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of erecting some honorable and durable monument, to the memory of Wm. Morgan

Resolved, That the foregoing committees be appointed by the President and Vice Presidents.

Resolved, That the Convention adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, to meet at the Mayor's Court room.

Friday, Feb. 20th. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, in the Mayor's Court Room

The appointment of the following Committees were announced from the chair

Committee to present subjects for consideration of Convention: Messrs. Morris of the 6th District, Lansing 5th, Fitch 8th, Griswold 1st, Dubois 2d, Bernet 3d, Merrill 4th and Wilcox 7th.

Committee to draft Address: Messrs. Holley, Ward, Tracy, Conklin, Groves.

Committee to draft resolutions:—Messrs. Hopkins of Albany, Whittlesey, Weed, Hazeltine, Percival.

Committee to ascertain the truth of the masonic revelations: Messrs. Cook, Hascall, Fairchild, Williams of Oneida, and Southwick.

Committee on legislative acts in relation to Free Masonry: Messrs. Beckman, Long, Penfield, Noltan and Crafts.

Committee on memorial relative to extra judicial oaths: Messrs Cray, Stow, Howlett, Moseley, Townsend. Committee on National Convention:—Messrs. Granger, Seward, Robinson, Lay, Green. Committee relative to Mrs. Morgan.—Messrs. Fitch, Thompson, Rice, Nolton, Shipman. Committee on monument to Wm. Morgan.—Messrs. Sweet, Southwick, Throop, Hopkins, Putnam, and Rickey. A communication from Dr. C. C. Blatchley, a delegate elect from the city of New-York, accompanied by 100 tracts were read, On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, Resolved, That the same together with the tracts be referred to the committee on the subject of memorializing the legislature in relation to extra judicial oaths. On motion of Mr. Weed, Resolved, That the convention adjourn to half past 3 o'clock, P. M. to meet in the assembly chamber. Afternoon Session—Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The convention was opened with prayer by Elder Green, delegate from Saratoga. A communication from the Hon. Moses Hayden of the Senate, was read, On motion of Mr. Cooke, Resolved, That the same be printed with the proceedings of this convention.

To the President of the Anti-Masonic Convention, held at the Capitol on Thursday the 19th of Feb. 1829. Sir,—Having to acknowledge the honor of an election as delegate to your Convention by the inhabitants of the county of Allegany—I enclose herewith the proceedings of the Convention, appointing me, that you may be apprized of their desire to cooperate with you in the great work of reform, which now engrosses your attention. But entertaining serious doubts, whether my attendance upon the Anti-Masonic Convention is compatible with the public duties with which I am already charged, I beg to be excused from serving as a delegate. With the expectation that your patriotic efforts will be distinguished by their temperance, prudence and firmness, I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, M. HAYDEN.

Senate Chamber, Feb. 19, 1829. On motion of Mr. Lansing, Resolved, That Maj. Satterlee Clark, be admitted to a seat in this Convention, as a delegate from Oneida county. Henry F. Yates, Esq. of Montgomery county, read a document renouncing all connexion with the Institution of Free-Masonry. Maj. Satterlee Clark, delegate from Oneida, publicly renounced all connexion with Free-Masonry, and stated his reasons for so doing. On motion of Mr. Seward, of N. York, Resolved, That the members of the Senate and Assembly, elected on Anti-Masonic principles be invited to take seats in this convention as honorary members.

Mr. Granger, chairman of the committee on the subject of calling a National Anti-Masonic Convention, submitted the following Report and Resolution, which, after the Convention was addressed by Messrs. Granger, Seward, Green, and Cooke, were adopted. The committee appointed to enquire into the propriety of recommending a national convention to deliberate upon the dangerous tendency of Masonic Institutions, and devise such means as may be necessary to secure our people from their encroachment upon their freedom.

REPORT:

That in considering this question, your committee have naturally been led to enquire, what are the feelings of our sister states upon this subject, and whether it is probable that the lights which have been shed from this state upon other sections of our confederacy, have been such as to have roused to action any considerable portion of their citizens. In pursuing this enquiry, they have been gratified to learn, that although, but comparatively few states have as yet taken prominent measures against the progress, and to eradicate the existence of the evils of which we complain, there is a spirit abroad in the land which gives sure promise of future action and the strongest hope of ultimate success.

From public journals, from a free correspondence with men of intelligence, and from information furnished by gentlemen now with us, and whose moral worth and character is a sure guarantee for their assertions, we learn that in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, measures are already concerted, and operations are already commenced, which will submit this question to the decision of the descendants of those who lit the first torch of liberty upon their hills, and through whose valleys was sounded the first alarm for freedom. To this decision, your committee look with unwavering confidence, not only as to its result upon the states already mentioned, but as to its moral effect upon the neighboring states of New-Hampshire and Maine.

From Pennsylvania, the intelligence is of a character that leaves no doubt of final victory, and that her tried democracy will be found in the ranks of the conflict. Ohio, early took part in this contest, and although intelligence on this subject has not there spread with the rapidity which marked its progress among our people, there is ample proof, that the flame so early kindled, though slowly, is safely and surely extending throughout that whole state. From the states of New-Jersey, Alabama and Kentucky, and from the Territory of Michigan, we learn that meetings have been held and measures taken to produce a general diffusion of knowledge upon this subject.

Your committee have thus briefly stated for the information of the Convention, what they believe to be the true condition of Anti-Masonry throughout the several states, so far as the same has been developed through public channels. Private letters would carry the belief, that in several other states investigations are about commencing, which, though they may be smothered for a time, will ere long break forth with a resistless force. The spirit of enquiry so natural to freemen, and the indulgence of which is secured by the intelligence of our citizens, will soon fix the public attention in every state in the Union, and no reflecting man can doubt the result of a free inquiry.

Upon a full examination of this subject, your committee are unanimously of the opinion, that the period has arrived, when measures should be taken to form a general national Convention, for the purposes for which we have assembled. Although your committee are well aware, that the right of our people to assemble in their representative capacity in any manner that may be deemed most advisable, is amply secured by the Constitution and laws of our country, yet a view of the past cannot leave a doubt, that there will be those ready to sound the alarm, and to endeavor to create the belief, that the call for such a Convention, must proceed from men of wicked design, and can be the result only of arrogance and presumption. Should such objections arise, your committee would remark, that it is their intention to constitute not a secret, but an open organization, co-extensive with the evils which they would correct.

It will be recollected by all who are conversant with the journals of the day, that in 1826, a General Grand Chapter, and a General Grand Encampment of Masonic Delegates from the several States of the Union, were assembled in the city of New-York. Although, if Free-Masonry be as is claimed, a mere charitable Institution, it is difficult to perceive how it can be necessary for the good government of its members to bring delegates from the remotest verge of a confederacy, within which are recognised, neither governmental pensioners, nor national recipients, of even Masonic charity, your committee are not disposed to comment upon these circumstances, nor to cavil at these assemblages, and only ask that the same charity may be extended to them, that is demanded by those from whom unjust imputations would probably emanate.

The Grand Chapter and Encampment were secret conclaves, consisting of delegates from the same states, whose representation we seek; their deliberations, whatever they may have been, were veiled by the deepest mystery, and no evidence of their existence was presented to the public gaze, but in the display of their robes, and the gorgeous exhibition of the pageantry of their power. The Convention we propose, would consist of delegates coming directly and publicly from the people; its deliberations

like those of this Convention, would be open to all; and the measures it should propose would be freely but fearlessly submitted to the approbation or rejection of a nation of freemen.

If there be danger to our Republican Institutions in either of the cases here stated, let a discerning people determine in which it would be most likely to exist.

Your committee therefore recommended the adoption of the following resolution. Resolved, That in order to concentrate public opinion, correct error and diffuse more general information as to the true character and nature of the Institution of Speculative Free-Masonry, and the principles for which we are contracting: We recommend to the citizens of these United States, to meet in Convention at the City of Philadelphia, on the 11th day of September, 1830, by delegates from each state, equal in number to their respective representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress, and to be elected in such manner as the several states shall deem most advisable. The objects of which Convention, when assembled, shall be to adopt such measures, as to them, in their deliberate wisdom, shall appear to be the most effectual to annihilate the Masonic Institution, and all other secret societies which claim to be paramount to our Laws, and are hostile to the genius and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Committee to submit to the Convention, the subjects for its consideration, submitted the following—which, after some remarks from Mr. Morris, were adopted. The Committee appointed to prepare and submit to the Convention the subjects proper to be taken into consideration by the Convention, respectfully

REPORT:

That it is in their opinion proper for the Convention to appoint a State Central Corresponding Committee, to consist of five members residing in the village of Rochester, and to authorize that committee to call a State Convention, whenever, in their judgment, the public interest shall require it.

That in order to provide the necessary funds to enable anti-masonry to wage a successful contest against an Institution, embracing a large proportion of the intelligence and wealth of the community, and whose means of operating upon, and influencing the public mind, are fearfully great, the Convention recommend to the corresponding committees of the several counties in the state, to raise and transmit to the Central Committee, such monies as they may be enabled to collect in their respective counties.

That the convention recommend to the corresponding committees of the different counties, to transmit to the State Committee the names and places of residence of their members, and that in those counties in which committees have not been chosen, it be recommended to Anti-Masons to choose them and transmit their names and places of residence to the State Committee.

That the Secretaries be instructed to prepare and publish with the proceedings of the Convention, a list of the names and places of residence of the delegates comprising the Convention.

By order of the Committee, JOHN C. MORRIS, Chairman.

Mr. Stow, from the Committee on the subject of memorializing the Legislature in relation to extra judicial oaths, submitted the following report and resolution, which, after the Convention had been addressed by Messrs. Fitch, Whittlesey and Ward, were adopted.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of memorializing the Legislature on the subject of extra judicial oaths

REPORT:

That the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry, as it exists in this country is, in the opinion of the committee, an embarrassment to the administration of justice and the government. That its principles are at variance with the doctrines of democracy and morality, and its principles hostile to the safety and welfare of community.

Whatever may have been the merits of this Institution at its inception, it cannot be rationally supposed that a secret combination, originating under a monarchial government, can be adapted, for any virtuous purpose, to a country of intelligence and liberty. The only utility pretended in this Institution by its most zealous votaries, is that of its being charitable. Even this claim the committee are not disposed to allow. In their opinion it is totally unfounded, and a mere pretence devised by designing men for the purpose of deceiving the public, and literally "covering a multitude of sins." So far from charity being its characteristic, it is directly the reverse—like all corporations, it is a body without a soul—selfish and monopolizing, and directs all its views to its own aggrandizement. Though it be admitted that in some instances it may extend a helping hand to a distressed member, we ask, what benefit this can be to the great body of community? And is not the civilization of the age and the doctrines of christianity a sufficient guaranty of the exercise of all rational benevolence, without the aid of masonic obligations.

But the great objection to Free Masonry is not the negative one of its being useless. Were this the case, this Convention would never have been assembled. There are objections of a more positive nature and such as every member of society is interested in exposing. It is a fact, which it is folly for its votaries longer to attempt to disguise, that its practices are pernicious and its doctrines at war with christianity and the laws of the country.

Its practices are pernicious in withdrawing a certain portion of community from the great body of society, thereby weakening the social compact in rendering a part independent of the whole; and in the administration of extra judicial and blasphemous oaths, whose inevitable tendency is to demoralize society and bring into contempt and disrepute the solemnity of judicial proceedings. Though the recipients of these oaths should not in many instances believe them to be obligatory, still they have a pernicious effect in familiarizing the mind to blasphemy and falsehood; but when believed by those who have viewed them to be obligatory, the evil becomes insufferable—the government and judiciary become corrupted and the great bulwark of liberty and the rights of the citizen, the trial by jury, is prostituted to the basest purposes. That such is the effect of oaths thus administered every man can bear witness who is familiar with our courts of justice; he must often have observed how little importance men accustomed to the foolery of an extra judicial attach to the sanctity of a judicial oath.

The doctrines of Free Masonry are at war with Christianity and the laws, in inculcating a spirit of revenge, in imposing a duty on its members of shielding each other in the perpetration of crimes and in assuming the right of punishing, even with death, the commission of imaginary offences. These evils are not merely ideal; the murder of William Morgan (and his murder the committee feel authorized to assume as a fact) shows that the right of punishing for pretended offences is not only claimed by the Institution, but exercised with demonic vengeance; and the ineffectual attempts which have hitherto been made to expose and bring to justice his murderers, alarmingly demonstrate how weak are the obligations of morality, religion and law, when brought in competition with masonic ties and tenors.

To abate these evils as they now exist, and to prevent their extension, is, in the opinion of the committee, a duty which the Legislature owes to the state. The most effectual means of accomplishing this great purpose will be, in the opinion of the committee, the enactment of a law rendering penal the administration and reception of all extra judicial oaths, and declaring all such oaths totally void and in no respect obligatory upon the recipients. With regard to the latter suggestion, the committee beg leave to remark, that, although extra judicial oaths are not recognized by the common law and are well known by professional men to be entirely nugatory, yet many persons suppose them obligatory, and the committee believe that a declaratory law such as they have suggested, will have a happy effect in disabusing the minds of many well meaning men, of error, and be attended with the most salutary consequences.

Such being the views of the committee, they beg leave to introduce the accompanying resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present to the Legislature of this state, a memorial in behalf of this convention, praying legislative enactment against the administering, or receiving any masonic oath or obligation, or any oath or obligation imposed by any other secret society whatever. To be continued.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1829.

The Anti-Masonic State Convention, has realized the cherished hopes of the people, and fully confirmed the desponding apprehensions of the Masonic Fraternity. It was a glorious demonstration of the power and patriotism of public opinion. It was the firm and lawful exercise of that great moral engine in accomplishing high constitutional purposes. It displayed the awakened energies of a free people in re-establishing the ascendancy of their laws, and in vindication of their free institutions.

The Convention embraced a liberal share of the worth and talent of the state. Its deliberations were characterized by dignity and firmness, tempered with moderation and self-respect. An uncompromising opposition to Free Masonry, qualified by respect and kindness for the unoffending members, was manifest in all its proceedings.

We stated, a few weeks since, that the Albany Advertiser and Argus were paid for an insertion of the notice for the Anti-Masonic State Convention. This proves to be erroneous, but in making the acknowledgment, we will do ourself the justice to show that the editors of those papers are themselves responsible for the mistake. Appended to the notice for the State Convention, was a request of the General Committee, that all the editors in the state should give it one insertion. The editors of the Daily Advertiser and Argus, neglecting to comply with that request, the Committee wrote to their friends in Albany to get the notice into those papers as an advertisement. In due time the notice appeared, and appeared as an advertisement. The trade will understand us, if the public do not, when we say that the style and "making up" of a notice indicates an advertisement as clearly as if the word was printed at its head. In the Daily Advertiser, the notice appeared as a legitimate advertisement, and the editors desired it should be considered as such. The Argus refuses to exchange with us, and we have never been able to see how the notice appeared in that paper. But as the editor denied the request of the Committee, who then wrote to Albany to have it appear in the Argus as an advertisement, we were authorized to presume that it was paid for—the more especially, when we reflected, that griping, insatiate avarice, was Mr. Crosswell's ruling passion.

We apprehend that the Ontario Messenger and Ontario Repository, which papers have fallen suddenly in love with Anti-Masonry, in attempting to "drive the wedge" over the peoples eyes, will only deceive themselves. Anti-Masonry cannot be frowned down, or sought down, as its enemies have ascertained. Its high and patriotic purposes cannot be perverted; Nor can its friends be taken by surprise. To all genuine Anti-Masons, a cordial reception will be extended, but our cause can neither be overcome by its open enemies, or betrayed by its false friends. The "compromising" Repository will find it difficult to entrench itself upon Anti-Masonic ground, by its unprovoked Masonic attacks upon Mr. Giddins, whose character thro' life, (except in the single instance where a mistaken sense of duty to Masonry caused him to be unprincipled and unprovoked).

The Canandaigua Repository is laboring to get up an equivocal, nondescript, or orphaned species of Anti-Masonry, that will square with the tortuous course adopted and pursued by that paper during the struggle between free men and Free Masonry. The editors of the Repository have entered upon a project which will fatigue them excessively. They would find it much easier to come to Anti-Masonry, than to bring Anti-Masons within the circle which they have so obligingly marked out for them. Our course is on ward, and we cannot step either to the right hand or the left, to pick up the "waiters upon Providence." The middle course, so complacently recommended by the Repository, will probably leave that paper in the dilemma of a nameless quadruped, to whose species its editors may claim a political affinity.

The editor of the Craftsman has a long article upon the dangers of anarchy and civil war, very well written, but utterly misapplied. Free Masonry did threaten the country with these horrors, but the perilous day has passed. The seeds of violence and misrule were concealed in their dark dens, and had begun to germinate. Conspiracies were formed, under whose auspices the laws were contravened—personal liberty violated, and innocent blood shed. But all this provoked no corresponding violence from the people. The spirit of the times and the genius of our government forbid this, and marked out a lawful means of redress. The "revolution" so dreaded by the Craftsman, is accomplishing by the quiet, pacific, but resistless force of public opinion. The "small still voice of reason" is the presiding genius over the "revolution" now going forward. There will be no violence, no throes, no convulsions, except such as emanate from the impotent and expiring struggles of "All-powerful Free Masonry."

Our neighbor of the Craftsman is laboring with more zeal than success, to make "the worse appear the better reason." Brother Roberts is not the first, by thousands, whose eyes have been blinded by the lethean waters of Free Masonry.—Masonry is a century, at least, behind the times, and all the arguments in its favor, refer to the darker ages. The Craftsman will assuredly satisfy its readers, if it does not its editor, of the absurdity of its own doctrines.

Crosswell has branded the Anti-Masonic Convention with his perpetual epithet of "Federalism." Poor fool! How little he knows of the flame which is burning in good men's bosoms. But let the craven tool fret out his brief day of power.—His insolence and mockeries help on the great work. The people who are engaged in vindicating the laws and liberty of the country, will soon call the minions of Masonry to a rigid accountability.

The Connecticut Anti-Masonic State Convention was numerously and respectfully attended.—Gen. N. TERRY, Mayor of Hartford, presided. We regret that the proceedings of our own Convention, necessarily excludes those of the Connecticut Convention, and much other interesting matter.

We not only give the editor of the Anti-Masonic Herald credit for the valuable matter which we have taken from his paper, but cheerfully give him the further credit of conducting an able, independent and fearless Free Press.

James Clapp, Esq. of Oxford, declined the office of Commissioner to investigate the Masonic outrages. We understand that John C. Spencer, Esq. of Canandaigua, has received the appointment. Mr. S. is fully competent, and if he accepts, will discharge the duties with fearlessness and fidelity.

The trial of James Gillis, for participating in the Masonic outrage, was to have come on last week in Ontario county. Mr. G. appeared and declared himself ready for trial, but upon calling the witnesses, six persons who were recognized to appear, were absent. Officers were dispatched for them, but in vain. The trial was put over, and then the witnesses appeared with excuses! Mr. Whitney's counsel applied to the Court to put off his trial till May, which was granted.

The Supreme Court have decided the question reserved for the advisement, in favor of Eli Bruce, who has been discharged. The principle, in relation to Jurisdiction, is therefore settled. The conspirators must be tried in the counties where they committed the overt act.

The Chenango Canal bill has been defeated in the committee of the whole, in the House of Assembly, by a vote of 53 to 47.

Snow.—Our country has not known so heavy a fall of snow for many years. It was two feet deep at Boston, and one at Baltimore, on the 20th inst.

Issac Murphy, Esq. of Pittsburg, Pa. has disappeared under circumstances which are creating considerable anxiety among the citizens of that section of country. Mr. M. had taken an early stand against Masonry, and lately purchased an establishment with a view to the publication of an Anti-Masonic paper. He is spoken of in the Pittsburg Commonwealth, as a "young man of unimpeachable moral character, unbending integrity, and possessing a peculiarly high sense of honor."—The following comes an article upon the subject, from the Elizabethtown Pennsylvanian:—

"To a mind, thus constituted, the outrages committed by the masonic fraternity, could not be without their proper effect. At an early period of the excitement, which the abduction and brole murder of Capt. Morgan produced, he became warmly enlisted in the cause of Anti-Masonry.—He did not hesitate publicly to declare his opposition to masonry, and has often been heard to say he would risk his life to accomplish the subversion of the order.

With a view to this object he purchased the establishment of the Commonwealth, and was about to oppose the institution as an editor. He was aided by an anti-mason, in making the purchase, under the express condition that he would publish an anti-masonic paper. He paid over all the funds he was in possession of at the time he took possession.

About one week after taking possession, he left the city, for the village of Canonsburgh, distant 13 miles, and has not since been heard of. He left behind him, all his clothing, except what he was wearing—his pocket book containing notes, due-bills, &c. and all his private papers. His fate is unknown, and, perhaps, will remain so."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE.—Friday, Feb. 27.

The committee of the whole then took up the resolutions reported by the select committee, on so much of the governor's message as relates to the abduction of William Morgan, Mr. Stebbins in the chair. The first resolution reported by the committee, proposes to direct them to report a detailed statement of the evidence they may now possess, or may hereafter obtain, confirming the leading opinions and principal facts contained in their report.

Mr. Benton moved to amend it by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting the following: "That the report made to the senate by the select committee on so much of the governor's message, &c. be recommitted to the said committee, and that they report such bill as they may deem expedient and proper to remedy the evils complained of; and" to which, on motion of Mr. Viele, with the assent of the mover, was added, "if any legislation is deemed requisite."

After some desultory discussion, Mr. Hart called for a division of the question on striking out and inserting. The question then being on striking out, a long and interesting debate ensued, in which it was opposed by Messrs. Hayden, Hart, E. B. Allen, and Maynard, and supported by Messrs. Benton, Viele, Oliver and Throop. The committee rose and reported without coming to any decision. Adjourned.

Samuel J. Southard, at present Secretary of the Navy, has been chosen by the Legislature of New-Jersey, Attorney General of that State, vice Mr. Freylichhuysen, elected to the United States' Senate.

Some letters from Washington state, that Mr. Van Buren is to be secretary of state, Mr. Ingham of Penn. secretary of the treasury, Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee, secretary of war, Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, secretary of the navy, and Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, attorney general. The P. M. G. to remain.

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS.

THE members of the ROCHESTER VOLUNTEERS are hereby notified that their regular Monthly Meeting will be holden this evening, at their Drill Room, No 9, Buffalo-st. Roll call at half past seven o'clock. A punctual attendance of all the members is earnestly requested. A. SAWYER, O. Ser'gt. March 3, 1829.

WANTED, A BOY fourteen years old, as an apprentice to the Painting and Glazing business. J. A. SPRAGUE. 1156 March 3, 1829.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Courts of Monroe County, and Counselor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Eliel White, imprisoned in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 13th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 25th day of February, 1829. 65 10w

TRUTH—AND NO LIE. THE notes and unsettled accounts due the Subscriber, must be paid by the first of April next, as any further indulgence cannot be reasonably asked for, nor granted. G. MOREY. N. B. The subscriber will rent for a term of years, his new store and dwelling house, pleasantly situated on State-st. near Wm Rathbun's clothing works; there is a good cistern, well, wood house and barn, attached to the dwelling house. Possession given first of May next. G. M. Rochester, 23d of 2d Month, 1829.

INTERESTING TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

THE elegant TAVERN HOUSE known by the name of Columbian Hall, at Niagara Falls, is offered for sale at \$5,600, or it will be rented at an annual rent of \$500. It is one of the first situations for a large and respectable Tavern, of any in the country.

Also, For Sale.

At the same place, a Woolen Manufactory, and Clothier's Works, at \$6,000. The local situation, for acquiring stock and conducting business, is exceeded by none. The buildings are large—the water power permanent, and sufficient to carry on the manufactory of Cotton or Woolen to any extent. This property will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required down; and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder. N. B. Call on David Chapman, on the premises, or on SAM'L. DE VEAUX, Niagara Falls, N. Y. February 14, 1829. 3w54

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at its present session, for a law authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to raise by tax upon said county, such sum of money as shall be necessary, in addition to the sum which they are already authorised to raise, to build and complete a new Gaol in said county.—Dated, Rochester, Feb. 16, 1829. MATTHEW BROWN, Jr. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. S. L. SELDEN, Clerk.

PARKER'S SERMONS.

FOR sale by the Subscriber at the Anti-masonic office, west of the Court-House, at 1 dollar per doz. or 12 1/2 cts. single.—Also a complete assortment of anti-masonic publications kept constantly on hand. E. GIDDINS. Rochester, Jan. 6, 1828.

SELAH MATHEWS, Attorney at law, has removed his Office to the room over the Store of Ephraim Moore, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, January 27, 1829.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of this State for an Act, authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to sell the present Court House and Lot in said County, and to apply the proceeds thereof to defray 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.

ANTI-MASONIC READING ROOM.

E. GIDDINS, has opened an anti-masonic reading-room in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh street, west of the court-house, where the principal anti-masonic newspapers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal. As there is to be no pecuniary gain from this establishment, it will increase with the increase of subscribers; and so soon as the number of these are sufficient to defray the expence, it will be furnished with the standard authors on masonry, and the most approved masonic, literary and scientific journals in the Union.—Terms of subscription may be seen at the Reading Room. Editors favorably disposed will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers. Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. Jan. 19 1829.

FARMS.

FOR Sale, one farm in the town of Penryn, containing 110 acres; 70 acres of which are under good improvement, with a suitable quantity of well selected fruit trees, consisting of Cherry, Peach, Plum, Apple, some Pear and Quince trees. Enquire of Jonathan Baker, Innkeeper in the village of Penfield. Also, a farm in the South-west part of Riga, containing 129—70 acres of which can be put into wheat. On the premises are a good frame barn and house. Enquire of Ichabod Curtis, near the farm. Also, a farm of 87 1/2 acres, six miles west of the village of Rochester, on the Buffalo road so call'd, with about 30 acres improvement, and a good log house. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber, Three doors south of Christophers Mansion House, Rochester. ARIST. CHAMPION, Feb. 10, 1829. 4t

CANAJOHARIE ALE. 300 BLS. CANAJOHARIE ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER. Dec. 2, 1828. 43

THE Sheriff's Office is removed to the Room over E. Moore's Store, in Buffalo street Rochester, January 27, 1829.

ROCHESTER LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THIS establishment is now ready to supply any quantity of Glasses that the county may require at the lowest cash prices. The assortment consists of Gilt, Mahogany and Toilet framed Glasses, of all sizes and prices, Looking Glass plates, portrait and picture frames, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice. JOHN J. THOMPSON. Buffalo Street. 46.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 13, 1829. 4t

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS. LEWIS SELVE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery, at his shop near the Falls. He has constantly on hand Carpenters Tools, of every description: Broad and narrow Axes and Scale Beams, warranted superior to none made in this state.

LANDS PRO SALE. No. 80, 100, 106, 111, 118, 124, 133, 134, 146, 153, 159, 178, 192, 193, 194, 207, 220, 224, 229, 231, 245, 246, 264, 265, 267.

BOARDING HOUSE. KEPT on Ann-street, in the Yellow House, near the west end of the Brick Meeting House, by T. L. BACON.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARE.

LUMBER WANTED. I wish to purchase 1000 feet small white Oak Timber, to be delivered within three weeks.

FOR SALE. A number of first rate Eastern WAGONS. Enquire of Wm. BLOSS.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED. The subscriber is paying the highest price, in cash, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rochester Oil Mill."

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes 1500 Corn Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 5000 Yds. Cotton Shirtings.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Three doors South of the Mansion House. H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tailor.

THE Subscriber offers to exchange, 150 acres of uncleared land in the town of Sodus, situated on the ridge, about two and a half miles west of Farmersville.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND, well watered, and pleasantly situated, with some improvement, lying in the town of Greece, westwardly four miles from the mouth of the Genesee River.

NEW WINTER GOODS. T. J. PATERSON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Price thirty-seven and half cents. THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation.

JAUNDICE BITTERS. Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS. THE character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation.

BILLIOUS PILLS. THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints.

DANFORTH'S Celebrated Eye Water. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary.

50 Reward. We will pay Fifty Dollars to any person who will ascertain and inform us who set fire to our Mill on the night of the 11th inst.

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.

SECRETS OF MASONRY. THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1823.

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM containing about forty acres, about two miles west of Charles C. Lunts in this village.

ROCHESTER READING ROOM. The subscriber has concluded to establish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings.

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Works & Graves, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

WESTERN LAND. A FEW thousand acres of the first rate ALAND located in the State of Illinois, for sale on the most accommodating terms.

BOOK BINDING. GEORGE H. HART will receive at his Bindery, No. 9, Exchange-st., over the Albion Printing Office.

FARM LAND. THE Subscriber offers to exchange, 150 acres of uncleared land in the town of Sodus, situated on the ridge.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND, well watered, and pleasantly situated, with some improvement, lying in the town of Greece, westwardly four miles from the mouth of the Genesee River.

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DANFORTH'S Celebrated Eye Water. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary.

50 Reward. We will pay Fifty Dollars to any person who will ascertain and inform us who set fire to our Mill on the night of the 11th inst.

CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES. Bonds and Mortgages having from one to five or six years to run, being well secured on real estate are wanted.

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

NOTICE. THE Subscribers have formed a connection in the Tanning and Currying business, and carry it on in all its various branches.

Lands for Sale. A BARGAIN! TO be sold or Exchanged, for Farms, Houses, or Mills in this state.

NOTICE. THE subscriber has formed a connection in business with Mr. Wm. PEASE, and will hereafter carry on business under the firm of FRAZER & PEASE.

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

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

123 ACRES OF WOOD and TIMBER for sale, on the Stone farm. Terms—twenty dollars per acre, on credit till 1st July.

NOTICE. I HAVE taken into partnership Mr. John F. Bush, and business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of T. Kempshall & Co.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. THE sale of the Lots which were advertised to take place on the 15th inst. is deferred to 26th of June.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 80,000 bushels WHEAT.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. STATE OF NEW-YORK. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery will be held in and for the County of Monroe.

PROCLAMATION. STATE OF NEW-YORK. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery will be held in and for the County of Monroe.

MONROE COUNTY, ss. ON reading and Surrogates Office, ss. filing the petition of Oshea Wilder, executor of the last will and testament of David X. Post, late of Rochester, Monroe county, deceased.

IT WAS ORDERED. That all persons interested in the estate of the said David X. Post, deceased—be and appear before me at my office in Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on Friday the twenty seventh day of March next.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of the County of Monroe, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Catermole, of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Caldwell.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Oliver Bristol.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Norman Barber.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Aaron Smith.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John G. Christopher.

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WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works.

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BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Henry, Junr.

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BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the County of Monroe, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joel Pond, of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor.

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BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Michael Kelly.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the County of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Samuel Church, of Rochester in said County, an Insolvent debtor.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the County of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Samuel Church, of Rochester in said County, an Insolvent debtor.

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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.

BY order of M. Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the County of Monroe—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Franklin Gale, of Pittsford, in Monroe county, to show cause, if any they have, before me at my office in Rochester.

BY order of M. Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the County of Monroe—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Franklin Gale, of Pittsford, in Monroe county, to show cause, if any they have, before me at my office in Rochester.

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ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE]

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y. TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1829.

[VOL. 2--NO. 7

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13 OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

PENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL
HAS been opened for the reception of scholars, under the superintendance of Mr. A. Underhill, as principal, who has been familiar with the monitorial system for several years, and for some time past taught in the New-York High school and had charge of the classical department in that institution since the death of Mr. Barnes, one of its late principals. A commodious building has been erected, and fitted up for the school in a healthy and elevated situation. The Latin, Greek, and French languages, Mathematics, &c. including an entire course of acedemical studies, will be taught on the following terms:

Introductory Class.—Alphabet, spelling from Lancasterian boards, Reading, Writing on slates, elements on Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, at \$1.50 per quarter of 12 weeks each.
Junior Class.—Spelling by dictation, Reading, Penmanship, continuance of Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, projection of maps, Composition, Elocution, Linear drawing, and elements of Natural History, at \$3.00 per quarter, of 12 weeks each.
Senior Class.—Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, complete, use of Globes, Italian Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, Conic sections, Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Ancient Geography, Antiquities, History, Rhetoric, Latin Greek, and French Languages, at \$5.00 per quarter of 12 weeks each.
Gymnastics will be attended to in each male class. Board in respectable families may be had at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week.
DANIEL PENFIELD,
President of the Trustees.
Penfield, Jan. 20, 1829. 511f

SELLING AT COST.
THE subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, offers his Goods for sale at cost for cash only—his stock comprises a great variety of rich and fashionable Goods. Those who wish to purchase cheap are invited to improve the present opportunity.
W. S. WHITTLESEY
Carroll-st. January 13, 1829. 49w6k
N. B. All persons indebted to me must make immediate payment.

LAST CALL
THE 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 doing so. We mean what we say.
BACKUS & MARVIN
Rochester, April 7th, 1828. 91f

SAUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL.—An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal, such as Rheumatism, contraction of the Nerves, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Hernia 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 Sore, Ulcers, &c. &c. For sale by
J. PORTER, East Bloomfield,
GEO. E. HAYES, Canandaigua.
ALSO BY
G. HITCHCOCK, & Co.,
Druggist, Rochester
August 26, 1828 29

WILLIAM S. BISHOP,
JUSTICE of the Peace, has removed his Office to Reynolds's building, Buffalo Street.
Dec. 27, 1828. 47

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make payment soon, as much longer indulgence is not reasonably to be asked for.
J. FRAZER,
May 20, 1828. 15.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DOCTORS HENRY AND A. G. SMITH have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic, and Surgery. Their office on Court House Square

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
—I will receive, to Manufacture, on very reasonable terms, the ensuing winter 25 to 80,000 bushels WHEAT.
H. ELY,
Rochester, Jan. 4, 1828. 43

CANAJOHARIE ALE.
300 BLS. CANAJOHARIE ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by
W. S. ROSSITER,
Dec. 2, 1828. 43

NOTICE.
IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at its present session, for a law authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to raise by tax upon said county, such sum of money as shall be necessary, in addition to the sum which they are already authorized to raise, to build and complete a new Gaol in said county.—Dated, Rochester, Feb. 10, 1829.
MATTHEW BROWN, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors.
S. L. SELDEN, Clerk.

WANTED,
A Farm in the County of Monroe.
ANY person who wishes to dispose of a Farm in this county, for which he still owes not more than \$1,000, may make a very advantageous exchange with the advertiser, and get an excellent FARM in Genesee county, clear of encumbrances. The Farm in Genesee county contains about 100 acres, a sufficient proportion cleared, a large excellent farm house, good orchards, well watered, and a most desirable residence for a family, being within one mile of Batavia. For further particulars enquire at the office of Weed and Heron, Rochester. Nov. 26, 1828. 42

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. GREAT TRIAL.

UNITED STATES COURT.
The people of the State of New-York, Plaintiff, vs. E. J. Roberts, implicated with the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry, Defendants.

At a Court held in the United States of America, Public Opinion presiding; assistant Judges, Religion and Right Reason, the following Jury were impaneled, (after much challenging on the part of the defendants, in consequence of some having expressed their sentiments unfavorable to the Institution) Main, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois,—when being ready to proceed to trial, Truth, Attorney General for the people, arose and read the following indictments.

Whereby, on behalf of the good people of the State of New-York, charge the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry, with the following gross and unlawful acts against the laws of this Realm and the dignity of the people.

Charge 1. Calumny.
Specification.—For that the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry, for themselves and by their agents, on the 9th day of July in the year of our Lord 1826, did insert or cause to be inserted in a public paper printed in the village of Canandaigua, county of Ontario, state of New York a notice, vilifying the character of one William Morgan, calling him a swindler and a dangerous man.

Charge 2. Burglary and false imprisonment.
Specification.—For that the Institution in manner aforesaid, on the 19th day of August in the same year, did unlawfully seize upon the person and papers of said Wm. Morgan, and kept him, the said Wm. Morgan, closely confined in the common jail of Batavia in Genesee county, thirty-six hours.

Charge 3. Kidnapping.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did on the 11th day of September, in the year aforesaid, unlawfully carry away the aforesaid Wm. Morgan, a free citizen of the state of New York, from his wife and family, then residing in the village of Batavia, and lodged him in the jail of Canandaigua aforesaid, and further, that on the evening of the 12th of September aforesaid, the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did take from the said jail the said Wm. Morgan and carry him in a close carriage and without his consent, gagged and pinioned more than 100 miles, and did lodge him in the magazine of Fort Niagara still gagged and pinioned. And also, that said Institution in manner aforesaid, did on the 12th day of the same month seize upon and carry away from the aforesaid village of Batavia, David C. Miller, printer, with intent to convey him to the Fort aforesaid, and were prevented by his friends.

Charge 4. Arson.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did on the night of the 10th day of September, in the year aforesaid, with intent to destroy the building of the said David C. Miller, set fire to the same, situated in the village of Batavia aforesaid, and then inhabited and also containing the printing apparatus of the said David C. Miller.

Charge 5. Fratricide.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did on the night of the 19th day of September aforesaid, in the year aforesaid, and in the Fort of Niagara aforesaid, barbarously murder the said Wm. Morgan, and did sink his body in the river Niagara, he being a brother Mason.

Charge 6. Treason.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did aid and abet, sanction and uphold all concerned in the transactions aforesaid when brought before the bar of justice and otherwise, and further, that they are bound by their obligations to assist a brother mason though an enemy to their country, and to defend him in all cases whatsoever at the point of the sword, right or wrong, murder and treason not excepted.

Charge 7. Perjury.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did on the several trials of their brethren, swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and afterwards refuse to tell the whole truth and told what was not the truth.

Charge 8. Blasphemy.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, cause a poor, degraded, sinful mortal, to personify the great Jehovah in the burning bush.

Charge 9th. Swindling and Knavery.
Specification.—For the said Institution in manner aforesaid, have extorted large sums of monies from candidates, under false pretenses and without giving value.

Charge 10. Robbery.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, did on the 19th day of August, in the year aforesaid, feloniously take from the dwelling of the aforesaid Wm. Morgan sundry papers, the same being the property of the said Wm. Morgan. And also, that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, being instigated thereto by the Devil, and with malice aforethought, did feloniously and wickedly deprive Lucinda Morgan, wife of the said Wm. Morgan, of her husband, and her children of a father and protector, and also that the Institution in manner aforesaid, did feloniously take from the said Lucinda Morgan sundry papers,—the said papers being her rightful property.

Charge 11. Slander.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, have used their best endeavors to destroy the virtuous character of the said Lucinda Morgan, by raising and spreading false and unfounded reports, tending to destroy her virtuous reputation.

Charge 12. Conspiracy against the government and laws of this state and of these United States.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, do by their laws and obligations, now first discovered and made known to the world, subvert the laws of this State and of these United States, by arrogating to themselves the power to inflict the penalty of death on a free citizen without form or trial, when he may have violated their laws and obligations by an act which the laws of his country sanctions; whereas the laws of our government clearly and expressly declare that no person shall suffer in life, liberty or property,

unless by the judgment of his peers, that is, a trial by a Jury of his fellow citizens.

Charge 13. Sworn murderers.
Specification.—For that the said Institution in manner aforesaid, in the obligations imposed on their members, have bound them to take the life of an offending brother, and that in the most horrible forms ever invented by human ingenuity.

Charge 14. Anti-Republican or Monarchical.
Specification.—For that the said Institution confers on its officers, titles, such as Grand King, &c. &c. which is inconsistent with the principles, and in direct contradiction to the letter of our Free Constitution, and only know under Monarchical Governments.

Charge 15. Anti Christian.
Specification.—For that the said Institution by its rules and regulations, excludes the very name of Christ, from those parts of scripture, which it finds necessary to make use of for the purpose of deception, and must give the title of most worshipful to a Turk, if he should happen to be their Grand Master. A title which ought to be alone given to the Supreme Being.

The Attorney General, Truth having finished the several charges and specifications, informed the court that the witnesses were in attendance to prove those charges, and moved the court to allow him to proceed to their examination, whereupon, E. J. Roberts, counsel and advocate for the Institution, arose and begged of the court one week, in order that he might have time to consult with the honorable and ancient Institution, his employers, as to the plea they would make to the indictment. Court. If the venerable council on behalf of the people of the state of New York be willing to accede to this request, we shall not object. Truth Far be it from us the wish to prevent the granting every reasonable indulgence our opponent may desire, but we are bound to remark that this request comes with a very ill grace from those who refused their unfortunate victim in his last moments, the satisfaction of an interview with his wife and children, or the consolation of a bible; and we must also remark, that a great and weighty responsibility rests upon our shoulders in the task we have undertaken, neither ourselves nor our clients consider that nothing less than our lives, our liberties, and our properties depend on the issue; and that we are not only engaged in the defence of ourselves, but for our posterity, and that we consider all unnecessary delay that may give advantage to our opponents by giving them time to make use of what they are too well versed in, stratagem and contrivance, and which might be in some respects, an injury to our cause, ought to be avoided. We shall be ready at all times to meet our opponents on fair and honorable terms, and as they think this delay necessary and the court has consented we shall not dissent.

Public Opinion. We inform you, E. J. Roberts, that your request of an adjournment of this trial for one week is granted, but we must also inform you, if you are not ready at the time specified to answer the plea of guilty or not guilty to the several charges here exhibited against you, (and such charges as were never before heard in any court of justice in the world) the court will consider your silence as a plea of guilty and proceed accordingly.

The court then adjourned for one week. **NOTE.**—We will here remark that we have been in many courts of justice and seen great and strong indictments, but never before witnessed a greater nor more terrible sensation than appeared while Truth was reading the indictments, and when he sat down, the millions present seemed scarcely able to contain or repress their indignation. We wait with great impatience the result of this famous trial. If the defendants are found guilty, which we think there is great reason to expect, from the numbers and respectability of the witnesses in attendance, we tremble for their fate. We observed the advocate of the Institution several times during the reading of the indictments, show great irritation and seemed sometimes ready to break out in a down right passion, and we conclude he would have been very willing to show his expertness at cowing hiding on the shoulders of Truth, but this incomparable advocate cast such looks of calmness and dignity on his vain and proud opponent, that he at length seemed completely crest fallen and rather desirous to hide himself from the chastening and penetrating looks of Truth, and from all present; and it was evident that Truth was omnipotent would prevail.

Through the politeness of the publisher we are permitted to give our friends a foretaste of the work about to be published by Elder D. Bernard. Below we insert a few extracts from one of the unpublished degrees. It is the same that was read by Mr. Williams before the Convention at Albany.

"THE KEY OF MASONRY.
Philosophical Lodge.—Knights adepts of the Eagle or Sun.
"This Council must be illuminated by one single light, and is enlightened by one divine light. Because there is one single light that shines among men, who have the happiness of going from the darkness of ignorance, and of the vulgar prejudices, to follow the only light that leads to the celestial truth. The light that is in our lodge is composed of a glass globe filled with water, and a light placed behind it, and therefore renders the light more clear. The glass of reflection, the globe, when it is lighted is placed in the south."
"Robe and Sceptre.—The Grand Master or Thrice Puissant, is named 'Father Adam,' who is placed in the east, vested in a robe of pale yellow like the morning. He has his hat on, and in his right hand a sceptre, on the top of which is a globe of gold; the handle or extremity of the sceptre is gilt.—The reason that Father Adam carries the globe above the sceptre in this council is, because he was constituted 'Sovereign Master of the World,' and created 'Sovereign Father of all Men.' He carries a Sun suspended by a chain of gold around his neck, and on the reverse of this jewel of gold is a globe. When this degree is given, no jewel or apron is worn."
"There is only one Warden, who sits opposite Father Adam in the west, and is called Brother Truth. He is entitled to the same ornaments as Father Adam; and the order that belongs to this degree is a broad white watered ribbon worn as a collar, with

an Eye of gold embroidered thereon, above the gold chain and jewel of the sun. The number of other officers is seven, and are called by the name of the Cherubims as follows:—Zaphiel, Zabriel, Camiel, Uriel, Michael, Zaphael, and Gabriel. These ought to be decorated in the same manner as the Thrice Puissant Father Adam. If there are more than that number of the Knights of the Sun, they go by the name of Sylphe, and are the preparers of the council and assistants in all the ceremonies or operations of the lodge. They are entitled to the same jewel, but have a ribbon of a fiery color tied to the third button-hole of their coats.

To open the Grand Council.—Father Adam says, 'Brother Truth, what time is it on Earth?' Br. Truth.—Mighty Father, it is midnight among the profane or cowards, but the sun is in its meridian in this lodge.
"Father Adam.—My dear children, profit by the favor of this austere luminary, at present showing its light to us, which will conduct us in the path of virtue, and to follow that law which is eternally to be engraved on our hearts, and the only law by which we cannot fail to come to the knowledge of pure truth." He then makes a sign by putting his right hand on his left breast, on which all the brethren put up their first finger of the right hand above their heads, the other fingers clenched, showing by that, that there is but one God, who is the beginning of all truth; and then Father Adam says, 'This lodge is opened.'

Omitting the form of reception, we pass on to some extracts from the lecture which the candidate receives from FATHER ADAM.
"My son, seeing by your labor in the royal art, you are now come to the desire of knowledge of the pure and holy truth, we shall now lay it open to you without any disguise or covering. But before we do this, consult your heart and see in this moment if you feel yourself disposed to obey her, (namely truth,) in all things which she commands. If you are disposed, I am sure she is ready in your heart, and you must feel an emotion that was unknown to you before. This being the case, you must hope that she will not be long to manifest herself to you. But have a care not to defile the sanctuary by a spirit of curiosity, and take care not to increase the number of the vulgar and profane, that have for so long a time ill-treated her, until Truth was obliged to depart the earth, and now can hardly trace any of her footsteps. But she always appears in her greatest glory without disguise, to the true, good, and honest Freemasons, that is to say, to the zealous extirpaters of superstition and lies. [By a careful perusal of this degree, it will be seen that by 'superstition and lies,' is meant the true religion.—Ed.] I hope, my dear brother, you will be one of her intimate favorites. The proofs that you have given, assures me of every thing I have to expect of your zeal, for as nothing now can be more a secret among us, I shall order my brother Truth to instruct you; but you are to do in order to come to true happiness."

BROTHER TRUTH then gives him an explanation of some of the symbols of the craft.
"By the Bible, you are to understand, that it is the only law you ought to follow. It is that which Adam received at his creation, and which the Almighty engraved in his heart. This law is called natural law, and shows positively that there is but one God, and to adore him only without any subdivision or interpolation. The Compass gives you the faculty of judging for yourself, and he is the sovereign author of every thing. Existing in himself, nothing is either good or evil, because we understand by this expression, an action done is excellent in itself, is relative, and submits to the human understanding, judgment to know the value and price of such action, and that God, with whom every thing is possible, communicates nothing of his will but such as his great goodness pleases; and every thing in the universe is governed as he has decreed it, with justice, being able to compare it with the attributes of the Divinity. I equally say, that in himself there is no evil, because he has made every thing with exactness, and that every thing exists according to his will, consequently as it ought to be. The distance between good and evil, and clearly compared than by a circle formed with a compass; from the points being re-united there is formed an entire circumference, and when any point in particular equally approaches from its point, it is only a faint resemblance of the distance between good and evil, which we compare by the points of a compass forming a circle, which circle when completed is God!"

Square.—By the square we discover that God who has made every thing equal, in the same manner as you are not able to dig a body in a quarry, complete or perfect; thus the wish of the Eternal in creating the world by a liberal act of his own, will fore-saw every matter that could possibly happen in consequence thereof; that is to say, that every thing therein contained at the same time of the creation, was good."

Coffin and rope.—In the Degree of Perfect Master, they have shown you a grave, a coffin, and a withe rope; to raise and deposit the body in a sepulchre, made in the form of a pyramid, in the top of which was a triangle, within which was the sacred name of the ETERNAL, and on the pavement were the two columns of Jachin and Boaz laid across.

Ivory key.—By the 'ivory key' you are to understand that you cannot open your heart with safety, but at proper times. By the corpse and grave is represented the state of man, before he had known the happiness of our order!"

Rope.—The rope to which the coffin is tied, in order to raise it, is the symbol of raising a unit, as you have been raised from the grave of ignorance to the celestial place where truth resides.

Pyramid.—The pyramid represents the true Mason who raises himself by degrees, till he reaches heaven, to adore the sacred and unalterable name of the Eternal Supreme.

Blazing star.—By the expression of 'purification,' you are to understand that you are to be cleansed from impiety and prejudice, before you can acquire more of the sublime knowledge in passing the other degrees, to be able to support the brilliant light of reason, enlightened by truth, of which the blazing star is the figure.

The man peering.—By the man you saw peering, and who was discovered, and seized, and conducted to death, is an emblem

of those who come to be initiated into our sacred mysteries through a motive of curiosity; and if so indiscreet as to divulge their obligations, WE ARE BOUND TO CAUSE THEIR DEATH; AND TAKE VENGEANCE ON THE TRAITOR!!! Let us pray the Eternal to preserve our order from such an evil you have hereof seen an example, in that degree to which you came, by your zeal, fervor, and constancy. In that degree you have remarked, that from all the favorites that were at that time in the apartment of Solomon, only nine were elected to avenge the death of Hiram Abiff; this makes good, that a great many are often called, but few chosen. To explain this enigma,—a great many of the profane have the happiness to divest themselves of that name to see and obtain the entrance in our sanctuary, but very few are constant, zealous, and fervent, to merit the happiness of coming to the height and knowledge of the sublime truth.

Requisitions to make a good Mason.—If you ask me what are the requisite qualities that a Mason must be possessed of, to come to the centre of truth, I answer you, that you must crush the head of the serpent of ignorance.—You must shake off the yoke of infant prejudice, concerning the mysteries of the reigning religion, which worship has been imaginary, and only founded on the spirit of pride, which envies to command and be distinguished, and to be at the head of the vulgar, in affecting an exterior purity, which characterizes a false piety, joined to a desire of acquiring that which is not its own, and is always the subject of this exterior pride, and unalterable source of many disorders which being joined to gluttonness, is the daughter of hypocrisy, and employs every matter to satisfy carnal desires, and raises to these predominant passions, altars, upon which she maintains, without ceasing, the light of iniquity, and sacrifices continually offerings to luxury, voluptuousness, hatred, easy, and perjury. Behold my dear brother, what you must fight against and destroy, before you can come to the knowledge of the true good and sovereign happiness! Behold this monster which you must conquer—a serpent which WE detest as an idol that is adored by the idiot and vulgar under the name of RELIGION!!!

Extract from the penalty of the obligation.
"And if I fail in this my obligation, I consent for all my brethren, when they are convinced of my infidelity, to seize me, and thrust my tongue through with a red hot iron; to pluck out both my eyes, and to deprive me of smelling and hearing; to cut off both of my hands, and expose me in that condition in the field, to be devoured by the voracious animals; and if none can be found, I wish the lightning of heaven might execute on me the same vengeance. O God, maintain me in right and equity.—Amen. Amen. Amen."

Extract from the renunciation of Deacon John Russell, of Concord, N. H.
About five years since, I became favorably impressed towards masonry, from the consideration, that many men, whose judgment and spoke well of the Order. Accordingly I offered myself as a candidate for admission to the Concord Lodge, and have received the four first degrees of what is called ancient Free Masonry, together with one degree in modern Knighthood. From my first acquaintance with the secrets of masonry, until after the Morgan outrage, I was not entirely satisfied that there was any thing in the Institution irreconcilable with the laws of the land, or the religion of the Bible;—though I always had some scruples, with regard to the oaths and ceremonies. What I now write is with a full belief that I shall meet it again, at the day of final accounts.

My present belief with regard to the abduction and murder of Morgan is, that the whole transaction is in perfect accordance with masonic oaths and usages. The facts upon which this belief is predicated I shall now endeavor to give.

The first knowledge I had of the Morgan affair, was, from conversation I heard among masons, which was in substance as follows: That there was a great stir at Batavia and its vicinity—that a man by the name of Morgan, was writing the secrets of masonry, and that Miller who was a Fellowcraft Mason had engaged to print them—that many plans had been devised to frustrate their designs, but nothing yet had been effected.—An attempt had been made to induce him to attend a meeting of the lodge, and had he attended, he would not have been permitted to have escaped—that much difficulty would attend the securing of the manuscripts, but it would probably be effected, if not by stratagem by violence. The next I heard of the affair was from masons, that Morgan was arrested, and they believed that a part of the papers were secured.—The enquiry being made what would be his fate, it was answered, that a minister of a respectable denomination had been consulted, and said if it were necessary, he would be willing to hold the light, while the penalty of his obligations was executed upon him—and that other professors of religion in high standing, had given it as their opinion that he ought to die. And for some time after Morgan's abduction, I have no recollection of hearing any mason speak against the proceedings, as being contrary to masonic rule; but on the other hand, that he was a monster, a perjured wretch not fit to live. But the tune was necessarily somewhat changed as it became evident, that it would prove disastrous to the Institution, and as the facts and conspirators were brought to public view, many miserable shifts were made, perfectly inconsistent with honesty, (except it be on the principle of keeping masonic secrets) to screen the Institution from deserved degradation. And here I would wish to be distinctly understood, that no official communication was ever made to our lodge respecting the affair, neither was it over, to my knowledge, a subject of conversation, during the lodge. Some time after the Morgan affair, in conversation with a mason of high standing, he probably perceiving my backwardness in the cause, apparently undertook to encourage me, by observing that the excitement about Morgan would soon subside—that one such instance had occurred in Europe—that the author of Jachin and Boaz had shared a similar fate, with Morgan, which at the time occasioned some feeling, but it was soon forgotten. And in conversation with another, whom I esteem for his honesty, on relating the horror that run through my soul, when asking myself the question, could I have been so stupid to butcher Morgan? he replied that he I

the Sheriff of the county, and called upon to execute a murderer, I should probably have had similar feelings—leaving me to infer what were his views of the horrid transaction. This last conversation took place, after it was publicly known that I had withdrawn from the masonic Institution.

RUBLIC MEETING.
At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Mutual Association, assembled pursuant to notice at the Franklin House in East Rochester, on Monday evening of the 2d of March 1829, and organized by calling Deacon Frederick Clarke to the Chair, and appointing E. Spalding and Dr. Samuel Tuttle Secretaries, and Deacon Frederick Clarke Treasurer pro tem.

On motion of Mr. G. Daniels, the constitution was read and the members of the association proceeded, on request to pay in their monthly dues. The Constitution was again read on motion, and the meeting proceeded to the choice of officers for the first six months, and Deacon Frederick Clarke was unanimously chosen President and Treasurer, H. G. Berthrong Vice President, T. B. Barnam 1st Secretary, and E. Spalding 2d Secretary. It was then, on motion unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of one be appointed from each ward, to obtain subscribers; and accordingly John Stephens was chosen for the first ward, Crosman Clark for the second ward, James Beebe for the third, George Daniels for the fourth, and James E. Lee for the fifth.

It was then moved and resolved, that a committee of two from each ward be appointed a committee of vigilance. In pursuance thereof—John Stephens and James Beebe were appointed for the first ward, Crosman Clark and H. G. Berthrong for the second, C. H. Bicknell and John C. Williams for the third, Michael Porter and E. Spalding for the fourth, and Samuel Tuttle and Stephen Bartlett for the fifth ward.

Resolved, That the above committee circulate a subscription for charitable purposes and that they receive whatever is offered, with grateful hearts and willing hands.

Resolved, That the vigilant committee of each ward be provided with a copy of the constitution, for the purpose of circulating it and obtaining subscribers.

Resolved, That all the charities collected be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer.

Resolved, That all charities other than money, be disposed of in the same manner as is provided in the constitution for the disposition of monies.

Resolved, That the monthly dues be appropriated to the benefit of indigent members of the society and their families; and that all donations from without the society, be disposed of at the discretion of the committee, after being deposited in the hands of the Treasurer.

Resolved, That the committee appointed at a previous meeting, to ferret out the delinquent principle of shaving and expose its black-headed mischievous tenet.

The committee reported, and it was resolved, that the report of the committee, including the names of the members of the Shylock Association, of those who cannot be satisfied with any thing short of the pound of flesh nearest the heart, together with the facts in relation to their standing and mode of doing business, be published in pamphlet form for the benefit individual of members of the society.

Resolved, That the annual meeting of this association be on the evening of the first Wednesday in March.

Resolved, That the semi-annual meeting be on the evening of the first Wednesday of September.

Resolved, That the monthly meeting be on the evening of the first Wednesday in each month.

Resolved, That all papers in the hands of the vigilant committee, be handed into the Secretary before the next meeting, in season sufficient to be published.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Rochester Republican Anti-Masonic Enquirer and Craftsman.

FREDRICK CLARK, Pres't.
E. SPALDING, Sec'y.
S. TUTTLE, Sec'y.
The Doctrine of Contempt and breach of privileges.—The affair of the "Hamilton Outrage," in which the effigy of Sir J. Colborne was indecently hung, is making trouble in Upper Canada. It has occupied the attention of the Provincial Parliament for several days. Allen McNabb, Esq. was summoned to the bar of the house—but, refusing to answer some question and for disrespectful behaviour before the committee of the house, he was put into prison. Solicitor General Boulton was called to the bar of the house to answer for a breach of the privileges of the house. Mr. B. was summoned before the committee to be examined touching matters respecting the outrage, &c.; Mr. Boulton protested against the right of the committee, but would answer questions put to him as a matter of courtesy. This was voted as a high contempt of the privileges of the house. So, the Speaker was directed to admonish the Solicitor General, and it was done.
The Loyalist, by Mr. Stanton, says that Parliament has been in session 44 days, at an estimated expense of £3000, and but two bills have been passed!—Buffalo Republican

MURDER ANTICIPATED.
It appears by the Washington papers that Messrs. Crockett and Lee, two of the Kentucky delegation in Congress, have had some quarrelling which it is expected will result in "fighting," "duelling," "death," &c. as the different papers express it; and one of them gravely says, that it is expected that after the session has terminated they will fight; and from the character of the parties, a FATAL RESULT IS ANTICIPATED! There is no legal way to put a stop to such scandalous acts, when there is no secret in the preparatory measures, or will the rulers of the nation, and others, look with calmness and unconcern on deeds of human slaughter, which would disgrace the veriest savages of the desert!—N. Y. Anti M. Beacon
A man named Thomas Esby, at Perth, Upper Canada, lately killed his wife and four children. He said he had no reason to commit the deed, but the Devil had been tempting him to do it, for about a month. He says he intended to destroy his youngest child, but that the child's smile awaked his compassion and repentance in his breast.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.

(CONTINUED.)

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to enquire, whether there exists in this state, any private or public act, or acts of the legislature in reference to the order of Free-Masonry, and if so, the nature, object, and effect of such acts, and whether it is expedient to memorialize the legislature for a modification or refusal of the same.

Members of the above committee—Messrs. Beckman, Long, Penfield, Nolton and Crafts.

Mr. Beckman, chairman of the committee to ascertain what legislative acts have been passed in this state, in relation to Free-Masonry, submitted the following report and resolution, which, after some remarks from Mr. Beckman, were adopted.

The committee, to whom the foregoing resolution was referred, have the honor to report to the convention; that they have given all the attention to the subject, which the short period allotted to them, has enabled them to bestow—and they would preliminarily remark, that the subject of the resolution was entirely new to them, and had not, previously to its submission; occupied any portion of their attention, and it will not, therefore, be expected, that your committee have, in the course of a few hours, been enabled to give the subject so minute an examination, as its importance certainly requires.

In examining the statute book, your committee have ascertained that there exist two public acts of the legislature, on the subject—The first, entitled "An act to incorporate the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, passed 31st March, 1818;" and the other, is entitled "An act to enable Masonic lodges to take and hold real estate, for certain purposes therein mentioned, passed April 16, 1825—both of which, are extraordinary in their nature, and could have been procured by no less powerful an influence, than that which the institution it incorporates, has long possessed, and it is believed, exercises, as well in our Legislative Hall, as in our courts of justice.

The preamble to the act of 1818, contains this extraordinary recital:—"Whereas it is represented to the Legislature, by the Grand Chapter of Free Masons of the State of New-York, that they experience great difficulties in vesting and securing their funds, which are chiefly intended for charitable purposes."—Your Committee are at some loss to understand this language, unless, they are to infer, that the funds of the this Grand Chapter had accumulated upon their hands to such an amount, that there were not objects of benevolence, sufficient in number and importance, upon which to expend such a portion of this fund, as to reduce it to a sum, which might be invested profitably, in the ordinary mode resorted to for a fair investment of capital. That their load had become so great, and their monied operations so extensive and complicated, that no one man was competent to its proper management, but it required that congregated wisdom of a body of men to reduce it to order, and explain, and ascertain a new and profitable mode in which to dispose of it, for the future use of this society. If such is the truth, (and of this perhaps there is no doubt,) can it be reconciled with the further declaration, that the funds of this institution were chiefly intended for charitable purposes? Is it indeed true that we have reached that state of prosperity, that there does not exist among us a sufficient number of objects, upon which we may properly expend our charities, and is there any difficulty in disposing of that small portion of his estate, which the heart of selfish man prompts him to set apart for that purpose? The daily experience of every man, teaches him the contrary—and the mind will, therefore, be compelled to adopt the conclusion, that it is the selfish and contracted charity of Free Masonry only—that is her intended—that which says to the imploring voice of want and poverty, "depart in peace, be ye warmed and be ye filled," rather than that, which with open hand and heart, giveth liberally and withholdeth not from the naked and destitute.

Some of the avowed objects of this act are to create the said chapter a body politic and corporate, to enable them to hold and convey real estate to the value of \$50,000, and to grant to it, all the privileges and immunities severally conferred on corporate bodies—but for what end is not declared.—In other incorporations created by acts of our legislature, the distinct objects for which they receive their charters, are enumerated, and their powers clearly specified, and when they transcend them, or are directed from their legitimate objects, the remedy is at hand, and is quickly applied, to stop them, or impede their course—not so with this incorporation—its purposes and ends being a profound secret to the world, who can charge it with a violation of its charter.—Its immense resources may be applied to the affecting the most pernicious and dangerous consequences, to individuals, and the very government which created it, without fear of detection.—It is true, that the power of the trustees, who are to be created, according to the provisions of this act, for the purposes of managing the affairs of this institution, so far as concerns its personal estate only, are declared to be confined to the "resting and securing their funds, and the transfer and distribution thereof, for the ordinary and usual purposes of the said Chapter." But who can tell what are the ordinary and usual purposes of the said Chapter. There are not declared by the legislature, the public do not know them, and the initiated dare not reveal them.

The act of April, 1825, is an extension of the principle of the act of 1818, and the remarks upon the latter, apply with equal force to the former.—It confers on lodges throughout the state powers, very similar to those granted to the Grand Chapter, and the objections to the one, apply with equal force to the other. They are irresponsible bodies, controlled only by their own interest, and in effect, answerable to no tribunal.—Their objects not ascertained, and their powers not enumerated.

Of the effects of these acts, your committee are at no loss to express an opinion.—It is natural to man to abuse the powers that are entrusted to him, and to make encroachments on the rights of others. It is the knowledge of the existence of this principle, which has produced the codes of laws, which all nations have formed it necessary to enact, distinctly defining the rights and duties of man to his Brother, and to such tribunals, where the weak may be protected against the strong.—If this is true of individuals under such circumstances, how much more strongly does the remark apply to a collection of men, incorporated for objects known only to themselves, and which none, until lately, dared to reveal. The effect has been as it always will be in such cases—that the power has created the disposition to do wrong, and inflict injury upon all whom it deems hostile to its interests—and we have at least one instance upon record, where the blood of the victim has been required by it, as an atonement for his offence.

As to the expediency of memorializing the legislature, for a modification or repeal of these acts, at present, your committee are in some doubt.—That they ought to be repealed, so far as constitutionally they may be, this we do not hesitate to say—but they believe that this cannot be now effected.—That the axe, instead of being applied to the root, would be either entirely withheld or only used to cut off some small branches, deemed superfluous by the institution itself, and of small consequence in extricating the evil—and they would prefer to await the period, which cannot be far distant, when this whole people will rise in their strength, and imperiously demand of their servants, that this abomination shall no longer defile our Statute Books. All which is respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is inexpedient at this time to memorialize the legislature to repeal or modify the charters, incorporating the Masonic Institutions of this State.

Mr. Sweet, chairman of the committee, on the erection of a Monument to the memory of William Morgan, submitted the following Report, which was adopted.

The committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of erecting some honorable and durable Monument to the memory of Capt. William Morgan, would respectfully

REPORT:

That in the opinion of your committee, Capt. William Morgan is entitled to Eulogy and Monument, arising from the consideration, that he fell a martyr to the liberties of his country.

He was a son of Virginia, a citizen of this state, the defender of liberty, who met the invaders of his country at New-Orleans.—The revealer of Masonic secrets for which he was torn from his family at Batavia, incarcerated in the fortress of Fort Niagara,

and finally murdered by Masons in pursuance of their penalties, and buried at midnight in the bosom of the cataract.

We are the more indignant at this outrage, because it is sought to be concealed in the disguise of liberty. When the imagination dwells at Fort Niagara, on the forlorn husband, and the weeping father, the feelings which agitated the breast, and the tears which flowed down his cheeks, while he mourned alone in the darkened cell, under the chilling fear of insecurity and death. When we remember that the cold blooded assassins, led him forth like a lamb to the slaughter, and all to sustain their system of self interest, impiety and blasphemy. What ought to be the feeling of the country, at so gross and unparalleled a violation of its laws and liberties. It ought undoubtedly to be in Unison, with the design to erect a monument to the memory of the man who has thus suffered, thus fallen in a virtuous attempt to preserve those laws and liberties, unshaken and unimpaired. But your committee nevertheless believe, that the time has not yet arrived, when such a mark of distinction can be conferred upon his memory with any probability of its remaining undisturbed.

It would, no doubt, be mutilated, if not destroyed by those who have sworn that "no trace or memorial of such an apostate as they term William Morgan, shall remain among men." In the mean time, the memory of the man, and the patriot, must, and will live in the affectionate remembrance of all faithful Americans.

He perished as we hope, and trust, to rise in a brighter and better world, and to be numbered among the Army of the Martyrs. The committee however believe, that we cannot in any better manner at present, evince our respect for his name, and gratitude for his services, than by making some effectual provision for the maintenance of his widow, and the education of his Orphan children.

But, as this subject has been referred to gentlemen who are amply qualified for the duty assigned them, this committee forbear any further remarks upon it.

On motion of Mr. Weed,
Resolved, That the convention adjourn until half past 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Saturday, February 21st.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hopkins chairman of the committee to draft and report resolutions for adoption by the convention submitted the following, which after some remarks from Mr. Hopkins, on motion of Mr. Tracy, were adopted.

Resolved—That it is a peculiar feature of our Free Government, that all measures should be open and amenable to public opinion; and that the existence of any society in this country, whose objects, principles and measures, are secret and concealed, is not merely useless but hostile to the spirit of our free Institutions.

Resolved—That the bare existence of Secret Societies in these United States, justifies fears, jealousy and suspicion as to their objects, in the breasts of the uninitiated, which have a tendency to distract society, and sow ill will and dissensions in community.

Resolved—That the disclosures which have been made of the principles and obligations of Speculative Free Masonry, prove it to be an Institution of dangerous tendency—liable to be used by the ambitious and designing as an engine for exalting unworthy men, and effecting improper measures—placing the citizen in a situation in which his duty to his country must in many instances conflict with his obligations to the Fraternity—and weakening the sanctions of morality and religion by the multiplication of profane oaths, and an irreverent familiarity with religious forms and sacred things.

Resolved—That we discover in the ceremonies and obligations of the higher Degrees of Masonry, principles which tend directly to the subversion of all religion and government.

Resolved—That the obligations in one of the degrees of Free Masonry to protect a brother "right or wrong," and to preserve his secret inviolate, even in cases of murder and treason, has a tendency to unnerve the arm of justice, and to afford protection to the vicious and profligate from the punishment due to their crimes.

Resolved—That the tendency of such obligations is to weaken the sanction of virtue in the minds of the recipients, by making bad men bold and unblushing, to trust the history of their crimes to the ears of a brother, and thus making them familiar with iniquity, to the destruction of all correct moral principles.

Resolved—That Free Masonry, instead of being the boasted "hand maid of religion," is its most dangerous foe; and that we view the impious personification of the Deity, and the irreverent introduction of the name of the blessed Saviour, and the Holy Trinity, in Masonic meetings and ceremonies, with mingled pain and abhorrence; and that we regard the unhallowed substitution of the profane orgies of Free Masonry for the Christian Religion, as fraught with more danger to the peace of society and the truths of revelation, than open Deism or avowed Infidelity.

Resolved—That an Institution whose rites are impious—whose obligations are blasphemous—and if observed in the spirit of their horrid import, must necessarily lead to perjury and murder—an Institution in one instance at least, stained with the blood of one of its members by a crime which has in an unequivocal manner received the sanction of the Order, is unworthy to exist in a free government; and that we pledge ourselves to each other and to the world that we will use all lawful and constitutional means to banish entirely from our country that bloody relic of barbarism.

Resolved—That those Masons who have disclosed the horrid obligations which binds the Fraternity together, deserve the warmest gratitude of their fellow citizens; and that we will do every thing in our power to sustain them against those persecutions which the nature of those obligations and the vindictive character of the Institution teach us to fear will be their lot.

Resolved—In order to leave no doubt what are the objects of Anti Masonic Conventions, that the same are intended to oppose those usurpations of Masonry which are inconsistent with the safety and equal rights of the citizen; that a secret and self formed society avowedly acting so as to control the operations of government is an insult to a free people and incompatible with liberty;—that when such a society can by hidden and unsuspected machinery control the elections, it shows us that our liberty is but a phantom. And the power of enforcing its laws by the highest penalty, proves that under this tyranny, life, property and liberty, are alike insecure. The object therefore of Anti-Masonic measures, is the restoration of private safety and public right.

Resolved—That the means to be used for these purposes ought to be an open appeal to public opinion every where—and to the source of power at the elections; that at every election, whether local or general, a ticket should be formed on the distinct principle of opposition to Masonry: that the pursuit of this principle ought to be undeviating and uncompromising; that meetings and conventions should be universally called; the public should be aroused to a sense of the public danger, and that these efforts ought not to cease until our country is completely rescued from the domination of Masonry.

Resolved—That while this Convention avows its settled and deliberate purpose to annihilate the Institution of Free Masonry, it cherishes every feeling of good will and personal respect for those of its offending members, who have been incautiously drawn into the society or yielded their assent to its principles without fully investigating their character and tendency.

On motion of Maj. S. Clark, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved—That we, the members of this Convention, disavow all connexion between Anti Masons and any political party which has heretofore existed in the United States.

On motion of Mr. Tracy,
Resolved—That this Convention do most respectfully present their thanks to the Honourable Assembly for the use of their Hall, for sittings of this Convention; and that a copy of this resolution be signed by the President and Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and enclosed to the Honourable Speaker of the House.

On motion of Mr. Fitch,
Resolved—That the thanks of this Convention be presented to Dr. C. C. Blatchly for his excellent Anti-Masonic Tracts, so kindly forwarded and presented to this Convention.

Mr. Cooke, chairman of the committee on the truth of the masonic disclosures, submitted the following Report and Resolution, which, after the Convention had been addressed by Messrs. Cook, Williams of Oneida, and Ward, on motion of Mr. Ward, were adopted.

The committee appointed to inquire whether the ceremonials, obligation and secrets of the Masonic order, as disclosed by the late William Morgan, before his abduction and murder, and the

convention of seceding Masons at Le Roy, on the 4th and 5th July last, are substantially correct and true, &c. respectfully

REPORT:

That the subject of inquiry allotted to your committee, has received that mature deliberation, which its importance seemed to demand—your committee are of opinion, that in the exercise of their legitimate powers, it does not appear proper to introduce in their report animadversions upon Masonry, and they therefore confine the report strictly to the evidences, in relation to the disclosures, reference to which has been had.

In regard to the correctness and truth of the three first degrees as disclosed by the late William Morgan before his abduction and murder, your committee deem it unnecessary to multiply proofs—no further evidence would seem to be necessary on that point, than what has been heretofore laid before the public. The murder of the author has effectually and conclusively impressed the seal of authenticity upon his revelations. But, if further proof be required by any, it may be found in the clearly expressed concurring testimony borne by some hundreds of seceding Masons—and also, by the ready admission of many of the order, who still adhere to the precepts and principles of Masonry, and who, not only admit the truth of the degrees published, but likewise the murder of the author for a violation of his obligations in writing those degrees.

In relation to the truth of the disclosures made at Le Roy, at the period stated in the resolution, your committee have been enabled to receive from the lips of three persons of high reputation, who have taken all the degrees, such a statement of attendant facts and circumstances, as that none can doubt the general correctness and truth of the disclosure—your committee in preparing their report, have studied to make it as brief as the nature of the subject, and the mass of information obtained would admit. They respectfully submit the following as a statement of facts authenticated to the entire satisfaction of your committee. The Royal Arch degree as published, was obtained through an authentic source, directly from Jeremy L. Cross, Grand Lecturer of the United States.—That differences in the manner of work, and in the lectures had sprung up among the lodges and Chapters, to check, which, and produce uniformity, this Mr. Cross was appointed to the office he now holds—that in administering the obligation of the Royal Arch degree, as he instructs, the words "murder and treason not excepted", are expressly used, while some chapters before had only required a companion secret, to be kept "in all cases without exception"—that instances have often occurred where the recipients of the Royal Arch obligation have refused to attest to certain parts of it, and that such parts, after fruitless and artful attempts to explain them to the satisfaction of the candidate have been omitted. That on the trial of S. D. Green of Batavia, before an ecclesiastical tribunal, three witnesses on oath, stated that the degrees as disclosed by the Le Roy Convention of the 4th and 5th July last, were substantially true—that affidavits of some ten or twelve persons to the same effect, were made and attested to, for the purpose of being used at a meeting of the Presbyterian order held in Bergen, Genesee county, in December last—five of which deponents had received all the degrees—that on numerous occasions during the pendency of trials in courts of justice, some of the seceding Masons at Le Roy, were subpoenaed to attend such trials as witnesses, to sustain objections against Masonic jurors, when called in a cause where a Brother or companion was a party—that they did attend, that objections were interposed on the ground of the existing obligation between the juror and party, and that the objected jurors have uniformly been dispensed with, rather than submit to a trial of the objection.

With respect to the correctness and truth of the degrees of Knights of the Red Cross—Knights Templars, and Knights of Malta—Knights of the christian mark—and Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, the evidence is written, and a reasonable doubt cannot be entertained—a ritual of these degrees in manuscript was left with those who made the disclosure by a high Masonic officer, known to have been authorized to confer those degrees.

This ritual formed the basis on which the publication was made, and still remains in their possession. There has been also a ritual in manuscript left by a high and authorized Mason, who came among them to establish a council, called "The Holy and Thrice Illustrious order of the Cross, called a council," and grand diplomas, headed "The Ancient council of the Trinity, by their successors in the United States of America"—from the rituals, were the degrees of Knighthood taken and published. Your committee therefore are of opinion, that the evidence in relation to these latter degrees is conclusive.

The progress in Masonry, of one of the informants was thus given masonically.
Regularly initiated into the degree of entered apprentice Mason Passed to the degree of fellow Craft.
Raised to the sublime degree of Master.
Advanced to the Honorary degree of Mark Master.
Presided in the chair.
Acknowledged and received as most Excellent Master, and Exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch.
Degrees in the Encampment.
Knight of the Red Cross.
Knight Templar, and Knight of Malta.
Knight of the Christian Mark, and Knight of the Holy Sepulchre.

In the council he received the degree of Illustrious, most Illustrious, and Thrice Illustrious order of the Cross.
The offices he held were, Worshipful Master.
Secretary of the Chapter, and Generalissimo of the Genesee Encampment.

That in addition to the three degrees of Masonry revealed by William Morgan, and the twelve degrees disclosed by the convention of seceding Masons at Le Roy, on the 4th and 5th of July last, your committee would beg leave to state that Elder David Bernard, late Intimate Secretary of the Lodge of Perfection, and one of the seceding Masons at Le Roy, is about to publish the "Eleven Ineffable degrees" conferred in the Lodge of Perfection, and also, Seven French Degrees of a still higher order of Masonry: the authenticity of which your committee think cannot reasonably be doubted; that in one of these degrees now revealed, namely, the "Knights and Adepts of the Eagle, or Sun!" Deism is plainly avowed, and a dagger aimed at the Christian Religion.

BATES COOKE, Chairman.
Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the authenticity of the thirty-three degrees of Free-Masonry revealed, is satisfactorily established.

Mr. Morris read the following Circular, which, on motion of Mr. Percival, was ordered to be printed:

CIRCULAR.

To the worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Lodge No. New-York, July 16, 1828.
Brethren—As a Member of our ancient and Honourable Fraternity, I take the liberty to transmit to you the Prospectus of a Charter for a BANKING COMPANY, and to announce to you, that I intend to make application to the Legislature of this state, at their next Session, for an Act of incorporation of the same under the style of "THE MASONIC BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK," for the purpose of allowing an interest on all deposits which may be made therein, by Masons and their Widows, and for the benefit of the children of Masons; and to execute all trusts in their behalf, &c. with a capital of \$300,000, and the privilege of increasing the same whenever it should be deemed expedient by the Directors, to \$600,000, and of establishing a Branch or Branches in one or more of the senatorial Districts of this State.
The advantages to be derived to the fraternity from such an Institution, to be under the direction of respectable Master Masons, and guarded by the solemnity of Masonic Obligation, must be too obvious to you to require from me any comment or elucidation. Should the plan, of which a Prospectus is here with respectfully submitted for your consideration, meet with your concurrence, I beg that you will as early as convenient, adopt such measures as you may deem the most expedient and effectual, to aid me in obtaining a Charter from the Legislature. With sentiments of fraternal regard and consideration, I have the favor to be,
My Respected Brethren,
Your Devoted Brother,
AARON H. PALMER,
Past Master of Holland Lodge, No. 16.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The following Communication for The Le Roy Gazette, is copied from that paper of Feb. 19.

Messrs. STARR & WARD,
I am told a report is circulating in Waterford, Saratoga county, that Elder David Bernard, of Warsaw, in this county, (the author of a work about to be published, entitled "Light on Masonry.") is in jail in Vermont, for a violation of the laws of his country. To those of us, who are in the weekly habit of seeing him, and who know that he is peaceably and usefully employed in the ministry in this county, an exposition of the above falsehood is useless. That persons at a distance, however, may be more readily believe, when they are assured of the utter falsity of this report, and of the source whence this and other like reports emanate, and that they may be fully apprised of the original sin of the Elder, which provokes all this itinerant vituperation, I take the liberty of submitting for perusal the following letter, which came into my hands soon after it bears date:—
Schuyler Ville Saratoga Co. N. Y.
May 10, 1827.

To the Worshipful Master Wardens Brethren & — of Lodge No. Le Roy
Whereas one Elder David Bernard, a Baptist Preacher in the town of Covington, near Pavilion, has Revolted from The Path he Sat out in Like unto this, he forwards Millers Papers To this Office and Continues Correspondent To his Relatives who are not masons Stating in his Last as I Saw my Self that if they wanted to know antient masonry Look in Morgans book there you have it in Black & White—Likewise that The masons have Threatened his Life as he dares not venture out without being armed with pistols, and that the Masons are the worst of people, have forsaken him &c. and Joy be with us for doing So, he had Ought been Expelled By this Lodge before he moved to Covinton But he married in a Very Respectable family And Our delay Left him to move to the west, where it was Out of the Power of Washington Chapter No 88, Greenwich, Washington Co or of Schuyler Lodge No 218, Saratoga, to Act Therefrom Therefore—
At a Regular Communication of Schuyler Lodge No 218, held May 7, A. L. 5837—Resolved that the Secretary be instructed To forward a Communication To the W Master of Le Roy Lodge No. informing him of the Conduct of Elder David Bernard, and if Not Expelled the Lodge be pleased act upon The Same—if you deem proper Publish it and at all Events, forward to this Lodge your or any sister Lodges Transaction with him

he is an infamous Scoundrel and deserves To have his name Shown to the public in Glaring Capitals—if you have had Cognizance of him Please forward the Resolve Or of any Lodge near him—further Be pleased To make due enquiry as Soon as you Receive this, and answer as above Requested—for the Last of this month or Some time in June he is Expected To move To Saratoga for which Reason we want to Get an answer before he arrives
Very Respectfully Yours
J—S—Sect P Tem

G C B—M }
G P—S W }
A S—J W } Schuyler Lodge No 218

Upon such a letter comment is almost unnecessary; it gives a clue to that mysterious and hitherto inexplicable clause, always found in masonic bulls of excommunication. "for gross unmasonic conduct" to wit "Like unto this he forwards Millers Papers To this office and Continues Correspondent To his Relatives who are not masons Stating in his Last as I Saw my Self that if they wanted to know antient masonry Look in Morgans book there you have it in Black & White." To state the truth was indeed in those ticklish times the most gross unmasonic conduct. Every member of Schuyler Lodge who had seen and read Morgan's book, know it was true, as well as Elder Bernard knew it; but for stating its truth to his friends he deserved expulsion, and not only so, our brother came to the conclusion that he was an "infamous scoundrel" Happy specimens of masonic discipline and deductions!

Our brethren expected us to go to work upon this statement of things and expel the Elder for that indefinable crime, "unmasonic conduct," and then his character would have been fair game for the charitable exercise of that admonitory vengeance, with which this blessed hand-maid of religion is so plentifully stocked. A short time would have sufficed to "traduce his character and derange his business," to the satisfaction of the most rigidly orthodox disciplinarian. It was too late with us however; men were here beginning to think an act for themselves; they no longer kneel in blind adoration to the beast, or sacrifice victims upon their masonic altars "to the unknown God." The next full meeting of this lodge, instead of expelling Elder Bernard for sending Miller's papers to his friends, voted to return their charter "to the east in search of light"—abandoned their seats in the temple of masonry, and although they have never since that time poured out oblations of cake and beer around its altars, their sacrifices at the altars of liberty and their country, are not forgotten.

Out of pity and respect for the officers of the lodge by whom this "regular communication" was signed, I suppress their names; should its authenticity be denied, however, their names can be given, and the letter be seen on application to the editors of the zette.

A SECEDER.

* Here are written ten characters used in the Royal Arch Degree, which translated means Companions, and we are obliged to forego the pleasure of giving our readers a specimen of masonic hieroglyphics. The "worshipful" secretary, who wrote the above letter, is advised to study the English language, before he perfects his knowledge in the formation and meaning of similar characters in masonry.

We cannot and will not doubt the testimony of honorable men; and when in relation to Free-Masonry, their assertions vary, we easily reconcile it in the knowledge of the fact that Free-Masonry itself varies: it is a proper caution; and if one hood-winked traveller says it is green, we believe him; and if another cable-towed brother says it is blue, we believe him; and if another says it is white, we believe him; for it is the nature of the hidden thing, to assume various hues.

REMEDIES.

For sea-sickness: Stay on shore.
For drunkenness: Drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout: BOARD WITH THE PRINTER.

To keep out of jail; Get out and keep out of debt.

To please every body: Mind your own business.

To allay hunger; Eat a pound of beef steak and a quart of loaf.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1829.

TOWN MEETING.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Gates, are requested to meet, at the times and places here designated, to appoint three Delegates, (from each ward and district) which Delegates will meet at Christopher's on Saturday the 28th inst. at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of Nominating suitable candidates to be supported at the ensuing Town Meeting.

1st Ward—At the Union Hotel, on Monday the 23d inst.
2d Ward—At Marvin's Tavern, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.
3d Ward—At King's Aqueduct House, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.
West part of the town, at Howard's, on Thursday, the 26th inst.
South part of the town, at Bennett's, on Friday, the 27th inst.

The Ward meetings will be held at 7 o'clock P. M. and those at Howard's and Bennett's at 5 P. M. o'clock of the respective days above mentioned.

It is now officially announced that Mr. Van Buren goes to Washington. The Executive government of this state, therefore, passes into the hands of the Lieutenant Governor. This deliberate abandonment of those high duties, to the people of New-York, which he had solemnly sworn to discharge, serves to illustrate the irresponsibility and faithlessness of Gov. Van Buren's political character. This recent abandonment of duty and his native state, is among the worst and most faithless acts of his life. Every consideration of patriotism bound him to remain in a station which he had sought for and obtained. Every principle of good faith and every mandate of duty, required him to fulfil the obligations which he had taken upon himself. But none of these influences operate upon that man. He is, as we have been often called upon to remark, and as this desertion of his post, goes far to establish, true to himself only. He is a man, who, cut loose from all the restraints and ties which bind patriots to their duty and their country, seeks, regardless of all else, his own aggrandizement. We have not known, in the annals of party madness, more contemptuous prostitution of the elective franchise. Mr. Van Buren was elected Governor of this state for two years, and had no right, but for causes which relate to the public good, to abandon the office. But within two months—"two little months," he vacates the Executive Chair and hastens to Washington, for the known purpose of scheming his way to the Presidency!

How different was the conduct of the lamented TOMPKINS, under similar circumstances? When President Monroe offered him the Department of State, he replied that he did not feel at liberty to abandon his post and desert his constituents, however desirable and elevated the station of Secretary of State. He was the Governor of New-York, and he acted like a Governor. But our modern patriot, the primum mobile of modern republicanism, spurns the example of Governor Tompkins. He acknowledges no line of duty or patriotism which runs counter to his vaulting schemes of ambition.

The "signs of the times" admonish the people to quicken their watchfulness and to redouble their diligence. The enemy seeks an ambush. We must now be prepared to receive his fire from masked batteries. The coming order of things, in relation to Free-Masonry, cannot be misunderstood, when it is known to proceed from the titled dignitaries of the Order. Fortunately, for the country, the character of the Institution is thoroughly known, and the people can readily assign to the acts of her votaries, the motives which prompt them. The day of delusion has passed, and there will be no difficulty in discriminating between those who renounce the Institution from an honest conviction of its worthlessness, and those who affect to abandon it, that they may the better subvert its interests and maintain its ascendancy.

We are not taken by surprise in the developing operations of Free-Masonry. We knew that the Institution would bend rather than break. The "force of concert" is clearly manifest in all that is now going forward. The busy hands of those whose perpetual boast has been that the people may as well attempt to "dethrone the Almighty as to put down Masonry," are directing the current views of the Fraternity. The path of duty, to Masons and Anti-Masons, is plain. There is one, and only one, course. The principles of the Institution are bad—their tendency is dangerous—Those who honestly renounce them, will assign the true reason, while those who act from policy, will offer the shadow for the substance.

Crowell is going into spasms. The Anti-Masons, he says, are reaching to get the offices away from the Regency! He was quite easy while the "excitement was confined to the west," but the prospect of its compassing the whole state, is most appalling to him. He throws out, in his paroxysm, the old "sign of distress," by denouncing all Anti-Masons as "federalists." But that trick won't help the widows son, "right or wrong," out of his present difficulty. The people will take possession of their Capital and endeavor, hereafter, to manage their own affairs in their own way. They thought they were poor Ned into an ague, but he must shiver it out!

The Board of Supervisors have determined to build a new Jail upon the Court-House Lot. This is a proper and eligible location. Matthew Brown, Jr. Ezekiel Morse and Samuel Works, were appointed Commissioners to superintend the building.

In Jefferson county, the town meetings were warmly contested between the Masons and Anti-Masons. Our friends, so far as has been heard from, succeeded in the towns of Watertown, Brownville, Hounsfield, Henderson and Philadelphia. The Masons succeeded in Pamela, Orleans, Rutland and Lorraine.

More help.—The Cleveland Herald comes out manfully under Anti-Masonic colors. The News-Letter, published at the same place, has been nibbling at our hook for several weeks, but he daunt bite yet.

We perceive, among the names of passengers on board a steam-boat on the Mississippi river, that of Isaac Murphy, of Pennsylvania. This is probably the person in relation to whose disappearance we last week copied an article from the Elizabethtown Pennsylvania.

The proceedings of the State Convention will be printed in pamphlet form, and ready for delivery on Saturday next.

The commencement of an interesting trial will be found on our first page.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Washington City Telegraph, of Thursday, says, "we are authorized to say that the new cabinet will consist of Martin Van Buren, of New-York, as Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania as Secretary of the Treasury. John McLean, of Ohio as Postmaster General.

John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, as Secretary of War.

John Branch, of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy.

John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, as Attorney General.

It will be seen, that the Postmaster General is to be included in the Cabinet. We learn that the President elect, yesterday received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, accepting the State Department. The other gentlemen are in this city, and have notified their acceptance in person.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Tuesday Feb. 17.—Mr. Tazewell from the joint Committee to inform Andrew Jackson of his election, reported that the Committee had performed that duty. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken. a resolution passed, requesting the President to send a U. S. Engineer to examine whether certain bridges authorized by the Kentucky Legislature to be built over the Ohio, near Louisville, Newport, and Covington, will impede the navigation of the river. [The state law was passed, it seems, to take effect on condition that it should receive the sanction of Congress, inasmuch as the Ohio is a public river.] Executive business.

HOUSE, Tuesday Feb. 17.—Mr. Hamilton from the joint Committee to inform Gen. Jackson of his election, reported. The subject of constitutional amendment was again brought up, and Mr. Wright, of Ohio, again occupied the floor till the hour devoted to resolutions expired. Mr. W. supported his argument by citing the opinions of General Jackson against selections for Executive appointments being made from either house of Congress. The House again took up the Cumberland Road bill, Mr. Sergeant concluding his speech for it, and Mr. Hoffman speaking against it. As soon as Mr. H. ended, Mr. Stanbury, of Ohio, called for the previous question, but he was not sustained there being 83 ayes, and 87 noes.

SENATE, Wednesday Feb. 18.—A bill was reported from the Road and Canal Committee to authorize a government subscription for 750 shares of the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Committee on Foreign Relations was, on motion of M. Tazewell, discharged from the further consideration of John Baker's case and it was referred to the President; a diplomatic correspondence between the U. S. and Great Britain is now going on, relative to this affair. Executive business for three hours. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Wednesday, Feb. 18.—Mr. Everett from the Library Committee, reported in favor of printing the public documents of the first 10 Congresses, those of permanent importance being selected. It appears there is no entire set of them, and of some sessions, not a scrap. The whole might be comprised in 12 vols. 8vo. for \$30,000, and give copies enough. No question was taken.—The House went at the Cumberland Road again. Mr. Chilton made some remarks in favor of the bill. The cries of "the question," became loud. A motion to lay the whole concern on the table was lost—ayes 20—noes 168. Mr. Buchanan's amendment was rejected—ayes 77—noes 113. Mr. Gorham's proposition to make a simple appropriation, as usual to repair the road, was lost—ayes 68—noes 129. Mr. Wickliffe moved to strike out every thing relating to tolls; lost—ayes 87—noes 107. The previous question was then demanded and taken, and the bill—ayes 105—noes 91—was ordered to its third reading to-morrow.

SENATE, Thursday Feb. 19.—The Senate elected Duff Green printer again. The Road and Canal Committee reported a bill authorizing a government subscription for 2,500 shares in the South Carolina Rail Road Company. Many private bills were disposed of. Executive business 3 hours.

HOUSE, Thursday, Feb. 19.—The resolution to print the public documents of the first ten Congresses was again taken up, but was laid over till next Monday, when the Retrenchment Committee would make a report that would aid the deliberations on the subject. The subject of constitutional amendment was again brought up. Mr. Wright concluded, and Mr. Smyth followed him, chiefly, it would seem, to defend the design of the anonymous letters before referred to. From the tenor of his remarks he seemed to admit himself to be the author. The Cumberland Road bill then had its third reading and passed—ayes 103—noes 79. The House went into Committee on the general appropriation bill and the military appropriation bill, but had to adjourn, after a short time, for want of a quorum.

SENATE, Friday, Feb. 20.—The Finance Committee, to which had been referred Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to the Public Debt, the Sinking Fund, Government Deposits in the U. S. Banks, &c. reported that it was inexpedient to act on them this session. The Cumberland Road bill came in from the House, and was referred to the Road Committee. Executive business 3 hours.

HOUSE, Friday, Feb. 20.—The subject of Constitutional amendment came up again. Mr. Smyth went further into the defence of the anonymous letters, maintaining their propriety; that no kind of argument was more common than appeal to the supposed interest of members and their constituents; that the argument, in the letters, was only a lawful stimulus to honorable ambition, and that he had as full a right to put his argument in writing as to speak it. Mr. S. moved that the question be taken on the resolution by yeas and nays. This motion was promptly negatived, and the whole matter, on motion of Mr. Storrs, laid on the table—ayes 118. The rule devoting Fridays to private bills was then suspended, and the House went to work in Committee, on the appropriation bill.

A letter from Washington to the editor of the United States Gazette, dated on Saturday, says—"The main business of the day has been the bill to compensate Susan Deatur, &c. The bill appropriated 100,000 dollars to be distributed among them the officers and crew of the Intrepid, and a great effort was made to engrave upon it claims of the officers and crews on board the boats of the Syren. The amendments, however, were all rejected, and the previous question was called and sustained, when the bill itself was rejected, ayes 80, noes 83."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday March 3. The committee of the whole, again considered the bill to preserve the purity of elections, Mr. Enos in the chair. Numerous amendments were offered and debated, some of which were adopted and others rejected. Those who took part in the debate, were Messrs. Hubbard, E. B. Allen, Stebbins, Maynard, S. Allen, Hart and Benton. On motion of Mr. Hart a section was added providing that no person shall fraudulently or deceitfully change the vote of an elector so as to prevent him from voting for such candidate as he intended; and an amendment, offered by Mr. Maynard, was rejected proposing to prohibit the making or certifying of any affidavit or certificate, to be used to affect any election, or of printing or publishing the same.

The committee passed the bill, rose and reported, when Mr. Maynard renewed his motion to amend.

The report was then disagreed to, and the bill rejected, by the following vote: Ayes—Messrs. E. B. Allen, Benton, Hubbard, McCarty, McLean, McMartin, Oliver, Stebbins, Todd, Warren, Wheeler, Woodward—12.

Noes—Messrs. S. Allen, Bogardus, Boughton, Enos, Hager, Hart, Maynard, Porter, Rexford, Sanford, Schenck, Smith, Waterman—13.

On motion of Mr. Stebbins, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill amended so as only to apply to candidates for office, and not to other persons; when the report was laid on the table. Adj.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, March 3. The House went in committee of the whole, Mr. Seely in the chair, on the Bank Bill. There was debate by Messrs. White, Myers, Mallary, J. Van Buren, Gross, Starr and Dana.

The question was taken on Mr. J. Van Buren's motion to strike out the original bill for the purpose of inserting his substitute, and it was lost, 41 to 34. Mr. Skinner then moved to strike out so much of the first section, as extends the provisions of this act to such corporations as are subject to alteration by the legislature—with the object of diverting the bill of its two-third character. This motion was adopted, and the first section then passed. Mr. Speaker offered for the 2d section, a substitute, the provisions of which are as follows:

The taxes now required by law to be paid by every monied corporation in this state, shall continue to be paid into the treasury, and shall there remain and constitute a perpetual fund to be denominated the bank fund; and it is to be invested till it amount to \$5,000,000.

When the said bank fund amounts 5,000,000, the interest shall be paid into the common school fund, and such taxes paid thereafter, shall be a part of the general fund of the state, and appropriated to the ordinary expenses of government.

In case of the failure of a bank, the legislature may provide for the payment, out of such bank fund of the bills to the holders at the time of the failure, or at the time they receive information of such failure.

When the bank fund is reduced below \$5,000,000, by the payment of bills of broken banks, the annual taxes shall be paid into said fund till it again amount to such sum.

Mr. Speaker briefly explained his reason. Mr. Paige spoke against the proposition—Mr. Myers also made some remarks, when the committee rose.

A message was received from the governor, stating that he had appointed John C. Spencer, commissioner under the law respecting the abduction of Morgan. Mr. Spencer recommends a continuation of the law, without any alteration. Referred to the committee of the whole on that subject. Adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday March 4. A message was received from the Governor, relative to extending for one year, the law authorizing the appointment of a special attorney to assist in the prosecutions against persons charged with the abduction of Wm. Morgan. The governor recommends the subject to the early attention of the legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 4. Mr. Johnson called for the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the CHENANGO CANAL bill, which was that, they had rejected it.

Mr. Johnson then offered the following sections as amendments:

§ 7. The acting canal commissioners shall not proceed to construct said canal unless they shall be first satisfied by actual survey and estimates, that there will be an adequate supply of water for the summit level without taking any of the waters of either the Oriskany or Saquoit creeks, and that the cost of the construction of said canal will not exceed one million of dollars, and also that said canal will produce to the state in connection with the increased tolls on the Erie Canal, in net proceeds after the first ten years after its construction, four per cent annually upon the cost of its construction.

§ 8. For the purpose of ascertaining the practicability, costs and net proceeds of said canal, the commissioners shall cause the route of said canal to be carefully and fully surveyed and estimates of the probable amount of revenue to be derived therefrom, to be made as early in the ensuing summer as practicable.

On motion of Mr. J. Van Buren, the said report and amendments were laid on the table, and the latter were ordered printed.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Seely in the Chair, again took up the Bank Bill.—The question was on Mr. Speaker's amendment. Mr. Dayton, in the course of some remarks, said that he believed the object of the Speaker, in offering the amendment, was to clog and defeat the bill. The Speaker called him to order; it was unparliamentary thus to impugn the motives of gentlemen. The chairman decided that Mr. Dayton was not in order, and Mr. D. appealed from the decision. The committee refused to sustain the decision of the chair, ayes 32, noes 43.

Debate was had till near two o'clock, when the Speaker's amendment was rejected, only 19 rising in favor.

The question then recurred on the 2d section of the original, which requires the banks to pay a per cent on their stock, to create the proposed fund. The section was adopted, after being so amended, on motion of Mr. Paige, as to exempt from its provisions, stock owned by the state, and by literary and charitable institutions.

The committee rose and the house adjourned. IN SENATE. Friday March 6. The Senate then considered the report

of the Committee of the whole, on the bill to preserve the purity of elections, Mr. Stebbins withdrew his amendment, proposing to confine the operations of the provisions of the bill to candidates for office. The bill was then supported by Messrs. Stebbins and McCarty and opposed by Messrs. Maynard and S. Allen. The report was agreed to and the bill ordered engrossed, ayes 15, noes 12, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. E. B. Allen, Benton, Eaton, Enos, Hart, Hubbard, McCarty, Oliver, Rexford, Stebbins, Throop, Todd, Viele, Warren, Wheeler.

Noes—Messrs. S. Allen, Bogardus, Boughton, Hager, Mather, Maynard, McLean, McMartin, Porter, Sanford, Smith, Woodward.

The Senate then again went into committee of the whole, on the bill to amend so much of the Revised Statutes as relates to sales by auction. [The 1st section proposes that the Mayors of the respective cities and the First Judges of the several counties of this state, may grant to any citizen of the United States, a license to sell goods and stocks at auction.] The propriety of making this change is the mode of appointing auctioneers, was discussed at some length by Messrs. Viele, Hubbard, E. B. Allen and S. Allen, but the Committee without arriving at any conclusion, rose and reported progress.

After the consideration of executive business the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. March 7.

Mr. Johnson then called up the report of the committee of the whole on the CHENANGO CANAL bill.

Mr. Mann moved to lay it on the table—lost, 50 to 41.

The question then returned on Mr. Mann's amendment for making the Black River Canal.

Mr. Dana moved that the subject be postponed till Monday. A debate commenced in which Mr. Mann's and Mr. Dana's propositions were both discussed, by Messrs. Mann, Skinner, Hermans, Bradish, P. Van Buren, Duns, Eldredge, Starr, Dayton and Fillmore.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Mallary called for the previous question, but the house refused to sustain the call, only eleven rising in favor.

Mr. Dana's motion to postpone till Monday, was lost, 53 to 47.

Mr. Mann's amendment was then lost, 81 to 6. The 6 are—Messrs. Alburtis, Cargill, Dean, Judd, Mann, McCre.

Mr. Mann then moved that the commissioners of the canal fund should borrow the money to make this canal, on the pledge of the revenue arising from it, together with the increased tolls therefrom on the Erie canal. Lost, 53 to 33.

Mr. Mann then offered a section that if the canal commissioners, on a survey, should doubt the expediency of constructing the canal, or doubt the expediency of making reservoirs to supply the summit level with water, then they shall report to the next legislature, &c.

Mr. Eldredge offered an amendment that if the commissioners shall think the cost will exceed \$1,000,000, or that there is not a sufficiency of water, or that it will not produce a revenue of 4 per cent on the cost of construction over repairs &c. then they shall report to the next legislature. Mr. Mann accepted this amendment in lieu of his, and it was adopted.

Mr. Judd of Dutchess, offered a section that if after the expenditure of \$1,000,000, the canal shall not be completed, the commissioners shall estimate the sum necessary to complete it, and report to the board of supervisors of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Oneida, and Madison, and they shall by tax on those counties, raise such sum.

Mr. Mallary of Rensselaer moved to add to the above, the counties of Dutchess and Herkimer.

Mr. Mann moved to add Rensselaer, but modified his motion, so as to include all the counties in the state. Lost.

The section of Mr. Judd was then lost. Mr. Mann offered an amendment that if the net revenue of the canal should be insufficient to pay the interest on its cost, the deficiency shall be supplied by a tax on lands lying within ten miles of the canal. Lost.

Mr. Edgerton moved that this bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole. Lost 59 to 43.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the whole report of the committee of the whole as amended, and it was carried, ayes 63, noes 39.

The bill was then ordered engrossed for a third reading.

A friend now at Washington, says—"The General disappointed me much in his appearance. He is not the tall, muscular, raw boned, weather beaten, and stern-looking soldier I expected to see.—He is, on the contrary, not much, if any above the middle size, of rather weak and delicate frame, very thin in flesh, not erect or commanding figure, of bland but strongly furrowed, and somewhat dejected countenance. His eyes are dim and weeping, and obscured by spectacles. In his dress he is exceedingly plain—rather negligent.—In his manners, courteous and engaging. Take him all in all, he would answer much better to the description of a Tennessee Farmer, than that of a General at the head of our armies, or of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.—Yet, perhaps, this is his highest praise."—N. J. Fredonian.

A man named John Morgan, near Portland Me. killed his wife lately by stabbing her. With the same knife he then stabbed himself so badly that it is not thought he will recover. The woman was faithless to his bed.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

Melancholy event.—On the night of Thursday last Mr. Frederick L. Dockstader, a respectable farmer of this town, while on his way home from mill, perished in the snow storm. The deceased had got within about one hundred yards of his barn, when it appeared from the situation in which his sleigh was discovered, finding that his horses could not proceed any farther with their

load, on account of the depth of the snow, he unharnessed them. Owing to exhaustion by fatigue, or from the severity of the storm, it would seem that the deceased, after having unharnessed his horses, became bewildered, as his body was found about half a mile from his dwelling, hanging partly over a fence, in which, in attempting to get over it, one of his legs had become fastened.—Johnstown Herald.

A horrible development has been made in Edinburgh, of the existence of a house, whereat passers by were decoyed and then murdered, in order to sell the bodies to the surgeons. Two persons, a man and his wife, concerned in it, were arrested and tried, and one of them confessed to a series of murders.—Sentence of death was passed upon the man, William Burke. There were two others, Hare and his wife, who were implicated in a similar transaction, who were used as witnesses.

DIED.

In this village, on Wednesday the 27th ult. Mr. Asa Sibley, aged 65 years—formerly of Walpole.

In Perrinton of a consumption, on the 3d inst. Margaret, the daughter of Gideon and Hannah Ramsdell, aged 17. Her remains were entered in Friends grave yard at Farmington on the Sabbath day following, attended by a large concourse of people.

At Manchester, Ontario county, on Friday the 6th inst. Mr. Selden Noyes, aged 29 years.

TOWN MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Anti-Masons of the town of Perrinton, that a meeting will be held on the 31st day of March, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the house of Isaac Arnolds in said town, for the purpose of nominating Town Officers.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE on State street, lately occupied by Edwin Scrantom, convenient for a family, and near the centre of business. Enquire of F. WHITTLESEY, Rochester, March 10, 1829 3w57

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Sturges Lynnes, I have seized and taken all his right, title and interest in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Greece, county of Monroe and state of New-York, described as follows—All that certain eighty-seven acres of land situate on the north part of town lot Number one hundred and twenty-four, as distinguished on a map of township number one, short range, bounded as follows:—on the east, north and west, by the east, north and west lines of said lot, and on the south by a highway running east and west through said lot, and containing eighty-seven Acres of Land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the 23d day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated 10th March, 1829. 75ids.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and to me directed against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the First Methodist Society in Rochester, I have seized and taken the following described piece and parcel of land, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and is the south west corner of lot number one hundred and twenty five, with thirty eight feet front on the east line of Hartstreet, and seventy feet rear, being the lot on which the house stands, now occupied by said society, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Tuesday the 21st day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Rochester, 7th of March, 1829. 75ids.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Edward Collins, of the town of Wheatland, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Edward, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said town of Wheatland, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, bounded east by the road leading from Albright's mill past Elder Stone's House north easterly to Chili; north, west, and south by land owned by David Cop, containing one half Acre, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, at the House of George Ensign, in the village of Scotaville, in the county aforesaid, on the 20th day of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated March, 10, 1829. 57ids.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. W. Welch, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the state of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels land and tenements, of Corni Hart and George Hart, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said Corni and George, in and to a certain village lot, in the village of Pittsford, county of Monroe and state of New-York, and is bounded on the north by the state road leading from said village of Pittsford to the village of Rochester, on the east by John Acer's land, on the south by land of Pomeroy Stone, and on the west by Joseph E. Camp's land, containing one eighth of an Acre, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, at public vendue, at the House of J. Acer, in the village of Pittsford, on the 23th day of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Dated 4th March, 1829. 57ids.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. Baldwin, Deputy.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe Common Pleas, and Counsellor in the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Edwin Scrantom, of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the third day of June 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 imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this seventh day of March, 1829. 57/10w

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. Hawley & Sons, is dissolved by mutual consent.

SILAS HAWLEY, I. W. HAWLEY, S. C. HAWLEY.

Rochester, Feb. 2, 1829. The Cash Manufactory, will in future be carried on by the subscriber. I. W. HAWLEY. 3w57

ATTENTION!

THE Members of the Rochester Volunteers are hereby notified that the Court of Appeal will hold its session at their Drill Room, No. 9, Buffalo street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of delinquents may save fines. By order of said Court. L. C. PHELPS, Clerk. Rochester, March 10, 1829.

TRUTH—AND NO LIE.

THE notes and unexpired accounts due the Subscriber, must be paid by the first of April next, as any further indulgence cannot be reasonably asked for, nor granted. G. MOREY.

N. B. The subscriber will rent for a term of years, his new store and dwelling house, pleasantly situated on State st. near Wm Rathbun's clothing works; there is a good eastern, well, wood house and barn, attached to the dwelling house. Possession given first of May next. G. M. Rochester, 23d of 2d Month, 1829

INTERESTING TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

THE elegant TAVERN HOUSE known by the name of Columbian Hall, at Niagara Falls, is offered for sale at \$5,000, or it will be rented at an annual rent of \$500. It is one of the first situations for a large and respectable Tavern, of any in the country.

Also, For Sale.

At the same place, a Woolen Manufactory, and Clothier's Works, at \$6,000. The local situation, for acquiring stock and conducting business, is exceeded by none. The buildings are large—the water power permanent, and sufficient to carry on the manufactory of Cotton or Woolen to any extent. This property will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required down, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

N. B. Call on David Chapman, on the premises, or on SAM'L DE VEALX, Niagara Falls, N. Y. February 14, 1829. 3w54

ELAH MATHEWS, Attorney at law, has removed his Office to the room over the Store of Ephraim Moore, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, January 27, 1829

NOTICE—Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of this State for an Act, authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to sell the present Court House and Lot in said County, and to apply the proceeds thereof to defray 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.

ANTI-MASONIC READING ROOM.

GIDDIN'S, has opened an anti-masonic reading-room in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh street, west of the court-house, where the principal anti-masonic newspapers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal.

As there is no pecuniary gain from this establishment, it will increase with the increase of subscribers; and so soon as the number of these are sufficient to defray the expense, it will be furnished with the standard authors on masonry, and the most approved masonic, literary and scientific journals in the Union.—Terms of subscription may be seen at the Reading Room.

Editors favorably disposed will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. Jan

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS.
E. WISSELYE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery, at his shop near the Falls. He has constantly on hand Carpenters Tools, of every description: Broad and narrow Axes and Scale Beams, warranted Superior to none made in this state.
MILL IRONS made to order on short notice.
From his experience in the manufacture of Mill Irons and Tools, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction as to the workmanship of any article that may be wanted in his line. His prices will be found to be reasonable.
Rochester, January 27, 1829. 41tf

PARKER'S SERMONS.
FOR sale by the Subscriber at the Antimasonic office, west of the Court-House, at 1 dollar per doz. or 12 1-2 cts. single.—Also a complete assortment of anti-masonic publications kept constantly on hand.
E. GIDDINS.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1829.

BOARDING HOUSE.
KEPT on Ann-street, in the Yellow House, near the west end of the Brick Meeting House, by T. E. BACON.
Nov. 4, 1828.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARE.
WM. H. WARD, & Co.
Marble Building, Carroll-st. Rochester.
June 10, 1828. 18

LUMBER WANTED.
I wish to purchase 1000 feet small white Oak Timber, to be delivered within three weeks.—ALSO—2000 feet red Beach Timber, to be delivered on the opening of navigation. Apply to
H. ELY.
Rochester, January 12, 1829. 49w3

FOR SALE.—A number of first-rate Eastern WAGONS. Enquire of
Wm. BLOSS.
East Rochester, June 10, 1828. 18

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.—The subscriber is paying the highest price, in cash, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rochester Oil Mill."
Aug. 1828. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON.

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes
1500 Corn Brooms.
5000 Cotton Yarn, and
5000 Yds. Cotton Shittings,
for sale cheap, by
THOMAS KEMPSTALL & Co.
May 27th, 1828. 16

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
Three doors South of the Mansion House.
A. H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tailor, 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 Claretts, and Green Broadcloths. ALSO—Super fine, Black, Blue, Drab, Olive, Mixed, Steel do. Oxford do. Carnation do. Codrington and Lt. Blue Cassimeres. ALSO—A superior assortment of Black, Brown, Lt. Blue and Black Striped Silks, White, Striped, Figured, and Buff Marseilles. White, Striped, Buff and Figured, Valenciennes Vestings. A good assortment of Stocks, of various colors, Gentlemen's Collars, Super fine Brown and White French Drilling, Brown French Linnens, Black Circassian, Black French Bombazines, superior articles.
A. H. W. returns his grateful acknowledgments to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and promises to devote himself, industriously and faithfully, to all orders with which they may continue to favour him.
Rochester, May 20th 1828. 15

NOTICE.
THOSE Persons who have unsettled accounts with Nathaniel Ambrose, or with the 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 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. 26

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Price thirty-seven and half cents.
THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch. It is also a cure for other eruptions of the skin, particularly the Salt Rheum and Chilblain.
—ALSO—
JAUNDICE BITTERS.
Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass.
PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS.
The character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation.
DR. DEVENPORT'S
BILLIOUS PILLS.
THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter; helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all ages, hours and seasons, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to the public.
—ALSO—
Davenport's Celebrated Eye Water.
This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary—the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public.
A fresh supply just received and for sale in Rochester, wholesale and retail by G. Hitchcock and W. Pitkin, retail by W. S. Bossier and T. Andrews & Co.; in Batavia by Webster and Reynolds, and by the Druggists in Utica, Albany, New York, and
1829.

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.

SECRETS OF MASONRY.
THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1828, just from the press, and for sale by E. GIDDINS. Price per hundred \$22 1-2, per doz. \$3, or \$1 1-4 cents single.
Rochester, Nov. 10, 1828.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL FARM containing about forty acres, about two miles west of Charles C. Lunt's 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. 10 tf.

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 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 expense.
T. SCOTT.
Dec. 27. 49w 40

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under 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 duly authorized for that purpose.
SAMUEL WORKS.
JACOB GRAVES.
August 5, 1828.

WESTERN LAND.
A FEW thousand acres of the first rate ALAND 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. 8.

BOOK 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 BOOKS, in any style, at reasonable prices. ALSO—Paper ruled to any pattern.
Rochester, Jan. 7, 1828. 43

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
THE 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 12 eligibly situated business Lots, and 4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public vendue, by
ELISHA ELY, and
JOSIAH BISSELL, Jr.
Rochester, May 27, 1828. 16 5w
The above sale is postponed until money is more plenty.

FOR SALE.
100 ACRES of LAND, well watered, 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. Schermerhorn, cashier of the bank, Rochester, or of the owner, Moses Lewis, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county.
Oct. 10, 1828. 36

NEW WINTER GOODS.
T. J. PATERSON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Exchange-st. is now receiving a large addition to his already very general assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, comprising a great variety of Woollen and Cotton Goods, suited to the winter trade. Such as Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids & Baizes Shirtings, Sheetings, Bickings, Batting Wicking, Wadding and Cotton Yarn. Also, a great variety of British and American Prints, Merino, Cashmere, Thibet and Prussian Shawls, b'k & white Lace Veils and Laces, Silks, Frog and Dazy Buttons, and Ostrich Plumes, Guernsey Shirts, Comforters, Mittens, Rose Blankets and Willow Baskets: Also, a choice lot of Dry Groceries with a great variety of other articles, all of which were bought at Auction in New-York, and will be sold at a small advance from City prices Merchants, Pedlars and the public generally will find it for their interest to call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. As these are perilous times when systems of non-intercourse and means coercive are distracting the whole community, it is with pleasure I can say, that the custom of no one will be rejected though they may have role in the Pioneer or subscribed to petition for, or a remittance to a six day mail.—Rochester, Dec. 23, 1828.

FISH, &c.
THE Subscribers have received on consignment, 60 Barrels Michilmackinaw White Fish, intermixed more or less with Trout, for sale low and on reasonable terms.—ALSO, 100 lbs. Spanish float Indigo 60 lbs. Turkey Opium.
20 Cases Boots and Shoes—comprising a general assortment.
200 lbs. live Geese Feathers, in Ticks or otherwise.
1 Case cheap Sattinetts.
G & A. TOUSEY.
Carroll-st. Dec 16, 1828.

\$50 Reward.
WE will pay Fifty Dollars to any person who will ascertain and inform us who set fire to our Mill on the night of the 11th inst.
OLIVER BRISTAL.
RUSSEL DYER.
Rochester, Dec. 23, 1828. 47wkd

Pioneer Stages
LEAVE Rochester every morning at 3 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock for Albany, except the Sabbath—Offices at Christopher's Mansion-House, and opposite the Clinton-House on Exchange Street.

CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES.
Bonds and Mortgages being from one to five or six years to run, being well secured 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.
Three doors south of Christopher's Mansion House, Carroll-st. 10.
April 12, 1828.

200 BUSHELS OF GOOD FIELD PEAS, for sale by
S. M. SMITH, & Co.
No. 4, Buffalo-st. 2

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers have formed a connexion in the Tanning and Currying business, and carry it on in all its various branches at the old stand of Works & Graves, in Mason street a few doors north of the market, where may be found a general assortment of Leather of all kinds, as low as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or approved credit.
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.

Lands for Sale.
A BARGAIN!
TO be sold or Exchanged, for Farms, Houses, or Mills in this state: Twenty six valuable Farms, in the flourishing Territory of Michigan; and should the purchasers be desirous of borrowing money to enable them to cultivate and improve their Land in Michigan, the present proprietor will make the necessary cash advances on the lands. This is considered a valuable opportunity for men with families, to give each of their children an excellent farm. The Lands are well watered, in healthy situations and require little or no trouble to cultivate, as they are already cleared of timber.—For further particulars enquire of
BENJAMIN FITCH.
Rochester, Jan. 19, 1829. 50 7w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has formed a connexion in business with Mr. Wm. PEASE, and will hereafter carry on business under the firm of FRAZER & PEASE, at his former stand, Carroll-st. Rochester.
May 20, 1828. 15.

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

S. HAMILTON Justice of the Peace has opened his Office in the room formerly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq. Rochester, January 14, 1828. 44

123 ACRES OF WOOD and TIMBER for sale, on the Stone farm 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. 40.

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 KEMPSTALL.

THOMAS KEMPSTALL & 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

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.
PROCLAMATION.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery will be held in and for the County of Monroe, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, on the second Monday of March next; and all those who will prosecute against any prisoner or prisoners, then being in the Goal in the said County, are to be then there to prosecute as shall be just. And all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables in the said County of Monroe, are required to be then there in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, recognizances, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf shall appertain to be done.
Given under my hand at the village of Rochester, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1829. 54 3w.
JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

MONROE COUNTY, ss. ON reading and Surrogates Office, filing the petition of Oshea Wilder, executor of the last will and testament of David X. Post, late of Rochester, Monroe county, deceased and the vouchers accompanying the same, IT WAS ORDERED
That all persons interested in the estate of the said David X. Post, deceased—be and appear before me at my office in Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on Friday the twenty seventh day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day—to show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate, whereof the said deceased died seized, should not be sold, to pay his debts. Dated Rochester, Feb. 9th, 1829.
O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of the Monroe County Court, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Cattormole, of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show 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 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 imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 19th day of February, 1829. 55w8

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Caldwell, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Caldwell, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the village of Rochester, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New York; to wit: Lot number one and the west half of Lot number two, and the west half of Lot number three, situate on the Corner of Clinton and Main Streets, in section M. in Johnson and Seymour's purchase in the said village of Rochester, reference being had to a printed map of the said purchase made by Elisha Johnson, will more fully appear, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated Rochester, February 17, 1829.
JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff.
M. NOYES, Under Sh'ff. 54—tds

BY Virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Oliver Bristol, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Oliver in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Riga, in the County of Monroe and State of New York, viz:—A part of Lot number fifty six, situated in West Putney township, now included in the said town of Riga, and being the North East part of said Lot, bounded on the North and East by Black Creek, west by the lands of Barzila Bristol, and the north by land of Asahel Adams, and containing about forty acres, be the same more or less.—And also, that other piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the said town of Riga, known and distinguished as part of said lot number fifty six, and more particularly as being one half of the premises upon said lot, on which a grist mill and saw mill stand, together with half of said grist mill and half of said saw-mill, and half of the privileges belonging or otherwise appertaining thereto, as well water as other privileges thereunto belonging, all of which above-described lands, premises and privileges, I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. Dated Rochester, February 16, 1829. 54—tds
J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff.
M. NOYES, Under Sh'ff.

**BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe County, on a judgment rendered before Henry Fellows, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob Howe, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Jacob Howe, to a part of the southwest division of lot number five, in the town of Penfield, in said county, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of said division, thence south, two degrees west, seventy-one rods and two and one third links; thence east, two degrees south, ninety rods; thence north, two degrees west, seventy one rods, two and one third links, to the centre of the highway; thence west, two degrees north, ninety rods, to the place of beginning—containing forty acres, be the same more or less; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the house of James Lovett, in Penfield, on the 25th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated February 10, 1829. 53tds
J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.
I. CHICHESTER, Deputy.**

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829. 54tds
SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee.
WHITTELEY & MUMFORD, Att'ys.

**BY virtue of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Monroe county, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph Henry, Jun. in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said Joseph in and to lot number five, situated in the village of Rochester, County of Monroe, and state of New York, and being a part of the farm purchased by Josiah Bissell, Jr. of E. Nes Stone, and is bounded on the north-west by North-street, southerly by Henry street, northerly and easterly by Josiah Bissell, Jr.'s land, containing one acre, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in said village of Rochester, on the 8th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated January 27th 1829.
J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff.
M. NOYES, Under Sheriff.**

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged pursuant to the act entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3, 1829. 10w3

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. First Judge of the county of Monroe, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Michael Kelly, of the town of Gates in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, as well in his individual capacity as one of the firm of Kelly & Lafferty, to show 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 eighth day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "an Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated January 3d, 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe, Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Samuel Church, of Rochester in said County, an Insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge in the village of Rochester in said County, on the twenty-first day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of said Insolvent's Estate should not be made for the benefit of his creditors, and his body be exempt from imprisonment, pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 12th 1819.—Dated Jan. 17, 1829

BY Virtue of a Justices Execution, issued out of the Monroe county clerks' office and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Norman Barber, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Norman Barber, in and to Lot number fifty, lying in that part of the village of Rochester, called Frankfort, being fifty feet front on the east line of State Street, and one hundred feet rear. Also, lot number nineteen, fronting on the west line of Mill Street, in that part of the village of Rochester called Frankfort, aforesaid, and one hundred feet rear, which lands together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher in the village of Rochester, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Second day of April next. Dated February 12th, 1829. 54—tds
JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff.
M. NOYES, Under Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Aaron Smith, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Smith, in and to the following described piece and parcel of land, viz: fifty one and a half acres of land, or thereabout, out of the northeast corner of lot number eighteen, in township number two, in the short range, in the town of Greece, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and bounded, east, by a north and south road; west, by James Doty's lands; south, by the lands of Hezekiah Bull, and north, by fifty six acres occupied by Barzila Huling, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, in the county aforesaid, on the eighth day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated the 10th day of February, 1829. 53tds
J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff.
Milton Noyes, U. Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John Clark, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Clark, in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate lying and being in the town of Mendon, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, viz:—A village lot, situate in the village of West Mendon, in said town of Mendon, and bounded on the south by the road leading from West Mendon aforesaid to Boughton Hill, in the town of Victor, in the county of Ontario; east, by lands owned by John W. Wilcox; north, by lands owned by John Dixon, and west, by lands owned by Samuel Hannas, containing about one half of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Also—One other lot of land, situate in the said town of Mendon, on the road leading from West Mendon, aforesaid, to Pittsford; and bounded on the north by the road leading from the Union Meeting House, in Mendon, to Rush, in said county of Monroe; west and south, by lands owned by William Dixon, containing about one acre of land, be the same more or less: All of which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at the house of Daniel Gilson, in the village of West Mendon, in the county of Monroe, on Monday, the sixth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 10th,

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1829.

[VOL. 2--NO. 5]

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

PENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

HAS been opened for the reception of scholars, under the superintendance of Mr. A. Underhill, as principal, who has been familiar with the monitorial system for several years, and for some time past taught in the New-York High school and had charge of the classical department in that institution since the death of Mr. Barnes, one of its late principals. A commodious building has been erected, and fitted up for the school in a healthy and elevated situation. The Latin, Greek, and French languages, mathematics, &c. including an entire course of academical studies, will be taught on the following terms:

Introductory Class.—Alphabet, spelling from Lancasterian boards, Reading, Writing on slates, elements on Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar, at \$1.50 per quarter of 12 weeks each.

Junior Class.—Spelling by dictation, Reading, Penmanship, continuation of Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, projection of maps, Composition, Elocution, Linear drawing, and elements of Natural History, at \$3.00 per quarter, of 12 weeks each.

Senior Class.—Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic complete, use of Globes, Italian Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Surveying, Conic sections, Lectures on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Ancient Geography, Antiquities, History, Rhetoric, Latin Greek, and French Languages, at \$5.00 per quarter of 12 weeks each.

Gymnastics will be attended to in each male class. Board in respectable families may be had at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per week. DANIEL PENFIELD, President of the Trustees. Penfield, Jan. 20, 1829. 51tf

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, offers his Goods for sale at cost for cash only—his stock comprises a great variety of rich and fashionable Goods. Those who wish to purchase cheap are invited to improve the present opportunity. W. S. WHITTELEY, Carroll-st. January 13, 1829. 49wk6 N. B. All persons indebted to me must make immediate payment.

LAST CALL.

THE 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 offered. We mean what we say.

BACKUS & MARVIN, Rochester, April 7th, 1828. 91tf

SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL.—An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal: such as Rheumatism, contraction of the Nerves, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Harass or Saddle Galls, which it never fails to cure. It is also a speedy cure for Burns, Cuts and Sores whether new or old.

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, East Bloomfield. GEO. E. HAYES, Canandaigua. ALSO BY G. HITCHCOCK, & Co. Druggist, Rochester. August 26, 1828. 29

WILLIAM S. BISHOP,

Justice of the Peace, has removed his Office to Reynold's building, Buffalo Street. Dec. 27, 1828. 47

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make payment soon, as much longer indulgence is not reasonably to be asked for. J. FRAZER, May 20, 1828. 15.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DOCTORS HENRY AND A. G. SMITH have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic, and Surgery. Their office on Court House Square.

TO 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. 43.

CANAJOHARIE ALE.

300 BLS. CANAJOHARIE ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER, Dec. 2, 1828. 43

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this state, at its present session, for a law authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to raise by tax upon said county, such sum of money as shall be necessary, in addition to the sum which they are already authorized to raise, to build and complete a new Gaol in said county—Dated, Rochester, Feb. 16, 1829. MATTHEW BROWN, Jr. Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. S. L. SELDEN, Clerk.

WANTED,

A Farm in the County of Monroe. ANY person who wishes to dispose of a Farm in this county, for which he still owes not more than \$1,000, may make a very advantageous exchange with the advertiser, and get an excellent FARM in Genesee county, clear of incumbrances. The Farm in Genesee county contains about 100 acres, a sufficient proportion cleared, a large excellent farm house, good orchards, well watered, and a most desirable residence for a family, being within one mile of Batavia. For further particulars enquire at the office of Weed and Heron, Rochester. Nov. 28, 1828. 42

Lands for Sale.

A BARGAIN! TO be sold or Exchanged, for Farms, Houses, or Mills in this state: Twenty six valuable Farms, in the flourishing Territory of Michigan; and should the purchasers be desirous of borrowing money to enable them to cultivate and improve their Land in Michigan, the present proprietor will make the necessary cash advances on the lands. This is considered a valuable opportunity for men with families, to give each of their children an excellent farm. The Lands are well watered, in healthy situations and requires little or no trouble to cultivate, as they are already cleared of timber.—For further particulars enquire of BENJAMIN FITCH, Rochester, Jan. 19, 1829. 50 7w

INTERESTING TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

THE elegant TAVERN HOUSE known by the name of *Columbian Hall*, at Niagara Falls, is offered for sale at \$5,500, or it will be rented at an annual rent of \$500. It is one of the first situations for a large and respectable Tavern, of any in the country.

Also, For Sale,

At the same place, a *Woolen Manufactory*, and *Clothier's Works*, at \$6,000. The local situation, for acquiring stock and conducting business, is exceeded by none. The buildings are large—the water power permanent, and sufficient to carry on the manufactory of Cotton or Woolen to any extent. This property will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required down, and a liberal credit will be given for the remainder.

N. B. Call on *David Chapman*, on the premises, or on *SAM'L DE VEAUX*, Niagara Falls, N. Y. February 14, 1829. 3w54

THEODORE F TALBOT, Attorney

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

HAMILTON Justice of the Peace,

has opened his Office in the room formerly occupied by Joel Wheeler, Esq. Rochester, January 14, 1828. 44.

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 KEMPSTALL.

THOMAS KEMPSTALL & 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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has formed a connection in business with *Mr. Wm. PEASE*, and will hereafter carry on business under the firm of *FRAZER & PEASE*, at his former stand, Carroll-st. Rochester. May 20, 1828. 15.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in the Tanning and Currying business, and carry it on in all its various branches at the old stand of *Works & Graves*, in Mason street a few doors north of the market, where may be found a general assortment of Leather of all kinds, as low as can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or approved credit.

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. 37

123 ACRES OF WOOD and TIMBER

for sale, on the Stone farm 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. 40.

ANTI-MASONIC READING ROOM.

E. GIDDINS, has opened an anti-masonic reading-room in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh street, west of the court-house, where the principal anti-masonic newspapers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal.

As there is no pecuniary gain from this establishment, it will increase with the increase of subscribers; and so soon as the number of these are sufficient to defray the expense, it will be furnished with the standard authors on masonry, and the most approved masonic, literary and scientific journals in the Union.—Terms of subscription may be seen at the Reading Room.

Editors favorably disposed will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers. Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. Jan. 19 1829.

ROCHESTER LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY.

THIS establishment is now ready to supply any quantity of Glasses that the country may require at the lowest cash prices. The assortment consists of Gilt, Mahogany and Toilet framed Glasses, of all sizes and prisms, Looking Glass plates, portrait and picture frames, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice. JOHN J. THOMPSON, 46. Buffalo-Street.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of this State for an Act, authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Monroe to sell the present Court House and Lot in said County, and to apply the proceeds thereof to defray 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.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered by GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which their confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the accountability which my situation enjoins. While the magnitude of their interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can make, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to superintend their foreign and their confederate relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this circle of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transcending its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate states, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved for themselves, with those they have granted to the confederation.

The management of the public revenue—this searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours, and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantages must result from the observance of a strict and faithful economy. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, both because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the national debt; the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence; and because it will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy, which a profuse expenditure of money by the government, is but too apt to engender. Powerful auxiliaries to the attainment of this desirable end, are to be found in the regulations provided by the wisdom of Congress, for the specific appropriation of public money, and the prompt accountability of public officers.

With regard to a proper selection of the subjects of impost, with a view to revenue, it would seem to me that the spirit of equity, caution and compromise, in which the Constitution was formed, requires that the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, should be equally favored; and that perhaps, the only exception to this rule, should consist in the peculiar encouragement of any products of either of them that may be found essential to our national independence.

Internal improvement, and the diffusion of knowledge, so far as they can be promoted by the constitutional acts of the Federal Government, are of high importance.

Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments, in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard that salutary lesson of political experience, which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power. The gradual increase of our navy, whose flag has displayed, in distant climes, our skill in navigation and our fame in arms; the preservation of our forts, arsenals, and dock yards; and the introduction of progressive improvements in the discipline and science of both branches of our military service, are so plainly prescribed by prudence, that I should be excused for omitting their mention, sooner than for enlarging on their importance. But the bulwark of our defence is the national militia, which, in the present state of our intelligence and population, must render us invincible. As long as our government is administered for the good of the people, and is regulated by their will; as long as it secures to us the rights of person and of property, liberty of conscience, and of the press, it will be worth defending; and so long as it is worth defending, a patriotic militia will cover it with an impregnable aegis. Partial injuries and occasional mortifications we may be subjected to, but a million of armed freemen possessed of the means of war, can never be conquered by a foreign foe. To any just system therefore, calculated to strengthen this natural safe guard of the country, I shall cheerfully lend all the aid in my power.

It will be my sincere and constant desire to observe towards the Indian tribes within our limits, a just and liberal policy; and to give that humane and considerate attention to their rights and their wants which are consistent with the habits of our government, and the feelings of our people. The recent demonstration of public sentiment, inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform; which will require, particularly, the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and the counteraction of those causes which have disturbed the rightful course of appointment, and have placed, or continued power in, unfaithful or incompetent hands.

In the performance of a task thus generally delineated, I shall endeavor to select men whose diligence and talents will ensure, in their respective stations, able and faithful co-operation; depending, for the advancement of the public service, more on the integrity and zeal of the public officers, than on their numbers.

A diffidence, perhaps too just, in my own qualifications, will teach me to look with reverence to the examples of public virtue left by my illustrious predecessors, and with veneration to the lights that flow from the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed, our system. The same diffidence induces me to hope for instruction and aid from the co-ordinate branches of the gov-

ernment, and for the indulgence and support of my fellow-citizens generally. And a firm reliance on the goodness of that Power whose Providence mercifully protected our national infancy, and has since upheld our liberties in various vicissitudes, induces me to offer up my ardent supplications that He will continue to make our beloved country the object of his divine care and gracious benediction.

TITLES OF ACTS.

The following are the titles of all the acts of a public nature, passed at the session of Congress just closed.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Government for the first quarter of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine.

Extending the time within which merchandise may be exported with the benefit of draw-back.

Allowing an additional draw-back on Sugar refined in the United States, and exported therefrom.

To authorize the Citizens of the Territories of Arkansas and Florida to elect their Officers, and for other purposes.

In addition to the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial System of the United States."

To amend an act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy," approved 24th May, 1828.

To allow further time to complete the issue and locating of Military Land Warrants.

To provide for the purchase and distribution of certain copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, by Thomas F. Gordon.

Making additional appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Making appropriations for building light-houses and beacons, and placing buoys, and for improving harbours, and directing surveys.

To continue the present mode of supplying the Army of the United States.

Making additional appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

For the relief of the Navy Hospital fund—Making additional appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Making additional appropriation for the Military service of the U. S., for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Authorising the subscription of Stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, and in the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

Making provisions for the payment of Pensions to the widow and children of pensioners, in cases, and for other purposes.

Providing for the printing and binding sixty thousand copies of the abstract of Infantry Tactics, including maneuvers of Light Infantry and Riflemen, and for other purposes.

For the construction of the Cumberland Road westwardly of Zanesville.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road.

Making appropriations for completing certain roads, for making examinations and surveys.

To authorise a subscription for stock on the part of the United States, in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

Resolutions in relation to the survey and laying out a military road to the State of Maine.

Making additional appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

To provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters, from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine.

Making appropriations for the erection and completion of certain barracks and quarters, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain treaties with Indian tribes, and for holding a treaty with the Pottawattamies.

Making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Com.

For the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road.

To authorise the President of the U. S. to cause the reserved lead mines in the State of Missouri to be exposed at public sale, and for other purposes.

From the Palmyra Freeman. RENUNCIATION OF NOODLEISM!—Having been initiated into the sublime mysteries of Noodleism, and having swallowed twelve of its blasphemous obligations, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, my posterity, my country, and my God, to hereby renounce this system of "MURDER and TEASON." I was made a Noodle in Johnstown, in September, 1827, and so anxious were the villains to rob me of my money, that I was hurried on from step to step till I had been elevated [!!!] twelve rounds on the masonic ladder.

I would advise all who have been disgraced with the cable-tow, small breeches, &c. to renounce the institution immediately if they have any regard for themselves or the liberties of their country.

(Morgan's Book is TRUE.) Farewell, along fare well, to the deceitful, hypocritical old Harlot. WILLIAM DAVIS. Lyons, Feb. 26, 1829.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

GREAT TRIAL.

[CONTINUED.] Court met pursuant to adjournment.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The people of the State of New-York, Plaintiff, vs. E. J. Roberts, impleaded with the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry, Defendants.

PUBLIC OPINION presiding; assistant Judges, Religion and Right Reason, the following Jury were impaneled, (after much challenging on the part of the defendants, in consequence of some having expressed their sentiments unfavorable to the Institution) Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois.

PUBLIC OPINION. We call upon you, E. J. Roberts, as impleaded with the defendants in this cause, for your plea, guilty, or not guilty.

E. J. Roberts. I hereby, on behalf of the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry, enter my protest against the authorities of the court, to take cognizance of the merits, or demerits, of this Ancient and Honorable Institution, which has been handed down from Heaven, and lays claim to an appearance coeval with the foundation of the world. It also lays claim to the most honorable distinction, from its known religious character; its benevolence and charity, and having taught mankind the useful arts and sciences, and particularly that art of concealing all other arts; this list it has most particularly impressed on the minds of its members; it has been increasing in number, power and wealth, through all ages of the world, and has now arrived to that power, influence and grandeur, that it can bid defiance to the world in arms, and holds in sovereign contempt, the power of the highest tribunal, and can make the greatest monarch tremble.

Court. E. J. Roberts, your contemptuous language to the court, is deserving of the severest chastisement, but we look upon your vain boasting, "more in pity than in anger," and consider it as the effusion of an over heated imagination, and we are very much inclined to doubt the wisdom of the Institution, in making choice of an advocate, whose brain seems in some degree to be affected, and whose capacity seems better adapted to injure than mend their cause. We would advise you to re-consider this matter, and remember that the greatest men in this country have been under the necessity of bowing to, and acknowledging the supremacy of this court, and that those who are not willing to submit to have themselves tried by this court, must sink into deserved neglect and oblivion. We, therefore, advise you to give in your plea, and you may rest assured that a patient attention shall be given to what you advance in favor of the institution, and ample justice shall be done.

E. J. Roberts. My plea is not guilty, to the several charges here exhibited against the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry.

Truth. Are you the editor of a paper published in the village of Canandaigua, called the Ontario Messenger?

Editor. I am.

Truth. Did you publish that paper in the year 1825?

Editor. I did.

Truth. Did you, on the 9th day of August of that year, publish this notice. (Shewing him the notice.)

Editor. I did.

By direction of the court, Truth read the notice as follows:

"NOTICE AND CAUTION. If a man calling himself William Morgan, should intrude himself on the community, they should be on their guard, particularly the masonic fraternity; Morgan was in this village in May last, and his conduct here and elsewhere, calls forth this notice; any information in relation to Morgan, can be obtained by calling at the masonic hall, in this village—brothers and companions, are particularly requested to observe, mark and govern themselves accordingly.

Morgan is considered a swindler and a dangerous man.

There are people in this village who would be happy to see this Captain Morgan.

Canandaigua, August 9, 1826.

Truth. Were they members of the masonic fraternity, who handed you this notice for publication.

Editor. They were.

Truth. Had you any knowledge of William Morgan?

Editor. None, except from character.

Truth. Did you understand why this notice was published?

Editor. I was informed Morgan intended publishing the secrets of masonry, which the order was very anxious to prevent.

Truth. Did you ever hear any thing against Morgan's character, except what you have mentioned, that would, in your opinion, warrant the publication of this notice?

Editor. Not any thing on which I would place dependence.

Truth. You now believe this to be the chief cause of this notice?

Editor. I do.

Truth. Did you not consider this a base calumny, on the character of William Morgan?

Editor. I did.

Truth. You did not consider his merely publishing the secrets of masonry, sufficient justification for such calumny?

Editor. I did not.

Truth. Why then did you suffer this notice to be inserted in your paper?

Editor. It was handed to me with a pressing request to publish it, by men of the first respectability in our village, and at that time I did not know but they knew something of his character, which they did not wish to make public.

Truth. Did you know of two papers at that time, published in the village of Batavia, entitled, Spirit of the Times, and The People's Press.

Editor. I did.

Truth. Were these notices and caution, published in those papers?

Editor. It was.

Truth. Were the Editors of those papers members of the masonic fraternity?

Editor. I believe they were.

Public Opinion. Do you believe the publication of this notice and caution, was sanctioned by the Masonic Chapter of Canandaigua?

Truth. I certainly had reason to think

so, as it was handed to me by men of high standing in the Fraternity.

Here Truth read an extract from the oath taken by Knights of the Thrice Illustrious order of the Cross.

"You further swear, that should you know another to violate any essential point of this obligation, you will use your most decided endeavors, by the blessing of God, to bring such person to the strictest and most condign punishment, agreeably to the rules and usages of our Ancient Fraternity; and this by pointing him out to the world, as an unworthy vagabond, by opposing his interests, by deranging his business, by transferring his character after him wherever he may go, and by exposing him to the contempt of the whole Fraternity and the world."

Anthony Cooley examined.

Truth. Did you belong to the order of the Thrice Illustrious Knights of the Cross?

A. Cooley. I did.

Truth. Did you take the oath or obligation attached to that order?

A. Cooley. I did.

Truth. Was that part correct which you have now heard read?

A. Cooley. It was.

Truth. Do you believe this notice and caution, (showing him the notice) was published in accordance with the spirit of that obligation?

A. Cooley. I do.

Truth. Do you believe those with whom that notice originated, considered themselves bound by that obligation, to calumniate the character of Wm. Morgan, and present him to the world as a vicious vagabond, a swindler and a dangerous man?

A. Cooley. I do most assuredly.

Truth. Was you a member of that order when that notice was published?

A. Cooley. I was.

Truth. If the officers or commanders of that order, had required you to write and published that notice would you have obeyed?

A. Cooley. I had sworn to obey all summons sent to me by my council, or from any Most Illustrious Knight, and to be governed by the Constitution, usages or customs of the order, without variation or change. If I had

and in the most degraded situation man can be placed in, blind and half naked, with a halter about their neck, which they know not but may be for the purpose of putting an end to their existence, surrounded, as they are, by a company of—I had almost said infernals, using every method to intimidate and strike dread and fear into their unfortunate victims. Is it lawful for men under such circumstances, to take solemn oaths of which they are entirely ignorant? to swear that they will keep secrets and obey laws, yet know not what those secrets and laws may be; those who administer those oaths, have no authority for so doing, much more to administer under the penal sanction of death, therefore we consider, in the very commencement, these oaths are unlawful; and yet though unlawful, look at the penalties annexed to the breach of them, such as to have his throat cut, his tongue torn out, and his body buried in the rough sands of the sea, or to have his skull smote off, and his brains exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, with many others still more revolting to humanity. Are there any such penalties attached to any crime known to the laws of our country? None, nor indeed can we find such punishment existing in any country, not even among savage nations; yet here, for the breach of an oath unlawfully administered, and equally unlawful in its tendency, (which may be seen in almost all if not all of the oaths administered by masons) death in its horrid forms is the consequence, without even form of trial; how well masons show their willingness to put those penalties in execution, is fully evinced in the recent transaction in this country. Masons know not the hour they may be called upon by an authority which they dare not resist, to inflict these penalties on an offending brother, even though this offender may have been the friend of his bosom, or even his own brother, they must assist in this breach of the laws of God and man, or their own lives must be forfeit, they must imbue their hands in their brothers blood, and trust to the influence and power of the institution to screen them from the punishment due for the violated laws of their country, which it is well known, has been but too successful. Iy exerted in transactions now before the public.

In viewing these abominable oaths, their unlawful administration, their unlawful, irreligious, and immoral tendency, will any candid man say we have been trifling with oaths and committing perjury, when we declare ourselves freed from their obligations and expose them to the world, when we are now prepared to say to our fellow citizens, we can now do our duty to them and to our country, as jurors and witnesses, unshackled and untrammelled, with a load that has been hanging so heavily on many of us to bear, and which we much feared would sink our bodies in an untimely grave and our souls in endless misery. We would now ask any of you, fellow citizens, whether you would consider that man a perjured villain, who having been unwarily united to, and bound by an oath to keep the secrets of a band of midnight robbers and murderers, he having discovered that they were determined to murder and rob one of you, and feeling the stings and upbraids of a guilty conscience arising from a connection with a band of wicked men, resolved, even at the risk of his own life, to leave them and inform you of the intended murder and robbery, and by that means put you on your guard and enable you to arrest them in their diabolical intentions, and save your life and property; we ask, would you consider this man a perjured villain? No, rather you would feel it your duty, and the performance of that duty would be to you the greatest pleasure, to protect and give every assistance in your power to that man, as your best friend.

I have here given the causes which influenced myself and others in renouncing for ever, all connection with the Institution of Speculative Free Masonry. We have considered these as sufficiently powerful, to warrant us in the course we have taken, and will again thank the court for the indulgence we have met with, in the patient attention that has been given to our justification.

Public Opinion. We are satisfied, and you may now proceed with the trial.
To be continued.

FROM ENGLAND.

After a long interval, the packet ship *Silas Richards*, from Liverpool, has at length arrived at New York. She brings London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th January. They contain no political intelligence of importance.

The commercial intelligence is quite unfavorable. The cotton market was very dull, and a further decline in the price of this article had taken place.—Grain was also dull and rather lower.

There had been no political occurrence of importance.

The marquis of Anglesey had left the government of Ireland. It was understood he would be succeeded by the duke of Northumberland.

Advices from Ancona express a confident expectation that the negotiation carried on secretly to restore a perfect intelligence between the Porte, England and France, would have a favourable termination.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—Ashes.—The demand has been to a fair extent for pot and at steady prices, 440 lbs. of Montreal pot brought 33s 9d a 31s, and of pearl only 60 lbs. at similar rates. The corn market has been heavy during the week and wheat is 1s and 2s per qr. lower. American flour is little enquired for. Tobacco, there is no alteration to notice as regards prices and but little done.

Average of wheat &c. for the week 74s 10d; for the six weeks 74s 11d; duty 1s.

Two Greek doctors have lately fled from Choumla to Varna, who give an account of sickness prevailing amongst the troops in Choumla. Hussein Pacha commands the Turkish army at Aidos—and Halib Pacha the troops in Choumla.

The exportation of gold and silver, from England to Hamburg, for the last two months, is estimated to have been £100,000 per week.

Large shipments of manufactures to Buenos Ayres were making in England. Accounts from Gibraltar, to Jan. 1, state that the governor had given official notice, that every symptom of fever had disappeared.

The dizes from Lisbon are to Jan. 8, Don Miguel was recovering from his wounds.

Frenzy does not become a slighter distemper on account of the number of those who may be affected with it.

ANTI-MASONIC STATE CONVENTION.

(CONCLUDED.)

Mr. Fitch, Chairman of the Committee on the subject of providing for the support of Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, submitted the following Report and Resolutions—which, after some remarks from Mr. Fitch, were adopted.

The committee appointed to enquire whether Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, widow of the late Capt. William Morgan, is provided with the necessary means of supporting herself and her orphan children, and if not, whether it is expedient and proper for this Convention to adopt any measures for her relief, beg leave to

REPORT:

That Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of Joseph Pendleton, a respectable Methodist Clergyman residing in the county of Richmond, in the state of Virginia; she is now about twenty-seven years old, and was married to Capt. Morgan in 1819. He was at that time a man of respectable character and standing in society and worth considerable property. He soon after removed to York, in the province of Upper Canada, where he established himself in business with a fair prospect of success, which, however, was soon blasted. His whole establishment and all his property to the amount of several thousand dollars, was destroyed by fire, and he was reduced to absolute poverty, and compelled to resort to manual labor for the support of his wife and children. He then removed to the state of New-York and soon after took up his residence in Batavia, Genesee county, where, by honest industry, he was enabled to procure a comfortable support for his family. He continued to reside at that place till September 1826, when he was kidnapped and murdered, through the instrumentality and in obedience to the laws and principles of the order of Free Masonry. By this bold and unparalleled outrage upon the public laws of the land and the private rights of the citizen, Mrs. Morgan was deprived of the protecting care of a tender husband, and left with two small children, one about two years and the other only two months old, totally destitute of all means necessary for procuring the actual necessities of life, and dependent upon private charity alone, which is still her only resource. Your committee, however, do not wish it to be understood as saying that Mrs. Morgan, widow of the late Capt. William Morgan, who was immolated upon the altar of Masonic vengeance—sacrificed as a martyr to his country's liberty, among a generous and hospitable people—in a land of plenty and even abundance, is permitted to want the common necessities and comforts of life. No—the conduct of such base ingratitude lies not at the door of our western brethren. A grateful people have promptly extended a liberal hand for her relief; but still this source of sustenance is humiliating and painful to the recipient, precarious in its nature and unjust in its operation.

Mrs. Morgan is a woman of feeble constitution and consequently unable by her personal exertions, to procure the means of support, and if the sources of private charity should be dried up or their channels be diverted or obstructed, she must become the tenant of a poor house.—Until the breath of Masonic calumny assailed her character, it was fair and unblemished, and for ought that she has done to furnish it, is still fair. Immediately after the abduction and murder of her husband, the authors and abettors of that atrocious outrage, without the slightest foundation in truth, assailed her character with every species of calumny, whether from motives of revenge on her husband, whose blood was still reeking upon their hands, or with a view to divert public sympathy from her relief, your committee will not undertake to say—but certain it is, that a system of persevering and cruel slander has in some instances withheld the hand of charity, and chilled the heart of benevolence. Your committee, therefore, think it due to Mrs. Morgan, as well as to the cause of Anti-Masonry and the character of those who sustain it, that this Convention adopt the most efficient measures for her relief, and to produce so desirable a result, they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the state central committee to appoint five suitable persons of the village of Utica, as trustees, whose duty it shall be to receive in trust, all donations and contributions which may be made for the future support of Mrs. Morgan, and the support and education of her two children, Lucinda and Thomas, and to vest all such monies in such manner as in their judgment, will be most productive, and to receive and pay over the income thereof, for the foregoing objects.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the central committees of each county, already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed throughout this state, to appoint in each county a suitable person to receive in trust, all donations and contributions, which may be made in such county, for the foregoing objects, whose duty it shall be to pay over the same to the trustees above mentioned.

Resolved, That the central committees of each county also appoint three persons in each town of their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to appoint one suitable person in each school district, in their respective towns, and in the wards of the several cities and villages, to collect and receive monies therein.

Resolved, That the persons thus appointed in the respective school districts, shall circulate therein, subscription papers, and to collect and receive such sums of money, as the people will voluntarily contribute for the foregoing objects, and to pay the same over to the county receiver.

Resolved, That the state central committee, draw up a subscription paper, with a suitable appeal to the people of this state, and cause a sufficient number thereof to be printed and forwarded to the Central Committees of their respective counties as occasion may require, to be by the said committees, distributed in the several towns of their respective counties, to be circulated as aforesaid.

Resolved, That all such monies when collected and vested as aforesaid, shall remain unimpaired, and the income thereof only shall be appropriated for the support of Mrs. Morgan and her children, until her youngest child shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when it shall be divided into three equal parts, the one part to be paid to Mrs. Morgan, and one part to each of her children.

Resolved, That in case of the death of Mrs. Morgan or either of her children, before the youngest shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, then the said monies so collected and vested as aforesaid, shall be equally divided among the survivors or paid to the survivor as the case may be.

Resolved, That in case of the death of Mrs. Morgan and both her children before the youngest shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, that then and in said case, the monies so collected and vested as aforesaid, shall be appropriated under the direction of the Trustees aforesaid, to the erection of a suitable monument, commemorative of the events connected with the abduction and murder of Capt. William Morgan.

Resolved, That in case of the death, removal, inability, or refusal to act of any of the said Trustees, or any of the persons appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, that such vacancy shall be supplied by the authorities herein respectively designated to make the appointment.

Resolved, That the citizens of other states be earnestly solicited to co-operate with the people of this state, to promote the objects mentioned in these resolutions.

Mr. Holley, from the committee appointed to prepare an address, reported the following, which was read and adopted.

ADDRESS

To the People of the State of New-York.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—A great crisis has occurred in our social condition. The peace of this community has been extensively disturbed, the domestic security of its citizens openly violated, their property unlawfully invaded, and the life of one of them, without doubt, feloniously destroyed. And these calamitous events have proceeded from a source which threatens our most valuable institutions, and all those possessions which make life desirable. With these facts deeply impressed upon our hearts, we have been delegated to assemble here, to consult together and advise, upon the proper course to be pursued, in so momentous an emergency.

We will not disguise the painful conviction of our minds, and we cannot suppress it, that we are commencing a course of action, which will necessarily bring with it, much disquietude and distress. The intercourse of business will be obstructed, the laudable associations of neighborhoods will be convulsed, and many of the

best sympathies of our nature will be violently turned away from their customary channels: Such a course of action should not be commenced for slight or transient causes. Nothing which does not affect the essence of our freedom, and which does not manifest itself in the most decisive and solemn forms, can justify it. But, when the public peace, our domestic safety, our property, our life, our reputation, our equal rights as citizens, are all assailed, by the concerted action of numerous, wealthy, intelligent, and powerful bodies of men; and the regular operations of our constituted authorities is found unable to protect us, then, it is equally becoming to our minds and hearts, to our self-respect and the most cherished interests of human liberty, that we should protect ourselves; whatever evils may ensue.

The following facts are well established: In the summer of 1826, a peaceable citizen was lawfully engaged in preparing for publication, a pamphlet, in which he discloses the secrets of the first Degrees of Free-Masonry.

It was known to many Free-Masons, that this publication was preparing, and numerous meetings of Free-Masons were held, at different places and times, to consider the subject of this publication. At these meetings it was resolved, with the universal approbation of those present, to destroy the intended publication, against the known will, and the lawful rights, of its author.

In pursuance of this resolve: On the 19th of August, 1826, the private papers of the author were unlawfully seized, by Free Masons.

On the 8th of September next following, formidable preparations were made by Free Masons, to assault the private lodgings of a peaceful citizen engaged in printing the said publication.

On the 10th of the same month, a felonious attempt was made by Free Masons, to burn the printing office, where the said publication was supposed to be, and the dwelling house of the printer.

On the 11th of the same month, the dwelling house of a fellow-citizen was maliciously invaded by Free Masons, he seized under the forms of law, forced from his family, transported to a foreign county, and there confined in jail.

On the 12th of the same month, another fellow-citizen was maliciously seized, in his domestic residence, by Free Masons, under the forms of law, and transported against his will, to a lodge room, where he was forcibly and unlawfully detained a prisoner.

On the night of the day last mentioned, a fellow-citizen, under false pretences, was unlawfully seized by Free Masons, who bound, gagged, and blindfolded him, and thereafter, transported him, against his will, more than one hundred miles, to the borders of our national territory, and there confined him, for several days.

During these outrages, the citizens against whom they were more immediately committed, were repeatedly assaulted, and threatened with death, and otherwise most inhumanly treated by Free Masons. Subsequently, one of them has never been seen, by his family or friends, and many Free Masons have declared, that he was murdered, and many more, that he deserved to be so, for having violated his Masonic obligations, by the lawful publication of the pamphlet aforesaid.

The unlawful seizure and transportation of one of these citizens having been accidentally discovered, by some intelligent and public spirited persons, three Free Masons were indicted, before one of our courts, for a conspiracy to effect those objects; and being guilty, and to prevent the disclosure of the names of their accomplices, if possible, and the discovery of a much more aggravated crime perpetrated by one of them, in case of the examination of witnesses summoned to sustain the indictment, they confessed themselves guilty of the conspiracy, and were thereupon sentenced to imprisonment, in the jail of the county where they were convicted, for different periods of time. Notwithstanding their conviction and punishment as infamous criminals, these Free Masons, since the expiration of their different periods of imprisonment, have maintained a good standing with the fraternity, of which they were members, and been objects of its peculiar sympathy and favor.

Many other exertions have been made, by respectable citizens, to establish, with legal formality, facts, as they are too well known to exist, relating to these outrages; and to bring to punishment those, who were concerned in perpetrating them. All these exertions have been resisted by Free Masons, and that, successfully, with few and unimportant exceptions. Masonic witnesses have refused to testify, when brought upon the stand, because they could not do so, without criminalizing themselves. And leading members of the fraternity have been known to persuade their brethren not to testify what they knew, against the persons, who might be called before courts, to answer for these outrages, by reminding them of their masonic obligations to protect their brethren, and alleging that the violation of these obligations constituted a self-crimination, which was a lawful reason for their declining to testify. Gross irregularities have been practised by Grand Jurors, and higher ministers of the law, during the pendency of legal proceedings instituted for the ascertainment of truth and the promotion of justice, in respect to these outrages. Masonic witnesses have perjured themselves, and when witnesses not of the Fraternity have established guilt, by their testimony, their characters have been impeached by Masonic witnesses, who had previously conspired together for that purpose. These exertions, in behalf of truth and justice, have continued, for more than two years, and they have, hitherto, even with the aid of extraordinary official appointment, done little more than make known the vigilance, address, and power, with which the institution of Free Masonry is able to protect its members.

The commission of these crimes afforded serious causes of alarm; the designed, systematic, persevering, and effectual prevention of their disclosures, before the tribunals legally authorized for their investigation and punishment, by a particular description of men, greatly aggravated those causes; this description of men acting, in this prevention, as the agents, and in conformity with the solemn requirements, of the most secret, most extensive, and most craftily concerted combination, of active, intelligent, and powerful persons, both fellow citizens and aliens, that has ever existed in the world; gives to these causes the most frightful and portentous aspect.

The most interesting facts, therefore, respecting these crimes, are those, which have been incidentally developed, in the course of enquiry and examination into them. These facts are included, in the revelation of the extraordinary oaths and penalties, extent, funds, means of secret and universal concert, and power, of Free Masonry. In this state alone, there are near 30,000 Free Masons, who meet, frequently, in about 500 different lodges, 100 chapters, and several councils and encampments.

A more minute and extended specification of facts seems to be unnecessary here, since it may be found in the numerous and able newspapers, magazines, and other well conducted publications, which the awakened fears and indignation of an abused community, have recently originated.

In our country the people are the only legitimate source of civil power. It is the will of the people, by which laws are enacted, and applied to the various rights and pursuits of life. This will calls into employment, elective, legislative, judicial, and executive bodies, which are only the instruments, by which it is brought into visible and useful action. But the will of a state, or nation, like the will of an individual, depends upon opinion,—the opinion of a majority of the people of a state, or nation; and the opinion of such majority is PUBLIC OPINION.—Public opinion, therefore, controlling the will of the people, in every free country, must govern every thing, which is properly subject to governmental power. This is the theory of our government. It is clearly the only theory consistent with the rights of man. And among us, it has been so well applied, in practice, heretofore, as to ensure the good anticipated, by the framers of our government.

But we have recently witnessed an alarming change. The machinery of our government has become obviously disordered.—Free Masonry has come into violent collision with it; and its healthful operations are either suspended, or rendered ineffectual. And the great question is now presented to the people of this state, what shall be done to restore it to its salutary and effectual operation.

Our fathers gave this government the holiest name that can be applied to civil institutions; they called it FREE. And we recollect, with admiration and pride, the wisdom, the firmness, the toils, the dangers, the sufferings, the heroic and disinterested virtues, through the exercise of which, it was established. Under its protecting and paternal power, we have grown up to be a great nation. A question affecting, vitally, all the beneficent objects, and prosperous results of such a government, must be regarded, by the free-

men, whom it has fostered in all their honorable avocations, and most interesting ties, with the deepest solicitude. Every one of them, when such a question is brought home to his understanding and his interests, will apply his best faculties to its thorough examination, and deliberately settle it for himself; and if he finds it pregnant with evil, beyond all power of description, he will, with a high heart, and unswerving constancy, pursue the most prudent measures to remove the evil.

Free-Masonry is a distinct, peculiar, independent government. It acknowledges no allegiance to civil government, nor alliance with it. It has departments of its own, titles of its own, officers of its own, laws of its own, revenues of its own, oaths of its own, penalties of its own, sympathies of its own, and purposes of its own. All the nations of the earth, however diverse their forms of government, or distant their territories, are but its provinces. It has no jurisdictional limits, but the habitable globe. Throughout its whole extent, it secures the loyalty of its subjects, by cords most ingeniously twisted, and of surpassing strength. In its injunction by oath, upon its higher members, to protect a brother right or wrong, in all cases whatsoever, even at the risk of life, it inculcates treasonable resistance to civil authority, as well as every subordinate crime against the public, whenever the protection of an offending brother, from the just animadversions of the law, shall require a resort to them. And this inculcation is enforced by such penalties, that we have seen, in our state, men of mature years, in good business, and of respectable standing in society, while they were under the strongest hindrances offered by the ties of nature and of patriotism, yield to the enforcement.

A single exhibition of such an evil, is enough for men watchful for their liberties, and determined to maintain them. The possibility of its existence is dangerous; its actual occurrence demands instant, resolute, continued, and united, though prudent, exertion, till it shall become impossible. What, then, are the prudent means, by the application of which, such an evil can be effectually and forever precluded? This can be only, by the annihilation of the source from which it springs. Free-Masonry must be utterly suppressed. And it is the peculiar duty, and will be the peculiar honour, of this land of free principles, of free thoughts, and of free communications, to suppress it.

One very important means of its suppression, is, the renunciation and exposure of it, by the virtuous men, who have heedlessly fallen into its embrace. Many such men have already separated themselves from its polluting folds. And this Convention cannot but indulge the hope, that every good man, upon whom a single one of its guilty obligations remains, will soon discard it altogether, and contribute his utmost, to redeem the land of his fathers, the inheritance of his children, and the sacred rights of the human race, from its blighting influences.

But to the far more numerous class of good men, among us, who are not Free-Masons, belong the highest responsibilities of this mighty work. They are under no imaginary ties to the institution, they can be restrained by none of its horrible oaths, its terrible penalties, or its mysterious sympathies, while they array themselves, for war, against it. Looking more exclusively upon the all absorbing mischief, which it threatens, under an equal sense of all their civil and social duties, and equally impelled by love of country and every honorable affection, they must prescribe the course to be pursued, and be chiefly answerable for its success. If they, at all, indulge the spirit of individual persecution; if they engage, in the conflict, with any trait of selfish or sinister purposes; or if they waver, in the course prescribed by prudence; they will deserve all the odium of defeat, and all the infamy of betraying the highest earthly hopes of man.

Free Masonry can be suppressed, by no common power. Claiming a peculiar sovereignty, it contemplates, with lofty contempt, or manifest indifference, all other human sovereignties. Its legislators, its expounders, and its orators profess to believe, that its existence, its safety, even its immunities and privileges are beyond the reach, of either peace or war, from the nations of the earth. Have our fathers been so mistaken? Are we so deluded? In our country, is not Free Masonry subject to the mighty sovereignty of public opinion? Must it not surrender all its strong holds to the enlightened, determined, repeated, and plainly expressed will of the majority? Let us subject it to the trial. Let us ascertain, whether the glorious temple of our liberties is founded on the sand, to be submerged by the storms of Free Masonry, or rests on the rock of human rights, in the protection of Him, who built the earth and the heavens.

There is but one way, in which the power of public opinion can be fully applied to Free-Masonry. A part of this power exists, in our executive offices, a part, in our legislatures, a part, in our courts of justice. In all these parts, Free-Masonry has been in conflict with it, for two years, and with appalling success. By its secret poisons, and its concentrated efforts, it has wonderfully and fearfully prevailed. But the whole power of public opinion is to be found, in the BALLOT-BOXES. And these are the depositories, as we humbly trust, of the mightiest earthly power, which the Divine wisdom, has ever permitted man to controul. If we would effectually destroy Free-Masonry, then, we have no alternative; we must call to our aid, and persist in the uses of our elective rights. We must unite, as a party, at the polls. We must select for all elective office, the best men opposed to Free-Masonry, whether they are those, who have renounced it, or otherwise; and we must select them, because they are opposed to it. And these men we must support, uniformly, constantly, zealously, always, till Free-Masonry, with all its fantastical pagantry, its false pretensions, its unallowed means, its alarming power, and its monstrous crimes, shall be numbered with the past misfortunes of our country.

To this resort we are summoned, by every fear and every hope, which can affect the souls of Freemen. Our country appeals to us, to make this effort, in a cause as high and as sacred as any, that ever was promoted, by human means; by all the sorrows and joys, by all the prevalent blessings, venerated recollections, and exulting anticipations, of our social condition. And let us not fear the charge of too much "excitement." In such a cause, excitement brings blame, only to those, with whom it is weak or wavering. What individual has ever satisfied himself, in a good cause, without excitement? What nation has ever wrested its liberties, from the grasp of tyranny, without excitement? What great reformation in religion has ever been effected, without excitement? Whence originate the purest virtues, and the most exalted achievements, of created intelligences, but from powerful excitement? The strongest love of justice, the quickest indignation at wrong, and the most impassioned admiration of beneficence, are the appropriate signatures of a superior nature; but these are only other names for high excitement. And such excitement, the cause we are engaged in, both requires and sacrifices.

On motion of Mr. Weed,
Resolved, That the delegates from each county, be called to state whether the sheriff's of their respective counties were Masons in the year 1826—the time of Morgan's abduction.

The result of the information thus obtained, was that of 43 counties, concerning which information was submitted to the convention, the sheriff's of 33 counties were known to be Masons in 1826,—the sheriff's of 7 counties were known not to be Masons, and from three of those, the information received was not positive.

On motion of Mr. Tracey,
Resolved, That HARVEY ELY, SAMUEL WORKS, FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, FREDERICK F BACKUS, and THURLOW WEED, constitute the general central state committee.

Resolved, That BATES COOKE of Lewiston, and TIMOTHY FITCH of Batavia, be added to the above committee.

Resolved, That 10,000 copies of the proceedings of this convention be published under the direction of the central committee, and that the expense be defrayed by voluntary contribution from members of this convention.

The convention then closed its session with prayer by Elder Green.

- Resolved,** That that the convention adjourn without day.
- WILLIAM FINN, President.
 - JAMES HAWKS, } V. Presidents.
 - ALEX'R. SHELDON, }
 - NICHOLAS DEVERAUX, } Secretaries.
 - FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, }

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1829.

TOWN MEETING.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Gates, are requested to meet, at the times and places here designated, to appoint three Delegates, (from each ward and district) which Delegates will meet at Christopher's on Saturday the 28th inst. at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of Nominating suitable candidates to be supported at the ensuing Town Meeting.

1st Ward—At the Union Hotel, on Monday the 23d inst. 2d Ward—At Marvin's Tavern, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. 3d Ward—At King's Aqueduct House, on Wednesday, the 25th inst.

West part of the town, at Howard's, on Thursday, the 26th inst. South part of the town, at Bennett's, on Friday, the 27th inst.

The Ward meetings will be held at 7 o'clock P. M. and those at Howard's and Bennett's, at 5 P. M. o'clock of the respective days above mentioned.

The Anti Masonic Electors of the town of Rush, are requested to meet at the House of John A. Perry, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at two o'clock P. M. to nominate suitable persons to be supported for town officers.

Rush, March 14, 1829

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Mendon, are notified that a meeting will be held at the house of EZRA SHELDON, JR., on Saturday, the 28th inst. at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating town officers.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Perinton are requested to meet at the Inn of Major JOHN PETERS, in Perinton, on the 4th day of April next, at 6 o'clock P. M. to nominate suitable persons for Town Officers, to be supported at the annual town meeting.

D. H. RICHARDSON, Town Officer. REUBEN WILLEY, Com'ee. JUSTUS BEARDSLEY, Com'ee. Perinton, March 17, 1829.

We begin to look into the Albany Argus with more than ordinary interest. It is betraying unambiguous evidence of approaching political insanity. The Regency have taken their ground, and its organ, the Argus, has been directed to fulminate the bull of federalism against the Anti-Masonic party.

This act of folly seals the fate of men who have so long misruled our state with a rod of iron. The patronage and power of the government is now distinctly interposed to arrest the progress of a revolution which aims at the restoration of equal rights and civil liberty.

Let the question be fairly stated. The Albany Regency have solemnly determined to stifle the spirit of investigation which is abroad among the people. The men in power have resolved to put out the light which is dispelling the delusions and falsehoods of Free Masonry.

The work of reform, which contemplates the vindication of our broken laws, the restoration to vigor and health of perished Justice, and the assertion of liberty and life, is opposed by the men who wield the power and patronage of the state government.

The Albany Regency have become auxiliaries to "all powerful" Free Masonry. The alliance is a natural one. The union will contaminate neither party. The Masonic Fraternity can impart to the Regency, all that was wanting to confirm and perfect the mutual and entire profanation of both.

Free Masonry will have acquired considerable strength in their new ally, but the people are fully equal to the conflict. The hands and hearts which have been given up to this work, will neither relax nor quail until it be triumphantly accomplished.

The interest of the duty before us increases with its swelling magnitude. Revolutions never go backwards, and it requires none of the divinations of that gift of which Free Masonry boasts, "the art of foreseeing things to come," to predict the sure and quick overthrow of all who oppose themselves to the onward march of a REPUBLICAN REFORMATION.

We publish Mr. Van Buren's resignation of the office of Governor. It evinces the workings of conscious guilt, in betraying the high trust reposed in him, by the electors of New-York.

The reason assigned for accepting the office of Secretary of State, is FALSE—so false, that the dullest and most craven sycophant in his train, would blush in repeating it. Mr. Van Buren dare not assign the true reason for deserting New-York, because it is a base one. Nor dare he abandon the duties which he had sworn to perform, without some sort of apology—and hence the necessity for official falsehood.

As Governor of this state, Mr. Van Buren was the direct and immediate guardian of its rights and interests. As Secretary of State, his connection with New-York is contingent and remote. And yet he gravely asserts that he resigns the former and accepts the latter, from a conviction that he can be more useful to his "Native State!" What matchless perfidy! What unblushing falsehood! Intriguing and trafficking for the Presidency, under the species but hollow profession of duty and patriotism! The man who can deliberately and officially utter such untruths, is opening for some foul purpose.

Some eighty gentlemen, members of the Masonic Fraternity, in Ontario county, have signified their withdrawal from the Institution and recommend to the western lodges and chapters, a surrender of the Charters. The reasons assigned for this step can scarcely be satisfactory even to those who have taken it, and much less so to the public.

Among the names attached to this paper, we recognize those of some gentlemen, of the correctness of whose motives we are not at liberty to entertain a doubt; but we regret to find them accommodating their judgments to the counter views of others, whom we know to have been the fast votaries of Masonry and the fierce opponents of investigation.

These gentlemen, in their manifesto, have failed to offer good reasons for abandoning an Institution claiming to be the foster-parent of virtue, the mother of science and the hand-maid of religion. To these claims those gentlemen have long given the sanction of their names and the weight of their character. If these claims are well founded, their duty to the Institution bound them to her support. If they are false, their duty to the country, bound them to expose her. The mere form of returning Charters amounts to nothing. The policy which dictates such a step, may soon induce the same gentlemen to resume these Charters. It is as easy to put on, as it is to lay off, a garment. If these gentlemen are sincere, let them deal frankly with the public. Let them own their Charters and renounce the abominations and heresies of Free Masonry.

The first fruits of the "compromise" recommended by the Ontario Repository, are manifest in the style of renunciation adopted by some eighty gentlemen in that county, who say, "while we disregard the clamours of those who would pervert a just vigilance of the people, yet from a decent respect for public opinion, feel it our duty to discontinue our attendance on chapters and lodges." This language emanates from chapters and lodges in whose bosom, conspiracy, violence, kidnapping, murder and perjury, were engendered! This is the language of men who belong to the same chapters and lodges which have protected and cherished Sawyer, Chesbro and Lawson! What is the plain interpretation of all this? Simply that having labored for 30 years, in vain, to put down the "excitement," they must seek a cover until the storm blows over. And this is the spirit of compromise! The Canandaigua Repository, while professedly against Anti-Masonry, was harmless; but its friendship—such friendship, would ruin the cause of the people. There can be no "compromise" when liberty and life are involved in the contest. Free Masonry must be uprooted, overturned, and exterminated.

The fourth trial for a Representative in Congress, in the 6th district, from Vermont, has resulted in no choice. The Anti-Masons did their duty. Their candidate, Gen. Cahoon, gained 505 votes since the last poll. Let the friends of civil liberty rouse themselves up and make one united effort, and a proud triumph will reward their constancy and patriotism.

We stated, some weeks since, upon what we esteemed to be good authority, that Mr. Marcey, the late Comptroller, was a Mason. This proves to be incorrect, and although the opinion had prevailed extensively, for the year past, and had been set forth in other newspapers, without being contradicted, yet we are held responsible for the error. It is also stated that Mr. Wright, the present Comptroller, is not a Mason. We had very good reasons for believing otherwise, and must have that gentlemen's sanction to the denial, before we can change our opinion.

The Legislature has been used to save over Mr. Van Buren's perfidious desertion of duty. Resolutions, abject and self-abasing, have passed the Senate. Four members, (Messrs. Boughton, Hayden, Maynard and Viele,) had the firmness to resist the trucking spirit which pervades the Capitol.

Charles Stebbins has been appointed President pro tem. of the Senate! Charles Stebbins in the seat which has been occupied by CLINTON, TAYLOR and ROBT! Truly there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous.

The public and the country will sustain a heavy loss in the removal of Mr. McLean from the Post-Office Department. The power and patronage of the office will hereafter be used in promoting party views.

FOR THE ENQUIRER. The old enemy with a new face!—The federalists of Parma, after leaving two years against the Jachia and Boaz pillars of Free Masonry, are endeavoring to throw off that disguise and come up under some new name. The old federalists are always shuffling and dealing the political cards but seldom hold any trumps. Those federalists, a few evenings since, called a republican meeting at Goulet's Inn. Some of the republican Anti-Masons attended, where they found Levi Tallmadge, Capt. Owen, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Finch, and other old federalists of the town. The republicans were considered as intruders, and several expedients were tried to get them out of the room.

It was proposed to pledge all who were present to the support of such candidates for town officers as the federal masons should nominate, but this looked a little too much like swearing to do a thing "right or wrong," and was objected to. The chief speaker then threw off his cap and protested against proceeding further until the republicans left the room. The debate waxed warm, but as the republicans refused to be pledged "right or wrong," the masons and jack federalists, after an unsuccessful attempt to get the Landlord to turn the republicans out of the room, left it themselves and went to another room, the door of which, in all Masonic pomp, was duly tyled by a mason and his Jack!

All this arose by not calling things by their right names. If they had notified a federal meeting, they would have had the room to themselves, as the republicans would not of course, obey such a call. Federalism, Washington Benevolent Societies and Free Masonry, are hand maids, and republicans do not wish to disturb the union.

As Levi Tallmadge is one of the foremost of the new fashioned republicans of Parma, it may not be amiss to look back to the late war, when he said he "hoped to God Wellington would march through this country with an army, and that he should have his best meadow to encamp upon!"

AN ANTI MASONIC REPUBLICAN. There is, in the following Renunciation of Free-Masonry, satisfactory evidence of the writers sincerity.

TO THE PUBLIC. A late address of a number of highly respectable members of the Masonic Fraternity, renouncing their connexion with it, seems to call upon other members who have come to the same result, to state with frankness, their views of the subject. In early life, influenced by the example of some distinguished names, and of some esteemed friends, I became a member of the society, and reached the degree of Master Mason. I soon became disgusted with the institution and its practices, and for more than 25 years have ceased from all attendance upon the lodges, and from all Masonic intercourse. The more I have seen of it, and the more I have reflected upon its nature and organization, the stronger have been my convictions that it is not only utterly worthless, but that it is pernicious to the moral habits of its members, dangerous to all governments and especially to republican institutions, and that it fosters and sustains secret and selfish combinations against the rights of those citizens who are not within its pale. It gives me pleasure, therefore, thus publicly to state what I have long believed, and to renounce all connection with such a society. I concur most heartily with my neighbors and friends who have subscribed the address alluded to, in recommending other lodges and chapters, to return their charters and to appropriate their funds to the support of schools. And I only

regret that my views of what was due on the occasion to the public, preventing my uniting my signature to theirs. STEPHEN BATES. Hopecell, Ontario co. March 9, 1829.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The following message was yesterday transmitted to both houses of the Legislature.

To the Senate and Assembly. Gentlemen—The President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed me Secretary of state of the United States, and I have felt it my duty to accept of the unsolicited and distinguished honour which has thus been conferred upon me.

This decision makes it necessary that I should resign the office of Governor of this state, to which I have recently been elected.

The high and just distinction universally accorded to this office, and the flattering manner in which it was bestowed upon me by the people, are of themselves sufficient to impose upon me, in the step I am about to take, a responsibility of the most impressive character. But these considerations, imposing as they are, are greatly enhanced by the deep consciousness I entertain of the many and unnumbered favours conferred upon me by this my native state: favours which have excited on my part, feelings of gratitude that will, I hope, be as permanent in their influence, as they were just and sincere in their conception. The latter portion of my public life having been chiefly devoted to the affairs of the general government, I indulge the hope that the place to which I have been called will enable me to make myself more useful, not only to our fellow citizens of the Union, but to the people of this state, than I could in my present station. For although the state of New-York, from the extent of her territory, the abundance of her resources and the magnitude of her population, possesses in herself the elements of a great empire, and already presents interests deserving the highest care; yet, under our confederated system, these very considerations give to her a paramount interest in the just operation of the federal government. It is therefore under the full conviction that your constituents are, at least, as deeply interested in the successful conduct of the important affairs with which I am hereafter to be connected, as in the administration of those which appertain to the chief magistracy of this state, that I have come to the conclusion already stated. And with these impressions as to the course of public duty, I do hereby resign the office of Governor of the state of New-York, together with that of Regent of the University thereof.

The few months, during which the executive power has been entrusted to my hands, have been sedulously devoted to the service of the state, though I cannot flatter myself, so far as I am individually concerned, that much has as yet been done to promote the public good. I have however the best reasons to hope for the most beneficial results to our constituents from our joint labours, and, more especially, from the efforts which you will continue to make in this respect.—This confidence is justly increased by the conviction, that I leave the executive department in the hands of one with whose character and qualifications I have long been intimately acquainted. If ample talents and a sound discriminating judgment—if integrity and singleness of purpose, and truly republican principles, furnish any just grounds for expecting a safe administration of the government, that expectation, I am persuaded, may, in the present instance, be fully indulged.

Having thus surrendered the trusts with which I have been honoured, allow me to tender you my sincere acknowledgments for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which you have co-operated with me in the discharge of our public duties; and let me add the assurance, that in whatever situation I may be placed, the interest and the glory of New-York shall be the objects of my unceasing solicitude and most vigilant exertions.

M. VAN BUREN. Albany, March 12, 1829.

From the National Intelligencer. THE INAUGURATION. John C. Calhoun, Vice President elect of the United States, took the Chair of the Senate at 11 o'clock, and the Senate was called to order.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was administered to the Vice President by Mr. Smith of Md. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States was then administered to the following new Senators, by the Vice President: viz.

Messrs. Branch, Clayton, Bibb, Hayne, King, Knight, McLean of Ohio, Tazewell, White, Silsbee, Bell, Freelinghuysen, Sprague and Livingston; and they took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, it was ordered that, when the Senate adjourn, they will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

At half past eleven o'clock, Andrew Jackson, the President elect, entered the Senate Chamber, attended by the Marshall of the district, and the Committee of Arrangements, and took his seat immediately before the Secretary's desk.

The Foreign Ministers and their suites, in their splendid official costumes, occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

A large number of ladies were present, and occupied the seats in the rear of the Senator's, and the lobby under the Eastern Portico of the Capitol, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, filling the portico, the steps, and the enclosure, the President of the United States delivered his Inaugural Address. And having concluded it,

the oath to support the Constitution was administered to him by Chief Justice Marshall.

Salutes were fired by two companies of artillery, stationed in the vicinity of the Capitol, which were repeated at the forts, and by detachments of artillery on the plains. When the President retired, the procession was reformed, and he was conducted to the Presidential Mansion.

He here received the salutations of a vast number of persons who came to congratulate him upon his induction to the Presidency.

The day was serene and mild, and every way favorable to the wishes of those who had come from a distance to witness the ceremonies of the Inauguration.

The number of persons present at the Capitol, within, around, and in front of it, have been variously estimated. We suppose that it did not fall short of 10,000.

From the National Intelligencer, Saturday. The following nominations were yesterday made by the President of the United States, and promptly confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Secretary of State. Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

The following nominations are also said to have been made by the President, but not to have been acted upon by the Senate, viz:

John McLean of Ohio, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. John W. Campbell, of Ohio, to be District Judge for the District of Ohio.

The arrangement of the Cabinet Ministers, some days ago so authoritatively announced, it appears, has been changed, so far as concerns the General Post Office, which, to the universal regret, we are sure of all parties and classes of men, Mr. McLean is invited to retire from, by the offer of a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. As the further arrangements are not yet known, we forbear, for the present, from the general reflections which are suggested by this unexpected occurrence, and the circumstances which have attended it.

Wm. Dunlap of Boston, is nominated by President Jackson, as district attorney for Massachusetts, in place of Geo. Blake, who was re-nominated by President Adams, but whose nomination the senate did not act on.

The President has also nominated C. A. Wickliffe for governor of Arkansas.

Office of the National Intelligencer, ? March 7th, 1829.

The nomination of Mr. McLean to be a Judge of the Supreme Court has been confirmed.

Andrew Dunlap has been appointed Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, vice George Blake.

Mr. Harper has been appointed District Judge for the District of Louisiana, and Mr. Shiddell Attorney of the U. States for the same District.

No new nominations were this day made to the Senate by the President.

The New York Gazette of Tuesday, says it was currently reported that the President had nominated to the Senate C. C. Cambreleng as collector for that port, and M. M. Noah as surveyor.

Post Master General.—A letter from Washington, received in this city, says that Wm. T. Barry, of Ky. is to be Post Master General. Mr. B. it will be recollected, was the Jackson candidate for Governor, in August.—Albany Daily Ado.

Mr. Campbell, nominated District Judge of Ohio, was the unsuccessful Jackson candidate in that state for Governor.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. IN SENATE. Saturday, March 7.

By Mr. McLean from the select committee on so much of the governors message as relates to the salaries of officers, to increase the salaries of certain judicial officers. [Provides for increasing the salaries of the chancellor and judges of the supreme court, to \$3000, and of the circuit judges, to \$2000, to commence on the first day of January last.] Ordered printed.

Mr. Stebbins from a joint committee reported a bill to provide for the erection of an addition to the capitol. [Proposes to direct the secretary of state, comptroller and treasurer to cause to be erected an additional building at the south west corner of the capitol, two stories high; to contain apartments for the court of chancery and supreme court, and an office for the clerk of the senate on the first floor; and for the state library on the second; and appropriates \$8000 for that purpose, being the estimated amount of expense, by Mr. P. Hooker.]

The bill authorising the construction of the Chenago Canal, was received from the Assembly for concurrence, and referred to the committee on that subject.

The Edinburgh Murders.—It has been ascertained that the number of murders was not so great as had been at first conjectured. They probably exceeded twelve, but were not a score in number. The woman, McDougal, has disappeared from Edinburgh, and it is not known where she went to. Among her other revelations she said that on one occasion she and the concubine of Hare overheard their two protectors talking over their cups in an adjoining room; when Hare said they could not be at a loss for subjects, as when others failed they could kill the women. And it was agreed between them to kill McDougal first. Hare is yet imprisoned, and it is supposed he will be tried and convicted on other charges. Mr. Jeffrey is engaged as senior counsel for the prosecution, by the friends of Daft Jamie.

A man named Patterson had been in the practice of purchasing the subjects from Hare and Burke for 10l, and selling them at a profit of 5l. Burke says he is resigned to his fate; but the wretch assigns as a reason for his wishing to have Hare convicted before he is executed himself, that he "is afraid the spirits of the future victims (whom Hare would kill if set at large) would reproach him (Burke) in the regions of bliss, for not preventing their untimely death!"

Stephenson arrived.—Extract of a letter from Savannah, of 1st March:—"Mr. Rowland Stephenson, the banker, and his clerk Lloyd, arrived here yesterday per the British brig Kingston, Wood master, which sailed from Liverpool for this port, but put into Milford Haven, and ultimately sailed thence. The gentlemen are at the Coffee House and sit at the public table.

DIED. In Washington, on the 2d inst. Mrs. SARAH W. BARNARD, consort of the Hon. D. D. Barnard, member of Congress from this district, and daughter of the late Henry Gilbert Livingston, Esq., of New-York.

On the 20th of Feb. after a lingering illness, in the town of Chili, Mr. JOSEPH MORGAN, a Revolutionary Patriot in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Morgan was a native of New-London, (Conn.) where he resided until a short time previous to the commencement of the War of Independence. He was in the West Indies, where he first heard of the commencement of hostilities, upon which, as the old man expressed it, "There arose an emotion in my breast, which never was hushed until we were acknowledged Free and Independent." He returned immediately, to place himself among the defenders of his country. It is impossible in this notice to give a regular detail of all his exploits, sufferings &c. He was in a number of the battles, fought during the war, those of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and York Town, in all of which his firmness, courage, and good conduct secured him the esteem and confidence of his officers, and more than once, the marked and particular approbation of Washington himself. He was at one time employed by Gen. Washington in such a service, as fully proved his confidence in his integrity and patriotism. He was in the service seven years and eight months. After the war, he visited his native state, where he resided until the year 1788, when he came into this part of the country. He was one of the first who settled on the Genesee river. He purchased a farm on which he died. When he first came in, there were but two or three houses in Geneva or Canadawaga, and many years after he had fought through most of the difficulties attendant upon new settlements, the place where the village of Rochester now is, was a wilderness. Mr. Morgan was a man of the most unassuming worth, never taking that credit to himself which was due to another. When he was introduced to La Fayette in Rochester, the General attributed to him an exploit which any man would be proud to be the author of, but Mr. Morgan corrected him at once, saying, "it was another man's name." In his person was united all that is dignified and venerable, in his character, all that is good, virtuous, and patriotic, and his whole life was marked by persevering industry, stern integrity, and active benevolence. He was an affectionate husband, and father, an obliging and social neighbor, a good citizen, and in fine, he was the noblest work of God—"an honest man"—and knowing him, I do not wonder that upon him were centered the affections of all who knew him, or that all mourn his death.

THE Examination and Exhibition of the Students of the Rochester Academy, will take place on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst. in the following order:—The examination of the Ladies Department, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. of the 18th, will continue through the evening; that of the English Male Department, from 9 o'clock A. M. till three o'clock P. M. and that of the Classic and Mathematic Department, the remainder of the day and evening. The exhibition will occupy the afternoon and evening of the 20th, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

Z. FREEMAN. F. W. BENEDICT. Rochester, March 17, 1829.

LONG-ISLAND FLAX SEED.—The subscriber has a few bushels very choice Long-Island Flax Seed, for sowing. Enquire at the Rochester Oil Mill. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON. Rochester, March 16, 1829. 458

STRAYED OR STOLEN. FROM the subscriber, on the 11th inst. a Milch Cow, about four years old, color, deep red, white face, small horns which turn inwards, long switch tail, long legs, splits in both ears, and shows the marks of having been stabled—is very gentle and has a small bag, gave about six quarts of milk per day when she left. Whoever will return the said cow to me or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded. MYRON STRONG. Carroll St. Rochester, March 17th 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counselor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Alfred Warner, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in said county, on the thirtieth day of May 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 he be discharged, pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated this 11th day of March, 1829. 58w10

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esq. Judge of Monroe County courts, and Counselor of the Supreme court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David S. Dewey of the town of Gates in said county, an insolvent debtor, as well in his individual capacity as in that of one of the late firm of David S. and Eaton Dewey, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates in the county of Monroe on the 10th day of June 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 7, 1819. Dated this 16th day of March 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin F. Hurlburt, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin F. Hurlburt, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the west side of Exchange-street, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to wit:—All that piece or parcel of land, known and distinguished on a plot or plan of said village, made by Nathaniel Rochester, as lot number thirty-five, and being the same premises deeded by James D. Bemis to Luther Dyer and Richard Wilkins, by indenture bearing date May 4, 1822, (excepting and reserving from the said above described premises, all that part conveyed by Orra Adams and his wife, and Robert and Richard Wilkins and his wife, to Everard Peck and Thomas Kempshall, by indenture bearing date October 6, 1827,) being four rods front and rear, and ten rods deep, and being the same lot on which the Clinton House now stands, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty ninth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Rochester, March 16, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 458

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Nelson Fitch to Stephen A. Dennis; and the said Indenture of Mortgage having been duly assigned to Stephen W. Dana and Human Griswold, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Indenture of Mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the following described premises, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, viz. all that certain piece or parcel of land being in the village of Rochester town of Gates, county of Monroe and State of New-York, more particularly known and distinguished as the west part of village lot number twenty-three (23) on Elisha Johnson's survey of lots 36, 37, 39, and half of 38 as by map recorded in the County Clerk's office Liber. 4; fol. 698, being the width of said lot viz. eighty one links on Ford street and running of the same width Easterly nine rods and no more. Dated March 16, 1829. STEPHEN W. DANA, Assignee. HEMAN GRISWOLD, Assignee. Whittlesy & Mumford, Attys.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counselor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Cornelius I. Francisco, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates, in said county, on the sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated March 13, 1829. 58w6

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS. LEWIS SELYE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery...

PARKER'S SERMONS. FOR sale by the Subscriber at the Antimasonic office, west of the Court-House...

BOARDING HOUSE. KEPT on Ann-street, in the Yellow House, near the west end of the Brick Meeting House...

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARE...

LUMBER WANTED. I wish to purchase 1000 feet small white Oak Timber, to be delivered within three weeks...

FOR SALE. A number of first rate Eastern WAGONS. Enquire of Wm. BLOSS...

CASH FOR FLAX SEED. The subscriber is paying the highest price, in cash, for FLAX SEED...

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes. 1500 Corn Brooms, 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 5000 Yds. Cotton Sairtings...

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Three doors South of the Mansion House. H. WASHBURN, Merchant Tailor...

BOOK BINDING. GEORGE H. BART will receive at his Bindery, No. 9, Exchange-st., over the Album Printing Office...

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. THE sale of the Lots which were advertised to take place on the 15th Inst. is deferred to 26th of June...

FOR SALE. 100 ACRES OF LAND, well watered, and pleasantly situated, with some improvement, lying in the town of Greece...

NEW WINTER GOODS. J. PATERSON, Dealer in Fancy Goods and Staple Dry Goods...

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Price thirty-seven and half cents. THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation...

JAUNDICE BITTERS. Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS. THE character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints...

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILLIOUS PILLS. THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects...

DR. DEVENPORT'S Celebrated Eye Water. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes...

\$50 Reward. WE will pay Fifty Dollars to any person who will ascertain and inform us who set fire to our Mill on the night of the 11th inst. OLIVER BRISTAL, RUSSEL DYER...

Pioneer Stages. LEAVE Rochester every morning at 3 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock for Albany, except the Sabbath...

NOTICE. PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber for the sale of the Jail and Lot of the county of Monroe...

SECRETS OF MASONRY. THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1823...

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM containing about forty acres, about two miles west of Charles C. Luntz in this village...

ROCHESTER READING ROOM. The subscriber has concluded to establish a READING ROOM, in connection with his Library, in the Globe Buildings...

NOTICE. The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Works & Graves, has been dissolved by mutual consent...

WESTERN LAND. A FEW thousand acres of the first rate ALFORD located in the State of Illinois, for sale on the most accommodating terms...

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CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES. Bonds and Mortgages having from one to five or six years to run, being well secured on real estate...

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

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ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.]

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y. TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1829.

[VOL. 2--No. 60.]

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES.
PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13 OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER GREAT TRIAL.

COURT met pursuant to adjournment.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The people of the State of New-York, Plaintiff.

vs. E. J. Roberts, impleaded with the Institution of Speculative Free-Masonry, Defendants.

PUBLIC OPINION presiding; assistant Judges, Religion and Right Reason, the following Jury were impaneled, (after much challenging on the part of the defendants, in consequence of some having expressed their sentiments unfavorable to the Institution) Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana and Illinois.

Witness I did.

Truth. Do you remember certain expressions he used respecting the Editor of the Albion at that time.

Witness I do.

Truth. What were those expressions.

Witness. As well as I can recollect, they were, that he had been giving the Quaker, (meaning said Editor) a blowing up, and had shut his head, and had directed his advertisements and paper stopped, and that he said Editor had been meddling with things he did not understand, alluding to the above mentioned paragraph.

Enos T. Throop, examined.

Truth. Were you Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in Canandaigua, State of New York, in January 1827.

Witness I was.

Truth. Was there an indictment against four individuals, to wit: Lawson, Sawyer, Chesbro, and Sheldon, presented to that court for trial.

Witness. There was.

Truth. What crime were they charged with in that indictment.

Witness. They were charged with kidnapping one Wm. Morgan.

Truth. Were they tried on that indictment.

Witness. Sheldon was, the others plead guilty.

Truth. Was Sheldon found guilty.

Witness. He was.

Truth. Will you state the substance of your address to the prisoners on passing their sentence so far as respects the charge now before the court.

Witness. I believe it was to the following effect:—You have been convicted of a daring, wicked, and presumptuous crime—such a one as we did hope would not in our day have polluted this land. It is admitted in this case, and stands proved, that Morgan was by a hypocritical pretence of friendship and charity, and that too in the imposing shape of pecuniary relief, to a distressed and poverty bound prisoner, beguiled to entrust himself to one of your number, who seized him, as soon as a confederate arrived to his aid, almost at his prison door, and in the night time hurried him into a carriage, and forcibly transported him out of the State. The declaration of our independence declares, that the unalienable enjoyment of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are the unalienable rights of man, so sacred do we hold personal liberty, that even the imprisonment of a seaman from one of our ships, has been considered sufficient cause for national war. Our laws will resent such attacks as you have made upon their sovereignty; your conduct has created in the people of this section of the country, a strong feeling of virtuous indignation. The court rejoices to witness it, to be made sure, that a citizen's person cannot be invaded by lawless violence, without its being felt by every individual in the community. It is a blessed spirit, and we do hope it will not subside,—that it will be accompanied by a ceaseless, and untiring activity, until every actor in this profligate conspiracy is hunted from his hiding place, and brought before the tribunals of his country, to receive the punishment merited by his crimes. We think we see in this public sensation the spirit, which brought us into existence as a nation, and a pledge that our rights and liberties are destined to endure. But this is not all, your offence was not the dictates of passion suddenly excited, nor the deed of one individual. It was pre-concerted, deliberated upon, and carried into effect, by the dictates of the secret councils, and conclave of many actors. It takes its deepest hue of guilt from a conspiracy—a crime most dreaded; from the depravity of heart it evinces, the power for unlawful purposes which it combines, and from its ability to deny the power of the law, and ultimate danger to the public peace.

Truth. What punishment was inflicted, for such a gross violation of law.

Witness. Sawyer was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the common jail, Sheldon three months Chesbro, one year, and Lawson two years.

NOTE. Through a mistake of the Printer, the following was omitted in a former part of this trial. It should have been inserted, immediately following the plea of not guilty by the defendant.

"The first witness called on the part of the prosecution, was the Editor of the Ontario Messenger."

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

XVth CHAPTER OF CHRONICLES.

1st Verse. Now it came to pass in the year one thousand eight hundred twenty and nine, when Adam was Governor of all Amer. in the first month.

2. There came forth from the great city which standeth upon the Island Manahata, a young man of the tribe of Levi.

3. And he had spent his portion in riotous living, and was a famous scribe and a worshiper of the great Beast with seven heads, and on every head had seven horns.

4. And this Beast had long infested the land of Amer., and had many followers and carried many away captive, and many fall down and worshipped the Beast and became tributary thereto.

5. And it became known in those days, that the worshippers of the Beast did sacrifice human sacrifices to the Beast, and offered unto him, even of their own brethren.

6. And it came to pass when the people, even the children of Amer., heard

thereof, they were exceeding wroth, and their indignation waxed strong against the Beast, and against the worshippers of the Beast.

7. And they made war against the Beast, and cut off from off the heads of the Beast, twenty and one horns.

8. And the people, even the children of Amer., made a league together, and said one unto another, we will make war against the Beast, and will not rest while one head or one horn remaineth unto the Beast, in all the land of Amer.

9. And we will bury the body of the Beast in the deepest caverns of the earth, where no trace shall remain of the Beast in all our country, even through the land of Amer.

10. And this young man of the tribe of Levi, came from the great city to sojourn in the village of Roch., and to fight against the enemies of the Beast, even against the people of the west country, which lieth on the river Gene, and on the borders of the great Lakes.

11. And behold there were two young men in the village of Roch., the name of the one was Elihu, and of the other Elisha, and they were makers and venders of books and papers.

12. And Elihu was of the tribe of Benjamin, and of the family Mephibosheth, and Elisha was of the tribe of Issachar.

[Now Issachar was a strong Ass, crouching down between two burthens.]

13. Now it came to pass, that this young man of the tribe of Levi, went up unto Elihu and Elisha and said unto them, come, let us make a league and covenant together, and we will fight against the enemies of the Beast and of the worshippers of the Beast.

14. And behold I will write all manner of evil against the enemies of the Beast, for behold they prevail mightily and wax strong.

15. And all their past sins and iniquities, which are now forgotten, shall be laid before the eyes of the people; and their most secret faults shall be exposed; their best acts I will make appear vile; their most worthy deeds the effects of hypocrisy and deceit.

16. And behold I will follow them into every city and town to which they may flee, with the vengeance of the Beast, for so have I sworn unto the Beast, and for that purpose have I come here.

17. And Elihu the Benjamite, and Elisha the Issacharite, answered and said, we cannot join with thee in this work, for thou knowest our friends and the people are wroth with the Beast and the worshippers of the Beast.

18. And if we join openly in a league with thee, their anger will be kindled against us also, and we will loose our gain by our Craft, and we shall become poor and despised.

19. And this young man said unto Elihu and Elisha, fear not for yourselves or for your children; know ye not that the Beast has power and riches to reward you ten fold for all your loss by the people.

20. Know ye not likewise, that the Beast shall not be overthrown. If she cannot uphold herself by the power of her might, she can by deceit and stratagem, in the management of those weapons, none can excel her.

21. Then Elihu and Elisha answered and said, we cannot do this thing openly, for fear of the people, but do these write what is in thine heart against the enemies of the Beast, and we will sell thy papers, and get unto thee as many as will buy of them.

22. And if the people shall say unto us, why do ye this great folly and wickedness, know ye not that by so doing ye are the open friends of murder, and that the blood of a brother, slain, shall be required of your hand?

23. We shall answer and say unto them, we have nothing to do with this man, he came to us a stranger and we took him in, we gave unto him a room to work, and gave unto him tools to work with, we are therefore innocent.

24. And behold those two young men, even Elihu the Benjamite, and Elisha of the tribe of Issachar, sold themselves unto the Beast, to do evil in the sight of the people and in the sight of their Brethren.

25. And, alas! it was for filthy lucre, and the prospect of gain, they did sell themselves to do wickedly, and to support the Beast and the worshippers of the Beast, whose garments are stained with blood, yea, the blood of a brother.

26. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, that the daughters of the uncircumcised may not rejoice, that the mighty have fallen, that those two young men, even Elihu the Benjamite and Elisha of the tribe of Issachar, members of a peaceful society, have become the companions of murderers.

From the Elucidator.

There may appear, at first view, some plausibility in one of the chief objections that is made against Anti-Masonry, viz.—that it has produced breaches in personal friendships, discords in community, and dissensions in churches.—That such results as these are deplorable calamities, will readily be granted; if the bonds of christian love or private friendship have in any case been sundered, all will acknowledge it to be a matter of the deepest regret. But granting, for a moment, that Anti-Masons are indeed responsible for such evils, and are they in fault? Masons say that they are the necessary consequences of an opposition to Masonry. We may add that Masonry is one of the greatest foes to the purity of the church and the peace of the world. Such being the case, the greatest

ultimate good demands that it should be eradicated, cut up, root and branch, and whosoever hadlier feelings lead us to deplore the transient calamities attendant upon its extermination, every principle of love to God and love to man, admonishes us to persevere; and every glance at those troubles for which the fraternity have so many tears of commiseration, instead of appalling, should invigorate us and urge us on to the consummation of our work, and with it, a happy termination of the evils in question. Though the agitation of this subject should create unkind feelings which will sleep only in the grave, yet it is better that that thousands yet unborn should

intered to me, when warm ambition kindled with the affection of knowing, and the desire of distinction, presses the young toward that attainment which they fancy to be the summit of fame.

5th. I do not implicate, accuse, nor find fault with any of my former Masonic Companions, for leading me into the foregoing degrees, or administering to me the obligations pertaining to them. I voluntarily petitioned for them, and then recanted them without the least compulsion, and now secede from them in the same way.

6th. I now feel a revival of universal benevolence, toward my fellow man in consequence of my full emancipation from the thralldom of Masonry, and that Masons as men, share as largely in my best feelings and wishes, as any others of the children of the common Parent.

7th. I can safely say, that I have not lifted my voice, nor wielded my pen against the Institution of Masonry, from any ill will towards any Mason or body of Masons; but purely from a rational conviction in my understanding, which a tender conscience cannot resist, that it has an unhappy effect on the minds of masons, and on the peace of their families, and that its tendency is against the Christian Lord, pure Religion and the civil Institutions of our beloved country.

8th. I can boldly affirm, that the Three Degrees of Masonry, published by Morgan, are a correct delineation of what is called the signs, ceremonies and obligations of those degrees; and I earnestly beg of Masons, not to harden their hearts by a denial thereof.

9th. I can further affirm, that the several Obligations, as published by the Le Roy Convention of Seceding Masons, are substantially and dogmatically, as I received them, according to the best of my knowledge and recollection, including the sealed obligation; the one after that I do not profess to have taken, but have reason to believe that it is equally authentic with the others, from its intimate connexion with that of the Knights of the Red Cross, and implicit confidence in the testimony of the above named Convention.

10th. I feel under the strongest obligations to make this public declaration of my present views, for several reasons besides those named above.

1st. Because I have been an encourager of Masonry, and ought to cancel so great an error of my life, by discouraging it during my future sojourning in the natural world.

2nd. Because I cannot be so vile as to withhold my testimony in favour of the cause of the Lord, the welfare of souls, and the rights of my countrymen.

3rd. Because Seceding Masons are few comparatively; therefore, I wish to strengthen their hands, by following their laudable and praiseworthy example.

4th. Because there are many Masons of my own acquaintance, and others, no doubt, who are in a similar strait, to that in which I have been, and who, perhaps, may need more example, to lead them forward to their happy emancipation.

11th. I cannot believe that Masons as a body, would justify the execution of the penal parts of their dreadful obligations; I charitably believe that the most of them would tremble at the thought of so doing. I never myself thought it justifiable nor binding. But I do think that Masons ought to desist from administering such horrid oaths, because it gives the fiery spirits pertaining to that society, unbounded liberty to imbue their hands in the blood of the innocent.

12th. I feel happy in saying, that I have, in this my procedure, a conscience void of offense towards my Heavenly Father and all his children. And should any unbridled wretch or wretches attempt violence upon my body in consequence of this sincere act of my soul, I will endeavor to lie in my dying moments, as did my blessed Lord,—Father forgive them, for they know not what they do.

ELEAZER SMITH.

From the Ohio Luminary.

LIGHT FROM DARKNESS!!

SUMMONS.

JEFFERSON, Feb. 19, 1829.

Mr. Daniel Squires,

You are hereby summoned to attend the regular communication of the Jefferson Lodge, No. 87, at the usual place of meeting on the evening of this 18th Day of Feb. A. D. 1829.

By order of the Worshipful Master, THOMAS WHELPLEY, Sec'y.

EXPULSION.

JEFFERSON, Feb. 18, 1829.

Mr. Daniel Squires,

DEAR SIR—You are hereby notified that at the regular communication of the Jefferson Lodge, No. 87 by unanimous Vote of all the members present You was Expelled from all and singular the Benefits and privileges of Masonry—and that it was Voted by the Lodge that Notice thereof in writing be given to Yourself—and also transmitted to the Erie Lodge No. 3 in Warren the Jerusalem Lodge No. 19 at Verona—Rising Sun Lodge No. 22 in Ashtabula—Temple Lodge No. 18 at Harpersfield and Ever Green Lodge No. 63, at Salem.

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The above proceedings of Jefferson Lodge No. 87 were handed us for publication They appear to have transpired on the 18th ultimo. (being at the full of the moon, when lunatics are at the zenith of their wit,) relative to Mr. Daniel Squire, an exceptionally valuable citizen. This expulsion differs from the most of this kind of wars that we have seen. It expels Mr. Squire without even specifying a charge of any kind. It does not seem as if Divine Providence over rules the wrath of man to praise him and sets bounds to the remainder of his wrath; for these conscience stricken creatures know well that Mr. Squire's word

character will go as a stone into the whole Noodle's Nest.—The fact is, they have nothing to charge him with, but simply that he told the truth, and in order to maintain a conscience void of offense both towards God and man, he has relieved himself from a horrible load of oaths and obligations, which he had taken in unguarded hours; and that he might not be found any longer in time or in eternity in a society of which the bloody men who slew Morgan are still masonically good members; and he is now, instead of being a slave to such unnatural trammels, the Lord's free man.

We are, perhaps, no lynx-eyed observer, but if we have any skill of physiognomy, would suppose, by the countenance of Mr. Whelpley, who signs his name for the "Most Worshipful" (moonshine,) in the above expulsion, to be as manly, gentlemanly and humane a person as belongs to the Jefferson lodge; but he is a freemason as we learn from the above tyrannical document; and is therefore, supposed to be bound by the cut throat oaths of Masonry to expel Mr. Squire from all and singular the benefits thereof. Mr. Squire renounced Maha bone, and scull bone on the 29th Dec. 1828, and now comes the masonic blood built of excommunication on the 15th of Feb. 1829—Pshaw! Glorious indeed is the lot of this man to suffer persecution for his adherence to truth in the cause of God and his country.

Mr. Clark's Vindication.—We give place to the following communication from Mr. Clark, who is entitled to the liberty of the press in vindicating himself; and the more especially as he gives his name manfully to the public. We have only to add, that any reply, accompanied as Mr. Clark's article is, by the proper signature of the writer, will likewise be promptly inserted.

For the National Observer.

Mr. Southwick—You will confer a favor upon me, by republishing, in the National Observer, the following article, which I cut out from a little paper called the "American Masonic Record" together with my remarks upon it.

When Mr. Satterlee Clark, of the Anti-Masonic Convention, made his public renunciation of Masonry, he concluded with this remarkably modest assertion—"that the Father of our country, our beloved Washington, did not possess sufficient energy to renounce what he knew to be ridiculous. But, sir," said the unassuming gentleman, "I dare do what he dared not." Q. Did Mr. Clark intend to convey the idea that a greater than Washington had appeared in his person in our days? I looked at the picture of that great man over the speaker's chair, and thought it blushed.

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The above is an intentional misrepresentation of the remarks which I made in the Anti-Masonic Convention, concerning General Washington.

What I did say, in relation to the Father of his country, was this: "I have reason to believe that, for some time previous to his death, General Washington entertained similar opinions; to those which I have just now expressed, respecting the Masonic Institution; but when I consider the long time that he continued a member of the Fraternity, and the high dignity to which he had attained, I am inclined to believe that he was too proud to make a public renunciation of his Masonic obligations; and I am not prepared to say that it was his duty to have done so. I, however, am not too proud to confess that I was made a fool of, when I submitted to the ridiculous, dogmatic and profane ceremonies, which attended my initiation into the mysteries of speculative Free Masonry; and I have felt it to be my duty to renounce the obligations, which I took upon that occasion."

That the picture of Washington blushed, when the writer of the article, signed "No Anti-Mason," looked upon it, I can readily believe; but it did not blush for any thing which had fallen from me. It blushed, and well it might, to behold in its august presence, and in the person of an Assembly man, a liar and a coward.

SATTERLEE CLARK.

Albany, March 9th, 1829.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Groton, opposed to Free Masonry, held pursuant to adjournment at the house of R. C. Reynolds' on Tuesday, the tenth day of March, 1829. Squire Stone was present as Chairman, and Justus P. Penoyer Secretary.

Voted, That a Committee of five be chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: whereupon, Josiah Willoughby, Augustus C. Marsh, David Gould, Joseph Penoyer and Sylvanus De Lano were appointed said Committee.

The Committee then retired, and soon returned and reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That this meeting view the Masonic Institution as dangerous to our civil and religious liberty, and that its obligations tend directly to the subversion of all morality—strikes at the very existence of the christian religion—aims at the total annihilation of the republican principles of our government, and is hostile to the spirit and genius of the Constitution, and will sooner or later, enslave our country, and usurp those liberties for which our fathers toiled, fought and bled, unless entirely banished from our land.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the principles of Speculative Free-Masonry are published to the world, and that any person who will take the trouble to inform himself, may know as well what Free Masonry is, as those that belong to the Fraternity, and that it is the

intered to me, when warm ambition kindled with the affection of knowing, and the desire of distinction, presses the young toward that attainment which they fancy to be the summit of fame.

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Voted, That a Committee of five be chosen to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting: whereupon, Josiah Willoughby, Augustus C. Marsh, David Gould, Joseph Penoyer and Sylvanus De Lano were appointed said Committee.

The Committee then retired

By every citizen to examine its principles and the nature of its tendency. Resolved, That we will not support directly or indirectly, by any office within town, county or state, any man who is a Free Mason, unless he has publicly renounced it, we believing or knowing him to be one of the Fraternity.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published. SQUIRE STONE, Chairman. JUSTUS P. PENNOYER, Secretary.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

GENTLEMEN: As we have no press in our county that will publish the proceedings of our Meeting, you will please insert the following in your paper, and by so doing oblige a subscriber.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masons of the Town of Willett, Cortland county, assembled at the house of Joseph Nickerson, Esq. in said town, on the 14th day of February, 1829. Joseph Nickerson, was called to the Chair, and George Isaacs chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, it was Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Resolved, That A. Burlingham, Harvey S. Webster, and George Isaacs be said Committee.

After a short recess, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we are well aware that our opponents will accuse us of holding a private meeting, by our assembling at a private house; our answer is, we have not been protected like civil citizens at a public house.

Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly opposed to the principles of Free Masonry as disclosed by the Martyr Morgan, and by seceding Masons at Le Roy, believing them to be dangerous in a free government, and will use all honorable exertions against them.

Resolved, That all secret societies in a republican government are dangerous, and in accordance with the admonitions of our beloved Washington, they should be discountenanced and reprobated.

Resolved, That we do not war against individual Free Masons, it is the Masonic Institution which we are opposed to—that we consider them as blind and unfortunate victims of an institution which proscribes its members, and not the members of the Institution.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by seceding Masons, who, from conscientious motives have renounced their wicked and blasphemous obligations, and will use all lawful and honorable means in our power to protect them from the shafts of Masonic calumny and vengeance.

Resolved, That we will not support a member of the Masonic Institution for any office whatever.

Resolved, That we will not support for any office whatever, any person who vindicates the cause of Masonry, not belonging to the Institution, commonly termed a Jack Mason, considering him not worthy of our confidence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, and Republican Monitor for publication. JOSEPH NICKERSON, Chm. GEORGE ISAACS, Secy.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

Sir—It may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed of the progress of Anti-Masonry, in opposition to the delusions and impious ceremonies of Masonry.

Intelligence and a proper dissemination of correct information amongst an intelligent people, is all that is necessary to perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty amongst a free people, jealous of their rights, and who consider them as of invaluable importance.

The truth of the above remarks, are exemplified by an Anti-Masonic meeting held in Charleston on Saturday the 21st of March inst. notified to be held at the House of Nathan Benton Innkeeper in said town.

Soon after the hour of meeting had arrived, there appeared to be an assemblage of people collecting, not only from this town, but also from the adjoining towns; and it was soon discovered that one half of the collection could not be accommodated at the place proposed: it was then thought advisable to repair to the church where a stage was soon erected, and the proceedings of the day commenced. The objects of the meeting were then faithfully explained by several gentlemen, in which the Morgan outrage and incendiary spirit of the Masonic association, in the case of David C. Miller, after which the meek and quiet spirit, the pure love of justice, and the professed purity of the religious principles and practices so much extolled, by the mystic brotherhood, were contrasted with the malignant persecutions frequently heaped on individuals who have had the moral courage to renounce all connection with the Masonic Institution; and with the profound silence which is observable in the Masonic papers and presses throughout the State, in relation to the abduction and murder of Morgan, and with that strange love of justice which induced the fraternity to reward with honors, and indemnity, those who had taken a most prominent part in the awful drama in relation to the murdered Morgan.

Whilst the audience were entertained with a history of the transaction, a profound silence prevailed, a listening ear and an attentive mind was very visible in the audience. After which a number of seceding Masons went through all the ceremonies which pertain in lodges, on receiving into the association an entered apprentice; and also the ceremonies of opening and adjourning in the fellow Crafts degree; and lastly the ceremonies of raising a candidate to the sublime degree of Master Mason; during these ceremonies, all the variety of sensation of which the mind is susceptible, were very visible, from the extremes of high toned laughter, to silent and solemn dejection. The business of the day was conducted and closed with perfect harmony. The number attending was supposed to be between 4 and 6 hundred. A LOOKER ON. Charleston, March 24th 1829.

From the Orange County Patriot.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens of the town of Warwick, convened at the house of James Bradner, in the village of Warwick, on 17th March, 1829, the Hon. James Burt was called to the chair, and John Magie and John L. Foster appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, it was Resolved, That the inhabitants opposed to secret societies, be requested to meet in their several districts, on Saturday, 28th March inst. and choose each three delegates to meet on the 31st inst. at the usual place of holding town meetings, for the purpose of making out an Anti-Masonic Ticket, to be supported by the party, at the ensuing town meeting.

Resolved, That we concur in the proceedings of the Anti-Masonic State, and County Conventions.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Masonic Fraternity, to confound the Anti-Masons, with the Old Federalists and Pioneerites &c. &c. is a weak subterfuge, without the least foundation in truth, and deserves our contempt.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Orange county papers. JAMES BURT, Chairman. JOHN MAGIE, JOHN L. FOSTER, Secretaries.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

Resolved, That A. Burlingham, Harvey S. Webster, and George Isaacs be said Committee.

After a short recess, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we are well aware that our opponents will accuse us of holding a private meeting, by our assembling at a private house; our answer is, we have not been protected like civil citizens at a public house.

Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly opposed to the principles of Free Masonry as disclosed by the Martyr Morgan, and by seceding Masons at Le Roy, believing them to be dangerous in a free government, and will use all honorable exertions against them.

Resolved, That all secret societies in a republican government are dangerous, and in accordance with the admonitions of our beloved Washington, they should be discountenanced and reprobated.

Resolved, That we do not war against individual Free Masons, it is the Masonic Institution which we are opposed to—that we consider them as blind and unfortunate victims of an institution which proscribes its members, and not the members of the Institution.

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by seceding Masons, who, from conscientious motives have renounced their wicked and blasphemous obligations, and will use all lawful and honorable means in our power to protect them from the shafts of Masonic calumny and vengeance.

Resolved, That we will not support a member of the Masonic Institution for any office whatever.

Resolved, That we will not support for any office whatever, any person who vindicates the cause of Masonry, not belonging to the Institution, commonly termed a Jack Mason, considering him not worthy of our confidence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, and Republican Monitor for publication. JOSEPH NICKERSON, Chm. GEORGE ISAACS, Secy.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

Sir—It may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed of the progress of Anti-Masonry, in opposition to the delusions and impious ceremonies of Masonry.

Intelligence and a proper dissemination of correct information amongst an intelligent people, is all that is necessary to perpetuate the blessings of civil liberty amongst a free people, jealous of their rights, and who consider them as of invaluable importance.

The truth of the above remarks, are exemplified by an Anti-Masonic meeting held in Charleston on Saturday the 21st of March inst. notified to be held at the House of Nathan Benton Innkeeper in said town.

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Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Orange county papers. JAMES BURT, Chairman. JOHN MAGIE, JOHN L. FOSTER, Secretaries.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1829.

TOWN MEETING.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Henrietta, are requested to meet at the house of L. C. CHAMBERLAIN, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to nominate suitable persons to be supported for town officers. March 23, 1829.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Brighton, will meet on Wednesday the first day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at ALEXANDER'S, to nominate Town Officers. Rochester, March 23d, 1829.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Rush, are requested to meet at the House of John A. Perry, on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at two o'clock P. M. to nominate suitable persons to be supported for town officers. Rush, March 14, 1829.

The Anti-Masonic electors of the town of Penfield, are requested to meet at JOHN LETT'S Inn, in said town, on the third day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for town officers. B. WOODHULL, S. CASE, E. COOK, E. L. GAIGE, L. ADAMS, Town Comtee. March 21, 1829.

The Anti-Masonic Electors of the town of Perinton are requested to meet at the house of Major JOHN PETERS, in Perinton, on the 4th day of April next, at 6 o'clock P. M. to nominate suitable persons for Town Officers, to be supported at the annual town meeting. D. H. RICHARDSON, REUBEN WILLEY, JUSTUS BEARDSLEY, Town Comtee. Perinton, March 17, 1829.

A man who does a very base thing, is exceedingly apt to furnish the rod with which his chastisement is to be inflicted. The remark suggests itself on reading Lt. Gov. Throop's declamatory speech to the Senate. The accident which elevated this man to the Executive Chair, threw him into the arms of Free Masonry. His keepers had already proclaimed war against the people, and the brave Governor was now required to reiterate the Declaration. This was done in terms, and under circumstances, which, while it evidences the profligacy of men in power, enforces the considerations which demand a thorough reformation. Mr. Throop is endeavoring to perpetuate his power. Let us contrast the language he now utters, with sentiments which he expressed when he was a Circuit Judge, and before his head became giddy by a too hasty and too high an elevation upon ambition's ladder. In passing sentence upon Chesebro, Lawson and Sawyer, and in reference to the awakened sensibility of the people, Judge Throop said:—

"It is a blessed spirit, and we do hope it will not subside, but that it will be accompanied by a ceaseless vigilance, and untiring activity, until every actor in this profligate conspiracy is hunted from his hiding place and brought before the tribunals of the country to receive the punishment merited by his crime. We think we see in this public sensation the spirit which brought us into existence as a nation, and a pledge that our rights and liberties are destined to endure."

This is the language of truth and soberness. We heard it uttered, and felt that it came from the heart. Judge Throop was then free from party toils, and had no motive for acting otherwise than honestly and independently. He saw, in the trial which had just closed, a dark and fearful conspiracy; formed and sustained by a powerful and secret Institution. He saw our laws violated with impunity. He saw Justice baffled in pursuit of the offenders. He saw a portentous cloud, charged with violence and anarchy, threatening to break upon our free institutions. But he also saw, in the patriotism of the people, a "blessed spirit" which furnished a "pledge that our rights and liberties are destined to endure."

The activity and vigilance which Judge Throop invoked, has, for more than two years, been exerted to its utmost extent, and although many of the conspirators have been brought before the tribunals of their country, not one has yet received the punishment merited by his crime. The laws are too weak to vindicate themselves against Free Masonry. It is now abundantly evident that unless the "spirit which brought us into existence as a nation," is rekindled and directed to the prostration of Free Masonry, our liberties will not endure. The reasons which then induced Judge Throop to invoke the "blessed spirit" of patriotism, now operate with ten-fold force. None of the objects for which he urged the people to be active and vigilant, are accomplished. Free Masonry lords it over the laws and the people.

The "profligate conspiracy" to which he alluded, has resisted, and now defies, all law and authority. All the patronage and power of the government, is now wielded in its defence. Even Judge Throop himself has truckled to it. All-powerful Free Masonry, and turns fiercely against the people—denouncing the "blessed spirit" which "brought us into existence as a nation," and upon which is our sole reliance for national safety and preservation! Read over the above extract from the sentence pronounced at Canandaigua, & contrast it with the following paragraph from his speech to the Senate, in allusion to the Anti-Masonic excitement, he now says:—

"It was through the frenzy of feeling from kindred causes, that non-conforming Quakers were hung in our own country, by unjustifiable laws; the most worthy of Protestants and Catholics were burnt at the stake in Europe, by the instigation of hypocrites, who feigned a zeal for the God of mercy; and Europe, in the middle ages, was drained of its people and treasures by the arts and ambition of popes and priests, and princes and nobles, to force by the sword, the tenets of christianity upon the deluded Mahometans. And finally, should a spirit of religions or civil persecution be kindled in this country against the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, or any other sect; or against the lawyers, the doctors, or any other profession or class of citizens; there would not be wanting men of capacious minds, but desperate characters, to fan the flame, and endeavor to lead their honest and frantic fellows, in the wild tumult of fashions, to sacrifice their victims to the Moloch of faction."

The independence and integrity of the Judge, is here merged in the selfishness and duplicity of the politician. What have Anti-Masons done to

provoke this trade of Executive reproaches? What is there in the "blessed spirit" which animates the people, that threatens the country with the accumulated horrors so exultingly depicted by Acting Governor Throop? Have Anti-Masons been violent, vindictive, disorderly or factions? Do the sentiments which they cherish, or the objects which they avow, tend to fanaticism, anarchy or blood-shed? Are the means which they use, unjust or unlawful? NO! The accusations are false. The accuser is false—false to the sentiments which he professed and recorded—false to the laws which he is bound to vindicate—and false to the constitution which he has sworn to support.

Anti-Masonry, in a perfectly quiet, lawful, constitutional manner, is working a great moral and political revolution. Demagogues and intriguers, are interested in opposing its progress. They must go down with the Institution upon which they lean for support, and to which, most of them, are indebted for their elevation.

Lt. Gov. Throop has opened a wide field for remark, but we have not leisure to indulge now.

Mr. Spencer, the special Attorney, to investigate the masonic outrages, was diligently engaged, three days of last week, with the Grand Jury of this county. A large number of witnesses were examined, and we understand that considerable testimony, tending to an ultimate development of this deep and dark conspiracy, was elicited. We apprehend, however, that the ranks of the master spirits—the getters-up and movers-on of the whole criminal machinery, remain unbroken. These guilty men are strongly fortified. The utmost craft and power and means of the Fraternity, have been exerted to shield them.

In the course of the examination, one witness, acting under the advice of Counsel, refused to answer whether a carriage stopped before his door on the 13th day of September 1826, and whether a person applied to him, on that day, for a pair of horses. The witness refused on the ground that it would implicate himself. The Grand Jury went into Court, where the question was argued by Mr. Griffin, for the witness, and Mr. Spencer for the people. The Court, after consultation, decided that the answers would not implicate the witness, and that he was bound to answer them. The Counsel for the witness then stated that he would not answer, notwithstanding the decision, whereupon the witness was committed for a contempt.

In the course of the argument, Mr. Spencer alluded to the extraordinary advice which has been given by Counsel to masonic witnesses—advice which authorizes a witness, who was concerned in the outrage, not to say that his answer would criminate him, but to deny all knowledge of it. Mr. Griffin denied that he had given him such advice, and retorted upon Mr. Spencer for having been engaged for Lawson, Chesebro and Sawyer, and giving advice on both sides. Mr. S. in reply, said he had been employed by Masons at Canandaigua, and upon learning their situation, the advice which he gave them, was to "plead guilty and submit themselves to the punishment due to the violated laws of their country."

The Grand Jury after a patient and laborious session, came into Court on Friday evening, having found 15 bills for miscellaneous offences, and two against individuals for the abduction of William Morgan.

The same reasons which prove the Fraternity, operate, also, upon the Albany Regency, and they, too, have declared war upon political Anti-Masonry. All this quite natural. Anti-Masonry, in the abstract, was a very clever, harmless sort of thing. The Fraternity, and their political auxiliaries, were willing the people should "speak doggers," if they would be generous enough not to use them. They were abundantly willing to hear us rail at the Institution and denounce those who have violated the laws, provided always, that no steps were taken to destroy the one or vindicate the other. Their objection to political Anti-Masonry, is, that it contemplates a political reformation. The Judicial, Legislative, and Executive Departments of our state government, are in the hands, or under the control, of the Masonic Fraternity. The public good and the public safety, demands a radical change. To overthrow masonry, we must withdraw patronage and power from her votaries. The sensibility of the Fraternity, on this point, proves that our weapons have been well chosen. Here, and here alone, can we pierce the hide of this "arm'd Rhinoceros."

The abduction and unlawful confinement of Stevenson, a fugitive from the justice of his own country, has created a deep and general sensation in New York. The Press, promptly, and with one accord, raised its voice in behalf of the violated majesty of the laws. Counsel volunteered to protect the rights of the injured party. Justice took her seat, where, with open ears, and even hand, she heard and decided, impartially and independently.

How differently was that city affected by the abduction and murder of one of our own citizens. On this subject the Press maintained a studied silence, except when it could help to extend the circulation of absurd fabrications. We hear nothing of the sacredness of personal rights or the majesty of the laws! Why are emotions, so easily created in one case, permitted to slumber in another—and one of far greater interest to the individuals concerned, and to the laws and liberties of the country?

The case of Mather, indicted for participating in the Masonic outrage, in Orleans county, was removed by certiorari, strangely applied for and strangely allowed, by Willard H. Smith, of Livingston county. At the time this certiorari was applied for, in another county, by Counsel in this village, Judge Birdsall, Judge Chapin and Judge Childs, all competent to decide the question, were in the village. The object of this, like all the rest of their legal chicanery, is to put off the evil day.

Four Freemasons have called upon the Republicans of Brighton to meet and nominate town officers! The Republicans of that town will scarcely feel themselves bound to obey "all regular signs and summons" of the Fraternity—and now the Charters have been surrendered, perhaps some of the brotherhood may not hear the word.

The case of Bruce has not been decided by the Supreme Court. We supposed our information was correct, but it proves otherwise. A decision is expected in May.

U. S. Appointments.—The following, with those heretofore announced, include all the new appointments made by the President and Senate. Allen Latham, of Chillicothe, Ohio, to fill the office of surveyor for the Virginia military district, within the state of Ohio.

Gov. W. Smith, receiver of public moneys for the district of Palestine, Illinois. Callender Irvine, of Philadelphia, commissioner of purchases.

Thomas Griffin, of Kentucky, Indian agent on Red River. E. H. Freeland, Richard Barnum, Fred. Erick Wessels H. N. Glentworth, to be assistant surgeons, and to take rank in the order in which they now stand.

Alexander Clinton McLean, of New York, to be a second lieutenant in the U. S. marine corps.

Appointments by the President, since the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, to be second Comptroller, vice Richard Cutts, removed. Mr. Ames Kendall of Kentucky, to be fourth Auditor, vice Tobias Watkins, removed.

Mr. William B. Lewis, of Tennessee, to be Second Auditor, vice William Lee, removed.

From Washington.—The National Intelligencer, of Wednesday says—The senate of the United States adjourned yesterday, sine die. Receiving no additional nominations from the President, a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Sanford and Mr. Dickerson, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him, that having transacted all the business before it, the senate was about to adjourn, should the President have no further communication. The committee having waited upon the President, and reported that he had no further communication to make, the adjournment was moved and carried nem con.

The National Journal of Thursday, announces the departure of Mr. Calhoun for the south. Most of the senators have taken their departure from the capital. It is expected that the supreme court will rise this day. There will then remain at Washington only a few hangers on, waiting the final distribution of the loaves and fishes, and this accomplished, the city will rapidly return within the limits of ordinary population, and within the range of its summer habits; although from present appearance, summer intends to approach with more than her usual coyness and tardiness.

The U. S. schr Grampus James G. Boughan, Esq. Commander, arrived at Pensacola on the 23d ult. from Tampico; Lieutenant Latimer her commander, and two midshipmen were accidentally left on shore, the vessel having been blown off in a gale; and being short of provision, she was compelled to make for that port, under the command of Mr. Boughan, her first Lieutenant.

The New York Evening Post states, that within 36 hours after the news of the late murders and piracies had reached the department of state, peremptory orders were issued from the President for the Natchez to sail in 24 hours at farthest, with instructions to the commander of the squadron thoroughly to scour the West India seas without cessation, and to visit every port which could afford the murderers any shelter, at least once a week.

The Lexington, (Kentucky,) Reporter of the 10th inst. says—An unfortunate occurrence took place in this town on Monday evening, Mr. Charles Wickliffe called at the office of the Kentucky Gazette in the forenoon, and demanded of the editor the author of a communication published in that paper on Saturday. The editor requested him to call in the evening for the name of the writer. At the agreed upon time Mr. W. again called, when in consequence of the author's name not being given, an altercation took place between them, which resulted in Mr. Wickliffe's shooting the editor (Mr. Benning) with a pistol. The ball struck above the hip. The wound is a severe one, but it is believed it will not prove mortal. [A letter to the editor of the Washington Telegraph, states that Mr. Benning died 24 hours after being wounded. Wickliffe has made his escape.]

A letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Friday at Washington, says—Postmaster Hill, of Boston, forwarded his resignation, which has been accepted, to take effect, 1st of July next. Mr. Nathaniel Greene, editor of the Boston Statesman, is to be his successor.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE.—Monday, March 23. The senate receded from such of their amendments to the Chenango canal bill, as were not concurred in by the house.

The committee of the whole again considered the bill respecting the salaries of certain judicial officers.

The salaries of the chancellor and judges of the supreme court, on motion of Mr. Smith, were fixed at \$2500; and that of the circuit judges, on motion of Mr. Todd, at \$1750, when the first section was agreed to, 11 to 10.

Mr. Throop moved a section increasing the salary of the secretary of state, from \$1500 to \$2000, which after some remarks by Messrs. Waterman and Maynard, was withdrawn by the mover.

A section offered by Mr. Enos, to increase the salary of the surveyor general, from \$800 to \$1500, was lost.

The committee then passed the bill and the report was agreed to, ayes 12, noes 10, as follows: Ayes—Messrs. E. B. Allen, S. Allen, Benton, Hager, McCarty, McLean, Oliver, Schenck, Stebbins, Throop, Waterman, Woodward—12.

Noes—Messrs. Boughton, Enos, Hayden, Mather, Maynard, McMartin, Porter, Sanford, Smith, Wheeler—10.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, March 23. Mr. Titus had leave of absence for 10 days, Mr. Curtis for 4 days, Mr. Arnold for 10 days, Mr. Spier for 3 days, and Mr. W. McDonald for 3 days.

Mr. Garbutt moved, that when the house adjourns, it adjourn to meet again at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. He said it was now the last week in March, and there were about 200 bills on the general orders, not acted upon.

Mr. Savage moved to insert 8 o'clock; he thought it was as well to go for the whole at once.

Mr. Garbutt assented to the amendment. The question was then taken by ayes and noes and the motion lost, 60 to 21.

Mr. Garbutt offered a resolution that after this week the house will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. The ayes and noes were called; and the resolution was adopted, 54 to 28.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25.—In the Senate resolutions were received from the assembly, directing the canal commissioners to survey the route and estimate the expense of constructing a canal from Rome to the High Falls on the Black River, and laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the superintendent of light houses on Lake Ontario, to remove certain obstructions to the light house at the mouth of Genesee river, was read a third time and passed.

The house concurred in the amendments of the senate to the bill to incorporate the village of Brockport, except the amendments in the 23d section, prohibiting the commissioners of excise of the town of Sweden from granting any license for a tavern in the village of Brockport, unless the applicant shall have obtained a certificate from the trustees of the village of his fitness to receive such license. This amendment was disagreed to, 81, to 10.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole. Mr. Sheppard in the chair on the bill to provide for a choice of presidential electors by general ticket.—Mr. Judd supported his proposition to locate the electors in the several congressional districts; and Messrs. Mayers and Skinner, and supported by the mover and Mr. Johnson; when the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned.—*Roe Tel. & Ad.*

ROWLAND STEPHENSON.

The excitement which prevailed in New-York, on Tuesday, on account of the arrest of this individual, is stated to have been very great. His crimes were forgotten in indignation at the manner of his arrest. We extract some particulars from the Journal of Commerce and other papers.

The following is from the lips of Stephenson:—"On the fourth of this month I left Savannah in a gig, accompanied by Lloyd, with an intention of going forty or fifty miles in to the country. After riding about sixteen miles our carriage was unfortunately overturned, and being considerably hurt, we had to remain at a Farm House until we should be able to pursue our journey. At this place we stopped two or three days; and on Wednesday morning last at one o'clock, while I was lying in bed, Mr. Lloyd came to me and solicited me to rise immediately. This I refused, and soon after my room was entered by four men armed with cutlasses and pistols, who forced me into a carriage. After this vehicle had several times broken down, I found myself at Savannah; and notwithstanding all entreaty, was hurried to the water's edge. In the course of this ride, the parties threatened me that if I made any noise they would shoot me; and even prohibited me from putting my head out of the carriage. At one time they requested me to get upon a horse and ride; but this was impossible. My theory had failed me, I had become completely enervated,—and withal so tired and fatigued, that I felt utterly incapable of a compliance. I accordingly resumed my seat in the carriage and half asleep and half faint, was put on board a small boat, and thence transferred to the Pilot boat Savannah. The apt in this boat was named Wright White, and acted to me as if he was impelled to sail to New-York at the instigation of Mr. Oates, who started himself to be the deputy governor of Savannah. From this fact on arriving at this port, I was taken into the custody of I know not who, and conveyed I know not where. It is true that at Mr. Grady's I was treated with considerable kindness, and that I slept under the roof of the High Constable with a peace of mind that I had not experienced for many months previous. As regards the greater portion of my treatment, and the individual who acted in the case, I beg leave to decline stating; as I have no wish to implicate persons whose character ought to stand fair in this country."

On another occasion, Mr. Stephenson being interrogated concerning the reported attempt to destroy himself just before his arrival in the city, he replied with emotion, "It was not so; whatever might be my feelings, and whatever might be my wish in respect to life and death, I could never be guilty of such an act. I have children."

It was feared that Stephenson would be put on board a packet ship and sent to England, and some persons procured writs of habeas corpus directed against the persons who it was supposed had him in custody, viz the British consul, Mr. Buchanan, the Sheriff, and High Constable Hays.

At 1 P. M. on Tuesday, Mr. Stephenson was brought into the Recorder's room by Mr. Hays, and after a short consultation with two or three gentlemen who appear to act as counsel for him, the Recorder stated that there appeared to be no legal process by which he was detained, and inquired if there was any reason why he should not be discharged from the custody of Mr. Hays. No objection being made, the Recorder declared him to be at liberty; when Mr. Sheriff Shaw took him in custody at the suit of Mr. ex-sheriff Parkins, of London, for debt.

Infringement of a patent.—At a recent session of the Circuit Court of the United States, a case was tried between Messrs. Grant and Townsend, plaintiffs, and E. and H. Raymond, defendants, for an infringement of a patent for a machine for making hat bodies. The following abstract of the trial is from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We are pleased to learn, that a factory for the manufacture of the above article, using these very ingenious and labor saving machines, has recently been established in this village.

The action was brought for the infringement of the patent right of the plaintiffs, for a machine for making hat bodies. The defendants contended that a machine acting upon the same principle, and producing the same results, had been invented and put in operation by one Silas Mason, long before the invention of the plaintiffs machine, and that therefore the plaintiffs not being the true inventors could not recover, but that their patent was void.

But if the plaintiff, Grant, was the true inventor the defendants contended that the patent was void, for the following reasons: That it was a patent not for a machine, but for an abstract principle; that the specification was false in claiming as an invention that which

rendered their testimony unimportant. A luminous charge was given to the Jury, by his honor Judge Thompson, in the course of which he commented upon the cause, and gave his opinion in relation to them. The plaintiff, Grant, had obtained a patent in the year 1821, which he surrendered in 1825, and took out a new one. The Judge decided that he had the right and power so to do, and that his present patent must be considered in the same light as if an other had been issued.

That an abstract principle was not patentable, the Judge said, was clearly law, but this patent was not liable to that objection. He also charged that the specifications and drawings in the Secretary's office might both be used to make the machine, and if it could be made from the two together it would be sufficient, but that the model they deposited could not be used for that purpose. He then compared our statute with the English statutes and decided that the jury must believe [under our statute] that the specification was defective by reason of the fraudulent or intentional concealment of the patentee, or otherwise the patent would be good. He perhaps would not be perfectly satisfied of the correctness of this position, had it not been already expressly decided in the U. S. Circuit Courts in Boston and Philadelphia.

The great question was then submitted to the Jury, whether or not Grant was the true inventor of the machine. The testimony in relation to Mason's invention was fully commented upon, and the Jury were instructed that it was not necessary that Mason should have taken out a patent in order to take away the plaintiffs' right—and on the other hand, the plaintiffs' right would not be destroyed merely because Mason had procured the same result; but that it must be shown that Mason acted upon the same principle as the plaintiffs.

As to damages, the Judge said it was a question exclusively for the Jury; that the plaintiffs should recover the actual damages which they had sustained, and the net profits made by the defendants was probably the best rule to guide the jury in assessing them.

The jury, on Monday morning last, returned a sealed verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for three thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents, which the court by law are obliged to treble—making the judgement \$9,799-98, besides cost.

From the National Observer.

At an early period of the present session, Mr. P. C. Fuller of Livingston, introduced into the house of assembly, a resolution calling on the Comptroller, to report to the house, the unpaid loans which had been made by the State to individuals, companies or corporations, the amount loaned, the time when, and the persons to whom the loans were made, and the balances still unpaid upon them. There were some objections stated to the passage of the resolution: it would do no good—would be an unmeaning document—a great deal of labour to make it &c. To this it was answered that no report, embracing the same facts, had been called for—that it was needed—would be seen to be important—and as to the labor of making it, we had a Comptroller for this very purpose; for that "he was ordained," for that he was paid. The resolution passed; and from that time to this, has an industrious clerk, with an occasional assistant, been constantly engaged in preparing this document.—It was communicated to the house on the 3d inst. and on the motion to print, it was declared by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Elgerton and others, to be a most interesting and important document—one, which might place this loaning business in its true light. Others, however, seemed doubtful—had some fears—wished to "do right"—ought to be prudent, and treat every body fairly—and it was gravely debated whether this statement should be immortalized by printer's ink. Mr. Skinner of Genesee, considered the printing impolitic; others, seeing the debt due the state, from individuals named in the list would press the collection of their own debts, and thereby render the poor debtor unable to pay the state. Mr. Fuller remarked that "when he had the honor to offer this resolution, he observed what he then thought, a surprising tenderness on the subject: but his surprise gave place to astonishment, when he heard a mawkish and false delicacy, urged as an apology for a palpable dereliction of duty." Is it to be here decided, "said he," by vote, that we, the representatives of the tax payers of N. York, will withhold from them, the knowledge of what has been done with their money? Must this people not be told who has borrowed from them? May they not safely know, who owes them? I have heard, "said he," of state secrets—but the last thing I will consent to dignify with mystery, shall be the money concerns—the accounts—the balance sheet of your Treasurer.

"If a constituent were to enquire of one of these objecting gentlemen, wherefore he, the farmer, was denied a little glimmer of light on this subject—why he might not look within the veil—for what cause, he must not be permitted, by his servant, the rare indulgence of counting over this melancholy schedule of that servant's legislative blunders, this "loss upon loss" muster roll of mismanagement—I leave to that gentleman, the enviable pleasure of framing his own reply." Mr. F. might have added, that masonry is not confined exclusively to Lodge rooms.

Donald McDonald, the Scotchman, who has numbered upwards of 110 years, was sent to the House of Industry, Boston on Saturday of the week before last, in a state of intoxication. He had been suffering to go at large but four days previous, and during two of them was seen about the streets, a drunken brawler.

We find the following communication in a late number of the Charleston Patriot:— "As every thing relating to Mr. Randolph is interesting, and as it is said he prides himself on his Indian descent. I send you the following account of his genealogy. It is taken from a memorandum furnished by the great Virginia orator himself, which he placed in the hands of a friend, and is transcribed in his own words, as you will see. "Pochahontas, (whose true name was Matouca,) baptised by the name of Rebecca, married John Rolfe, Esq. and left an only son, Thomas; whose only daughter married Robert Bolling of Bolling Hall, West Riding of York, who left a son John Bolling, one of whose daughters married Richard Randolph, of Custis, whose youngest son, John Randolph, of Roanoke, married Francis Bland. Your humble servant is one of the only surviving issue of that marriage," and six in descent from Pocahontas."

*He is also the youngest son.

The Albany Argus of the 18th inst. contains a letter from Smyrna, Chenango county, saying that the Anti-masons in that town were defeated, "with Mr. Tilly Lynde at their head." Now that letter was written by some one, sworn to conceal the truth.—The facts, Judge Lynde does not live in that town; and what is more, we have received a letter from a friend in Smyrna, who writes truth, dated March 8th in which he says, "the anti masons gained a complete triumph over both masons and Jacks at our late town meeting."

Another statement is circulating through all the masonic papers, copied from the Morristown Observer, a print conducted by an old inveterate mason, pretending to give an account of the result of the town meetings in Madison county, which went, according to that oracle, nearly all for the "handmaid of religion." The Cazenovia Monitor gives a statement of facts wholly different from that of the Observer.—Lie Wg.

From the Wayne County Patriot.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of Nabby Ethridge, who was indicted with Daniel Ethridge, Andrew Chase and Maria Chase for the murder of two infant children, the offspring of Maria Chase, was completed on Monday evening last. We mentioned last week, that the trial commenced on Monday the 16th inst. various delays, occasioned chiefly by the great number of witnesses on both sides, prevented the commencement of the examination of witnesses till Wednesday the 18th. We had intended, in case the trial had terminated unfavorably to the prisoner, to give a full account of all the evidence, but as it has resulted in her acquittal, the public will not feel such an interest in the details of the facts as to require of us such an extended account.

The main witness on the part of the people was Doct. Atten H. Howland by whom the prosecution attempted to establish the following facts: That Doct. Howland was called on the night of the 11th of Oct. last to attend Maria Chase, in labor, at the house of Daniel Ethridge in the town of Ontario. She was at that time delivered of a pair of twins who were born alive, and one of whom, it was stated by Dr. Howland at the time would probably live, and the other might die in a few days. In a day or two after the birth of the twins Dr. H. heard it rumored that it was denied that any children had been born at the house, whereupon he, with other persons went there and requested to see the children. They were accordingly produced by Mrs. Ethridge, dead. She stated that they had lived about 30 hours. Dr. Howland at this time examined the children and described certain appearances about them particularly on the heads, which had the marks of violence. Subsequently to this, a coroner's inquest was held upon the children, and another examination was made of them and they were dissected by Dr. H. and other physicians in the presence of a coroner's Jury. Dr. H. and several of the jurors testified to the appearances exhibited by the brains of the children upon this dissection, which went to raise the presumption that violence had been used to cause their deaths. Considerable testimony was adduced as to the conduct and statements of Mrs. Ethridge in reference to the children, at the time of their births and subsequently. On the part of the defendant, various witnesses were called to testify as to the appearances exhibited by the brains of the children, and to account for those appearances produced upon the infant in partition, the defendant attempting to show, that the appearances on the children could be accounted for by the birth, and the prosecution endeavoring to rebut this presumption.

The details of this evidence we shall not repeat as it is voluminous, and in some particulars, contradictory. After the evidence in the case was closed, the counsel for the prisoner proposed to submit the case to the jury without argument, and after a few remarks to the jury by the court after a summary and impartial charge. The jury after being out about 30 minutes, came into court and returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The examination of the witnesses occupied five days and the court, consisting of his honor Judge Moseley, assisted by Judges Tiffany and Sisson, and the jury, went through the case with the greatest patience and attention. The cause was conducted with ability and faithfulness by Mr. Adams District Attorney, to Mr. Bronson Attorney General on the part of the people, and by Mr. Jerome and Mr. Hulbert for the prisoner. After the acquittal of Nabby Ethridge, the District Attorney, by the advice of the court, entered a Nolle Prosequi on the indictment as to the other persons charged, and they all departed from the court, after a tedious and painful confinement.

This trial has produced great excitement in the county, and the court has been thronged for days to day during its continuance. For ourselves, we are happy that it has resulted without calling for the judgement of the law against the life of a fellow being.

N. Y. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Court was opened on Saturday morning, the 21st inst. for the purpose of passing the sentence of the law upon Richard Johnson and Catharine Cashier, who stood severally convicted of the crime of Murder. At about half past 10 the prisoners were brought into court. Johnson, it is said, seemed broken, but not contrite in spirit; and while anguish of mind was apparent, it was not seemingly of that character which is the beginning of true repentance. The woman, however, was just the reverse in her deportment, and appearance, and as soon as she was brought into court, she appeared considerably distressed and wept with great apparent emotion. On the usual question being put to Johnson, "If he

had any thing to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced according to law?" he addressed the court as follows:

"If your honors please—I am asked what I have to say, why judgment of death should not be pronounced upon me?" To this I reply, to the judgement of the law, NOTHING. A jury of my country has pronounced me guilty; and there remains no discretion with the court, but to pronounce upon me the sentence of the law. But to the judgment of the world I have much to say. I have been convicted of a crime, the bare recital of which makes humanity shudder:—and it is a duty which I owe to myself, while living, and to my memory when dead, that the circumstances of my offence should be fully explained.

Before entering into this detail, I must take this public opportunity, in the name of that Omnipotent and All Merciful Being, who will hereafter pronounce His judgment, alike upon my judges and myself, of disclaiming any knowledge of the transaction of that fatal 20th of November.

I do not mean to impugn the decision of the jury;—the movements of the mind were beyond their power to penetrate; and hard as is my fate, I humbly bow to their verdict.

I cannot here enter fully into the details of my intimacy with the unfortunate cause of my own present awful situation. Duped and betrayed as I have been, into sorrow, despair, and lastly involuntary crime, I am unwilling while living, to indulge in unavailing reproaches.

In life the deceased was the object of my tenderest affection,—an affection that her own unkind conduct seemed but to inflame, and that, baffled in its honorable purposes,—expelled reason from her throne—and in its absence, led to the commission of the offence for which I am now to satisfy the offended community, by my own life. Was I conscious of any moral guilt, at this result, I should not repine. Accusator throughout my life to respect the law, I have not now to learn that the blood of the murderer is alike a propitiatory sacrifice to the laws of God and man. Convicted of the legal crime, I know my fate.—For the moral offence, I have to answer to my conscience and my God; and that inmate monitor tells me, that I stand before this court and this community a legal, but not a moral murderer.

To my counsel, who have so ably, though vainly managed my defence, I tender my warmest thanks.

Of the Court, I have but one request to make—that the period allowed me to prepare for my impending fate, may be as long as the law will permit.

His manner was firm and collected; his articulation deliberate and distinct; and he delivered himself with a studied oratorical air.

His honor Judge Irving then pronounced his sentence as follows:

Richard Johnson, you have been found guilty by a jury of your country, of one of the greatest crimes a human being can perpetrate. Instigated by evil passions you have suddenly and with premeditated violence taken the life of a fellow being. Ursula Newman, the victim of your unbridled passions, was but shortly before the commission of this offence, the object of your strong attachment. Yet that attachment not being based upon virtuous affection, has endeavored those furious passions, which have plunged you into guilt, and have terminated in your destruction. You stand a melancholy proof how speedy can be the transition from one licentious passion to another, and that vice is so all absorbing in its nature, that he who gives himself to its indulgence will eventually be led on to deeds of the greatest depravity. The object for several years of your improper pursuit has at last perished by your hand. She has been hurried by you out of existence, without time allowed to her for preparation. Her children some of whom are of very tender years, and who were entirely dependent upon her, have been deprived by you of their earthly support, and are now cast upon the world orphans and destitute.

I mention not these painful circumstances to harass your feelings, deeply as I trust they must be afflicted by these consequences of your crime. I dwell upon them for a better purpose. I would awaken your mind to a sense of its situation, with the hope of leading you to contrition. It is one of the consoling principles of our religion, that however great are our offences, forgiveness will await the contrite, and that our Maker is as merciful as he is just.

The character which was testified of you on your trial, was that of being industrious in your habits, upright in your dealings, and kind in your general deportment—that you had been brought up to a reputable business, and which you was generally pursuing for a livelihood. Young in life, had you only kept a vigilant guard upon your conduct, you had every thing to hope. The indulgence in one vice has blasted these expectations—has hurried you into the commission of an enormous crime, and left you miserable and desolate.

While we pity you, public justice requires that you be held up an example and a warning to others. We would enjoin you not to be misled by the hope of escaping the fate which must soon await you. The yielding to such hope, will only beguile your mind from that serious reflection which your present situation most solemnly requires. What is left to you of life, is too short to be passed otherwise than in humble preparation for your future state. Let your thoughts be anxiously devoted to your religious duties; and while every thing is failing you here, let your reliance in penitence and humility of soul, be placed upon Him, who, in the deepest extremity, is able to console and sustain you.

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Richard Johnson, be taken hence to the prison from which you last came, and from thence on Thursday, the seventh day of May next, to the place of execution, and there, between the hours of seven in the

forenoon and twelve at noon, you be hung by the neck till you are dead. May you prepare you for that awful event, and mercy on your soul!

From the Triogo (Havana) Patriot.

MOST DISTRESSING FIRE! On Saturday night last, (the 7th inst.) the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Patchin, in this village, was destroyed by fire, together with all its contents—and what is infinitely more to be lamented, his Wife and three of his Children perished in the flames! Mr. P. and his wife, together with their little twin babes were sleeping in a bed-room on the first floor, and three other children in the chamber above them. Mrs. Patchin was the first to discover that the house was on fire; and awaking her husband, she grasped her little ones and got out of the house, while he made an unsuccessful effort to gain the stairs, for the rescue of those above. The flames impeded his progress, and it was with extreme difficulty he was enabled to reach the open air. Mrs. P. then placed in his arms the two unconscious innocents, and prompted by maternal affection, rushed into the burning mansion,—but returned to him no more!

As this dreadful conflagration took place about midnight, most of our citizens were in bed—but a large number were soon aroused by the cries of distress proceeding from Mr. Patchin, who stood in the deep snow (with no clothing but his shirt) still clasping the little ones to his bosom. The piercing cries of Mrs. P. were also heard, after her retreat had been cut off by the devouring element.—All attempts to save the sufferers proved fruitless, as the fire had gained possession of every part of the building before the arrival of sufficient assistance. The house was composed entirely of combustible materials, and in one of the rooms were a considerable quantity of seasoned pine, lumber and shavings. The unhappy and desolate husband and father, was enveloped in the pangs of despair, reason for a while forsook him—and it was with difficulty he was removed from the heart-rending scene.

Mrs. Sally Patchin was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Frost, formerly of Connecticut—her age 41 years. The eldest of the children who perished, was a boy, about 16 years of age; the two others were girls, one aged 9 and the other about 5 years.

On Sunday, the scattered remains of this unfortunate mother and her offspring were collected and buried in one grave. A sermon was preached on the mournful occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Everts.

Loss of the brig Dromo of Portland.—Capt. Cody, of brig Elizabeth, arrived at this port yesterday, from Gottenburgh, fell in on the 20th ult. lat. 41, long. 61 1/2 with brig Dromo, of Portland, and took from her the mate and one seaman, the only survivors. The following particulars, from the mate, of the melancholy loss of the vessel, have been received at Merchant's Hall:

On the 21st Feb. lat. 40, long. 63, while lying in a heavy gale, shipped a heavy sea, which stove the bulwarks, split the plank sheer, and caused the vessel to leak badly, so that the pumps would not free her. The next morning she filled, capsized, carried away the main mast, and righted again. The captain being exhausted with cold and fatigue, expired after the vessel righted. Two of the seamen died the same night, and the remainder of the crew, with the exception of the two above mentioned, expired the next day. Mr. Williams, the mate, and Charles Charleson, seaman, the two survivors, after the vessel had righted, got into the fore top, where they remained with nothing to subsist upon but snow, when they were taken off by the Elizabeth. The mate is very badly frozen, and will probably lose both his legs. Dos Patriot.

Drowned.—Mr. Jacob P. Anderson of this town, in recrossing the Mohawk river, on Sunday last, 3 miles east of this village, fell through the ice and was drowned. A Mr. Howk, in company with him, also fell in, but succeeded in getting on the ice and escaped. Anderson begged Howk to help him, but fear or stupidity, or both, prevented his making any effort till Anderson lost his hold and perished. A boat was procured, and his body fished up a short distance below. Mr. Anderson was about 40 years old, an industrious farmer, and has left a family which was dependent on his labor. Rome Republican.

A four horse stage sleigh came up the ice from Hudson to Albany on the 23d inst.

MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday evening the 24th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Penny, Mr. HENRY H. BROWN, Merchant, to Miss MARY B. DAUGHTER of John W. Strong, Esq. all of this village.

Accompanying this mystic tie notice, was a portion of the nuptial cheer, under the inspiration of which we feign would be poetical, but the muse—ever inconstant, rejects our suit; and we must content ourselves with wishing the happy pair, in sober prose, multiplied joys, and lengthened days.

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Lawton, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said William Lawton, in and to all that certain lot of land, lying in Rochester, known on a map of that part of Rochester called Frankfort, made by Benjamin Wright, as the north half part of lot number ninety nine, in said village of Frankfort, being thirty three feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep.—Also the lot distinguished on the same map as lot number one hundred, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep. And also all that certain lot known and distinguished in said map as parts of lots number twenty two and twenty three; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of lot number twenty-three, on Mill street; running thence westerly on the line of said lot, eighty-eight feet; thence south, parallel with Mill-street, fifty two feet; thence east, to the line of said street; thence north on said street, fifty two feet, to the place of beginning; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated this 31st day of March, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y.

PIONEER STAGES LEAVE Rochester at 9 in the morning and at 9 in the evening for Albany except the Sabbath—Offices at Christopher's Mansion House, and opposite the Clinton House on Exchange-street. Rochester, March 30, 1829.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A FANNERY, near Hanford's Landing, with seven vats, a dwelling house, and other necessary buildings. Enquire of Esquire Walker, near the premises, or of the subscriber, three doors south of Christopher's Mansion House. ARIST CHAMPION. Rochester, March 28, 1829.

NOTICE.—The copartnership of T. EGLESTON & Co. will expire on the 1st day of April next; and their store will be to rent about the 1st of May. All persons having demands against them, will please present them, and they shall be paid; and all notes and accounts due to them, (particular agreements excepted,) must be paid by the 1st day of May, without fail.

Their stock of Dry Goods is offered for sale on the most liberal terms, and persons wishing to purchase, will find good bargains. Rochester, March, 1829.

HATTERS.—The manufacture of hat bodies, by Grant & Townsend's patent for bowing, is now in operation in this village, under experienced workmen. Wool will be received and manufactured to order, at the usual rates. Hat bodies of all descriptions made from the best Saxony, Spanish and American wool, for sale. Application to be made at the store of the subscriber. F. M. JENKINS. Hatter's wool wanted—also, experienced Basiners. Rochester, March 23, 1829.

C. I. ROBERTS, wishes to inform the citizens of Rochester, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Chairs, at his old stand in the second and third stories of the stone building on the corner of Buffalo and Mason streets, at the west end of the bridge, near the market, and over the auction room, where can be found a good assortment of Fancy Windsor and Kitchen CHAIRS, made of good seasoned timber, and in the latest Anti-masonic fashions; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash. Rochester, March 24, 1829.

NOTICE. STRAYED OR STOLEN, on the 12th instant, a three years old COW, about to calve, of a dark red colour, with a small white strip in her forehead, also under her belly, and small strait horns. Whoever will return said cow, or leave information where she may be found, at J. L. D. Mathies', or at Peter Linch's, opposite Hill & Peet's store, Buffalo street, shall be handsomely rewarded. T. GORMAN. Rochester, March 17, 1829.

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of S. Hawley & Sons, is dissolved by mutual consent. SILAS HAWLEY, I. W. HAWLEY, S. C. HAWLEY. Rochester, Feb. 2, 1829.

The Sash Manufactory, will in future be carried on by the subscriber. All persons indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle the same without delay. I. W. HAWLEY.

LONG-ISLAND FLAX SEED.—The subscriber has a few bushels very choice Long Island Flax Seed, for sowing. Enquire at the Rochester Oil Mill. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON. Rochester, March 16, 1829.

TRUTH—AND NO LIE. THE notes and unsettled accounts due the Subscriber, must be paid by the first of April next, as any further indulgence cannot be reasonably asked for, nor granted. G. MORRY.

N. B. The subscriber will rent for a term of years, his new store and dwelling house, pleasantly situated on State-st. near Wm. Rathbun's clothing works; there is a good cistern, well, wood house and barn, attached to the dwelling house. Possession given first of May next. G. M. Rochester, 23d of 2d Month, 1829.

TO RENT. A HOUSE on State street, lately occupied by Edwin Serantom, convenient for a family, and near the centre of business. Enquire of F. WHITTLESEY, Rochester, March 10, 1829.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF N. Y. TO WIT: BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty fourth day of December in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, EDWARD GIDDINS of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following, to wit: No. 3. The Anti Masonic Almanac, for the year of our Christian Era, 1830, 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 supplement 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.

BOOK-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 BOOKS, in any style, at reasonable prices. ALSO—Paper ruled to any pattern. Rochester, Jan. 7, 1828.

LUMBER WANTED. I wish to purchase 1000 small white Oak Timber, to be delivered within three weeks—ALSO—2000 feet red Beach Timber, to be delivered on the opening of navigation. Apply to H. ELY, Rochester, January 12, 1827.

ROCHESTER GLASS MANUFACTORY. THIS establishment is now ready to supply any quantity of Glass that the country may require at the lowest prices. The assortment consists of Cut Glass, Hogony and Toilet framed Glasses, of all sizes and prisms, Looking Glass plates, portrait and picture frames, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice. JOHN J. THOMPSON. Buffalo-Street.

MEDICAL NOTICE. Doctrs. HENRY and A. G. SMITH have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic, and Surgery. Their office on Court House Square.

PARKER'S SERMONS. FOR Sale by the Subscriber at the Anti-Masonic office, west of the Court House at 1 dollar per doz. or 12 1/2 cents single.—Also a complete assortment of Anti-Masonic publications kept constantly on hand. E. GIDDINS. Rochester, Jan. 6, 1828.

THEODORE F. FALBOT, at Law has moved to Rochester. His Office is in a building opposite to the Court House on Buffalo-st.

THE Sheriff's office is removed to Room over E. Mure's store, in Buffalo street. Rochester, January 27, 1829.

FARMS. FOR Sale, one farm in the town of Penfield, containing 110 acres; 70 acres of which are under good improvement, with a suitable quantity of well selected fruit trees, consisting of Cherry, Peach, Plum, Apple, some Pear and Quince trees. Also, a farm of 87 1/2 acres, six miles west of the village of Rochester, on the Buffalo road so called, with about 30 acres improvement, and a good log house. For terms of sale enquire of the subscriber, three doors south of Christopher's Mansion House, Rochester. ARIST CHAMPION. Feb. 10, 1829.

SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL.—An essential remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal, such as Rheumatism, contraction of the Nerves, Swellings Sprains, Burns, Strains, Hernia or Saddle Galls, which it never fails to cure. It is also a speedy cure for Burns, Cuts and Sores what ever new or old. ALSO—SK. BRITTS' SALVE. This Salve has not its equal in the cure of all manner of fresh wounds, whether by edge-tools or other instruments. Also for the cure of Burns, Scalds, Scurvy Sores, Ulcers, &c. &c. For sale by J. PORTER, East Bloomfield. GEO. E. HAYES, Canandaigua. ALSO BY G. HITCHCOCK, & Co., Druggist, Rochester. August 26, 1828.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Canastota. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 13, 1829.

CANAJOHARIE ALE. 300 BLS. CANAJOHARIE ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER. Dec. 2, 1828.

CASH FOR BONDS & MORTGAGES. Bonds and Mortgages having from one to five or six years to run, being well secured 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, Three doors south of Christopher's Mansion House, Carroll-st. April 12, 1828.

SECRETS OF MASONRY. THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1828, just from the press, and for sale by E. GIDDINS. Price per hundred \$22-1/2, per doz. \$3, or 31 1/4 cents single. Rochester, Nov. 10, 1828.

WANTED. A Farm in the County of Monroe. ANY person who wishes to dispose of a Farm in this county, for which he still owes more than \$1000, may make a very advantageous exchange with the advertiser, and get an excellent FARM in Genesee county, clear of incumbrances. The Farm in Genesee county contains about 100 acres, a sufficient proportion cleared, a large excellent farm house, good orchards, well watered, and a most desirable residence for a family, being within one mile of Batavia. For particulars enquire at the office of W. Ward and Heron. Rochester. Nov. 25, 1828.

WESTERN LAND. A FEW thousand acres of the first rate 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.

ANTI-MASONIC READING ROOM. E. GIDDINS opened an anti-masonic reading-room in the rear of his anti-masonic office, in Fitzhugh street, west of the court house, where the principal anti-masonic newspapers are regularly received, and complete files kept for reference; also, anti-masonic books and pamphlets may at all times be found there for perusal.

As there is no pecuniary gain from this establishment, it will increase with the increase of subscribers; and so soon as the number of these are sufficient to defray the expense, it will be furnished with the standard authors on masonry, and the most approved masonic, literary and scientific journals in the Union.—Terms of subscription may be seen at the Reading Room.

Editors favorably disposed will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers. Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1829.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. Three doors South of the Mansion House. H. WASHINGTON, Merchant Tailor...

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.--The subscriber is paying the highest price, in cash, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rochester Oil Mill."

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes 1500 Cotton Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 5000 Yds. Cotton Shirtings...

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS. LEWIS SELLYE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery...

NEW WINTER GOODS. J. PATERSON, Dealer in Fancy Goods, and Staple Dry Goods, Exchange-st. is now receiving a large addition to his already very general assortment...

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. THE sale of the Lots which were advertised to take place on the 15th Inst. is deferred to 29th of June, at 10 A. M. when 12 eligibly situated business Lots, and 4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public vendue...

FOR SALE. 100 ACRES OF LAND, well watered, and pleasantly situated, with some improvement, lying in the town of Greece, westwardly four miles from the mouth of the Genesee River...

NOTICE. THOSE Persons who have unsettled accounts with Nathaniel Ambrose, or with the late firm of Ambrose & Wells, will take notice that the accounts are left with La Fayette Collins...

LANDS FOR SALE. No. 86, 100, 106, 111, 118, 124, 133, 134, 146, 158, 159, 172, 192, 193, 194, 207, 220, 224, 229, 231, 245, 246, 261, 265, 267.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Price thirty-seven and half cents. THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch...

JAUNDICE BITTERS. Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS. The character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation.

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS. THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels...

DAVENPORT'S Celebrated Eye Water. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary--the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Horatio N. Curtiss, and Charles W. Barnard, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate and lying in the town of Brighton and village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state aforesaid...

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the First Methodist Society in Rochester, I have seized and taken the following described piece and parcel of land, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state aforesaid...

BY virtue of two Executions, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Stewart, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Wheatland, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, bounded east by the road leading from Albright's mill past Elder Stone's House northerly to Chili; north, west, and south by lands owned by David Cope, containing one half acre of land, be the same more or less...

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Nelson Fitch to Stephen A. Dennis, and the said Indenture of Mortgage having been duly assigned to Stephen W. Dana and Heman Griswold, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Indenture of Mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the following described premises, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land being in the village of Rochester town of Gates, county of Monroe and State of New-York, more particularly known and distinguished as the west part of village lot number twenty-three (23) on Elisha Johnson's survey of lots 35, 37, 39, and half of 38 as by map recorded in the County Clerk's office Liber. 4, fol. 598, being the width of said lot viz. eighty one links on Ford street and running of the same width Easterly nine rods and no more. Dated March 16, 1829.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esq. Judge of Monroe County courts, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David S. Dewey of the town of Gates in said county, an insolvent debtor, as well in his individual capacity as in that of one of the late firm of David S. and Eaton Dewey, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates in the county of Monroe on the 10th day of June 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 7, 1819. Dated this 10th day of March 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of Alfred Warner, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in said county, on the thirtieth day of May 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 he be discharged, pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated this 11th day of March, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Sturges Lynes, I have seized and taken all his right, title and interest in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Greece, county of Monroe and state of New York, described as follows--All that certain eighty-seven acres of land situate on the north part of town lot Number one hundred and twenty-four, as distinguished on a map of township number one, short range, bounded as follows:--on the east, north and west, by the east, north and west lines of said lot, and on the south by a highway running east and west through said lot, and containing eighty seven Acres of Land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the 24th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated 10th March, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the First Methodist Society in Rochester, I have seized and taken the following described piece and parcel of land, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and is the south west corner of lot number one hundred and twenty five, with thirty eight feet front on the east line of Hartstreet, and seventy feet rear, being the lot on which the house stands, now occupied by said society, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereunto, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 29th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Rochester, 9th of March, 1829.

BY virtue of two Executions, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Stewart, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Wheatland, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, bounded east by the road leading from Albright's mill past Elder Stone's House northerly to Chili; north, west, and south by lands owned by David Cope, containing one half acre of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale as the law directs, at the House of George Ensign, in the village of Scottsville, in the county aforesaid, on the fourth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated March 16, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the state of New York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels land and tenements, of Carmi Hart and George Hart, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said Carmi and George, in and to a certain village lot, in the village of Pittsford, county of Monroe and state of New York, and is bounded on the north by the state road leading from said village of Pittsford to the village of Rochester, on the east by John Acer's land, on the south by land of Pomeroy Stone, and on the west by Joseph E. Camp's land, containing one eighth of an Acre, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, at public vendue, at the House of J. Acer, in the village of Pittsford, on the 5th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Dated 11th March, 1829.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe Common Pleas, and Counsellor in the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Edwin Scramton, of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the third day of June 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 imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this seventh day of March, 1829.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of the Monroe County Court, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court--Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Henry Cattermole, of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show 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 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 imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 19th day of February, 1829.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Courts of Monroe County, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Eliel White, imprisoned in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 25th day of February, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:--All that part of lot number fifteen, in section K, situate on St Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe & state aforesaid, & bounded north by the lot now owned & occupied by Amos House Esq. & south by land owned by Elisha Johnson Esquire, being thirty eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Huns' lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's black smith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the mansion house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated Rochester, March 23, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Caldwell, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Caldwell, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in the village of Rochester, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New York; to wit: Lot number one and the west half of Lot number two, and the west half of Lot number three, situate on the Corner of Clinton and Main Streets, in section M, in Johnson and Seymour's purchase in the said village of Rochester, reference being had to a printed map of the said purchase made by Elisha Johnson, will more fully appear, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated Rochester, February 17, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Oliver Bristol, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Oliver in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Riga, in the County of Monroe and State of New York, viz:--A part of Lot number fifty six, situated in West Putney township, now included in the said town of Riga, and being the North East part of said lot, bounded on the North and East by Black Creek, west by the lands of Barzila Bristol, and the north by land of Asahel Adams, and containing about forty acres, be the same more or less--And also, that other piece or parcel of land, lying and being in the said town of Riga, known and distinguished as part of said lot number fifty-six, and more particularly as being one half of the premises upon said lot, on which a grist mill and saw mill stand, together with half of said grist mill and half of said saw-mill, and half of the privileges belonging or otherwise appertaining thereto, as well water as other privileges thereunto belonging, all of which above-described lands, premises and privileges, I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, P. M. Dated Rochester, February 16, 1829.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands--and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill--and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829.

BY virtue of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Monroe county, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Kelsey, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of said Kelsey to Lots number 211, 212 and 228, situated in the town of Brighton, and being parts of original lot number sixty, in the second division of Lots in township thirteen, lately conveyed by Evander Averill to Milton Noyes and from said Noyes to Johnson & Atkinson, containing about one quarter of an acre each, be the same more or less, which lots I shall expose to sale as the law directs, at public vendue at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Dated January 18, 1829.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the county of Monroe, and counsellor of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joel Pound, of Rochester, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the 30th day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 1819. Dated Rochester, February 3d, 1829.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the county of Monroe, Counsellor, &c.--Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Cornelius I. Francisco, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates, in said county, on the sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated March 13, 1829.

BY virtue of a Justices Execution, issued out of the Monroe county clerks office and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Nathaniel Barber, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Norman Barber, in and to Lot number fifty, lying in that part of the village of Rochester, called Frankfort, being fifty feet front on the east line of State Street, and one hundred feet rear. Also, lot number nineteen, fronting on the west line of Mill Street, in that part of the village of Rochester called Frankfort, aforesaid, and one hundred feet rear, which lands together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher in the village of Rochester, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon of the Second day of April next. Dated February 12th, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Aaron Smith, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Aaron Smith, in and to the following described piece and parcel of land, viz., fifty one and a half acres of land, or thereabout, out of the northeast corner of lot number eighteen, in township number two, in the short range, in the town of Greece, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and bounded, east, by a north and south road; west, by James Doty's lands; south, by the lands of Hezekiah Bull, and north, by fifty six acres occupied by Barzila Huling, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, in the county aforesaid, on the eighth day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated the 10th day of February, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John Clark, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Clark, in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate lying and being in the town of Mendon, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, viz:--A village lot, situate in the village of West Mendon, in said town of Mendon, and bounded on the south by the road leading from West Mendon aforesaid to Boughton Hill, in the town of Victor, in the county of Ontario; east, by lands owned by John W. Wilcox; north, by lands owned by John Dixon, and west, by lands owned by Samuel Hannas, containing about one half of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Also--One other lot of land, situate in the said town of Mendon, on the road leading from West Mendon, aforesaid, to Pittsford, and bounded on the north by the road leading from the Union Meeting House, in Mendon, to Rush, in said county of Monroe; west and south, by lands owned by William Dixon, containing about one acre of land, be the same more or less: All of which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at the house of Daniel Gilson, in the village of West Mendon, in the county of Monroe, on Monday, the sixth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated February 10th, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of Joseph Henry, Jun. in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said Joseph in and to lot number five, situated in the village of Rochester, County of Monroe, and state of New York, and being a part of the farm purchased by Josiah Bissell, Jr. of Ebenezer Stone, and is bounded on the north west by North street, southerly by Henry street, northerly and easterly by Josiah Bissell, Jr.'s land, containing one acre, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at the Mansion House of J. G. Christopher, in said village of Rochester, on the 8th day of April next at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated January 27th 1829.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the County of Monroe, and Counsellor of the Supreme Court--Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joram Allen of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the first day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases"--passed April 1819. Dated Rochester, Feb. 3d, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin F. Hurlburt, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Benjamin F. Hurlburt, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the west side of Exchange street, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to wit:--All that piece or parcel of land, known and distinguished on a plot or plan of said village, made by Nathaniel Rochester, as lot number thirty five, and being the same premises deeded by James D. Bemis to Luther Dyer and Richard Willden, by indenture bearing date May 4, 1822, (excepting and reserving from the said above described premises, all that part conveyed by Orra Adams and his wife, and Robert and Richard Wilkins and his wife, to Everard Peck and Thomas Kempshall, by indenture bearing date October 6, 1827,) being four rods front and rear, and ten rods deep, and being the same lot on which the Clinton House now stands, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Rochester, March 16, 1829.

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 Nathaniel Jones by the Western Fire Insurance Company--and the said premises were conveyed subject to a mortgage of 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 mortgage having been duly assigned by the subscriber, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in the said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the sixth day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Dated October 28th, 1828.

WHEREAS 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, Execute a certain Mortgage to Thomas Blossom, of the same place, for securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein expressed, (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 owned 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 along the line of said Riley to the line of Henry Charter's land--thence southerly along the line of said Charter to the main road aforesaid--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 House 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.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a resolution of the Trustees of the Village of Rochester, passed the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and other resolutions subsequent thereto, directing the construction of 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 seven 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 the 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 Lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and cost thereof.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counsellor, &c.--Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Cornelius I. Francisco, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates, in said county, on the sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated March 13, 1829.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Court of the county of Monroe, Counsellor, &c.--Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Cornelius I. Francisco, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates, in said county, on the sixth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment 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 entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated March 13, 1829.

AN ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1829.

VOL. 2—NO. 14—WHOLE NO. 66.

WHICH WILL BE PUBLISHED ON FOR TWO DOLLARS PER AN ADVANCE. INSERTED AT THE RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WILL BE RECEIVED THE PAPER FOR \$1.50

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Price thirty-seven and half cents. The character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch. It is also a cure for other eruptions of the skin, particularly the Salt Rheum and Chlaim.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS

DR DEVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter; helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all ages, hours and seasons, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to the public.

DEVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary—the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public. A fresh supply just received and for sale in Rochester, wholesale and retail by G. Hitchcock and W. Pitkin, retail by W. S. Rossiter and T. Andrews & co.; in Batavia by Webster and Reynolds, and by the Druggists in Utica, Albany, New York, and Boston 44 12ms

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND, well watered, 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. Scherhorn, cashier of the bank, Rochester, or of the owner, Moses Lewis, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county Oct. 10, 1828 36

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS.

LEWIS SELYE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery, at his shop near the Falls. He has constantly on hand Carpen- ters Tools, of every description. Broad and narrow Axes and Scale Beams, warranted to be made in this state.

MILL IRONS made to order on short notice.

From his experience in the manufacture of Mill Irons and Tools, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction as to the workmanship of any article that may be wanted in his line. His prices will be found to be reasonable. Rochester, January 27, 1829 51tf

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Table listing bank notes from various locations including New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and others, with denominations and locations.

PARKER'S SERMON.

FOR sale by the Subscriber at the Anti-masonic office, west of the Court-House, at 1 dollar per doz. or 12 1-2 cts. single. Also a complete assortment of anti masonic publications kept constantly on hand. E. GIDDINS. Rochester, Jan. 6, 1828

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE 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 12 eligibly situated business Lots, and 4 Dwelling Houses will be offered at public vendue, by E. GIDDINS, Jr. and JOSIAH BISSELL, Jr. Rochester, May 27, 1828. 16 5w

SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL.

An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal nature, such as Rheumatism, contraction of the Nerves, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Strains, Hernia or Saddle Galls, which it never fails to cure. It is also a speedy cure for Burns, Cuts and Sores whether new or old.

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. For sale by J. PORTER, East Bloomfield GEO. E. HAYES, Canandaigua. ALSO BY G. HITCHCOCK, & Co. Druggist, Rochester. August 26, 1823 29

THE STORM PAINTER IN HIS DUNGEON.

BY MRS. HEMANS. Pietro Muller, called H. Tempesta, from his surprising picture of storms. "The composition," says Laman, "inspires a real horror, presenting to our eyes death-devoted ships overtaken by tempest and darkness, fired by lightning, now rising on the mountains waves, and again submerged in the abyss of the ocean." During an imprisonment of five years in Genoa, the pictures were marked by additional power and gloom.

Midnight and silence deep! The air is filled with sleep. With the stream's whisper and the citron's breath, The fixed and solemn stars Gleam through my dungeon's bars— Wake, rushing winds! this breezeless calm in death!

Ye watch-fires of the skies! The stillness of your eyes Looks too intently through my troubled soul I feel this weight of rest An earth-load upon my breast— Wake, rushing winds, awake, and dark clouds roll!

I am your own, your child, O ye, the fierce and wild, And kingly tempests! Will ye not rise? Hear the bold Spirit's voice, That knows not to rejoice, But in the peal of your strong harmonies!

By sounding ocean waves, And dim Calabrian caves, And flashing torrents I have been your mate; And with the rocking pines Of the Golden Appennines, In your dark path stood fearless and elate;

Your lightnings were as rods That smote the deep abodes Of thought within me, and the stream gush'd free; Come, that my soul again May swell to burst its chain— Bring me the music of the sweeping sea!

Within me dwells a flame, An eagle caged and tame, Till call'd forth by the harping of the blast; Then, then, in its triumph's hour, It springs to sudden power, As mounts the billow o'er the quivering mast,

Then, then, the canvass o'er, With hurried hand I pour The lava floods and gusts of my own soul; Kindling to fiery life Dreams, worlds of pictured strife; Wake, rushing winds, awake! and dark clouds roll!

Wake! rise!—the reed may bend, The trembling leaf descend, The forest branch give way before your might; But I, your strong compeer, Call, summon wait you here— Answer, my Spirit! answer, Storm and Night.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST AND THE LAST DINNER.

[In this well wrought and highly interesting composition that is here condensed, a valuable and striking lesson is given. Thousands who might pass heedlessly over a sober essay designed to inculcate the same reflections, will have them irresistibly impressed on their minds by such a picture as is here spread before them. Its most affecting display and darkest shades, may all be found in the realities of life.]

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Twelve friends much about the same age, and fixed by their pursuits, the family connexions, other local interest, as permanent inhabitants of the metropolis, agreed one day, when they were drinking their wine at the Star and Garter at Richmond, to institute an annual dinner among themselves, under the following regulations: That they should dine, alternately, at each other's houses on the first and last day of the year, that the first bottle of wine uncorked at the first dinner should be recorked and put away, to be drunk by him who should be the last of their number; that they should never admit a new member; that when one died eleven should meet, and when another died, ten should meet, and so on; and that when only one remained, he should, on those two days, dine by himself, and sit at the usual hours at his solitary table; but the first time he so dined alone, lest it should be the only one, he should then uncork the first bottle, and, in the first glass, drink to the memory of all who were gone.

There was something original and whimsical in the idea, and it was eagerly embraced. They were all in the prime of life, closely attached by reciprocal friendship, fond of social enjoyments, and looked forward to their future meeting with unalloyed anticipations of pleasure. The only thought, indeed, that could have darkened those anticipations, was one that was not very likely to intrude itself at this moment, that of the hapless weight who was destined to uncork the first bottle at his lonely repast.

It was high summer when this frolic compact was entered into; and as their pleasure yacht skimmed along the dark bosom of the Thames on their return to London, they talked of nothing but their first and last festivals of ensuing years. Their imaginations of festive merriment. They wanted in conjectures of what changes time would operate; joked themselves upon their appearance when they should meet,—some hobbling upon crutches after a severe fit of the gout—others pecking about with purblind eyes, which even spectacles could hardly enable to distinguish the alderman's walk in a haunch of venison, some with portly round bellies and fidy little brown wigs, others decently dressed out in a new set of mourning, for the death of a great-grand daughter, or a great grand son.

ment he was overboard. They heard the heavy splash of his fall, before they could be said to have seen him fall. The yacht was proceeding swiftly along, but it was suddenly stopped.

The utmost consternation now prevailed. It was nearly dark, but Fortescue was known to be an excellent swimmer, and starting as the accident was, they felt certain he would regain the vessel. They could not see him. They listened. They heard the sound of his hands and feet. They hailed him. An answer was returned, but in a faint gurgling voice, and the exclamation "Oh God!" struck upon their ears. In an instant two or three, who were expert swimmers, plunged into the river, and swam toward the spot whence the exclamation had proceeded. One of them was within an arm's length of Fortescue—he saw him—he was struggling and buffeting the water; before he could be reached, he went down, and his distracted friend beheld the eddying circles of the wave just over the spot where he had sunk. He dived after him, and touched the bottom—but the tide must have drifted the body onward, for it could not be found.

They proceeded to one of the nearest stations where drags were kept, and, having procured the necessary apparatus, they returned to the fatal spot. After the lapse of above an hour, they succeeded in raising the lifeless body of their lost friend. All the usual remedies were used for restoring suspended animation, but in vain; and they now pursued the remainder of their course to London, in mournful silence, with the corpse of him who commenced the day of pleasure with them in the fullness of health, of spirits and of life! Amid their severer grief, they could not but reflect how soon one of the joyous twelve had slipped out of the little festive circle!

The months rolled on, and cold December came with all its cheering round of kindly greetings and merry hospitalities; and with it came a softened recollection of poor Fortescue; eleven of the twelve assembled on the last day of the year, and it was impossible not to feel their loss as they sat down to dinner. The very irregularity of the table, five on one side, and only four on the other, forced the melancholy event upon their memory.

There are few sorrows so stubborn as to resist the united influence of wine, a circle of select friends, and a season of prospective gaiety. A decorous sigh or two, a few becoming ejaculations and an instructive observation upon the uncertainty of life, made up the sum of tender posthumous offerings to the manes of poor George Fortescue, as they proceeded to discharge the more important duties for which they had met. By the time the third glass of champagne had gone round, in addition to saucy potatoes of fine old hock, and 'capital maderia,' they had ceased to discover any thing so very pathetic in the inequality of the two sides of the table, or so melancholy in their crippled number of eleven.

[The rest of the evening passed on very pleasantly in conversation, good humored enjoyment and conviviality, and it was not till towards 12 o'clock that 'poor George Fortescue' was again remembered. They all agreed, at parting, however, that they had never passed such a happy day, congratulated each other upon having instituted so delightful a meeting, and promised to be punctual to their appointments the ensuing evening, when they were to celebrate the new year, whose entrance they had welcomed in bumpers of claret, as the watchman bawled "past twelve o'clock," they beneath the window.

They met accordingly, and their gaiety was without any alloy or drawback. It was only the first time of their assembling since the death of 'poor George Fortescue,' that made the recollection of it painful; for, though but a few hours had intervened, they now took their seats at the table, as if eleven had been their original number, and as if all were there that that had been ever expected to be there.

It is thus in every thing. The first time a man enters a prison—the first book an author writes—the first painting an artist executes—the first battle a general wins—the first time a rogue is hanged—for a stolen rope may provide a second performance, even of that ceremony, with all its singleness of character) differ inconceivably from their first repetition. There is a charm, a spell, a novelty, a freshness, a delight, inseparable from the first experience, (hanging always excepted, be it remembered,) which no art or circumstance can impart to the second. And it is the same in all the darker traits of life. There is a degree of poignancy and anguish in the first assaults of sorrow, which is never found afterwards. In every case, it is simply that the first fine edge of our feelings has been taken off, and that it can never be restored.

Several years had elapsed, and our eleven friends had kept up their double anniversaries, as they might aptly be called, with scarcely any perceptible change. But, alas; there came one dinner at last, which was darkened by a calamity they never expected to witness, for on that very day their friend, companion, brother almost, was hanged! Yes! Stephen Rowland, the wit, the oracle, the life of their little circle, had, on the morning of that day, forfeited his life upon a public scaffold, for having made one single stroke of his pen in a wrong place. In other words, a bill of exchange which passed into his hands for 700l. passed out of it for 1700l. he having drawn the important little prefix to the hundreds, and the bill being paid at the banker's without examining the words of it. The forgery was discovered, brought home to Row-

land, and though the greatest interest was used to obtain a remission of the fatal penalty, poor Stephen Rowland was hanged. Every body pined him; and nobody could tell why he did it. He was not poor; he was not a gambler; he was not a speculator; but phrenology settled it. The organ of acquisitiveness was discovered in his head, after his execution as large as a pigeon's egg. He could not help it.

It would be injustice to the ten to say that, even wine, friendship, and a merry season, could dispel the gloom which pervaded this dinner. It was agreed that they should not allude to the distressing and melancholy theme; and having thus interdicted the only thing which really occupied all their thoughts, the natural consequence was, that silent contemplation took the place of dismal discourse; and they separated long before midnight.

Some fifteen years had glided away since the fate of poor Rowland, and the ten remained; but the stealing hand of time had written sundry changes in most legible characters. Raven locks had become grizzled; two or three heads had not as many locks altogether as may be reckoned in a walk of half a mile along the Regent's Canal; one was actually covered with a brown wig; the crow's feet were visible in the corner of the eye; good old port and warm Maderia carried it against hock, claret, red burgundy, champagne; stews, hashes and ragouts grew in favor; crusts were rarely called for to relish the cheese after dinner; conversation was less boisterous, and it turned chiefly upon politics and the state of the funds, or the value of landed property; apologies were made for coming in thick shoes and warm stockings; the doors and windows were more carefully provided with lists and sand bags; the fire more in request; and a quiet game of whist filled up the hours that were wont to be devoted to drinking, singing, and riotous merriment. Two rubbers, a cup of coffee, and at home by eleven o'clock, was the usual cry, when the fifth or sixth glass had gone round after the removal of the cloth. At parting, too, there was now a long ceremony in the hall, buttoning up great coats, tying on woolen comforters, fixing silk handkerchiefs over the mouth and up to the ears, and grasping sturdy walking canes to support unsteady feet.

Their fiftieth anniversary came, and death had indeed been busy. One had been killed by the overturning of the mail, in which he had taken his place in order to be present at the dinner having purchased an estate in Monmouthshire, and retired thither with his family. Another had undergone the terrific operation for the stone, and expired beneath the knife—a third had yielded up a broken spirit two years after the loss of an only surviving and beloved daughter—a fourth was carried off in few days by a cholera morbus—a fifth had breathed his last the very morning he obtained a judgement in his favor by the lord Chancellor, which had cost him his last shilling nearly to get, and which, after a litigation of eighteen years, declared him the rightful possessor of ten thousand a year—ten minutes afterwards he was no more. A sixth had perished by the hand of a midnight assassin, who broke into his house for plunder and sacrificed the owner of it, as he grasped convulsively a bundle of exchequer bills which the robber was drawing from beneath his pillow, where he knew they were placed every night for better security.

Four little old men, of withered appearance and decrepit walk, with cracked voices, and dim rayless eyes, sat down by the mercy of Heaven, (as they themselves tremulously declared,) to celebrate for the fiftieth time, the first day of the year; to observe the frolic compact, which half a century before, they had entered into at the Star and Garter at Richmond!—Eight were in their graves! Yet they chirped cheerily over their glass, though they could scarcely carry it to their lips, if more than half full; and cracked their jokes, though they articulated their words with difficulty, and heard each other with still greater difficulty. They mumbled, they chattered, they laughed, (if a sort of strangled wheezing might be called a laugh); and when the wine set their icy blood in warmer pulse through their veins, they talked of their past as it were but a yesterday that had slipped by them—and their future, as if it were a busy century that lay before them.

They were just the number for a quiet rubber of whist; and for three successive years they sat down to one. The fourth came, and then their rubber was played with an open dummy; a fifth, and whist was no longer practicable; two could play only at cribbage, and cribbage was the game. But it was little more than the mockery of play. Their palsied hands could hardly hold or their fading sight distinguish the cards, while their torpid faculties made them doze between each deal.

At length came the last dinner; and the survivor of the twelve, upon whose head four score and ten winters had showered their snow, ate his solitary meal. It so chanced that it was in his house, and at his table, that he had celebrated the first. In his cellar, too, had remained for eight and fifty years, the bottle they had then uncorked, re-corked, and which he was that day to uncork again. It stood beside him. With a feeble and reluctant grasp he took the "frail memorial" of a youthful vow; and for a moment memory was faithful to her office. She threw open the long vista of buried years; and his heart travelled through them all: Thro' lustrous and blithesome spring,—their bright and fervid summer, their ripe and temperate autumn their chill, but not to frozen winter. He saw, as in a mirror, how, one by one, the laughing

companions of that merry hour, at Richmond, had dropped into eternity. He felt all the loneliness of his condition, (for he had eschewed marriage, and in the veins of no living creature ran a drop of blood, whose source was in his own) and as he drained the glass which he had filled to the memory of those who were gone, the tears slowly trickled down the deep furrows of his aged face.

He had thus fulfilled one part of his vow, and he prepared himself to discharge the other, by sitting the usual number of hours at the desolate table. With a heavy heart he resigned himself to the gloom of his own thoughts; a lethargic sleep stole over him; his head fell upon his bosom; confused images crowded into his mind; he babbled to himself; was silent; and when his servant entered the room, alarmed by a noise which he heard he found his master stretched upon the carpet at the foot of the easy chair, out of which he had slipped in an apoplectic fit. He never spoke again, nor once opened his eyes, though the vital spark was not extinct till the following day. And this was the LAST DINNER!

WANT OF ROOM.

Of all the wants that vex and perplex an editor, the want of room to gratify all classes of readers with something suitable to their taste, as well as to say all that he wishes to say himself on a thousand topics, is the most vexatious and perplexing. The old world, though it has not grown greatly of late, is still as full of incidents as ever. If it be not in universal war, as it was during the reign of Napoleon; it is about as deeply merged in universal trouble, with its foreign or national wars on one side of the map and political dissensions on the other. Hence every breeze brings us from that region a thousand reports that would fill nearly half as many news paper columns. Then if we turn to South America, the wheels of revolution are constantly on motion; and every day brings up new factions and cuts out the heads as well as the tails of old ones. Turning homeward, thirteen states have increased in our day to more than twenty; where there were ten towns, thirty years ago, there are now thirty at least on the broad average. Here then without looking abroad, the vanity and multiplicity of events, of daily occurrence, are sufficient of themselves to confuse and confound any man who should undertake to relate them, ever so briefly, in the columns even of a daily, much less those of the weekly or semi-weekly print. What, then, with foreign news and domestic news; congressional and state legislative proceedings; executive messages, and parliamentary speeches, Adams men, and Jackson men; masonry; murders, rapes, riots; fires, hurricanes, whirlwinds; flood, freshet and famine; powder mill explosions and bursting of steam boilers; hail storms, thunder storms, and lightning conflagrations, with once in a while a slight shock of an earthquake; and from these descending down to electioneering squabbles, meetings, and countermeetings, plots and counterplots; assaults and batteries; broken heads and bloody noses; successful and unsuccessful candidates; libels, libel suits, caning and dueling; loves doing, and death's doings, suicides, and natural exits, marriages, feasts and funerals! What, we repeat it, is the editor with all this great and small affairs before him, to do for his own credit or the amusement of the public—*for want of room!* One reader gives us more foreign news—another bellows out no more of the Turks and Russians—they are too far off—give us something nearer home—we want to know how *Winnabagoes* danced before the great ones at Washington—and what is *Old Hickory's* majority over *Emory* and *Topaz*—Not so much editorial slang, cries a knight of the *cabal-tow*, keep your slack-jaw to yourself—give us more news of Congress and Constantinople—the d— take Congress and Constantinople, exclaims an honest anti-mason, warm with righteous zeal in a holy cause—flourish away with your editorial quill—give us line upon line, and column—write down the kidnappers and murderers, "lash the rascals naked through the world." Before the virtuous zealot—a man after our own heart, has got half through with his exclamation, in steps farmer Jenkins, a worthy subscriber, and asks very emphatically why we don't put in more Agricultural, and how we came to omit about neighbor Thomas' barn, which was burnt down by means of a careless sportsman's shooting at a ground squirrel on the roof, and the loss of Timothy Hodge's mill-dam, carried away by a freshet; and his fine yoke of cattle, *Darby and Dobbin*, killed by lightning in the barn yard? Before we have half explained to Farmer Jenkins, in rushes a poetical genius, "his eye in a fine phrenzy rolling," and curses the paper because it did not contain his pathetic and sublime lamentation on the death of his dulcinea's *white mouse*, which was omitted, by the bye, for other reasons besides want of room. This is but a bird's eye view of editorial perplexities, arising from—*want of room*. As for those which arise from another want—do you think we mean the *want of ability*? It is best, perhaps, to be silent on that point, or we may hit somebody as well as ourselves; and to expose the family might be considered as bad an affair as some folks consider the letting of the *masonic secrets out of the bag!* We shall, therefore, "be quiet," and keep the editorial puss snug in limbo; not that any of our particular friends like the *Grand Turk's Poet Loreate*, or the genius (not Noah calls "the Pink," would suffer by letting her out; for they are wisecrackers who know all things, past, present and to come.—*National Ob.*

From the Boston Free Press. MASONRY.

The following is a specimen of pure, unadulterated Free Masonry, extracted from an Address to the public, by "Binghampton Lodge, No. 77," Broome co., N. Y.

"Incendiary priests have been hired and let loose upon society, to sow the seeds of discord, under the mask of that religion which inculcates 'peace upon earth, good will to man'..."

It is not difficult to discover, in the invocation which concludes the foregoing paragraph, the spirit which murdered Morgan; and which, if the killing times had not gone by, would inflict the same vengeance upon other 'unprincipled renegades'..."

Heaven preserve them from the tender mercies of the Handmaid of Religion! It is intimated in a communication to the North Star, that an agent was sent from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of this state, soon after the abduction of Morgan, to Phineas White, Esq. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, informing him that one Capt. Morgan had published the secrets of Masonry; that there had been a 'check degree' instituted to prevent book-masons from entering the lodges, and that he was duly authorized to administer it; and requiring the above named grand master to send messengers to every lodge in the state to acquaint them with Morgan's disclosures, and administer this degree; and that the same agent stated that messengers had been despatched to every state in the Union, with similar errands. The agents sent out by the Grand Master in New Hampshire were doing their duty a month after the abduction of Morgan, so well organized and active is the system of Masonic operations. One of these agents stated that several men from the state of New-York, who were not masons, had entered lodges in Boston, by means of Morgan's disclosures. We have long believed that the leading masons throughout the Union well understood the matter of Morgan's abduction and final disposition, either before or immediately after the consummation. This is a hard thing to say, but conviction presses too hard upon us to be resisted, and we love the simple naked truth.—Buffalo Patriot.

From the Boston Free Press. ANTI-MASONRY.

Be yielding but not too yielding.—At the Presidential Election, many persons in favor of the Masonic candidate cried out, 'We are Anti-Masons, but opposed to bringing the question into the Presidential Election.' The Anti-Masons believed them and remained inactive. The Craft were busy in secret and the mason of course was elected.

Now the same persons, encouraged by their success in duping the people, cry again 'We are Anti-Masons, but we are opposed to bringing it into political affairs.' Let the people listen again, and yield; the masons working in the dark, will of course fill all the views with their brethren.

We next come to the religious position. We shall now hear the same voices calling, 'we are Anti-Masons, but we are opposed to bringing the question into our churches.' The people yield, and Masonry continues to pollute the altars of Religion.

Where are we now? Duped and Helpless! The Craft supported by Church and State scoffs at our impotent endeavours to vindicate the majesty of the Laws. Arson Kidnapping and Murder stalk in open day triumphant, and those who were active in seeking to break down secret conspirators and restore Equal Rights fall victims to the malignant hostility of the Craft, cheered on and aided by those who betrayed us into the ambush.

Those who seek to divide and distract us by such pretences do it for sinister purposes which they have not the effrontery to avow; their friendship is hollow and treacherous and leadeth unto death. The sting of the adder and the tooth of the serpent is not more fatal than their smile. They throw their arm lovingly around our neck that they may plant a dagger in our heart.

We know how to estimate the friendship of Masons and their vile creatures. Morgan was released from prison under the profession of Masonic friendship; he was sent to his friends in Rochester. Behold his bones which beneath the waters of Niagara! His 'mystic brethren' were his relentless slayers! The Craft have now employed their Jackalls to lead us into an ambush. They cry out against Political Anti-Masonry. He who prefers party prejudices to the preservation of life, liberty, property and the free institutions of his country, is not, and never was an Anti-Mason, though all the masons in the land certify to the fact.

From the Livingston Register.

Every federal press, old or new, throughout the state, seems to have a strong relish for Masonic Republicanism, which is all very natural. The aristocratic principles of Free-Masonry are so congenial to the anti-republican notions of the old federal editors that there is no cause for disagreement—in fact most of them are the sworn members of the order of Free-Masonry, and of course claim kindred with the political masonic party which is now formed in the state, with the borrowed garment of republicanism wherewith to cover their deformities.

doubtedly owe obedience as masons; and since it is found that the laws of masonry are paramount to every other law and obligation, it is not difficult to determine where the great body of the order consider their allegiance due. Can such cherish the genuine principles of republicanism? Let the people answer.

The Smyrna humbug.—The following postscript taken from the Free Press, not only proves the whole Smyrna story to have been fabricated, but shows the length, and despicable means the fraternity will resort to, to palm a lie upon the public, or screen their guilt of Morgan's murder from the public eye.

THE SMYRNA MORGAN.

From the Boston Free Press. By the politeness of Capt. Gifford, of the Brig Palestine from Smyrna, we are favored with the following Certificate from the person in Smyrna, said by Mr. Buckingham and others to be WILLIAM MORGAN. This may certify that I am not the man that was drowned in Lake Erie. I was born at Montreal in Upper Canada, was a bad Christian and became a Turk. I am JAMES PILCHER. Nick named Morgan. Smyrna, Dec 10, 1828.

The masonic fraternity appear at present to be more than ever determined to sustain their institution, and save it from the fate which has of late threatened it, and by artful and insidious means, and false and deceptive professions, wherewith to delude their opposers, and lull them into a state of listlessness and inactivity, may flatter themselves that free-masonry will yet recover its lost power, and appear in all its pristine vigor and splendor. And this object, so desirable with them, is to be effected in various ways, and as secretly as possible. No doubt a plan of operations was agreed upon by the Grand Lodge at their meeting last winter, a part of which has gone into effect, viz. the surrendering of the charters of the western lodges, by doing which they hoped to induce the people into a belief that as they no longer held their charters in possession, masonry no longer existed; thereby, as they supposed, rendering further opposition to free-masonry needless. In places where the principles of free-masonry have been but little enquired into, the fraternity are more bold in denouncing anti-masons, and strenuously support and advocate the order. Because anti-masons did not cease their warfare when a few lodges returned their charters; political free-masons have affected to discover that the professed object of anti-masonry is not the only one; they have a great deal to say about its being political, when in fact its being political was never denied, for it has been made a question at the polls for the two last annual elections.

Political free-masons have manifested a great deal of exultation at what has been by them considered a defeat of the anti-masonic party, at the late town elections; and they are entirely welcome to exult so far as there is occasion, but in our mind the cause for rejoicing is but small. Encouraged by their partial success, they are now rallying at every point, with a zeal and desperation befitting a more worthy cause; sanguine in their expectations of effecting a complete overthrow of the Anti-Masonic party. Thus we see Adams men and Jackson men, Clintonians and Bucktails, together with a large portion of old-school federalists, and editors who never before agreed on any party question, all joined in harmonious fellowship, fighting lustily against what they are pleased to term "political Anti-Masonry." And to effect their object, the "hue and cry" about federalism has been uttered and sent forth, and echoed by every sycophantic hireling of the craft, from the Atlantic to Lake Erie. In some places the Anti-Masonic party is charged with being connected with Pioneers, or Presbyterians, and in others, they are said to be an irreligious set—a "gang of infidels"—aiming at the destruction of morals and good order. Any thing which will answer their ends, no matter whether truth or falsehood is availed of; but notwithstanding all these efforts made by the craft, in relation to the fate of Free-Masonry, we see no reason to indulge in any fears. Livingston Register.

MASONIC TREATY.

The offensive and defensive alliance between Free Masonry and the Albany Regency is now acknowledged on all hands, the terms of the contract are understood to be substantially as follows:

Article I. Free Masons throughout the state are to acknowledge allegiance to the Regency, in all cases except touching the discipline of the order towards an offending brother.

2. They are to yield implicit obedience and unqualified submission to the mandates of the Regency in all political matters, and to give full effect to this article it is proposed to add a new clause to the Master's oath, and to increase the length of the cable tow.

3. On the part of the Regency it is stipulated, that Free Masons shall be admitted to a common use with them of the name of REPUBLICANS, so long as they scrupulously observe the foregoing articles.

4. Free Masons shall have full benefit of the political power which the Regency now possess to screen them from punishment from any crimes masonically committed, "murder and treason not excepted."

The contracting parties shall, during the continuance of the treaty, be known as "THE Republican party," and under this name shall take the field against ANTI-MASONRY, each contributing according to the ratio fixed by the Grand Chapter and the Regency on the 23d of February last, their quotas of money and newspapers.

The alliance to continue until ANTI-MASONRY is suppressed, and especially until the people of the "infected district" are reduced, with a proviso to be made perpetual, by the Regency agreeing to fill the vacancies hereafter to occur in their body, with Free Masons, not below the degree of Royal Arch.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

At a meeting held in the town of Granger on the 6th of April, A. D. 1829 SETH GOODWIN, Esq. was called to the chair, and Wm. PAULL, appointed Secretary—when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

tion and call loudly for vigilance to maintain our rights and for the equal administration of justice to all; and we view the outrages, committed upon the body of Capt. Wm. Morgan late of Batavia, N. Y. as an unprecedented departure from the laws of God and man, and as characteristic of the grossest depravity.—And whereas, we view the whole of said transaction—all the circumstances that have subsequently come to light,—the unfeeling remarks of the "Brotherhood" generally—their success in the secretion of the vile perpetrators—their attempts to silence the Press—and their obligations (and hitherto success) to deliver from justice ALL of the "Mystic Tie," "whether right or wrong," as so many violations of liberty, and imperiously demanding the united exertions of every uncontaminated freeman, to eradicate from our country an evil, which, to liberty, to harmony and equal rights, is so dangerous;—

Resolved, That we will not knowingly support any person who is a mason, and who continues to adhere to the Masonic Society for any office, either town, county, state or United States.

Resolved, That, while we feel at liberty to arraign and call in question decisions of the highest tribunals, we yet feel disposed to defend our courts of judicature, so long as equal justice is administered to the laws of our country.

Resolved, That we highly value the last feeling and pathetic address of the immortal Washington to his country, and particularly to beware of secret societies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary and published in the Western Intelligencer and Cleveland Herald.

SETH GOODWIN Ch'n. WILLIAM PAULL Sec'y. Granger, Medina Co. (Ohio), Apr. 6, 1829.—Western Intelligencer

From Ward's N York Beacon. SHOCKING.

"We learn that a handbill was posted beneath the show bills of a recent masquerade ball, at the Park Theatre, advertising that Capt. Morgan would appear in mask at the play! To commit murder is a small thing for Free-masonry. To fill up the measure of her iniquity, she mocks at the murdered man, and calumniate the name of her victim.

At 10 o'clock the theatre bell tolled, the music played a dirge, a procession entered in a masonic garb, bearing a masked corpse on a bier, (his throat cut—and blood streaming.)—they marched around the stage, and passed behind the scenes!

Now the object of this masonic display remains to be discovered; if it be to impress the fear of vengeance, and to harden the hearts of Masonic assassins, why, then the mask is off; and in the name by which we are called, we defy the insolent murderers!"

This is the Handmaid of Religion! A short time ago, we exhibited masonry figuring in a ball room, at Washington, and afterwards described her picking the pockets of the credulous, by means of lottery tickets in Ohio! We now find her amidst the shameless herd of prostitutes, at a masquerade exhibition, in derision of the ghostly features and bleeding form of her hapless victim!

Is it not enough that a guiltless citizen, dragged from his fireside, and murdered by Masonic ruffians? That his murderers love unpunished in a land of law, liberty, and equal rights! But must their feelings be outraged by the representation of the bleeding victim!

Shall that order whose unwashed hands exhibit their participation in the deed, hold up the bloody head, and exhibit the mangled form in mockery of our sensibility?

COTTON MANUFACTURES AND BRITISH PROFITS.

The subjoined statement will give an idea of the immense importance of the manufacture of Cotton to Great Britain. The export of British woollen manufactures amount only to about six millions of pounds sterling annually, while those of cotton have increased to over thirty-four millions sterling. The consumption of Cotton in the manufactures of Great Britain—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Quantity, Value. 1819, 428,500 bales; 1822, 550,000 do; 1825, 950,940 do; 1826, 662,000 do; 1820, 732,732 do

by which it appears that the consumption has nearly doubled within the last ten years. Of the consumption of the past year, the quantity of each kind is thus estimated in the Liverpool circulars—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Quantity, Value. American 504,036 bales; Brazil, 139,048; East India, 36,140; Egypt'n W. I. &c 53,588

Total, bales 581,782 894,206 740,231 Great Britain therefore derives about three fourths of her supplies of Cotton from the United States. The import of raw cotton into Great Britain, for the year ending 5th January, 1828, according to the official valuation—

Table with 3 columns: Country, Quantity, Value. Amounted to 18,863,688 12; While the exports for the same period, of cotton manufactures, including yarns, exclusive of the imports of cotton cambrics from India, amounted to 84,700,914 16

taken in exchange, except to prevent semi-starvation.

But 114 millions do not show the whole gain; the value of cotton manufactures consumed in Great Britain and Ireland should be added to the exports.

Is it wonderful that to prevent a rival in this great business, England should oppose the "American System?"—N. Y. Morning Her.

MORE FEMALE MISCHIEF.

We have from time to time noticed the encroachments made by the ladies upon the rights and privileges of the lordly sex. They have at last capped the climax of their enormities, and reached the "ultima thulo" of their aggressions.—Two ladies, the one French and the other German, lately quarrelled at Strasbourg about a young miniature painter. The latter is a Baroness—the former, wife to a General of Division. The German lady challenged the rival—female seconds were appointed—and the parties billeted met, pistol in hand.—The fair German insisted upon fighting muzzle to muzzle.—but the more prudent French woman stood out for twenty-five paces. The word was given—"fire!" and they did fire with great nonchalance, both at the same moment, and both missed. Hereupon Germany became a little excited, and insisted upon advancing and firing until one or the other should fall. France demurred—did not like the plan at all—was willing to try another shot at twenty-five paces, but was averse to approximation. The seconds interposed—declared that the laws of honor were satisfied—took away the pistols, and put a stay to further proceedings. Before leaving the ground, France, in very handsome terms, disclaimed all personal hostility, saying "she had thought it due to her honor to take a shot with the German, but now that the affair was at an end, the lady was welcome to the miniature painter, whom she had forbidden her presence that very morning." Thus Germany, got the painter, and so ended this tragedy "that might have been." What will the ladies do next?—N. Y. Morning Courier.

FARMERS.

Those who labor on the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is the mark set on those, who not looking up to heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman, for their substance, depend for it on the casualties and caprice of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition.—Jefferson.

THE MECHANIC.

We have been told that we had our indignation roused against a certain class of community who efficit to despise that portion of their neighbors who obtain an honest livelihood in mechanical employments. We have known many worthy young men mortified and pained to the heart, by the unceremonious and purse-proud haughtiness of their superiors—in wealth and impudence only—crowded into the back ground to give place to idlers, and gentlemen at large, merely because they happen to be vulgar enough to choose industry, rather than idleness and dependence. But let not the mechanic relax his praise-worthy exertions. He can give back the sneer of the conceited fop with interest. He can stand up in the strength of an independent spirit—in the proud sense of superiority and real worth over tinsel and borrowed ornament.—He fills an honest place in society, and it is time the true merit of his services was appreciated. It is time for republican America to cast off those fetters of prejudice, forged by the aristocracy of the old world, and awake to her peculiar legitimate interests. The industrious mechanic may be ranked among her firmest supporters, and the time is not far distant when he shall be placed in his just station in the scale of society.—American Manufacturer.

Interesting Discovery.—Many of our aged citizens may recollect the important event of raising a liberty pole, in celebration of the evacuation of Savannah by the British troops in 1782, and the incidents attending it. This morning a stick of pine, supposed to be a part of this same pole, was dug from the spot on which it is to rest the Greene and Pulaski monument; and supporting it was found a square tile nine inches in diameter, and two inches thick, upon which are legibly cut the letters and figures, A. D. 1782."

It is an interesting coincidence, that after a lapse of forty-seven years, the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Greene, the saviour of the south, and the gallant Count Pulaski, should be commenced on the very spot where this monument recalling to our recollection one of the most important periods in our history, should have been discovered. Savannah Rep.

The legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned sine die on Friday last, after having passed 213 acts, and ten resolutions. The most important bill was that relative to the borrowing of \$3,200,000, for the completion of their works of internal improvement which the governor returned without signing, refusing his consent unless both houses would strike off a million. The Philadelphia Sentinel says:—"The embarrassing result therefore will be, that the completion of this canal will be unnecessarily prolonged. Our unfinished works exposed to the dangers incident to the breaking up of the ice in the spring, and the golden advantages growing out of our internal commerce thro' the state, will be greatly postponed. Both friends and foes, now that these great works have been commenced, and will be carried on, are alike anxious for their speedy completion.—N. Y. Gaz

The population of London is now estimated at 1,349,000.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1829.

Free Masonry hopes to sustain herself by systematic falsehoods. It is a hard way to live, but an institution founded upon falsehood and designed for base uses, must be defended by dishonorable means. In pursuance of its steady aim to defame all who oppose masonry, the Craftsman of last week, alleged that the Grand Jury of Niagara county were "packed" by the Clerk and Sheriff, by whom all masons were excluded. This charge is false. Not less than three masons were drawn up on that Jury. This is not an abstract question, about which erroneous opinions might be formed. It was a plain matter of fact. The falsehood, therefore, was a deliberate one. What confidence can be placed in the declarations of men who will thus pervert the truth? Men who, to destroy the public confidence in their servants, will fabricate false charges against them?

The Masons have got seventy names, purporting to belong to citizens of the 4th and 5th Wards of this village, to a paper renouncing Anti-Masonry! This artifice is designed for effect abroad. There is not an Anti-Mason, or a man who voted the Anti-Masonic Ticket at the last election in the lot. It is a sheer fabrication. We have lived nearly eight years in this village, and we solemnly aver that there is not one man in the whole number, with whom we are even acquainted. The last and present year's result of the election in those Wards, will show the falsehood of this pretended renunciation. At the last election, the masonic majority in the 4th Ward, was 61, and in the 5th Ward 33, making, in both wards, 96 majority. At the late election, the masonic majority in the 4th Ward, was 43, and the Anti-Masonic majority in the 5th Ward was 6—leaving in the two Wards a masonic majority of 37, making a masonic loss of 59 since the last election. But the masons say that 70 Anti-Masons have renounced in those Wards! Where are these voters? Will our neighbor of the Craftsman answer?

The federalism and aristocracy of the state, is connected with Free Masonry. The affinity between federalism, aristocracy and Masonry, is natural and intimate. This tri-headed party cannot sustain itself against the people. Republicanism cannot amalgamate with such materials. Republicans cannot serve under such leaders. They will, as the character of the coalition develops itself, fall off, and unite with Anti-Masons in defence of equal rights and civil liberty. Partial successes and temporary power, cannot re-establish the ascendancy of Free Masonry. The charm, by whose influence the institution blinded the people and controlled their government, is broken, and the Fraternity must disband and capitulate. This fate is impending over their heads, and the Institution can neither avert the blow or withstand its force. A settled sentiment of hostility to Free Masonry, is abroad among the people. The spirit it may seem to fanter but it cannot die, and will not sleep. It may be repulsed—but it will recover, recruit and renew its efforts, again and again, with fresh ardor and accelerated power, until the great object which it contemplates is triumphantly accomplished.

The partial triumph of Free Masonry, over the people, at our Charter election was celebrated in a style peculiarly Masonic. The joy of the Fraternity was too full for restraint. It would, and did overflow. The distant and glimmering hope of again monopolizing all the power and offices, made every trusty brother frantic with joy. Masonic shouts and acclamations resounded throughout the village. Drums rattled and cannon roared. The Fraternity, formed in procession, and headed by KING Lee, marched in mock majesty through our streets. REFRESHMENTS were freely and bountifully bestowed upon all who would echo the shout of long live Free Masonry! The whole scene of riot and roistering was crowned by the BURNING OF ANTI-MASONS IN EFFIGY! We were among those upon whom this "mark" of Masonic distinction was conferred. We feel honored by it. It is an evidence that we are still in the path of duty. We are ambitious of the maledictions of masonic conspirators, kidnappers and assassins. We are willing to be burnt in effigy, or otherwise, by Free Masons, if the cause to which we are devoted, requires it.—Neither the mock nor the real vengeance of the Fraternity, will intimidate Freemen.

The fraternity contented themselves, in their late pow-wow, with simply burning Mr. GIDDINS in effigy! If their power should be confirmed, that man would hold his life by a frail tenure. The spirit which murdered Morgan, now lies smothered and rankling in the bosom of many a mason. The men who burn his effigy, would have shouted still louder to have seen his body consumed by the flames which they kindled.

Why did the masons burn Edward Giddins in effigy? Because he violated the "murder and treason not excepted obligation," and exposed the murderers of William Morgan. This is his only offence! For this Free Masons burn him in effigy. For this, Free Masons would take his life, if they dare do it.

The worthy President of our village is a truly charitable man. He paid, at one Tavern, over FIFTY DOLLARS, for REFRESHMENTS that were dealt out to the people who fired cannon and burnt effigies, in honor of his election. This is setting a good example for future candidates. How pleasant it will be to have drums, cannon, effigies, and Refreshments, at our elections. What swimming times we shall have when we come to be a city, and have a Mayor!! And such genuine Republicanism too!

The Monroe Republican says that the late Overseer of the Poor-House was removed because he was not an Anti-Mason. This is false. The late superintendent is an Anti-Mason, and has always voted the Anti-Masonic Ticket. The change had no relation to politics.

More Light.—We have received the Anti-Masonic Rhode-Islander, a new paper from Newport, R. I.

The bill which increased the number of Judicial officers was finally rejected in the Assembly.

The legislature have proposed a law directing the Justices of the Peace to be chosen at the annual Town Meetings.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, Genesee county: Yesterday we held an annual meeting for village officers. The number polled, were 125; 53 of whom were Anti-Masons, and with the aid of their friends, elected their ticket. A majority of eight. Our Anti-Masonic friends all went true, and were vigilant.—It is a fair test of Masonry and Anti-Masonry in our village, under the law prescribing the qualification of voters. We have a majority in the town of 300; but in the village they outnumber us.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER. ROBERTS AT HOME.

It is no more than fair that persons abroad should be acquainted with the character of Roberts at home. In order more fully to develop his standing here, with some, I take the liberty of relating some part of a conversation had with a mason and a warm supporter of the institution, on the day of last election. Upon asking him why so many presses were silent upon the subject of the abduction of Morgan! he remarked that he knew of but one masonic publication in this village,—the Craftsman, a paper he did not read, as he had so contemptible an opinion of the editor—a staunch infidel.

Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to enquire upon what ground it is that the members of the institution support such a person, at the same time claiming to be devoted to religion, and pretending to be always the first to expel members who are unbelievers in the doctrines of christianity. Is it not time that they should come out openly and take from off their shoulders one sin at least—that of great liars? Are not they yet satisfied that the people see how false are their assertions of being a religious institution? Why do they not openly say that they are merely intriguers, and that so long as Roberts aids in upholding the order and opposing Anti-Masons, he is the fit tool for their purpose and they will support him, be his credence what it may.

Had they not better now, having gained a small victory, accept the advice of one of their worthy brethren, who in the height of his feeling and being cheered with the generous cheer of one of the last Trustees elect, "send for their Charters." and again shew the people how little they care for their opinion, only put them in power. X.

For the Enquirer.

Messrs Editors:—For my own gratifications, during the year 1828 I kept a memorandum of the Murders and Suicides committed within the United States during that period. If you think it worth publishing, it is at your service.—The result was as follows: to wit. Murders 63. Suicides 84. Seventy four of which were Males and Ten were Females. Of this number, [suicides] 23 were by hanging; 7 by shooting; 11 by opium and laudanum; 13 by cutting the throat; 10 by drowning, and the remainder by various other ways.

The above amount probably falls far short of the real amount. It was taken principally, from 5 or 6 papers to which I had access. There are many suicides which never are published: but the above, imperfect as it is, shows an amount of crime in the aggregate, which but few people are aware of. And I would further remark, that a great proportion, was caused by the intemperate use of ardent spirits! R.

Appointments made by the senate, on the nomination of the governor: Albany—William P. Lansing, inspector of lumber; James McGlashan and Hugh Fraser, inspectors and measurers of wood and timber.

Horace Allen, Major General of the 26th Division of Infantry.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE EXECUTIONS.

It is with regret that we infer, from the accounts given in several of the papers, that the two miserable beings who have this day paid the penalty of their lives for the violated laws of God and man, died probably in a state of impenitence—certainly in no hopeful frame of mind. Johnson entertained hopes of pardon until the last. Even last night he did not appear to realize the certainty of his impending fate. He was yesterday informed of the report that he had made an attempt to commit suicide, and it appeared to disturb him. The Sheriff stated to us last night that it was incorrect. The black woman, Catherine, has been regularly attended by the Rev. Mr. Miller, a colored clergyman, who remained with the poor creature the whole of last night, and went with her this morning to the place of execution.—Neither of the prisoners exhibited any signs of a change of mind, and there can be little doubt but that both died as they had lived.

We understand that Johnson had a long interview this morning with Miss Newman, and that they were engaged in devotional exercises, in the presence of the Rev. Mr. Sanford, and subsequently alone, after the clergyman had retired, at the request of Johnson.

The prisoners were taken this morning from Bridewell at 8 o'clock in a close carriage, under the escort of a company of horse, and carried to the Penitentiary at Bellevue, with a rapidity which totally baffled the attempts of the crowd to follow the melancholy procession. Immense numbers of people were collected in Broadway and the other main avenues during the morning, but it is believed that but a small portion of them witnessed the termination of the scene. From the Penitentiary the convicts were taken at 9 o'clock on board a steam boat, which conveyed them to Blackwell's Island on the east end of which the gallows were erected last night.

The prisoners were kept on board the steam boat until near 11 o'clock, when they were landed and marched to the spot on which the gallows was erected. Johnson appeared calm and quite composed—a prayer was offered up, after which he took leave of his immediate friends, shook hands with the Clergy, Sheriff &c. Catherine said a few words, and the signal having been given, they were launched in eternity. We understand that a boat, full of passengers, upset near the island, and eight persons were drowned.

removed five clerks from his department, viz: Philip P. Fendall, Thomas L. Thurston, Wm. Slade, Mr. Watkins, and Rev. Mr. McCormick, an Episcopal clergyman, who has charge of a small congregation, that is not able entirely to support him.

Bank Commissioner.—Gov. Throop, appointed Elisha Jenkins, to the senate, as bank commissioner, but the nomination was rejected.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.
Herod made a rash promise to Salome, the daughter of Herodias, and confirmed that promise with an oath, that he would give her whatsoever she would ask; and when, to his infinite astonishment and grief, she demanded the life of a man whom he wished to save, instead of retracting by the only way he had left, that of retracting a promise which it was madness to make, and the extremity of wickedness to perform, he was induced, by a false point of honor (as worthless men frequently are) to commit an atrocious murder, rather than violate a rash oath, an oath which could never make that right which was before intrinsically wrong, which could never bind him to any thing in itself unlawful, much less to the most unlaful of all things, the destruction of an innocent and virtuous man.

From the Auburn Republican.
Anti-Masonry in Cayuga Co.—So much is said now about the re-acton, and the falling off from the Anti Masonic cause that we have thought best to give a statement of facts in this county, where one town since there was not more than one town that was Anti-Masonic. There are nineteen towns in the county; and this year at town meetings,

Genoa was Anti masonic, Ledyard was Anti masonic, Venice was Anti masonic, Sennett was Anti-masonic, Sterling was Anti-masonic, Scipio was Anti masonic.
From local or personal causes, or a multiplication of candidates, the whole of the Anti-masonic tickets in some of the above towns did not succeed; but that there was a decided majority of Anti-masons in each town named was perfectly evident. So much for re-acton in Cayuga. Let there be as much more of the same sort another year, and it needs but a slight knowledge of arithmetic to estimate the strength of the Masonic party in the county another year.

Fire.—Our village was visited by a destructive fire on Thursday evening last. It was discovered a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and originated in a shop in the rear of J. Daniels & Co's dry goods store, occupied by E. W. Lewis & Co. copper and tin ware manufacturers, as a forge-room. The flames spread with an astonishing rapidity, rendering vain and fruitless every effort to check them, for nearly two hours. They were finally arrested at the block of brick buildings, occupied by E. Sawyer and others. This building was in the most imminent danger for some time, its roof being in a blaze several times; and it was only through the greatest exertions that it was ultimately preserved. The atmosphere was calm, the inclination of the flames being barely sufficient to indicate the direction of the wind; had it been otherwise the calamity must have been far more disastrous. The night was unusually dark, and the flames, ascending almost perpendicular to a vast height, presented to the eye a scene of terrific and appalling magnificence.

There were six buildings destroyed, viz: J. Daniels & Co's dry goods store, E. W. Lewis & Co's copper and tin ware manufactory, C. Underhill's central recess, R. Royce's tailor shop and a small building attached to it, and the building kept as a boarding house by Mrs. Burgess. The buildings occupied by E. W. Lewis & Co. and J. Daniels & Co. and owned by J. W. Beals, were insured for \$1200; the central recess, owned by C. Underhill, was insured for \$700; there was also an insurance of \$800 upon the stock, consisting principally of Stoves, of J. W. Beals. They were all insured by the Etna Entrance Company. On the remainder of the property destroyed, there was no insurance. Mr. Daniels succeeded in removing nearly all his goods, but they were necessarily much injured. The greatest sufferers are Mr. Royce and Mr. Lewis; both of whom deserve to share deeply in the public sympathy extended to those upon whom the afflicting calamity has fallen.

The fire companies and the citizens generally, deserve great credit for their almost unexampled exertions to stop the progress of the flames.
We might, with propriety, at the present moment, urge the subject of insurance upon those of our citizens who have hitherto neglected it; but we presume a view of the ruins will be more effectual in this respect.—*Canandaigua Messenger.*

and has been several times one of the representatives in the Massachusetts legislature of the city of Boston. He was unmarried.

The following is the affidavit made by Captain Bunker, in relation to the unfortunate occurrence on board the Benjamin Franklin.

City of New-York. Robert S. Bunker, commander of the Steam Ship Benjamin Franklin, being duly sworn, saith; That the said vessel arrived at the foot of Beekman street this morning about half past five o'clock. That among the passengers was George Washington Adams. That about five o'clock this morning, off Throg's Neck, in Long Island Sound, [as deponent presumes,] the said Geo. W. Adams, then being on the upper deck, [as deponent infers and believes from his hat being found there] accidentally fell overboard. The deponent further saith, he heard the said G. W. Adams (as he believes) talking early this morning very earnestly to himself, and although deponent is under the impression that the said G. W. Adams was partially deranged in his mind, yet he believes that from the position in which his hat was found on the upper deck, it is more than probable that he fell accidentally overboard from the upper deck of the Steam Ship Franklin, and was drowned.

[Signed] ROBERT S. BUNKER.
Sworn 30th April, 1829, before me,
[Signed] J. HOBSON

Most daring attempt to rob.—On Sunday evening, about ten o'clock, a man knocked at the door of Mr. Christopher Yates, (of the firm of Taylor and Yates) in Maiden Lane, and on Mr. Yates opening it, asked if Mr. Taylor was in. Mr. Y. replied in the negative when the fellow said he had a freight bill from Whitehall, against him, which he wished paid. He walked into the hall, took off his hat, and on looking in it, said he had not got the bill with him. He returned to the door, and looked up and down the street, and observing that the coast was clear, he suddenly turned and presented a horse pistol to the breast of Mr. Yates, who was standing close behind him, and demanded his purse. Mr. Y. seized the pistol, and wrenched it from him, when the villain sprang from the stoop, and ran up Maiden Lane. Mr. Y. threw the pistol at him, and believes he hit him. Mr. Y. turned to take his cane, with the intention to pursue, but Mrs. Y. who was in the hall, was seized with spasms, from fright, and fell into his arms. The pistol was found in the street where Mr. Y. threw it; it may be the means of leading to the detection of the villain. It was not loaded.

Just before the fellow came to the door, the black woman who lives with Mr. Yates, saw two men talking together in the street, and heard one of them say, "that is Mr. Yates' servant." There is but little doubt that there were two persons concerned in the plot, but what part the other was to play, is not known.
Albany Adc.

The Legislature will adjourn this day at 12. This is the longest session ever held. It commenced on the 6th day of January. The public are glad their labors are over. Their acts have not elevated the character of the state; whether they have depressed it, will be seen. They have done those things which they ought not to have done, and left undone those things which they ought to have done. Among the former, is, we fear, the new bank law, for the opinion of all persons conversant with banking, is to be considered sound, this law is not, and cannot come to, good.—*Albany Daily Advertiser, May 5.*

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]
GEN SCOTT.—It will be recollected, that this officer (for disobeying the orders of his alleged junior, Gen Macomb,) was, by direction of President Adams, in November last, suspended from the command of the Western Department of the Army, until the further pleasure of the President should be made known.
Immediately after Gen. Jackson came into the Presidency, it is understood that Gen. Scott submitted to him, through the War Department, the following propositions:
1. That he, Gen. S., should be put on duty according to his rank—that is, as the senior major general of the army.
2. That (the first not recorded,) he should be put on trial for his alleged disobedience of orders, to enable him to establish before a Court Martial, first, that he was in fact, and in law the senior, and, therefore, superior major general, and, secondly, being such, that it was against law to require him to obey a junior, that is, inferior major general.
3. (Also in the alternative,) that the President would be pleased to accept the resignation of his (Gen. S's) rank in the army.

Leaving these propositions for further, perhaps legislative consideration, we learn that the President has just ordered, that Gen. Scott be relieved and discharged from his suspension, and furloughed till the 15th of Dec. next.
We learn that Gen. Scott will avail himself of his furlough, to join his family at France, for which purpose, in part, it was, no doubt kindly intended.

At a Court lately held in Catskill, Gen. Erastus Root recovered \$200 of Francis Sayre, for damages received by the overturning of a hackney coach, of which the defendant was proprietor. The accident happened in the fall of 1827, and the arm of the plaintiff was broken.
Daniel Johnson recovered \$150 at the same time, for damages suffered by him, by the same accident.

LOSS OF THE MARSHALL NEY.—A letter from Capt. Crowell, of the Marshall Ney, dated at Chatham, states that she struck on the shoal called the Handkerchief, on Tuesday last, bilged and remained to the next day, when she floated off, and sunk into six fathoms water—only a small part of her top-gallant-mast remaining in sight. It was supposed that about \$1000 worth of her cargo had floated on shore.—Capt. C. thought it probable the vessel would be a total loss. Two of the crew, an Irishman and a boy, were lost—remainder were taken off by the schr. Fornax, which sailed hence in company with the Marshall Ney, and rendered her every possible assistance, after receiving intelligence of the disaster.
The M. Ney was an elegant vessel, of 190 tons, belonging to the Union and Despatch Line, and sailed hence for Baltimore, on the 19th inst. on her first voyage. It is stated that she cost about \$10,500, and was insured \$7000. She had a full and valuable cargo.
Boston Palladium.
Mr. Henshaw, a clerk in one of the departments at Washington, has committed suicide, by cutting his throat—leaving a memorandum that certain frauds have been committed upon the treasury of the United States.

The Baltimore Patriot mentions a report brought by a gentleman from Washington, that James Hamilton, Jr. of South Carolina, late member of congress, will be appointed to the comptroller's office in stead of Judge Anderson, who is to be made treasurer in place of Mr. Clark. It is added, that ex-governor Findlay is to be registered in place of Mr. Nourse. The same paper says on the same authority, that Francis Ogden of New York, is to be consul at Havre, and that George Winchester of Baltimore, is to have the consularship at Liverpool. The National Intelligencer says that Dr. Randolph is to succeed Mr. Nourse.
James C. Pickett, of Kentucky, (late secretary of state,) has been appointed by the president, secretary of legation to Colombia.
Albany Adc.

LAKE ERIE.
The Ice.—"Durn that are ice," said a Vermontor, the other day, as he gazed upon the ice which covers the lake in this region. "Plague on it," said a Hampshire man. "D—n the ice," roared a sailor.—The ice yet remains a dreary perspective, and like "Nova Zembla's brilliant landscape glows." It is understood that Gen. Thau has contracted to get it under marching orders by the 10th inst.—*Buffalo Repub. of May 2.*

Legislature of New-York.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Monday, May 4.—The discussions upon the supply bill were continued, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair. Among the various propositions, was an addition of \$200 to the salary of the Adjutant General. His present salary is \$500. Mr. Starr moved to amend the addition, by making it \$100; but after an opposition by Messrs. Johnson, Judd and Edgerton, withdrew it. The question recurred on the sum of \$200. It was opposed by Messrs. Johnson, P. Van Beuren, Fillmore and Randall; and supported by Messrs. Brinckerhoff, Burt, C. L. Livingston and Arnold, and lost.
On motion of Mr. Tower, the balance that would have been due to Mr. Gross, if he had survived until the close of the session, was required to be paid to R. Sanford, in trust for the infant children of Mr. Gross. The several sections were passed, and reported to the house.

The same committee passed the bill to preserve the purity of elections, 33 to 19. Mr. Mann called for the consideration of the bill relative to the salaries of judicial officers. [The senate had concurred in all the amendments of the house to the salaries of the chancellor and judges; but disagreed to the sections in relation to the register, assistant register and superintendent of the salt springs.] Mr. Mann moved that the house recede from its amendments, not concurred in by the senate. He said it was possible that it might be advantageous to the profession of which he was a member, to adopt a system which proposed to pay the register and assistant register salaries, and require the state to open accounts and receive the fees of their offices; but it would prove injurious to the state. The experiment had been made in the case of the clerk of the supreme court; and the result was that after much trouble and expense in keeping the accounts, a large amount was still outstanding, and would be lost to the state. The plan was abandoned in that case; and it would be so in this. Mr. Johnson opposed the motion; he preferred to try the senate, and if they still refused to adopt the amendment, he should be in favor of receding rather than lose the whole bill. The house refused to recede, ayes 27, noes 57. A committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Mann, Johnson and C. L. Livingston on the part of the house.

Tuesday, May 5.—Mr. Johnson, from the committee of conference on the bill relative to the salaries of certain judicial officers, made a report, recommending that the house recede from their amendments, and adopt an amendment requiring the register and assistant register in chancery, to make a return to the next legislature, of fees received and disbursements made in their offices, after the first of July next.
On the question of agreeing with the committee in their report, the ayes and noes were called, and they were as follows:—Ayes 46.—Noes 49.

IN SENATE.
Tuesday, May 5.—A resolution was received from the assembly, requesting the acting Governor to inform all the Governors of all the states in the union, that the Lotteries authorized by this state will soon terminate, and that the constitution prohibits the granting of others; and requests their co-operation in bringing to a close the system of lotteries. The resolution was supported by Mr. Mather, and opposed by Messrs. Oliver, Throop and Benton, and disagreed to.
The committee of the whole, Mr. Woodward in the chair, passed the supply bill, with several amendments.
After the committee rose and reported, Mr. Benton moved to strike out a section adopted in committee of the whole, making compensation to Calvin Pepper, late state librarian, for extra services. Lost ayes 9, noes 9. Mr. Throop moved a section to increase the salaries of the chancellor and judges of the Supreme court to \$2,250, and of the circuit judges to \$1,500. Lost, ayes 8, noes 10. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Foreign News.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
The third reading of the bill for the relief of the Catholic subjects of Great Britain, was moved by Mr. Peel on the evening of the 30th March. An amendment to the motion was offered by the Marquis of Chandos, that the bill should be read six months from that day, which amounts to a virtual rejection. The question was then debated until three o'clock on the morning of the next day, when it was finally taken, and the vote stood as follows:—
For the amendment, 142
Against it, 320
Majority in favor of the Bill, 142
The bill was then read a third time and passed. Mr. Peel was proposed by the Speaker to carry up the bill to the House of Lords, for their concurrence, amidst loud and general cheering. The members crowded around the Secretary and offered him their congratulations.

BALTIMORE, April 24
From the Pacific.—The ship Gulnare, Griffith, came up yesterday from Valparaiso, and last from Huasco, in 69 days. The following letter has been received by the proprietor of the Exchange News Room:—
Valparaiso, Dec. 12th 1823.—Gen. Santa Cruz sails to-morrow in the brig of war Achilles, to take the place of Gen. Sucre, who is driven out of Bolivia. The war is still carried on between Peru and Colombia, but there appears to be some prospect of a reconciliation.
A letter to the editors of the Baltimore Gazette, dated Callao, Nov. 28th, states that the internal affairs of Peru were in a lamentable condition; there was general poverty among the inhabitants. The preparation for war with Colombia had tended to augment the calamities of Peru. The working of the mines had stopped for want of fuel. Duties upon imports constituted the principal source of their revenue, but the perfidy of the custom-house officers is so enormous that the greater part of the duties never reach the treasury. In fact all the officers of the government resemble wreckers upon a foundered ship, or condors upon a carcass; they glut themselves with the common spoil.
The Colombian vessel of war Pichinca, of 18 guns, officers and crew, have surrendered themselves up to the Peruvian government. The Colombian and Peruvian armies are still occupying their positions on Guayaquil and Puna, each of which is receiving augmentation, by the occasional arrival of small detachments. The result of the negotiations for peace, remains a secret; the general expectation is that affairs will yield to compromise.
An insult is said to have been offered to the American flag, the Dolphin having been fired into by the Peruvian frigate Protector, Admiral Guise, and the sloop of war Libertad. Despatches had been received from the officers of the Dolphin; they were addressed to Commodore Jones, who was absent at the time. If upon investigation circumstances will justify active measures, the Brandywine and Vincennes will, it is stated, punish the aggressors.
The captain of an American schooner from St. Barts, and another person, have been arrested at St. Thomas, under a charge of piracy, and the authorities have dismantled the schooner. What the result of the investigation will be is unknown; but one thing is certain, that the individual condemned for crimes there, need not expect clemency from the government.
Constantinople.—The Sultan has deposited the Grand Vizier Izzet Mehemet, and appointed in his place, Rechid Pacha, now Seraskier of Romillia, celebrated for the taken of Missolonghi and of Acropolis, and equally famous for having suppressed the insurrection of the celebrated Ali Pacha of Jannina. The firman containing his nomination, has been transmitted to him at Arta; at the same time he received orders to proceed immediately to the Danube.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MISSES.
MISS ELDER has opened a school for young ladies, on St. Paul's street, in the house formerly occupied by Miss Worcester; she will attend to all the branches of education, that are usually taught in Select Schools. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and deportment of the young ladies that are placed under her instructions.
Rochester, May 12, 1829. 66w4

FAIR WARNING.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose notes and accounts remain unpaid on the first day of June next, will be prosecuted indiscriminately.
S. G. ANDREWS, 3w66.
May 9, 1829.

WATER LINE.
FOR sale 500 bushels Water Line, from Chittenango, said to be of excellent quality. Apply to
H. ELY, 6w66.
Rochester, May 11, 1829.

MILITARY.
A PAIR OF INFANTRY WINGS, partly worn, for sale cheap.—Enquire at this office. May 12.

BLANKS.
A GENERAL assortment of Justice's Blanks, just printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12.

PRINTING.
EVERY variety of plain and fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12.

LADIES EMPORIUM.
MRS. BISHOP would inform her friends and the public, that she has returned from New-York, and trusts she is enabled to offer them as great a variety, and as splendid a selection of patterns for Hats, Caps and dresses, as was ever offered in Rochester; together with a general assortment of rich fashionable trimmings, and fancy goods in her line. Open work, plain Straw, Navarino and Leghorn Flats, Leghorn Flats dressed in the latest and most approved style, by an experienced workman from New York. Scooping Flats brought to their original shape without cutting. Dresses cut and made after the latest and most approved patterns. Milliners from the country are particularly invited to call and supply themselves with a choice selection of Patterns from New-York and Paris. 65 3w
Rochester, May 5th, 1829.

ONE CENT REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th inst. an indentured Apprentice boy, named Isaac Russell. This is therefore, to caution all persons against trusting, harboring or employing said runaway under penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.
ROBERT KENNEDY, Penfield, April 23, 1829.

Shocking charges against the Duke of Cumberland.—Public attention has been almost engrossed by strange and frightful accusations, affecting the character of the Duke of Cumberland and one of his royal sisters, the Princess Sophia, we believe. It is well known that this Princess was illegally married many years ago, to General Garth. The reputed issue of this marriage, Captain Garth, made himself notorious, three or four years since, by running away with Lady Astley. He has now taken steps to add to his unenviable reputation, by disclosing that he is not the son of Gen. Garth, but of the Duke of Cumberland and the Princess Sophia.
An act relative to Firemen in the Village of Rochester, passed April 27th, 1829.
The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
Every person who shall become a fireman of the village of Rochester, at any time subsequent to the first day of May next, and shall faithfully serve as such for the term of ten years, shall during such term of service, and forever thereafter, except in cases of insurrection or invasion, be exempted from Military duty, and from serving on a Jury in any of the Courts in this State, during such term of service as fireman, and shall be entitled to a deduction of two days in each year from their assessment for highway labor, during the time they shall so serve as aforesaid.
Every person, who, on the said first day of May next, shall have been a fireman of said village five years, and shall faithfully serve as such six years thereafter.—Every person who on the said day shall have been such fireman four years, and shall faithfully serve as such seven years thereafter.—Every person, who, on the said day shall have been such fireman three years, and shall faithfully serve as such eight years thereafter.—Every person, who, on the said day shall have been such fireman two years, and shall faithfully serve as such nine years thereafter, shall be exempted as aforesaid.
The chief Engineer of the fire department, in the village of Rochester, shall have power to appoint an assistant Engineer, who shall be subject to his Order, and who shall possess in the absence of the chief Engineer, all authority which may be exercised by the chief Engineer.
The chief Engineer and assistant Engineer, shall be entitled to the same exemptions, which are granted to Firemen in the first section of this act.
The fire-wardens in said village shall be exempt from military duty, and from serving as jurors during the time they shall hold the office of fire-warden.
State of New-York, Secretary's office.
I certify the preceding, to be a true copy of an original Law of the Legislature on file in this office.
Albany, May 5th, 1829.
ARCH'D. CAMPBELL Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.
In Middlebury Vt. on the 28th ult. by the Rev. Prof. Hough, Mr. Epaphras A. Miller, merchant of this village, to Miss Haplionia Vallette, of the former place.

Deaths.
DIED.—In Middlebury, on the morning of the 9th instant, RICHARD C. JONES, Esq. Attorney at Law, of this village.

SALT AND GROCERIES.
400 BARRELS SALT, 20 BARRELS MESS and PRIME PORK—Also, a new supply of GROCERIES received this day, selling off cheap, by the subscriber
GEORGE TERRY, Buffalo st. Rochester, May 11, 1829.

100 Bids Stone's Old V. Whiskey, just received and for sale, by W. S. ROSSITER, Rochester, M. 1. 1829. 6 4w

NEW LINE OF POST COACHES.
FROM ROCHESTER TO OSWEGO; three times a week on the RIDGE ROAD. Leaves Rochester, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Oswego the same evening—returns leaves Oswego every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and arrives at Rochester the same evening. This line intersects the Stages at Rochester for Buffalo and Niagara and the Utica, Syracuse, Watertown and S. Harbor Daily Stages at Oswego, and the Steam Boats to Kingston and Ogdensburg.
The proprietors having spared no pains or expense to fit this Line, suitable for the accommodation of Passengers travelling on this route, respectfully solicit their patronage.
Gentlemen and parties of Pleasure, can at all times be accommodated with Post Coaches, Gigs and saddle Horses at J. Christopher's, Rochester, and at the Livery Stable of Thompson & Sicksels Oswego.
For Seats or information in the above line, apply at J. Christopher's Mansion House Rochester at the General Stage office Oswego.
All baggage at the risk of its owners.
J. CHRISTOPHER, Rochester.
D. M'FAIRLAND, Oswego.
THOMPSON & SICKELS, do. Oswego, March 14, 1829.

AMERICAN SYSTEM.—The subscribers have formed a connexion in business. The Printing, bookselling, and stationary business will be continued at Rochester, under the firm of Marshall, Dean & Co; and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will in future, be carried on at the "Waterloo Paper Mill," under the firm of Chapin, Lucas & Co.
A more extensive assortment of Paper, than heretofore, will be kept at their Bookstore and Paper Warehouse in Rochester; and School Books of every description may be found at their establishment in Waterloo.
As the reputation of the "Waterloo Paper" stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of Marshall & Dean, and Chapin & Lucas, are invited to continue their patronage.
Orders for Books or Paper will be promptly attended to at either place; and customers are particularly desired, when making orders for printing paper, to note the size in inches, and if practicable, transmit a sample of the quality wanted.
N. B. Cash paid for Rags, Merchants, and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call.
ELI H. F. MARSHALL, ELSHA DEAN, EPHRAIM CHAPIN, ALBERT LUCAS.
Rochester, April 14, 1829. 62 3w

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Monroe county Medical Society, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 13th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The society will have much important business on that day—a punctual attendance at the hour, is earnestly solicited. Fines are now imposed by law, for non-attendance. Members in the village will observe theirs are doubled.
O. E. GIBBS, Sec'y.
Rochester, April 14th, 1829. 62

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Canastota-st.
LEVI WARD, Jr.
January 13, 1829. 49 1

BOARDING.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARD in a private family, in a pleasant situation, and near the centre of business.—Enquire at this Office.
Rochester, April 21, 1829.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, A CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARE.
Wm. H. WARD, & Co. Marble Building, Corroll st. Rochester. June 10, 1829. 18

WAGON FOR SALE.—A good two horse wagon to be sold cheap—enquire of E. MOORE, or of
M. DANIELS
April 18, 1829. 63

STAVES AND HEADING.—Wanted to purchase flour barrel staves and heading.—Enquire of the subscriber, at the large cooper shop on the canal, near the Lisle road. April 18, 1829. 63
M. DANIELS.

DOCT MARSH'S OFFICE is on State street, next door to Whipple, & Co's store. April 8, 1829. 61.

REPLY of the Genesee Conscience to the letter of the Rev. Joseph Emerson, for sale at E. GIDDINS' Book Store.—Price 12 1-2 cents.
April 21, 1829. 63w4

LONG-ISLAND FLAX SEED.—The subscriber has a few bushels very choice Long Island Flax Seed, for sowing. Enquire at the Rochester Oil Mill.
JA'S K. LIVINGSTON.
Rochester, March 18, 1829. 168

CANAJOHARE ALE.
300 BBL'S. CANAJOHARE ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by
W. S. ROSSITER. 43
Dec. 2, 1828.

SECRETS OF MASONRY.
THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1828. just from the press, and for sale by E. GIDDINS. Price per hundred \$22-2, per doz. \$3, or 11-4 cents single.
Rochester, Nov. 10, 1828.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, Attorney at law, has removed his Office to the room over the Store of Ephraim Moore, in Buffalo st. Rochester, January 27, 1829.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, JUSTICE of the Peace, has removed his Office to Reynolds' building, Buffalo Street. Dec. 27, 1828. 47

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1825, executed by Thomas Fuller and Nancy Fuller, his wife, to Jonas Allen, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and county of Monroe, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north west corner of Artemus Stearns lot, running west seventeen chains fifty-three links; thence north thirty chains twenty nine links to the centre of the highway; thence east seven chains fifty three links; thence south to the place of beginning, to contain fifty-three acres, fifteen and three fourths rods of land, except twenty acres to be taken off from the east side of said lot—Reference being had to Eli Lyon's deed; and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Pittsford Hotel, kept by Philo Hurd, in the village of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe, on the seventh day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated 13th April, 1829.

CALVIN SMITH, Assignee. IRA B. LLOW'S, Attorney. 62ds

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, and known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESLEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Nelson Pritch to Stephen A. Dennis; and the said Indenture of Mortgage having been duly assigned to Stephen W. Dana and Heman Griswold, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Indenture of Mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the following described premises, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, viz. all that certain piece or parcel of land being in the village of Rochester town of Gates, county of Monroe and State of New York more particularly known and distinguished as the west part of village lot number twenty three (23) on Elisha Johnson's survey of lots 86, 87, 89, and half of 88 as by map recorded in the County Clerk's office Liber 4, fol. 598, being the width of said lot viz. eighty one links on Ford street and running of the same width Easterly nine rods and no more. Dated March 16, 1829.

STEPHEN W. DANA, Assignee. HEMAN GRISWOLD, Assignee. Whittlesley & Mumford, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, 1827, executed by Clarissa Nichols, to John Baxter, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the village of Rochester, in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being a subdivision of lot number fifty-two (52) in township number one, Short Range, as subdivided and allotted by Elisha Johnson, into sections or small lots, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north east corner of a lot that William Mitchell purchased of John Mastick, esq. thence southerly five chains and thirty three links, thence westerly at right angles, so far that a line drawn parallel with the first mentioned line, will include one fourth of an acre of land and no more; and the said Indenture of mortgage having been duly assigned by the said John Baxter, to John M. Clark, and by the said John M. Clark to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated April 14th, 1829.

SAMUEL JONES, Assignee. WHITTLESLEY & MUMFORD, Attys. 62ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a sewer on Ely street, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Alexander Simpson was assessed the sum of ten dollars, for lot number one hundred and three, (103) lying on said street—and whereas the whole of the said sum of ten dollars 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 fifth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, May 2d, 1829.

F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester. 65ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement on Exchange street, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants, and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of six dollars and eighty-five cents, for lot number Ten, in section G according to Johnson and Seymour's printed map, of a part of the village of Rochester, which lot is situate on the corner of Main and Canal streets, of which the whole of the said sum of six dollars and eighty-five cents and an half cent, 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester. 65ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement on Exchange street, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants, and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of six dollars and eighty-five cents, for lot number Ten, in section G according to Johnson and Seymour's printed map, of a part of the village of Rochester, which lot is situate on the corner of Main and Canal streets, of which the whole of the said sum of six dollars and eighty-five cents and an half cent, 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 63ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement on the corner of Main and Canal streets, in the village of Rochester, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants, and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Adonijah Green was assessed the sum of nineteen dollars and eighty-five cents, for lot number Ten, in section G according to Johnson and Seymour's printed map, of a part of the village of Rochester, which lot is situate on the corner of Main and Canal streets, of which the whole of the said sum of nineteen dollars and eighty-five cents and an half cent, 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 63ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a wooden bridge over Brown street and King street, in the village of Rochester, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of one dollar for lots numbers thirty seven, (37) and thirty-eight, (38) lying on or near said sewer—and whereas, the whole of the said sum of twenty-one dollars 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 October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 31st, 1829.

F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 64ds

WHEREAS 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, Execute a certain Mortgage to Thomas Blossom, of the same place, for securing the payment of a certain sum of money therein expressed, (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 owned 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 along the line of said Riley to the line of Henry Charter's land—thence southerly along the line of said Charter to the main road aforesaid—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 House 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.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, executed by Truman Loveland, and Eliza M. his wife, to Ashbel H. Loveland, of all that certain piece of land and water power, situated in Section H, being a part of lot number sixteen and seventeen; reference had to Johnson and Seymour's printed map, of a part of Rochester; bounded as follows:—being fifty feet in front on the Mill Canal, and extending westerly to the centre of Genesee river, next north of, and adjoining the Globe building lot, with a water power of one run of stone.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, the said premises will be sold pursuant to the statute, at the Court House, in Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fifteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated April 13, 1829.

ASHBEL H. LOVELAND, Mortgagee. S. MILLER, Attorney. 62ds

BY virtue of an Execution, issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, on a judgment rendered before Henry Fellows, Esq. one of the justices of the peace in and for said county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jeremiah L. Chadwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Chadwick, to the north part of lot number fourteen, in the town of Penfield, being the twelfth section of lots, of original township number fourteen, and fourth range of townships, about sixty acres, be the same more or less—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the house of Jonathan Baker, in Penfield, on the twenty-first day of May next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon of that day.—Dated April 7, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. C. GILMAN, Deputy Sheriff. 61ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Horatio N. Curtiss, and Charles W. Barnard, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate and lying in the town of Brighton and village of Rochester, county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and distinguished as part of lots No. one and three, and No. 2 in section J, reference being had to Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of Rochester, and bounded as follows. Beginning six inches southerly from the south east corner of a stone building, occupied as a mill and shops, now standing on the said lot, on the west line of a highway along the mill canal, thence westerly parallel with the south side of the said building, and parallel with Main street, seventy feet, to low water mark of Genesee River; thence along said river to the bridge or Main street, thence easterly along said Main street to a point in range of the west end of the main factory building, thence southerly at right angles with Main street to a point six feet northerly from the north-west corner of said main building of the factory, thence easterly parallel with said factory, thirty-four feet to Canal street, thence southerly in range and along the front of said factory building thirty-four feet to the place of beginning, and the equal undivided right to the land in front of the said factory building to Main street. Also, twenty four acres of land on the northwest corner of lot number sixteen, in the third division of township number thirteen and seventh, of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, excepting and reserving one and three fourths acres mentioned in a deed from William L. Marcey, late Comptroller of the State of New York. Also, all the undivided fourth part of a certain lot of land, being number sixty-four, in township number one, that is to say, in the town of Gates, Monroe county and state of New York, said to contain one hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less. And also, an undivided two thirds of lot number thirty three, in the first division of township number two, short range, town of Greece, county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and containing two hundred and twenty three acres, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels mentioned in a deed from William L. Marcey, late Comptroller of the state of New York, to the said Horatio N. Curtiss, and Isaac Moore. And also, the north half of lots eight and nine in the garden tract (so called) situate in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, county and state aforesaid, being a subdivision of lots No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 in the Johnson and Seymour tract. Reference being had to their printed map of part of Rochester, and being forty feet front on Stone street, and seventy feet on Johnson-street. Together with all the privileges and appurtenances belonging to the said several above described pieces and parcels of land, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty ninth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day.—Dated Rochester, March 16th, 1829.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, U. Sheriff.

The sale of the above named property is hereby postponed until the 13th day of May next, then to take place at the place above mentioned, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—Dated April 29th, 1829.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. MILTON NOYES, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of three writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James W. Maxfield, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said James W. Maxfield, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Sweden, county of Monroe, and state of New York, being the north-west corner of Lot, number one, in the fourth section of town three, of a tract of land, known by the name of the triangular tract, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north-west corner of the above described Lot, and running thence east ten chains and eighteen links to a Basswood post; thence south one degree west, twenty-nine chains and thirty-eight links to a Beach post; thence north eighty-eight degrees west, nine chains and eighty-seven links to a Black Ash post; thence north thirty minutes east to the place of beginning; containing thirty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town, county and state aforesaid, being the north-west corner of Lot, number ten, in the fourth section, in town three, and triangular tract aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the north by the road, separating the towns of Clarkson and Sweden on the west, by lands owned by Henry Jones, and others, on the south by the Erie canal, and east by lands owned by Samuel Smith, containing thirty acres of land, be the same more or less. Which above described premises and privileges I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Inn now occupied by Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Thursday the eleventh day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated April 28th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Under Sheriff. 64ds

BY virtue of a Justice Execution, issued out of the Monroe county Clerk's office, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Amos Soper & Ansel W. Walker, & Henry Jeffords, I have seized and taken the following described piece and parcel of land, viz: All that certain part of lot number fifty-two, (in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New York,) which is bounded as follows viz: commencing at a stake, and stones standing ten feet from the Canal, on the south line of the state road, (leading from Rochester to Pittsford,) and running from thence south seventy-eight degrees west, one chain and ninety-five links to a stake, standing ten feet from the canal. Thence north twenty-four degrees, thirty minutes east, one chain and sixty links to a stake, standing on the south line of the state road, thence south forty-nine degrees, thirty minutes east, one chain and sixty-three links to the place of beginning, and contains one eighth of an acre, which, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereto, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twentieth day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, April 4th, 1829.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 64ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Horatio N. Curtiss, and Charles W. Barnard, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Rochester, county of Monroe and state of New York, and distinguished as part of lots number one and three, and number two, in section J, reference being had to Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of Rochester, and bounded as follows:—Beginning six inches southerly from the south east corner of a stone building occupied as a mill and shops, now standing on the said lot, on the west line of a highway along the mill canal; thence westerly, parallel with the south side of the said building, and parallel with Main street, seventy feet, to low water mark of Genesee river; thence along said river to the bridge of Main street; thence easterly along said Main street to a point in range of the west end of the main factory building; thence southerly at right angles with Main street to a point six feet northerly from the north-west corner of said main building of the factory; thence easterly, parallel with said factory, thirty four feet, to Canal street; thence southerly, in range and along the front of said factory building, thirty four feet, to the place of beginning, and the equal undivided right to the land in front of the said factory building to Main street. Also, twenty four acres of land on the northwest corner of lot number sixteen, in the third division of township number thirteen and seventh, of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, excepting and reserving one and three fourths acres mentioned in a deed from William L. Marcey, late Comptroller of the state of New York. Also, all the undivided fourth part of a certain lot of land, being number sixty-four, in township number one, that is to say, in the town of Gates, Monroe county, and state of New York, said to contain one hundred and sixty acres, be the same more or less. And also, an undivided two thirds of lot number thirty three, in the first division of township number two, short range, town of Greece, county of Monroe, and state aforesaid, and containing two hundred and twenty three acres, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels mentioned in a deed from William L. Marcey, late Comptroller of the state of New York, to the said Horatio N. Curtiss, and Isaac Moore. And also, the north half of lots eight and nine in the garden tract (so called) situate in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, county and state aforesaid, being a subdivision of lots No. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 in the Johnson and Seymour tract. Reference being had to their printed map of part of Rochester, and being forty feet front on Stone street, and seventy feet on Johnson-street. Together with all the privileges and appurtenances belonging to the said several above described pieces and parcels of land, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twentieth day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, April 4th, 1829.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 64ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Lawton, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said William Lawton, in and to all that certain lot of land, lying in Rochester, known on a map of that part of Rochester called Frankfort, made by Benjamin Wright, as the north half part of lot number ninety nine, in said village of Frankfort, being thirty three feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep.—Also the lot distinguished on the same map as lot number one hundred, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep. And also all that certain lot known and distinguished in said map as parts of lots number twenty-two and twenty-three; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of lot number twenty-three, on Mill street; running thence westerly on the line of said lot, eighty-eight feet; thence south, parallel with Mill-street, fifty-two feet; thence east, to the line of said street; thence north on said street, fifty two feet; to the place of beginning; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated this 31st day of March, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Lemuel Butler, in my bailiwick; I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Lemuel Butler, in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New York, being the same land conveyed by William Adams to said John Love, having date the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one, containing about two hundred acres, which land I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated April 4th, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, U. Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Benjamin Parsh, in my bailiwick. I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Benjamin, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe, and State of New York, to wit: A part of lot number one, section one, town four, in the triangular tract, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Erie Canal; on the west by the road on the west line of the county aforesaid; on the south by a road separating the towns of Clarkson and Sweden; and on the east by lands owned by Isaac Brownell; containing nine acres of land, be the same more or less; which I shall expose to sale, as the law directs, at the house now occupied by Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Saturday, twenty-third day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated the seventh day of May, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. ELIAS POND, Deputy Sheriff. 61ds

BY virtue of a Justices execution, issued out of the Clerks office of Monroe County, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Gray, in my Bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Gray, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Sweden, in the County of Monroe and State of New-York, and bounded as follows: On the east and north by lands owned by Henry Barber, on the west by lands owned by Hannah Barber, and on the south by the Highway, being the southwest corner of lot No. seven, in the fourth section and third township, in the Triangular Tract, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less; which I shall expose to sale, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at public vendue, at the Inn of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on the eleventh day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Dated April 28, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Under Sheriff. 64ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the supreme court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen, in section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe & state aforesaid, & bounded north by the lot now owned & occupied by Anson House Esq. & south by land owned by Elisha Johnson Esquire, being thirty eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having fifty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Hunn's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the mansion house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated Rochester, March 23, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Richard Gosline and Seth Case—I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester; south of the Erie Canal, and are known and distinguished on Atkinson's map, of a subdivision of original lot, number fifty-one, (51) made by Elisha Johnson, and recorded on the records of Monroe county, Liber. 4th of deeds, at page 598, as lots number thirty-three, (33) and thirty-four, (34)—lying between Ford and High streets, and bounded south by lots number thirty-five and thirty-six; which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto, belonging—I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, April 4th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Lawton, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said William Lawton, in and to all that certain lot of land, lying in Rochester, known on a map of that part of Rochester called Frankfort, made by Benjamin Wright, as the north half part of lot number ninety nine, in said village of Frankfort, being thirty three feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep.—Also the lot distinguished on the same map as lot number one hundred, being sixty six feet front and rear, and two hundred feet deep. And also all that certain lot known and distinguished in said map as parts of lots number twenty-two and twenty-three; bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north east corner of lot number twenty-three, on Mill street; running thence westerly on the line of said lot, eighty-eight feet; thence south, parallel with Mill-street, fifty-two feet; thence east, to the line of said street; thence north on said street, fifty two feet; to the place of beginning; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated this 31st day of March, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Love, in my Bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Love, in and to the following described parcel of land:—Lot number two (No. 2.) in short range, in what was formerly called the District of North-Hampton, at the mouth, and on the west side of the Genesee River, being the same land conveyed by William Adams to said John Love, having date the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one, containing about two hundred acres, which land I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester in the County of Monroe, on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated April 4th, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the Judicature of the State of New York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Lemuel Butler, in my bailiwick; I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said Lemuel Butler, in and to the following described pieces and parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New York, being the same land conveyed by William Adams to said John Love, having date the second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one, containing about two hundred acres, which land I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 24th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated April 4th, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, U. Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Peter Van Blaricum, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Peter, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, County of Monroe, and State of New-York, being the east part of lot number one in the eventeenth section, town four, in the triangular tract, and bounded as follows: On the north by the Ridge Road, on the east by the Town line road, between Parma and Clarkson, on the south by the town line of Sweden, and on the west by lands owned by Isaac Houston and the estate of Elias Phillips, deceased, containing forty six acres of land. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Sweden, county and state aforesaid, being the northwest corner of lot number ten, in the sixteenth section of town three, triangular tract, and bounded as follows: On the north by the town line of Clarkson, on the east by lands owned by Chester Woodruff, on the south by lands owned by Abner Brown, and on the west by the highway, containing thirty acres of land, be the same more or less; which above described premises I shall expose for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the House of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated May 5th, 1829.

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

BY virtue of a Justices Execution, issued out of the Monroe county clerks office, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Wilson. I have seized and taken lot number one hundred and twenty (120) on Hill street, in the village of Rochester, and county aforesaid; being fifty-nine feet on Hill-street, and sixty-six feet on an alley, west line forty feet, east line fifty-nine feet, and is the lot deeded to James Wilson, on the 25th December, 1827; which I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, at the Mansion House in Rochester, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, May 4th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 65ds

BY virtue of a Justices Execution, issued out of the Monroe county clerks office, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Wilson. I have seized and taken lot number one hundred and twenty (120) on Hill street, in the village of Rochester, and county aforesaid; being fifty-nine feet on Hill-street, and sixty-six feet on an alley, west line forty feet, east line fifty-nine feet, and is the lot deeded to James Wilson, on the 25th December, 1827; which I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, at the Mansion House in Rochester, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, May 4th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 65ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard Gosline and Seth Case—I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester; south of the Erie Canal, and are known and distinguished on Atkinson's map, of a subdivision of original lot, number fifty-one, (51) made by Elisha Johnson, and recorded on the records of Monroe county, Liber. 4th of deeds, at page 598, as lots number thirty-three, (33) and thirty-four, (34)—lying between Ford and High streets, and bounded south by lots number thirty-five and thirty-six; which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereto, belonging—I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, April 4th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 65ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Archibald Pritchard, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Archibald Pritchard, of, and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Brighton in the county of Monroe and State of New-York, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the lot number fifty one, in the town of Brighton, west by the west line of the highway leading from the town of Brighton, Rochester to Pittsford, to Titus Goodman's, and by the east bounding line of a one acre lot, heretofore conveyed by John Culver, to one Daniel Colt, south by the north boundary of said one acre lot, extended west to the highway, and by the north line of the road leading from Rochester to Pittsford, east by a line drawn parallel to the west line of said lot number fifty one, and so far as to include the before mentioned lines, ten acres, neither more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided, at the Mansion House

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR \$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

LADIES EMPORIUM. MRS. BISHOP would inform her friends and the public, that she has returned from New-York, and trusts she is enabled to offer them as great a variety, and as splendid a selection of patterns for Hats, Caps and dresses, as was ever offered in Rochester; together with a general assortment of rich fashionable trimmings, and fancy goods in her line.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Monroe county Medical Society, will be held at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the 13th of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The society will have much important business on that day—a punctual attendance at the hour, is earnestly solicited. Fines are now imposed by law, for non-attendance. Members in the village will observe theirs are doubled.

ONE CENT REWARD. RAN away from the subscriber on the 25th inst. an indentured Apprentice boy, named Isaac Russell. This is therefore, to caution all persons against trusting, harboring or employing said runaway under penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT KENNEDY. Penfield, April 25, 1829.

C. I. ROBERT'S, wishes to inform the citizens of Rochester, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Chairs, at his old stand in the second and third stories of the stone building on the corner of Buffalo and Mason streets, at the west end of the bridge, near the market, and over the auction room, where can be found a good assortment of Fancy Windsor and Kitchen CHAIRS, made of good seasoned timber, and in the latest Anti-Masonic fashions; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash.

ROCHESTER LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY. I ply any quantity of Glasses that the county may require at the lowest cash prices. The assortment consists of Gilt, Mahogany and Toilet framed Glasses, of all sizes and prices. Looking Glass plates, portrait and picture frames, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice.

HATTERS.—The manufacture of that bodies, by Grant & Townsend's patent for bowing, is now in operation in this village, under experienced workmen. Wool will be received and manufactured to order, at the usual rates. Hat bodies of all descriptions made from the best Saxony, Spanish and American wool, for sale. Application to be made at the store of the subscriber, F. M. JENKINS.

MEDICAL NOTICE. DOCTORS HENRY and A. G. SMITH have formed a Copartnership in the practice of Physic, and Surgery. Their office on Court House Square.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st.

BOARDING. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a private family, in a pleasant situation, and near the centre of business.—Enquire at this Office.

50 DOZEN Grass and Cradle Scythes 1500 Corn Brooms. 5000 Cotton Yarn, and 6000 Yds. Cotton Shirtings, for sale cheap, by THOMAS KEMPSHALL & Co. May 27th, 1829.

PIONEER STAGES. LEAVE Rochester at 9 in the morning and at 9 in the evening for Albany except the Sabbath—Offices at Christopher's Mansion-House, and opposite the Clinton House of Exchange-street.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW WARE. Wm. H. WARD, & Co. Marble Building, Carroll at Rochester. June 10, 1829.

DOCT. MARSH'S OFFICE is on State-street, next door to Whipple, & Co's store. April 8, 1829.

LONG ISLAND FLAX SEED.—The Subscriber has a few bushels very choice Long Island Flax Seed, for sowing. Enquire at the Rochester Oil Mill. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON. Rochester, March 16, 1829.

100 Bbls. Stone's Old Whiskey, just received and for sale, by W. S. ROSSITER, Rochester, May 12, 1829.

BANK OF ROCHESTER. NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Rochester, that an Election for Directors of said Bank, will be held at their Banking House on Monday the first day of June next. The Poll will open at 12 o'clock at noon, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MISSES. MISS ELDER has opened a school for young Ladies, on St Paul's street, in the house formerly occupied by Miss Worcester; she will attend to all the branches of education, that are usually taught in Select Schools. Strict attention will be paid to the manners and deportment of the young ladies that are placed under her instructions.

FAIR WARNING. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose notes and accounts remain unpaid on the first day of June next, will be prosecuted indiscriminately. S. G. ANDREWS, May 9, 1829.

WATER LINE. FOR sale 500 bushels Water Lime, from Chittenango, said to be of excellent quality. Apply to H. ELY, Rochester, May 11 1829.

MILITARY. A PAIR OF INFANTRY WINGS, partly worn, for sale cheap.—Enquire at this office. May 12

BLANKS. A GENERAL assortment of Justice's Blanks, just printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12

PRINTING. EVERY variety of plain and fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti Masonic Enquirer May 12.

SECRETS OF MASONRY. THE upper degrees of Masonry as disclosed by a convention of Seceding Masons held at Le Roy, in July 1828, just from the press, and for sale by E. GIDDINS. Price per hundred \$22-12, per doz. \$3, or 11-4 cents single. Rochester, Nov. 10, 1828.

CANAJOHARIE ALE. 300 BBLs. CANAJOHARIE ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER, Dec 2 1828.

THE Sheriff's office is removed to the Room over E. Moore's store, in Buffalo street

SELAH MATHEWS, Attorney at law, has removed his Office to the room over the Store of Ephraim Moore, in Buffalo-st Rochester, January 27, 1829

BANK NOTE TABLE. Corrected weekly from the New-York Papers. Table listing various banks and their locations across different states including New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and others.

A HIT AT THE TIMES.—TURN OUT! Turn out! Turn out! They are rogues, no doubt; And honest men and true are coming to put them all to rout.

Why the devil should the stay In their seats a single day? For noble souls like ourselves they all should clear the way.

Hard fight! hard fight! And we ask it as a right, For we've battled it, like patriots in persecuted So pray fulfil our wishes. [might; We are ready with our dishes, And waiting, every soul of us, the promised loaves and fishes.

Make way! make way! We are coming for our pay. And we think we see the dawning of a very happy "He must go like a man," [py day; 'Tis the only way he can, [ban. And lay upon his adversaries every where the

Brute force! brute force! We have marked him a course, And our enemies can't change it if they talk till they are hoarse, The throne must be on a rock To suffer any shock, [mock. And faction's stormy billows in its majesty to

He cannot, sure suppose That we would not be his foes If the throne were not the fountain whence cash with office flows; And he really cannot think, We would waste our pen and ink, Unless we were expecting at this fountain soon to drink.

ADDRESS Of the Republican Anti-Masonic Members of the Legislature to their Constituents

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the close of our Legislative labors, we respectfully submit them to your consideration. We join in congratulations with you, at the evidences of unexampled national prosperity. The condition of our country is eminently flourishing and happy. Its commanding attitude, its pacific policy and relations; its abundant and increasing resources; its protection afforded to domestic industry and foreign commerce; the rapid diminution of the public debt; the diffusion of intelligence; the continued advancement of scientific pursuits; the increasing spirit of enterprise; the universal prevalence of religious freedom, afford the animating prospect of a long and illustrious career of public prosperity, national exultation and peaceful glory. If unforeseen calamities do not intervene, the period is near when the great and unburdened resources of our national government will be required only for the advancement of civilization, the diffusion of the blessings of freedom, and prosecution of works of utility, in aid of individual enterprise. The world will witness the phenomenon of a government without a credit, or unfeigned exactions, powerful in protection, and stimulating patriotic efforts for the melioration of human condition, by munificent encouragement.

The subjects demanding legislative attention in this state are numerous, and must continue so for a long period. A great and increasing population, the multifarious interests incident to a state rapidly advancing and not yet completely settled, must present a greater variety of subjects for legislative consideration than all old and homogeneous community.

The subject most identified with our state policy, and likely for many years to be most engrossing, is the prosecution of the system of internal improvements. The works already accomplished constitute the chief glory of our state. They surpass in magnitude and utility, the works of a similar character of any community however old, numerous or opulent. Other nations have constructed pyramids and walls, which exist to attract the gaze, and excite the admiration of mankind, who never fail to regard them as the stupendous monuments of human folly, despotic power, and destructive passions.

Mankind, through the long track of all future time, will dwell with delight upon the spectacle of an infant people, just formed into a community, before their forests were fully explored, or the resources of their country ascertained, engaging in an enterprise of unequalled utility and magnificence; manifesting their freedom by perpetual bickerings, and yet steadfast in the prosecution of a work appalling in magnitude, but full of promise of future advantage and imperishable glory. The renown, like the benefits resulting from these achievements, will be as durable as time, for the names of their patrons and of the character of the state, for enlightened forecast and judicious enterprise, are engraven upon the heart of the globe. We believe that the prosecution of a system which has proved so prolific in benefits, and is so glorious, ought not to be abandoned. Though immense works have been completed, others of great promise remain to be accomplished. In determining the probable utility of a canal, we cannot confine ourselves to the existing state of things. We have seen that the cost of canals is not a tythe of the amount of property they immediately create, and that they are the generators of commerce. That they increase the commodities for traffic, develop the resources of our country, and render them available; multiply the objects of industry and augment its rewards.

While a large portion of our state is enjoying the rich benefits produced by the canals already completed, other sections are to be admitted to a participation. The successful results of all experiments yet tried, instead of restraining judicious enterprise, should stimulate it to more vigorous and expanded efforts. To the direct benefits flowing from the operations of canals, are to be added those which result from the augmented prosperity of our great commercial metropolis. Every canal brings the region through which it runs nearer to that great mart of our nation, and contributes to swell the amount of its vast and vivifying commerce. Steam and canals almost annihilate space, and make neighbors of the extremities of our state. Commercial connections between the city and country are consequently immeasurably increased, the exchange of commodities hastened, and the products of trade, the life of business, quickly enjoyed. The fortunes of the country and city are indissolubly blended, and the increase and prosperity of the latter are beneficially experienced in every section of the state. A view of the canal revenue will establish the animating fact, that the construction of all the canals in contemplation can be easily accomplished, without resort to the funds of individuals, or involving the

state in oppressive debts. The canal revenue may be assumed for successive years at \$1,200,000, and the annual charges upon it will not exceed \$700,000; leaving an annual surplus of half a million of dollars. This surplus is solemnly pledged for the payment of the existing canal debt. It cannot be applied immediately to that object, because no part of that debt is payable until 1837, and it cannot be purchased except in small quantities, and at a high premium. It is the duty of the government, therefore, to invest that surplus, and keep it constantly accumulating by the continued investment of the accruing interest, until it can be applied to the purpose to which it is devoted. By this operation, the state may possess on the first of July, 1837, when the first portion of the canal debt becomes payable, with the funds now in hand, more than five millions of stock applicable to that payment. The amount which will then be payable is less than three millions and a half of dollars; the payment of which can then be effected and leave more than a million and a half of surplus, over the required amt. By a perseverance in this process of judicious and faithful investment the state will possess in 1845 and 1846, when the residue of the canal debt shall become payable, a vast amount in stock applicable to the payment, more than will be required for that object, the surplus of which will be the property of the people of the state, and with the immense revenues of all the canals that shall have been constructed, subject to the uncontrolled disposition of the government.

This statement is not intended to show with accuracy what the canal revenue will be, or the amount of their accumulated products, or to indicate the manner in which the state should proceed in the construction of new canals, whether exclusively as a state work, or conjointly with individuals, but only to illustrate the truth, that it is in the power of the state to proceed in the prosecution of the system of internal improvements, to any desirable extent, without difficulty or embarrassment. The estimate is intended to be entirely safe. It is believed that the results will far exceed this calculation. Taking the product of former years as a standard of calculation, and it might be assumed that the annual surplus would be \$600,000, and the amount of stock possessed by the canal fund, in 1837, would exceed six millions of dollars; and in 1845, \$11,000,000.

No investment can be more safe than in canal stock, and no application of the funds which the state must preserve, more useful than to the construction of new works, affording a participation in advantages to every important section of the state, and giving extension to that great system, the progress of which has been so successful and auspicious. If New-York be reproached for her political fluctuations, she may point to her ample funds for the promotion of education, so solemnly pledged and faithfully applied, and to her stupendous works of internal improvement, and complacently say, these are my achievements, and the results of my settled policy, and the evidences of my character.

Entertaining these sentiments, we have given our cordial and earnest support to the various propositions for the construction of new canals, which have engaged the attention of the legislature during the session. It is the proud boast and consoling reflection of Americans, that the free institutions of their country have triumphed over all the dangers that have beset them. Whatever have been the perils that have threatened their existence, the virtue and inherent energy of the people have been adequate to every exigency.

Recently, the people have been awakened to an alarming internal danger, of the existence of which they were unconscious. The abduction and murder of a free citizen, without crime, with the atrocities that attended and followed, have excited their enquiries, and revealed the fearful fact that there is in the midst of a confiding community, an institution, the existence of which is incompatible with civil liberty. When the outrage first became public, the efforts of the neighboring inhabitants were directed to the enforcement of the laws, the detection and punishment of the guilty offenders. In the simplicity of their hearts they expected universal co-operation. In the prosecution of objects so just and patriotic, for purposes so high, holy and humane, they, with entire confidence, expected the powerful aid of the Press, and the united exertions of their fellow-citizens. Far from them was the thought of arraying a party for any purpose whatever. Their astonishment was greater than even at the perpetration of the outrage, when they discovered the appalling truth, that it was the work of a conspiracy, embracing large numbers of conspicuous citizens; that the press was silent as the house of death, or spoke only to defame and mislead; that a whole fraternity, claiming irresistible power, regarded the outrage with cold indifference, or engaged in active efforts to screen from punishment the guilty perpetrators.

When they met opposition at every step of their progress; when they found their objects belied, and their motives impeached; all their acts subjected to misrepresentation, and their characters consigned to obloquy and vituperation: when they perceived that the perpetrators of the outrage and their abettors were men of peaceful lives, elevated and unsuspected characters, bound to the performance of their social duties by all the ties that exist in civil society, the unwelcome conclusion was forced upon them, that the deeds they had done were not perpetrated as the acts of individuals, but as the members of their fraternity; and that it was the institution that had sinned through their instrumentality. When the people, excited by the Morgan outrage, perceived that all efforts to vindicate the majesty of the laws, by the punishment of the atrocious violators, were resisted and rendered abortive; when they saw that the fraternity had the power to silence or pervert the Press; to stop the mouths, destroy the memoirs, or extract the consciences of witnesses, to extend its baneful influence into courts of Justice; union became indispensable to the further prosecution of their righteous objects. The Republican Anti-Masonic party arose from necessity not from design. Opposition caused its formation, and opposition, by assisting to develop the true character of the masonic institution, is constantly increasing its numbers, and will finally insure its triumph. Believing it to be in accordance with your wishes, we have acted together as a party, upon every befitting occasion.

The attention of the legislature was called by the executive, to the Morgan outrage, as a subject of legislative enquiry. The reports made to the Senate and Assembly, contain the material facts comprising the history of that transaction. Other matters "embracing" information of a graver character, "exist, which, could not in the opinion of a high judicial officer, with propriety be made public," as they would tend very much "to prejudice the guilt of persons indicted." After the reports were made, additional evidence of the extent of the conspiracy was obtained, but it was deemed unnecessary to make a further report, as no attempt was made to controvert the statements of those presented to the legislature, and as the whole subject is in a train of thorough judicial investigation. A gentleman was appointed to conduct the prosecutions; at our unanimous recommendation, and we look with anxiety and confidence to the result of his indefatigable and able exertions.

Although the excitement caused by the Morgan outrage is universally applauded, with sincerity or affectation, the objects of those who obey its impulse, are opposed and misrepresented. The objects of the Republican Anti-Masonic party, are plain and freely avowed. They are to bring to merited punishment, the perpetrators of an outrage which has no parallel in a civilized community; to annihilate the institution that has filled the land with crime, and thus to vindicate the laws, purify the fountains of justice, and rescue liberty from the dangers that beset it. The people, constrained by unwonted opposition, rushed together by an impulse, to give concert and strength to their efforts. This party, thus obviously and necessarily formed, seems recently to have excited fearful alarm. Conspicuous individuals, "in power and out of power," have labored "in season and out of season," to defame its character, and impede its rapid progress. It is manifest that political men have taken advantage of the existence of this party to impress upon honest and unsuspecting republicans, an apprehension of danger; and that designs are in a train of execution to render the "excitement justly caused" by the Morgan outrage, "subversive to political and party purposes," by making it contribute to the sustentation of an existing political party, the latter of which have never manifested any peculiar abhorrence of the Morgan outrage. A coalition is formed, embracing many members of the masonic fraternity, and those who have been separated by inveterate political hostility, to resist the efforts of the people in the work of reformation. However revolting this unholy alliance may be to the democracy of the state, it is not of a nature to excite surprise. It displays the characteristics of the masonic institution. It illustrates the allegation that the order does possess a power by which it can bring political antipodes together, and unite them in efforts for the common fraternal object of mutual protection and preservation. It is natural that the order should extend its influence over those who are elevated to places of authority. It is lavish in its promises of "all-powerful" support.

The possessors of power are usually eager for its continued enjoyment, and readily welcome the aid of adversaries to secure it. They are invariably the first to concede ability to every official station is admitted. It is a matter left to their own free choice and if they will continue the disqualification and consequent exclusion, they are their own persecutors.

The objects of Anti-Masons is the annihilation of the masonic institution, not the disfranchisement of its members. The method they have adopted is peaceful, lawful and will prove effectual. It is the only way in which the people can exercise that sovereign and controlling power with which they are entrusted for the preservation of Freedom and all the blessings it confers. The responsibility is tremendous. The protection of liberty is committed to their charge. In attempting the annihilation of Free Masonry, which threatens its destruction, Anti-Masons obey the most imperative injunction of patriotism. It is a matter of astonishment that any should be found to blame their determination. Free Masonry has now no defenders. When it is alleged that under despotic governments and in barbarous times it may have been useful, a draft is made upon human credulity, for no evidence is furnished for its meritorious performances. But whatever its character, its principles or its deeds may have been, multitudes of the most worthy members who have not renounced the order, admit that it has lagged behind the advancement of the age and outlived the period of its usefulness. It is admitted to be unpromising, unnecessary and worthless. While the great and increasing number whom its atrocities have driven from it, declare the institution to be corrupt in principle, vicious in character and dangerous in all its tendency. With this mass of continually accumulating testimony of the worthless or awfully vicious character of the institution how can any lover of his country hesitate to attempt its destruction. Upon republicans the duty is imperative. If Free Masonry could be tolerated anywhere, it is only in arbitrary governments, where secret associations may be necessary for the preservation of personal safety. Even there it would be a powerful instrument of revolution and of destruction to existing establishments. But in a Republic it is unnecessary and abhorrent. Democracy asserts the equality of all men; on the equality in their claim to the enjoyment of social, civil and political rights, and to the protection of the laws. It abhors and forbids all artificial distinctions, ranks and orders, "stars and garters and titles of nobility," those "gewgaws that amuse so many children in the shape of men." Free Masonry contravenes the spirit of Democracy. It is monarchial in all its structure. Anti-republican in its government, purposes and all its exhibitions. If Republicans wish to prepare for the overthrow of their government no measure could be more effectual than the toleration of the institution of Free Masonry, which inculcates principles of arbitrary power and slavish obedience, the most abhorrent to freedom. Which familiarizes their countrymen to the exclusive pretensions of disgusting Aristocracy and the vain glorious distinctions of arrogant nobility. Democracy cannot exist with Free Masonry. One will inevitably destroy the other. The struggle for supremacy has commenced. It is a struggle not merely for victory, but existence, and the world is interested in the issue of the contest. The dangers of Free masonry are enhanced by its foreign connections. It is

tion is susceptible of monstrous and dangerous perversion. It is vain to tell of the original worthiness of object and purity of principle of the institution and of the many good men who are members of it, and of the more illustrious characters who have been, if the influence of all these combined considerations is insufficient to restrain the vengeance of whole bodies of the fraternity, and prevent extensive and powerful combinations for the violation of the laws and the frustration of the purpose of justice. But the evidences from various sources is overwhelming to establish the fact that the outrage, with all its attendant enormities, was in strict conformity with the obligations and requirements of the institution. That such is the truth is proved by the testimony of the multitude of witnesses from the fraternity, embracing many "distinguished for their piety, purity of lives and devotion to their country," and corroborated by the acts of multitudes more who still adhere to the institution. The republican Anti-Masonic party has been accused of persecution and proscription. It cannot fail to excite surprise and astonishment that this charge should be preferred by those who, at the same time, boldly proclaim a political proscription of all those who do not belong to their own fellowship, although they constitute a majority of the whole community. If the charge were true, the same proscription would be preferred by the declared principles and unwavering practice of those who made it. But it is not true. Anti-Masons proscribe and persecute no man. The charge is founded upon the fact that Anti-Masons resolve not to elevate in office those who adhere to the masonic fraternity. This is neither proscription nor persecution. No individual has right to demand the suffrage of another. The bestowment of it is exclusively the right of him who possesses it. To withhold from an individual what he has no right to demand and no claim to possess until it is freely given, is no persecution. To annihilate the institution of Free Masonry, or render it harmless, Anti-Masons have formed the resolution to withhold their suffrages from those who adhere to the order. It is no grateful task to make this discrimination. Patriotism enjoins the unwelcome duty. The community have a right to demand, as justice and safety require, that its officers shall be equal and impartial as between their fellow-citizens. Free Masons have rendered this impossible. They have placed them under obligations which create secret and indissoluble ties, between them and their Masonic Brethren, which do not exist in relation to the larger portion of the community. Under tremendous penalties they have sworn allegiance to an alien power. They have voluntarily imposed upon themselves a positive disqualification. Anti-Masons, by their resolves, do nothing more than declare the fact and determine to give it effect. By ascribing superior force and sanctity to their masonic obligations, the members of the Fraternity declare that they will not be bound by oaths of office in case of conflict. The community can never have full assurance of conflict between Masonic obligations and official duty may occur, and unaccountable results produced. Whenever they renounce their partial and secret obligations and mingle with their fellow-citizens on terms of equality, their ability to every official station is admitted. It is a matter left to their own free choice and if they will continue the disqualification and consequent exclusion, they are their own persecutors.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1826.

ONTARIO GENERAL SESSIONS.

May 20th, 1826.

THE PEOPLE. The opinion of the Supreme Court, overruling the objections taken to the indictment in this case, having been read and filed, the District Attorney moved for judgment against the defendant.

The special Counsel offered testimony to aggravate the punishment, and Hiram B. Hopkins, being sworn, testified that Eli Bruce was Sheriff of Niagara County, in 1826, that witness was his Deputy Sheriff in the month of September, 1826, at which time both Bruce and witness resided in the jail.

Witness was instructed by Bruce to prepare an apartment in the jail for the reception of William Morgan. One evening, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a short time previous to the installation at Lewiston, Bruce told witness he rather expected Morgan would be there that night.

A call in the jail was prepared for Morgan's reception, by removing some articles from it. Bruce had told witness that Morgan was to be taken from Batavia, for revealing the secrets of Masonry; and that he would be sent away. It was thought then that he would be sent to Niagara, through Lockport, and that he was to be kept at Lockport, for the purpose of expediting him on his way.

The time when the cell was prepared was not over six days before the installation at Lewiston. Witness understood distinctly from Bruce, that there was a plan laid to remove Morgan in which plan Bruce was concerned. The cell which was prepared for Morgan was the most secret cell in the jail; the door to it opened upon no other, though noises could be heard from it in other cells.

On his cross examination, witness testified that he first disclosed the substance of his testimony not over two months since; he disclosed it to Mr. Spencer, when he was at Lockport the last time, and has had conversation with others in relation to it. Perhaps he may have said before that time that he knew nothing about the abduction of Morgan, as he did not see Morgan, but he has never said that he knew no person who was concerned in it—this he has said, that he knew nothing personally about the abduction. Witness has enquired what he should say, if called upon in court as a witness, and has been instructed and advised by Bruce, that he could say that he knew nothing about it, because he saw nothing of Morgan, or of the transaction.

Witness understood from them all that Morgan was to be put on board a British man-of-war, and deprived of his liberty, for the reason that he had disclosed the secrets of Masonry.—Witness did not understand that Morgan was to be put on board a vessel at Niagara, but that he was to be taken by Niagara for that purpose, as soon as an opportunity should offer. Witness has heretofore conceived himself under such obligations as to render it improper for him to make any disclosures in relation to the transaction, and has considered himself so bound until lately. Witness now considers himself not bound by Masonic obligations. His mind has been impressed with the subject so much as to cause him to reason and reflect upon the nature of such obligations, and he now considers himself absolved from Masonic obligations. He began to reason upon the subject when he knew of the murder of Morgan, which was in January, 1827, and which was subsequent to the time that Bruce told him he could say he knew nothing. Witness learned that Morgan was at Niagara, while at the installation at Lewiston, on 14, 1826.

Trial of Whitney and Gillis.

THE PEOPLE. Indictment for Conspiracy, &c.

JAMES GILLIS & JOHN WHITNEY. The Special Counsel declared his intention to try the defendants together. The defendant Gillis, had pleaded to the indictment, but did not appear in Court. Mr. Griffin requested that Mr. Whitney might be tried alone. The special counsel said there was a connexion between the defendants; and that witnesses came from a distance; and it was but justice to them to permit them to go home as soon as possible.

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

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

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

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

The Court also intimated an opinion, that the defendants should be tried separately, but would not direct. The special counsel remarked, that the reason for trying them together, was the convenience of the witnesses, and the little remaining time in the present term.

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

Trial postponed until afternoon.

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

By the consent of counsel, the Court questioned the jurymen as to their opinions in relation to the guilt or innocence of the defendants, when the following jury was sworn:—Nathaniel Beman, William Otley, Jacob Emerick, David C. Bates, Nathan Cargill, Jr. Ward Reed, William H. Ellis, Joseph Northrup, William Fanning, Elikum Walker, Jr. Ira Wilder, and Isaac Phillips.

Mr. Whiting, District Attorney, opened the cause on behalf of the People. Mrs. Mary W. Hall sworn—Israel R. Hall is her husband; was jailor of this coun-

ty in Sept. 1826, and resided in jail; William Morgan was brought to jail on the 11th Sept. 1826; was confined there; and left there on the 12th Sept. at about 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Lawson came to jail early in the evening of the 12th Sept. and asked to have conversation with Morgan; said he wished to get Morgan out of jail; and had made exertions to liberate him; did not know as he could that evening; wished to have the amount of the execution; Mr. Hall was absent and did not like to let him go; went out to find Mr. Hall, returned and said he could not find him; but wished to get Morgan; and offered to become bail to any amount; I still refused to let him go; he asked me if I would let him go if Col Sawyer said it was right; Col Sawyer also urged me to let him go; I did not consent; Mr. Chesbrough, Col Sawyer, and a man called Foster, came and wished me to let him go; Lawson came in; Lawson counted out the money for the execution; I unlocked the door; after I took the keys, Lawson stepped to the front door and gave a whistle, when four men came up the steps; they took out Morgan; took him to the door, when I heard the cry of murder; I went to the door and saw him struggling with some persons, but they stopped his cries; his hat fell off; they took him to the eastward; it was a bright moon light night; they had proceeded but a few rods east, before I lost sight of them; saw a carriage pass the jail a moment afterwards to the east; heard a rap on the well curb first; saw the same carriage return a few moments afterwards; could not see who drove it; could not see where it stopped, or any person get into it; a building intercepted her view.

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

Willis Turner sworn.—Saw a man carried from the jail; lived at Mr. Atwaters at the time; I came out after a pail of water; Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Chesbrough passed me; Sawyer picked up a stick; I got my water and saw three persons come down steps of jail; Sawyer gave a rap on the well curb; as they got down to the tavern one of the men dropped off his hat; Mr. Osborn picked it up; Sawyer said he could take the hat; Osborn asked what the matter was; Sawyer said they were taking a man from jail who did not like to go; a carriage came down that they got in; one of the men appeared unwilling to go; the others urging him on; they forced the man into the carriage, then got in themselves; the carriage then came back; five got into the carriage, I think; the carriage was Hubbard's; the carriage turned round Kingsley's corner, which was the last I saw of it. Heard the cry of murder twice; and then it stopped; I saw Chesbrough stop his mouth with a bankerchief; horses grey; carriage close; curtains down; Hubbard drove.

Cross examined.—Was about two rods from Chesbrough, when they put the man in; and about one rod from the jail; did not see any person get out of the carriage; there was two joined them after they stopped, who came from the jail; one of them passed me, who was Sawyer; he got into the carriage; there was three besides Morgan who first went down from jail; Chesbrough stopped the man's mouth before they came to the tavern; left the pail at the well; carriage turned round before they got in; got in on the north side next to the jail. The carriage overtook me before I got back to the jail. When I was drawing water, Sawyer stood by the jail wall with Chesbrough; then three came out of the jail; Sawyer struck on the well curb; no one came past me except Sawyer; saw no person further down the street.

Richard Wells.—Resided in Canandaigua in 1826; heard of Morgan being carried off. The evening that Morgan was carried away, half after 8 o'clock I went to visit Mrs. Atwater who resides about twenty rods this side of the jail. After passing Kingsley's tavern shed about two rods, I met Chesbrough; he said he had been down to the jail; soon after I heard an outcry; I stepped along; I heard it a second time; it soon died away; I had noticed a carriage standing by the side walk; I met Chesbrough and asked him what the cry was; he said he had been liberating a man in jail on an execution of his; and that he was taken with a bail piece and did not like to go. I saw another man, whom I supposed was Howard, but now think it was Everson; some one then remarked, that we would go into Blossoms and take something to drink; I don't know whether Chesbrough went in or not; I saw the carriage go down east; and as I came out of Blossoms saw the same carriage return; cant say say that I saw any persons on the steps of the jail at the time I heard the outcry; but saw some persons standing on the steps or in front; and I supposed the cry came from them; the cry appeared like a complaint; but did not understand any words, or know the number of persons about the jail; went up to Ackley's about 10 o'clock that evening, a tavern in the north part of the village; Everson went with me; Chesbrough also walked up until we got to Howard's, where he joined Chesbrough; don't know whether they went in to Ackley's; Sawyer and others who went with me, were at Ackley's; I stopped in there but staid only a short time; don't recollect that any other persons were there; or that any strangers were there; don't recollect that a carriage passed while I was there, or while I was going up.

Hiram Hubbard sworn.—Resided here Sept. 1826; kept a livery stable; owned a hack and pair of grey horses; was employed the 11th or 12th Sept. to take a party; they got into the carriage on jail street, near the old mechanic's hall; about 60 or 80 rods from jail; carriage was in front my stable, before I went down there; started about 9 o'clock; was directed to go in that direction by a man passing along the side walk towards the jail; he asked if that was the carriage engaged for a party, and told me when ready to drive down that street; did not see the persons come out of the jail; overlooked certain persons passing down street; supposed they were the persons he was to carry, from his directions; there was no conversation, but they got in to the number of five, and

told me to drive to Rochester; did not know any of them; was directed by some of them to turn around and go to Rochester; stopped first at Bruce's six miles distant; stopped at Victor, Mendon, Pittsford and Rochester, and went to Hanford's Landing, and arrived there about day light; went about 100 or 200 rods beyond Hanford's house, on the road leading on the ridge; stopped there at no house, in the field before coming to the woods; there was a log house nearer than Hanford's, on another road; stopped at Hanford's going; a carriage passed us there, tho't it was the stage; a four horse carriage; thinks he met two horse carriages on his return; put the party down in the street; did not see any carriage there; one of the carriages he met was near Hanford's; don't recollect any thing the party said when he left them; suppose they told me they did not want me to drive any further; don't know the persons who rode out in the carriage, and has never discovered them since to recognize them in any manner; has never heard any conversation or circumstance to discover who they were; Chesbrough paid me for carriage; one person got out at Hanford's when we stopped there; think he got a bottle of liquor and took it to the carriage; they might have taken the bottle out of the carriage; don't know that any person joined the party while on the journey, or left it; one person got out in Rochester, where I stopped to water, at the Reservoir; said he wanted to stop 5 or 6 minutes; he came back shortly; supposes it to be the same man who got out; has not seen him since. It was a moon light night; was not accompanied by a man in a sulky; a man passed me in a sulky two or three miles out of town, pretty quick; did not know who was in it; don't recollect of seeing the sulky that night again; don't recollect of seeing any one on the road after leaving Bruce's, until arrival at Pittsford; don't know the horse in the sulky; don't know whether the man in the sulky had a creak on; thinks the man that went into Hanford's went into the house when I went after oats across the road; has not seen that man since.

Cross examined.—Is not certain whether he turned about before the party got in or not; did not observe any force exercised to put any one of them in. I once enquired of the passengers what time they wished to be in Rochester; they told me to take my own time about it; could not procure feed for horses at Hanford's Tavern; Mrs. Hanford came to the door, and directed me to go to the barn across the road, and if there was any oats they would be there. The party made no objection to my stopping to feed; one of the hack's he met near Hanford's, he thinks was green, the other he thinks was cinnamon or drab; does not know whether there was any persons in the hacks he met; stopped at Christopher's in Rochester, on return, and remained until after dinner; did not hear any complaint from any one in the carriage; did not notice when they got out that any of them was bound; stopped at Bruce's long enough to water; went into the house; went to a spring about 10 rods distant; the passengers had been into Bruce's and were getting into the carriage when I came to water my horses; stopped at Stone's in Pittsford; the bar keeper and 2 or 3 persons I supposed to be stage drivers, were up; I drove up before the door and told the bar keeper to get a pail of water; I went into the tavern; none of the persons in the carriage got out at Pittsford; staid there about 5 minutes; when I went off, some of the stage drivers stood on the stoop; we went to Rochester on the state road from Pittsford; at Rochester stopped at the Reservoir, just at the end of the bridge, where I watered. I remained at Victor a minute or two; stopped at the Reservoir in front of Beach's tavern; this was the only stop I made in Victor. I was not requested to stop by any other person; and consulted myself and my horses about stopping; no one got out of the carriage at Victor, and no one into the carriage; I stopped at the trough between the two taverns at Mendon; don't recollect seeing any person up there, or remember that any person came to the carriage to hold intercourse with those in it; there was no changing of passengers in my carriage or diminution or addition to them, during my journey to my knowledge. I left the horses only to go into Stone's at Pittsford, and to go to the Spring at Bruce's. Thinks one of the carriages I met at Hanford's was either a light color, a yellow, a cinnamon or a drab; the other was a dark color, should think green; Christopher told me that he had a coach down that morning to the steam boat; he told me so the last time I was in Rochester I think; I have never before mentioned that I supposed it to be Christopher's carriage that I know of; but it strikes me that I have, and that I always supposed it was Christopher's; cant say whether the curtains of the carriages I met were up, or whether there were any passengers in them; don't know whether I saw Christopher's carriage in the yard that day; don't recollect particularly whether there was any thing said about the pay at the time I left the passengers; was first spoken to by Mr. Coe, one of the stage proprietors, about a carriage for a party; Coe kept no livery stable, and often got me to run extras and carry loads for him; Chesbrough offered to pay me, and did afterwards pay me; he paid me while he was in jail; Coe directed me to get the carriage ready immediately; Coe asked me if I could furnish a carriage for a party that evening; he answered in substance that he wanted one, and a carriage that would carry five, or six persons; but did not tell me who they were or where they wanted to go; the man on the side walk afterwards directed me where to drive.

Ira Merrill.—In Sept. 1826, was agent for a line of stages which run between Rochester and Canandaigua, resided in Rochester; on the way bill of 12th Sept. Mr. Smith took two seats from Rochester to Canandaigua; Burgo Smith, of Rochester, took the seats and paid for them, [way

bill is produced] the seats were taken in the morning; did not understand that any lady was going with Mr. Smith; several ladies went out in the stage and extra; is not perfectly positive that Smith paid, but believes that he did; I saw Burrage Smith afterwards and knew him to be the man. There were two way bills made out on that day, though it is usual when an extra is sent at some time to make but one way bill; when two way bills are made out it is usual to designate who is to go in each carriage. In this case I think our way bill was made out and then we found that all could not go in one stage; another was made and for the extra; thinks the passengers were afterwards divided as nearly as possible; the stage started soon after breakfast; there were several ladies in the stage; there were seven ladies; some from the seminary at Canandaigua; a gentleman who has ladies with him usually takes seats for all in his own name.

Hanlet D. Scrantom.—Knows Whitney the defendant; knew him in Sept. 1826; remembers to have heard of the Morgan abduction. On the day that Morgan was taken away, in the afternoon as he was going to tea, saw Whitney near the hotel and spoke to him; he said he came from Rochester that day in search of a workman; he was a stone cutter; he asked me if I knew Hard & Lee, stone cutters; I told him I did, and went with him to their shop; he said he came in with Burrage Smith in the opposition line; there was no one at home at Hard & Lee's shop; thinks the door was locked; I asked him what time he should return; he said the first opportunity; I told him I had a letter I should like to send by him to Rochester; he said he would take it; he said I should find him at Mr. Lynch's house, or at the hotel some time in the course of the evening; after I had my letter written, I went in pursuit of him and could not find him; I went to Lynch's first and enquired for him; he was not there; they had not seen him since tea; I went to the hotel and enquired of the bar keeper; I went to the stage office and enquired if he had taken his seat; he had not taken it and I could not hear of him; don't recollect who was in the stage office; I mentioned these circumstances. Late in the fall I saw Whitney again, at Rochester, and enquired of him if he had found a workman; had a conversation with Whitney last fall at Rochester; he asked me if I saw him here in Sept. 1826, and if I recollect what he came for; I told him he came for a stone cutter; he asked me how Mr. Hall came to know that he had been there; I had stated after Morgan's abduction, that I had seen Whitney at Canandaigua the same day; I told Whitney last fall, that I stated this incautiously, and rather in fun; he asked me if I had been before the Court.

Cross examined.—Previous to the first conversation with Whitney had not heard that he was indicted, but had heard his name connected with the transaction; the last time that I saw him he said that it was possible he should want to prove that he was at Canandaigua, and his business there; thinks that when we went to Hard & Lee's shop, that Whitney made the enquiry, and ascertained that they had come out of town after marble; he wanted a letter. Whitney in his conversation last fall, reminded witness of the conversation he had had previously in Rochester.

Chauncey H. Coe sworn.—Dont know how Smith and Whitney went out of this place on Sept. 12, 1826, or how they contemplated going; did not go out in our line of stages; don't know how it was managed that they should go out, or when they went; Chesbrough requested me to get the carriage of Hubbard; he did not tell me where they were; thinks he wanted a carriage to go to Rochester; spoke to witness in the afternoon and supposed they wanted to go immediately; they did not go until evening, when I told him I could not send an extra then, and I spoke to Hubbard and asked him to take the job off my hands; asked Chesbrough if a carriage for five or six would be large enough he said it would.

Ira Merrill called again.—Does not recollect that Smith came back the next day, after taking his seat at Rochester; is not able to name any person who returned to Rochester the next day; passengers would pay him, and land at their own houses in Rochester; I had charge of but one regular line of stages from Rochester; the rest were extras; the stage usually left here I think after breakfast.

Aaron Ackley sworn.—In Sept. 1826, kept a public house at the corner, in the north part of this village; heard of the abduction of Morgan; had heard no information that he was to be taken away previous to his abduction. On Monday evening, before Morgan was taken away, Lawson came to the house of witness and said that Morgan was put into jail, and that he, Lawson, was going to Rochester as soon as possible, this was 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening; he got a horse of me, and went on that night, and returned the next morning about 9 o'clock; he said he had been to Rochester; he said there would be some gentlemen in from Rochester in the course of the day, who would probably call at my house for him; he went to bed as I heard, and said he was fatigued. In the afternoon of that day, some gentlemen did call, one of them was John Whitney, the defendant, and the other was Burrage Smith; they enquired for Lawson; I did not know that he was in; I went to my wife, who said that he was there in bed, and she called him; I can't tell where Lawson went, when he was called; I don't think he came into the bar-room, where I was; Smith and Whitney went out, but did not take notice where they went; thinks that Lawson went out of the back part of the house; don't know that Lawson went out of the house at all; is confident that he did not go through the bar-room; Smith and Whitney came out of bar-room, and thinks they went down street; they staid but a short time, and were there no longer than was necessary to call up Lawson. Whitney came back and took tea, the other did not, neither did Lawson; Lawson called there in the evening, and asked for a cloak, mine was out, and I told him he might take my wife's, which he did; Whitney went away after taking tea; he took tea between sun down and dark; did not know which direction he came; saw a sulky standing at my door; don't know that I

saw them with their hats on, except the one that took tea and how they came there I don't know; I talked with Mr. Ketchum the next day about the persons who had been there from Rochester; Whitney I should think did not have whiskers, neither was he lame; White he thinks had on drab clothes; does not know exactly what clothes they had on; does not know that he had a frock coat; don't know that any body took tea with Whitney, except myself. I was told during the session of this court, that Whitney was at Blossoms; he was in the bar-room; Mr. Wilson pointed him out to me; he asked me while standing at the bar, if I had seen Whitney; he said he was in the room, I said him I had not seen him; he then pointed him out to me; I had not seen him from the time of his taking tea at my house until this time; my health was commonly good in the fall of 1826.

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

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

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

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

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

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

William Pomroy sworn.—Knows the time of Morgan's abduction; saw a sulky before Ackley's house on that evening, between 9 and 10 o'clock; did not see it drive up; the man in the sulky I thought was tipsy. I told Ackley a man was setting in the carriage; I told him he had better speak to him and wake him up. Ackley went out and spoke to him; he jumped out of the carriage and came into the house and took some brandy and water; am positive that he went in and got something of Mr. Ackley; I followed him in, but did not know the person; do not know that I have ever seen him since; does not know Burrage Smith; it stood their about three quarters of an hour; it went to the north. A carriage with two horses passed their a little

before the sulky started; don't recollect the color of the horses, nor the driver. The carriage went to the north.

Cross examined.—Thinks the man in the sulky had no great coat or cloak; thinks he had a short coat on, called a coatee. He jumped out very quick, and went immediately back. I think it stood the whole of the time the outside of the railing; was at Mr. Ackley's the whole of the evening.—Dr. Wells, Col. Sawyer and Everson, were there; don't think saw any other person from down street; saw no strangers with the man in the sulky, except Ackley. When I spoke to Mr. Ackley, he remarked that "all was well that ended well." I set on the stoop the same side of the house that the sulky was. Sawyer and Dr. Wells went up street; don't know where they went; they went up on west side of street, Sawyer, Dr. Wells and Everson came there at the time the sulky was standing there I think; the carriage passed, I think while they were in there, or immediately after; think they come in while the sulky was standing there, and after the man in had been in, and been to the bar and gone back to the sulky; did not see Wells and Sawyer return.

Court adjourned until to-morrow morning. Friday Morning, May 22. John Sheldon sworn.—Resided in this place, Sept. 12, 1826; recollects the day that Morgan was carried away; knows John Whitney; saw him in this place on that day, in the after part of the day; don't recollect when I saw him first; saw him two or three times in the afternoon about the streets; don't know but he went to the stone cutters shop, but is not sure; saw him near the stable; don't recollect whether he saw him at any place between the stable and the jail; I worked in blacksmith shop between stable and jail. Whitney did not call at the shop; did not see him pass the shop; think I met him by Lynch's; think he was going towards the post office; went along with him; don't recollect when I went there. I boarded at Kingsleys; don't recollect that on the evening of the 12th Sept. I made any declarations about Morgan's being carried away; was at Kingsley's Tavern that evening. The information I got about Morgan was the next day; I was not requested to stay at Kingsleys that evening; think any conversation with Whitney was about stone cutting; had no conversation with him about carrying off Morgan, or any thing in relation to him, or the book he was about publishing, or in relation to any man in jail. He made no enquiries of me about Morgan, or a man in jail; or Loton Lawson; saw Whitney last towards night; saw Hubbard's carriage and grey horses pass Kingsley's Tavern that evening; it was 2 or 3 hours before that that I saw Whitney last; don't know that he was at Kingsley's; don't recollect when I saw Whitney last, or whose company he was in; saw no person from Rochester that day that I knew; knew B. Smith in some measure; don't recollect seeing him on the 12th Sept; had no conversation with Whitney that afternoon about Morgan or his book, or any book about Masonry, or any man in jail, or about any man who was to go out of jail willingly; did not know that Whitney was here, until I saw him. He did not tell me how he was going home; and I do not know how he did go; did not know of Hubbard's carriage going to Rochester; did not see it harnessed up; did not see it at any time before it passed.

Cross examined by Defendants Counsel.—Thinks he first saw Whitney down by Lynch's, some time along in the afternoon; he has seen him very near sun down last; but does not recollect when; I did not know whether Morgan was here, or any thing about his book; had no conversation with any body about him that afternoon; was not in Batavia in Sept. 1826; or that year, or for several years; has been convicted, and been in jail; was brought here now on a warrant from Oswego to testify, and put under bonds; did not see Whitney have any conversation with any connected with the Morgan abduction; did not see Whitney at all above the public square that day, except when going to the Post Office; was not himself above the Post Office that day; and when he saw Whitney, it was below the square.

John Voorhes.—Lived in Canandaigua Sept. 1826; knows when Morgan was carried away; knows John Whitney since he was indicted; does not know that he was in Canandaigua in 1826; never saw him in this place until he saw him in Court; saw no person from Rochester that I knew; had no knowledge that any persons were sent for from Rochester, to carry away Morgan; does not know B. Smith; knows Lawson or Whitney; does not know that Lawson went to Rochester that day or the evening before.

Mrs. Mary Hanford.—Is the wife of F. Hanford. In Sept. 1826, lived a little beyond Rochester, at a public house; heard the testimony of Hubbard yesterday; recollects his calling at my house in Sept. 1826; a carriage drove up to the house; two men came and knocked. My husband had sore eyes, and I went into the bar-room; they wanted something to drink; I set down a decanter; one of them took the decanter out to the carriage under the shed, and when he came back, they enquired about oats, but finally concluded they would not wait to feed. They asked about oats, and I told him I would call the boy up, they said finally that they would not wait to feed. When they came in with the decanter, they took a drink at the bar; one of them said "he was damned glad to get out of jail at first!" I asked who have you got there gentlemen, a prisoner? One of them replied, no madam, a man who has been on the limits. They appeared to talk with their eyes. Saw the carriage drive off; the curtains were down; saw it return about a half or 3-4 of an hour afterwards. The carriage went on the Ridge Road; the curtains were up when it returned; have since seen Hubbard, who was one of the persons. Witness has been out of the country since; would not be positive that Whitney was the other. The man's complexion was darker, and his dress and hands appeared more like a laboring man than Whitney now appears. When I first saw Whitney in the Court House, he looked like the man; thought there was some appearance in him like the man who called with Hubbard; am not willing to say that I believe him to be the man; all I can say is, he looks like the person; the man who came into the house was a dark complexion man; he stooped a little, and his face was thin; his cheek bones were high; had on a dark brown coat; strait body. He staid when the carriage went on; walked the stoop, and did not appear inclined to talk; did not fully make up my mind when I first saw Whitney yesterday in the Court House, whether he was the man. There was some looks like him; but he is altered; he did not look exactly like the person; don't know that I should have thought he looked like the man, if he had

before the sulky started; don't recollect the color of the horses, nor the driver. The carriage went to the north.

Cross examined.—Thinks the man in the sulky had no great coat or cloak; thinks he had a short coat on, called a coatee. He jumped out very quick, and went immediately back. I think it stood the whole of the time the outside of the railing; was at Mr. Ackley's the whole of the evening.—Dr. Wells, Col. Sawyer and Everson, were there; don't think saw any other person from down street; saw no strangers with the man in the sulky, except Ackley. When I spoke to Mr. Ackley, he remarked that "all was well that ended well." I set on the stoop the same side of the house that the sulky was. Sawyer and Dr. Wells went up street; don't know where they went; they went up on west side of street, Sawyer, Dr. Wells and Everson came there at the time the sulky was standing there I think; the carriage passed, I think while they were in there, or immediately after; think they come in while the sulky was standing there, and after the man in had been in, and been to the bar and gone back to the sulky; did not see Wells and Sawyer return.

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not risen up; don't think I should have picked him out, if I had not my attention directed to him; did think that he looked like the person; that their was some resemblance which struck me, but I cannot be positive. If Whitney was darker complexion, and had the same appearance of being a laboring man, she should have less doubts of his identity. Whitney looks more delicate now, in his face and general appearance than that man I don't notice any other difference. Did not see any other carriage as after Hubbard's. A gentleman came on horseback on the Rochester road after the carriage had passed, and enquired of a boy if he had seen a carriage, and enquired which way it went; he was told it went on the Ridge. He then went on the Ridge, and I saw him return with the carriage or just before it. I heard his conversation with the boy; don't know the man on horseback; have not seen him since to my knowledge; did not see any hacks pass that morning, except Hubbards. At that time I was round seeing to things myself, as my husband was sick. I was sometimes in the front and sometimes in the back part of the house out of the sight of the road.

Cross-examined—Moved from Hanford Landing about two years since to Pittsburg; have returned lately; the boy spoken of, was William Rowe; thinks he is now in Palmyra; did not know Hubbard before, but recognized him when she saw him afterwards instantly; saw him in January following. The other person lingered about the house some time, and I saw him repeatedly; has not seen Whitney since, until the present time, provided it was him; has seen Hubbard repeatedly since. It is about 4 or 5 weeks since I returned from Pittsburg; recollected Hubbard when I saw him since my return; we left the Landing in April following. The first that I heard of carrying off Morgan, was from a paper, which contained a description of the carriage. I went to my husband and told him that it was the carriage which stopped at our house. There was something in the department of the persons at the time, that induced me to believe their was some mischief. They looked at each other, and seemed to talk with their eyes; & I told some of my neighbors about it. I kept the appearance of the persons in my mind, from that circumstance, and from their coming so early. Hubbard remarked, he must be in a hurry, as they must drive to Lewiston that day.

By Mr. Spencer—The coat the man had on was much worn, and appeared to be a brown one, and seemed to be a coat that had been laboring in; I think I could say it was dark colored; it would be difficult to recognize a man who has altered so much as Whitney has, if he was the man. If he was dressed the same as then, and was darker complexion, he would look more like the person; all that I can say about it is, that Whitney has some resemblance to the person.

Halloway Hayward—Was in the village of Canandaigua the evening Morgan was said to be carried away; was at Kingsleys that evening; went to the shed; I did not notice any body about there except one stranger and Dr. Wells; the stranger came from towards the jail, and appeared to be in haste; was a small man; has never seen him since to witness knowledge; did not myself go towards the jail; saw no other strangers that evening; saw others in Kingsleys bar-room, no strangers since in to my knowledge; did not see Whitney that evening to my knowledge, and was not in town in the afternoon; I came in about 9 o'clock I think; think I saw Hubbards carriage drive up; after I saw the carriage, it came up from the jail; I went directly home afterwards, did not stop at Ackleys; did not know Whitney, and did not see him until I saw him on the stand on Sheldons trial; has had no conversation with him in relation to his being here in Sept.

Cross Examined—Lived in a brick house, near to Capt. Ackleys tavern; after turning out my horse which was in a pasture the upper part of the village; I passed Ackleys tavern, and thinks the house was shut up; should think the stranger, I saw was a small sized man dressed in gray clothes; knew Loton Lawson, he was often at Ackleys tavern, he was a farmer and hauled wood to the village; his every day dress was mixed, probably satinet; he was dressed in gray the evening Morgan was brought into town.

Sarah Wilder—In Sept. 1826, lived at Capt. Allens, in Clarksville, Monroe county; heard about Morgan being carried away; about that time saw a carriage stop at Allens; it was dark colored; the curtains were down; it was about 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning; carriage was so closed I could not see persons in it; the horses which came with it were put into the barn, until next day; Capt. Allens horses were harnessed to it; the carriage then drove on west; a sulkey came before the carriage; it went east, was gone 15 or 20 minutes, and then returned west after the carriage. The carriage returned the next day in the afternoon; the curtains were then up, the horses were then exchanged; the first horses put on, and it drove east; Allens is 22 miles from Rochester.

Robert Anderson—Resides 3 1/4 of a mile west of Gains corners; lives about 15 miles west of Capt. Allens; has heard about Morgan being carried away—some time in the fore part of September, a carriage passed my house, I was eating dinner; I saw Capt. Elishu Mather ride by afterwards; I was told that the carriage stopped at my brothers, about 100 rods west; I got up from the table and stepped to the door, and saw an appearance of changing horses, this was after dinner, Mather was riding one horse and leading another; could not state whether the curtains of the carriage were down; it did not attract particular attention; I only saw it through the windows as it passed; when I went out to work after dinner, I saw a man riding one horse and leading another east; they were not the same horses that Mather had; was not near enough to see whether the horses had been harnessed; these horses were going towards James Mather's. James Mather started with me, and rode as far as Rochester, and I supposed he was coming on with me; I put up at my brother in laws, at Rochester; he put up at the tavern; he was well. The special counsel moved on an attachment against James Mather, on reading service of subpoenas.

Ebon Gregory—In Sept. 1826, lived in the town of Hartland, about 14 miles west of Judge Andersons, and 15 miles west of Gains, on the ridge road. On Wednesday the early part of Sept. at the time Morgan was said to be carried away; met a carriage on the ridge, about 40 rods from Niagara county, was going to Oak Orchard with a load of Hay; met the carriage about 2 miles east from where I live; the carriage was dark chocolate color; the curtains were drawn, and windows up so that I could not see any persons in it; I was with a wagon, going east, and the carriage was going west; it was a warm day; saw Elishu Mather on the box, and another person with him; could

be positive who it was; met the stage about 1 1/2 miles behind the carriage; met a sulkey at some little distance still further east than the stage; Burrage Smith was in it; had Adam's Pet-horse in the sulkey; told him he was driving too hard for the horse; he said "no matter, the concern is able to pay for it." It was about 2 o'clock, P. M. when I met the carriage; did not know John Whitney by his name then; had seen him in Rochester before that day; cannot be positive that it was John Whitney on the box; has an impression that he saw him, but it is accompanied with doubts; my first impression that I saw him was since I have come to Canandaigua; I was asked if I knew Whitney; I said I did know him by his name; I sought him out, and saw him, and talked with him; and then got the impression that I saw him on that day, either in the stage or on the box of the carriage with Mather; when I saw the person on the box, I was then of opinion that I had seen the person before; I spoke to Mather, he returned the compliment; saw the carriage return; saw Jeremiah Brown riding one horse and leading another from Murdock's, towards his own house. The next day the same carriage drove up to Murdock's tavern. Jeremiah Brown was in the carriage, and Elishu Mather was driving it; the curtains was then up, and window down.

Cross Examined—Lived about a mile east of Johnsons creek; about 21 miles east of Murdock's; and about 1 mile west of Jeremiah Browns; had lived in Rochester the spring before; the man by the side of Mather had on a drab coat or over coat; it was a sultry day; but it had rained some before I left home; he was not so large a man as Mather; appeared to be a smaller size; has been of opinion that it was not so large a man as Whitney; his doubts arises from that circumstance; did not then recollect what Whitney's business was; don't recollect what he had on; had always understood that it was Whitney the distiller, who had gone to the south; had passed John Whitney's shop in Rochester frequently, perhaps 20 times in a day; I drew lumber across the canal bridge by Whitney's shop; had no acquaintance with him; did not know that this Whitney was implicated until I came here; don't recollect that I knew John Whitney's name when I lived in Rochester; had seen the distiller Whitney frequently; but perhaps had seen John Whitney more frequently.

By Mr. Spencer—Was perfectly well acquainted with the face of the stone-cutter, but did not know him by name; could see him as I passed his shop; has been in his shop a witness thinks; recollect seeing Williams there; don't recollect seeing Wood there; has seen him since he has been here; heard about the Morgan business that evening; soon after the carriage passed. I associated it with the Morgan business; this was at a court in Rochester; when I was down as a witness in a civil suit in October. I had never associated this Mr. Whitney with the transaction until I saw him here in court. I think that the name of the man on the box, was a face I had seen before. The stone-cutter's face I had become in some measure familiar with. I had not associated the countenance of any person, with the person on the box, until I came here; and did not see John Whitney from that time until I saw him here. This was the one with whom I saw the man on the box.

Seymour Murdock—Resides in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, 10 miles west of Andersons, on the Ridge road, heard of the Installation of a Lodge at Lewiston, Sept. 1826, on the 12th or 13th of Sept. the day before the Installation, the stage came in full. A man got out of the stage, and called me one side, and asked me if I was a Royal Arch Mason. I told him I was not; he then asked me to furnish him with a pen and ink and boy, to send a note to Jeremiah Brown; Brown came down and talked with this man; Brown lived west 1 1/2 miles from my house; he went home on the stage; he came back soon, riding one horse and leading another; soon after saw a carriage come from east; Mather driving; Brown went out and spoke to Mather, then stepped to the shed, got on one horse and led another, and followed after the carriage; a sulkey passed; did not know the horse in the sulkey; James Mather's horses were on the carriage; Elishu Mather drove; it is 33 miles to Lewiston from my house.

Corydon Fox—In Sept. 1826, was in the employment of Barton, of Lewiston; remember the installation at Lewiston; on the night of 13th or 14th Sept. 1826, Mr. Barton came to me and waked me up, and wished me to put horses on a carriage, which I did and drove round on the back street. Bruce rode round on the box, took in some persons from a carriage standing there, drove to Youngstown, to Col. Kings; Bruce waked up Col. King, who came and got into the carriage; some one in the carriage asked for water; Bruce told him he should have some water soon; King got in after Bruce got in, drove towards Fort Niagara; got to the graveyard, where they all got out; Bruce told me to go about my business; don't know who called for water; the voice was low and weak, like a woman's; thinks when Barton called me it was between 11 and 12 o'clock; got back about day light; four got out of the carriage at the grave yard; all the persons seemed to be at liberty, they went off side and side; can't say whether all had hats; knew none of them except Bruce and King. There were four in all.

Levi W. Sibley—Resided at Rochester; in Sept. 1826, attended the installation at Lewiston; went in Steam Boat; Boat left the landing between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening but one before installation, saw John Whitney and Burrage Smith at Lewiston, on the morning of the installation, between 8 and 10 o'clock; they joined procession; installation was Wednesday the 14th Sept. I returned in steam boat; Smith and Whitney came back with me; did not go with me in the steam boat; I went as one of the band of music; knew Smith and

Whitney well; boat remained at Lewiston while we were there for us; Smith and Whitney got on board at Lewiston; boat stopped at Youngstown, about sunset; some went down who were not coming to Rochester, wind blew fresh, after it stopped, Smith asked Capt. Vaughan if he should have time to go to Fort Niagara; he told him he could, if he was quick, he went; boat staid till 10 or 11 o'clock; saw Lawson and Smith on shore; went on shore to hurry them; they came from the direction of Fort Niagara; Smith told me the man with him, was a man from Ontario; I recognized him as Lawson since, when subpoenaed on his trial; had seen him before, but did not know him by name.

Rev. Francis H. Cumming—Was called upon to deliver an address at the Installation at Lewiston, in Sept. 1826, and did so. Smith and Whitney were their in the procession. I went in the stage. Neither of them went with me in the stage.

Ebenezer Watts—Was at the Installation at Lewiston; went from Rochester in steam boat; returned in steam boat. Smith and Whitney returned with me in steam boat, did not go with me in the steam boat. Installation was Sept. 14, 1826; boat left and returned as Mr. Sibley has stated.

Henry B. Williams—In Sept. 1826, was a partner of Whitney in stone cutting business. Was sick at the time Morgan was said to be taken away, and was confined, and for some time afterwards, our work was driving, we was much pressed at the time; we had 6 or 8 hands employed; we had no foreman in particular; Wood and King were our oldest workmen; charge devolved on Whitney when I was sick at other times. When he was there, and principally at other times, when he left the country the winter after Morgan was said to have been taken away; was not apprised of his going away, and did not know when he did go. He had before said he thought of going to the south on business. There had been no settlement between us at the time of his going away, of our partnership concerns; he was gone until Sept. last; he left a family in Rochester; don't think he made any provision for their support, they were supported chiefly from funds of the concern, which I advanced; had not been requested by Whitney so to do previous to his going away.

Cross examined—Was pressed for Stone Cutters in Sept. 1826; wanted a carver; cannot say that Whitney came to Canandaigua purposely for that; though he had no doubt of it; heard Whitney say he came to Canandaigua; does not know that he did from any other source; had a job on hand for Samuel Gould which he wanted done; has no recollection that Hard & Lee or either of them had been to our shop; knew they were letter cutters had had conversation about sending out there for a letterer; Wood & King were in a manner foremen, they were competent to take charge of the business; Whitney generally took charge of the business; I understood he left Rochester for the purpose of going to Canandaigua. Whitney came to see me frequently in my sickness; we had before Whitney's going away, had some conversation about going to the South to get a canal job, particularly about going myself, as I had some offers to go; I had been solicited to go to the falls of Ohio, to take a job; Whitney must have known it; I went to Palmyra and Oswego in relation to it; expense paid by the company.

Direct—No stone cutter or letterer came from Canandaigua to my knowledge; can't say that the time Whitney was away that he had any idea of taking a canal job. I was gone to the eastward at the time Whitney went away, had got to Auburn, on my way to Albany but a severe storm prevented, and I returned; Whitney knew of my intention to go to Albany; I started with my family; on my return from the east, I found Whitney gone, when I left Rochester he was there. I have no recollection that I informed Whitney of the day I was going to Albany; carried on the stone cutting business winter and summer; done but little in the winter.

Lyman Aldrich being called to the stand, Mr. Sibley, of counsel for the defendants, objected to his being sworn on the ground of his religious opinions and sentiments. It was urged that Aldrich entertained the same sentiments expressed in the letter of Mr. Giddens, and that therefore he was also an incompetent witness.

Judge Howell remarked that the decision of that court, excluding Mr. Giddens, had been egregiously misrepresented in the newspapers. The point which referred to future rewards and punishments, was expressly reserved by the Court. Mr. Giddens, he said, was excluded because he did not believe in a Supreme Being who holds men accountable for their conduct. No man can be a witness who denies his accountability to a Supreme Being. Such was and is the opinion of this Court, and such is the law of the land.

The following witness were then called to sustain the objection against Aldrich: **John C. Cooper**—Dont know Lyman Aldrich by name. Recognises his countenance. Thinks he had conversation with Aldrich about Giddens testimony. Some time ago, when Gillis was called here for trial, witness heard Aldrich say that he did not believe that there was any Being who would punish him for his sins; he believed in no punishment except what he received in this world. Dont recollect that he denied his belief in a Supreme Being. He understood him to say that punishment consisted in a remorse of conscience for his crimes. He said if he could not be a witness with such sentiments he should not be at all. Thinks this conversation was at the first court that Gillis was to be tried.

By the People—Was questioned by Gillis and Hayward about w- he heard Aldrich say. He was brought in from Bloomfield to Canandaigua and questioned by Gillis and Halloway Howard; did not tell them as much as he has now testified to; there were five or six in the Soda Fountain at the time of this conversation. The conversation commenced about excluding Giddens' testimony; dont recollect who began the conversation; the discussion was about the decision of the court, questioned Aldrich in relation to his belief. Said it twice or three times. Witness was in earnest. Dont know who said Aldrich was a witness. Dont recollect that he said no man would be punished in another world; memory is not very good; dont know that Aldrich found fault at Giddens' exclusion.

Charles Undershill—Has known Lyman Aldrich four or five years; his sentiments were that he was a Universalist; that all the punishment which he would receive for crimes would be in this world, and in the feelings of his own breast. Last summer, in August, he asked Aldrich why he did not make an affidavit that he knew nothing about Morgan's abduction. Aldrich

said he was anxious to hear Giddens' testimony. Aldrich called the day after Giddens' letters were read. Witness said that Giddens' letters argued that there was nothing after death. Aldrich said that was his belief. Witness told Aldrich that Giddens' belief was that the Deity had no care of mankind in this world. Aldrich stated that he believed in a Supreme Being. Aldrich believed that all would be nappy in a future world. Dont recollect that Aldrich ever stated that the Deity disregarded the conduct of men.

Richard Wells—Has known Lyman Aldrich ever since he was 4 years old. Had conversation with Aldrich last August about Giddens' testimony. Aldrich said his belief was the same as Mr. Giddens'. He said he had been of the same opinion for a long time. He said all the punishment he should receive was in this world. He said he was a near neighbour of Giddens and had frequently conversed with him upon religious subjects. He said he had been convinced of the correctness of Giddens' belief by frequent conversations with him. Aldrich said he knew perfectly well what Giddens' belief was, and was of the same opinion.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer—Aldrich lived with witness till he was 19 years old. He believed till that time he had correct religious opinions. Thinks Aldrich is 23 or 24 now. Aldrich said he should not alter his opinion for the sake of being a witness.

Mr. Charles—Has known Lyman Aldrich four years; has heard him speak upon religious subjects two or three times; Aldrich believes in a Supreme Being, but did not believe in punishment in a future state. Inferred from Aldrich's conversation that he believed in being punished in this world. Never heard Aldrich say any thing about Giddens.

Joseph Adams—knows Aldrich; has had a little conversation with him at the time Giddens was rejected; Aldrich said if they impeached Giddens they would impeach him as he was of the same opinion; as for future punishments he would as soon swear to one thing as another. Witness was very busy and dont recollect in particular; he might have said much more but he did not charge his mind with it.

Mr. Griffin urged that the testimony supported the objection to Aldrich. Mr. Spencer addressed the court at length, and very ably, upon the question of excluding witnesses for peculiar religious sentiments. We hope to give his argument in full, next week.

Judge Howell stated that there was great and increasing difficulties in these questions. The court still adhered to the rule by which Mr. Giddens was rejected, but a majority doubted whether the testimony against Aldrich brought him within that rule. He (Judge Howell) dissented from his colleagues, Judges Price and Rawson, but he cheerfully submitted to their decision, and would permit the witness to be sworn.

The counsel then called for the opinion of the court on the 2d point, viz:—That a witness must believe in future rewards and punishments. Judge Howell stated that he now concurred in the opinion of Chancellor Walworth, disagreeing with the decision of Chief Justice Spencer. The present Supreme Court has adopted the opinion of Chancellor Walworth.

Aldrich was now sworn—Lived in Victor in Sept. 1826, at Dr. Beach's tavern. Heard of Morgan's being carried away. Saw a carriage in Victor the night Morgan was carried off. It went towards Rochester. Did not see it stop. Saw no persons about that carriage. Thought it was driving up to the door; got up as it was passing. It was towards midnight—can't say positively whether it was before or after he saw Gillis that the carriage passed; it was near the time. Gillis came into the bar-room and got something to drink. Some body knocked—he got up and Gillis said he wanted to come in. Gillis may have enquired for Doct. Beach. Two persons stood out of the door. He went down and both of them came into the bar-room. One of them called for liquor, which witness gave to them, in a decanter. They drank. They wanted a decanter of Gin which he gave them. Gillis handed him a \$3 bill which he could not change. Gillis said he would pay it the next morning and return the decanter. Dont know that the decanter was ever returned. They then went out. Did not see them again that night. Doct. Beach called up the ostler to put out a horse—went to the barn—on his return he saw men standing on the steps. The man who came in with Gillis was John Whitney. Witness knew him in Rochester. Witness got up and went to the barn after the ostler. A person had enquired with a sulky. Thinks it was a sulky. The horse was taken from it before he got out. The gentleman who came in the sulky was Luther Dyer, who used to keep the Merchants Exchange in Rochester and then lived in Canandaigua. Dyer staid there until some time after breakfast.

Cross ex. by Defence—Mr. Dyer came in and went to bed. Thinks he was a-bed about half an hour before the carriage passed. Thinks it was Smith, Whitney, and Dyer, who were standing on the steps. Somebody got a horse to go to Rochester. It came back the next day with the stage. The horse was harnessed and near the sulky. Thinks he saw Gillis there the next day. Thinks he was up 10 or 15 minutes. Thinks it was near half an hour before he was called up. Did not go to sleep. Can generally tell whether he is asleep or awake. Thinks Mr. Gillis came in a little first and called for something to drink. It was about 12 o'clock at night. Means Enrage Smith of Rochester. Doct. Beach's mare was on the next morning. She came back with the stage from Rochester the next day. Thinks it was after he rapped at the door that the carriage pass, cut cannot be positive. It was just before or just after. He could only see the carriage as it stepped west of Beach's. Smith and Whitney had both gone east that day in the Canandaigua stage. When Gillis and Whitney came in he saw both their faces

and knew them well. He saw the carriage from the chamber window.

Mrs. Eneline Colier—Witness is wife of Stephen Colier. Resided in Victor Sept. 1826. Lived opposite Enos Gillis' house in Victor. Saw a carriage stop at Esq. Gillis' house the night it was said Morgan was taken away. It was late—do not remember the precise time—had not been to bed. It drove into the yard. The curtains were closed. But two horses. The carriage turned round Gillis' house and disappeared into the yard. Saw the carriage again about the time it came out. It might have been twenty or thirty minutes. It went to the west. Not far from the time the carriage came out of the yard, saw some persons there on horse back. One of the horsemen came out of the yard. It was a still time of the night. Thought singular that the carriage should drive into the yard. The horsemen did not come from the west—Do not know that James Gillis was on either of the horses. Did not see any person who she recognized to be James Gillis.

Cross ex.—There is a gate-way to Gillis' yard. It is nearly opposite witness' house. No other person was up. Mr. Colier was in bed. Mr. Colier lived in the same house. His family were also in bed. In going west the carriage passed witness' house. Thinks they were not fully through the gate when she saw it. Cannot say how many persons were on horseback. Saw all the horsemen at one look.

Elisha Cone—Lived in Victor, Mr. Colier's house, in Sept. 1826. Saw a carriage about the time Morgan was carried off, in Enos Gillis' yard. The yard gate is a little west of the house. Thinks the carriage was in the barn yard, near the gate. Witness was passing from the lot back to the barn yard to his house. It was as late as 11 o'clock. People were generally a-bed. Saw one or two persons about it—perhaps more. One of the men he thought was James Gillis; tho' at the time it was him. He was standing near the carriage. The horses faced to the west. The men were standing on the side towards the road. Knew James Gillis at that time. Witness said next day that he saw Gillis the night before with a carriage in the yard. Thinks there was a light at Mrs. Colier's when he got home. Saw horses attached to the carriage.

This witness underwent a long, but unimportant, cross examination. **Thomas M. Boughton**—Lived at Victor in 1826. It is said that Morgan was carried off on the 12th Sept. On the 13th of Sept. James Gillis called on witness at Lathrop & Potter's Store in Pittsford. Witness was not ready to start. Gillis started. Witness overtook him a mile east of Pittsford. Gillis said he had been 7 or 8 miles beyond Rochester. Gillis said he had been to Canandaigua the night before. On the evening of the 12th Gillis asked witness to go to Canandaigua. Witness declined. Gillis said he was going to Canandaigua—witness saw him start. He said he came out of Canandaigua in an extra late at night—went to his brother's at Victor and got a horse. He was then on a black horse of Enos Gillis. Said he had come from Rochester that forenoon. Said he had been 7 or 8 miles beyond Rochester.

William Charles—Has known John Whitney several years. Before Whitney went away he was darker complexioned, and heavier than he now is. He then worked hard, and dressed more like a labouring man. This change was apparent as soon as he returned. Whitney is a Stone-Cutter. Was an industrious man.

Levi W. Sibley—Whitney is not as fleshy now and has not the same appearance of being a labouring man as he had before he went away.

The defendant's Counsel then called **Eli Bruce**—On the evening of the 13th of September, witness was first informed of Morgan's being on the Ridge Road. Two gentlemen came and gave him this information. One of them was Burrage Smith—the name of the other he declines mentioning. It was not John Whitney. Did not, till that time, know that Morgan had been taken to Canandaigua. Six or eight days before this time, a gentleman called on witness to go to Batavia and get Morgan away. He stated that there was difficulty between Morgan and Miller, and that Morgan would go away willingly. Witness declined having any thing to do with it. Orsamus Turner, of Lockport, called on witness about this time, and requested him to fit up an apartment in the jail for Morgan's temporary reception, and stated that Morgan would be there that night on his way to Canada. Witness saw Burrage Smith at the Cottage Inn in Lockport. There was no strangers with him. He did not know John Whitney at that time. The two gentlemen referred to requested witness to go to Wright's tavern, on the Ridge. They stated that Morgan was there, on his way to Canada. Witness inquired if there was difficulty or trouble. Stated that he was sheriff of the county, and did not wish to get into a scrape. They assured him that Morgan had consented to go away—that he was to be put upon a farm in Canada. Witness went to Wright's, where he found the carriage in which Morgan was conveyed. Witness says, a man who is now dead, (Hague) and Morgan, were the only persons who rode in the carriage from Wright's to Lewiston. They changed horses at Lewiston, and proceeded to the burying-ground near Fort Niagara. They then crossed the ferry near the Port, over to Canada. Morgan did not get out of the boat. The arrangements on the Canada side, for Morgan's reception, were not completed, and he was brought back a few days until the people on the other side were ready to receive him. They then went up to the Port and lodged Morgan in the magazine, to await the preparations on the other side of the river. Has never seen Morgan since he left him in the magazine. Does not know what was done with him. He left the Port before day-light. Hague and Morgan conversed together. Morgan supposed he was going with friends, and appeared perfectly easy. Some liquor was handed into Morgan at Molineux's tavern. He sat erect in the carriage, and did not appear to be enfeebled. When they got out of the carriage, Morgan locked arms with the two gentlemen, (Hague and the gentleman who got in at Youngstown,) and walked towards the Port. Witness supposed that Morgan had consented to go off. There was no liquor in the carriage.

Cross examination by Mr. Spencer—The man who was with Smith is five hundred miles from this place. He then lived at

Lockport. Witness got to Wright's tavern between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. He rode back to Lockport, the next day in a sulky. He does not know how Smith got to Lockport. He does not know how the sulky got to Lewiston. He understood that the sulky was sent home. He left it at the Mansion House in the charge of a person who was to send it home. Did not see any body start with it. The sulky was to be forwarded on east. The horse, he understood, was owned somewhere on the Ridge. Might have had directions where to send the horse and sulky, but dont say recollect particulars. Witness saw several persons at Wright's—perhaps half a dozen, besides those who resided there. Some of them were strangers. Wright lives at the point where the Lockport road intersects the ridge. It is about three miles from Lockport. Saw three persons whom he knew, at Wright's, besides those who went on with him. He knew the person who drove the carriage. A person whom he knows overtook them on horseback, at Molineux's. Took another carriage at Lewiston. The curtains of both carriages were closed down. Has seen Loton Lawson in jail since, but did not see him at Wright's. Is confident of that. The same persons only who came from Wright's, got into Fox's carriage. Fox's testimony is perfectly correct. A man got in near Youngstown. Witness met two or three strangers on the way from Wright's to Lockport, on foot. He met them about three quarters of a mile from Wright's. Witness saw a stranger at the Installation the next day, whom he was informed was John Whitney, of Rochester. Morgan was left in the magazine. [To the question in whose charge Morgan was left, the Court interposed and said that persons not upon trial, must not be implicated, and the question was not answered. The Court also refused to permit the names of the persons who were in the boat, to be mentioned. Witness said they crossed the river in the usual Ferry Boat. The subject of Morgan's abduction was not agreed upon at a regular meeting of the Royal Arch Chapter at Lockport two weeks before it was done. There might have been a desultory discussion about it by the members of the Chapter—cannot tell the specific time—cannot say that it was during the sitting of the Court. Does not recollect that he told a person that arrangements had been made by himself and two other Sheriffs, to carry Morgan off. Witness says upon his oath, that he believed he had consented to go away voluntarily. Morgan made no complaints while witness was with him. Morgan was not confined.—He had a handkerchief over his eyes.—This was to prevent his seeing the persons who were with him. There was no pistol either in the carriage or boat, to the knowledge of witness. The regular stage to Lewiston did not then run through Lockport. It was six or eight days before Morgan was at Wright's, that Turner came and asked witness if there was a cell at liberty. He stated that Morgan would be brought that night from Batavia, and a place was wanted for him till he could be sent on to Canada.

Jobert Felt—Knows James Gillis. He now resides in Pennsylvania. Gillis is a thorough, driving man, who starts on a journey without regard to night or day. Gillis went to Pennsylvania soon after Morgan was carried off. He is a man of fair character. Thomas M. Boughton is not a Mason.

Cross ex. by Mr. Spencer—Had some conversation with James Gillis about the evening to Rochester, but don't recollect the particulars. Was not called up the night it was said Morgan was carried off.—Do not know that any body inquired for him that night. James Gillis is a Mason, John Whitney is a Mason, Aaron Ackley is a Mason. Do not know Channey H. Coe to be a Mason. Halloway Hayward is a Mason.

Levi W. Sibley—John Whitney's character always stood fair. Here the Defendants counsel rested. Mr. Spencer called

Joseph Garlinghouse—Witness was employed by the executive of this state to pursue Smith and Whitney; started with Mr. Bates, in August, 1827. Went to Louisville they had been gone from that place about three weeks. It was said that Whitney had gone to St. Louis & Smith to New-Orleans. The authority to arrest them did not extend beyond the state of Kentucky, and witness was compelled to abandon the pursuit. Had a conversation with Whitney since his return, in which Whitney stated that he was at St. Louis settling with a brother-in-law who had left his wife, and that his (witnesses) arrival there, prevented his getting 1000 dollars. The brother-in-law heard that Whitney was pursued and took advantage of this circumstance and refused to pay the 1000 dollars.

Mr. Spencer rested, and the defendants counsel called **Nicholas G. Chesbro**—Witness did not know Whitney on the 12th Sept. 1825. Has never and does not now remember the names of the persons whom he saw that day or night.

Cross examined by Mr. Spencer—He made no communications to Whitney about Morgan. Has no knowledge that information about Morgan was sent to Rochester. Supposes that some information of that nature was given in that direction. Witness presumes that Lawson carried the information. Does not recollect seeing James Gillis at Canandaigua that evening.

Gen. MATTHEWS addressed an eloquent argument to the Court, upon the laws relating to conspiracies and misdemeanors. Mr. GAYNE went to the Jury, whose attention he occupied nearly two hours, urging, with much earnestness, that the testimony was sufficient to justify the conviction of either of the defendants. MATTHEWS addressed the Jury for more than two hours, with great power and ability. Mr. STANBORN summed up the cause for the People. He was compelled to confine himself to a brief examination of the testimony. Judge HOWELL, in pursuance of an intimation made early that if five hours were consumed upon the case, he should not charge the Jury, gave the cause to them with a very few remarks upon the law which related to the question.

The Jury retired about 10 o'clock, and came in to court just before twelve, with a Verdict of GUILTY as to Whitney, but were unable to agree upon a verdict as to Gillis.

The Court, after consultation, sentenced ELI BRUCE to two years and four months, and JOHN WHITNEY to one year and three months imprisonment, in the county jail.

We are compelled, from a want, both of time and space, to give less full and perfect Report of the trial of the arseonic conspirators, than was designed to furnish. We intended to have given, at least an abstract of the very able arguments of Counsel, but the testimony, in its compressed form, excludes all other matter. The interesting, and to our judgment, conclusive argument of Mr. STANBORN, in relation to the requirements of religious tests of witnesses, shall be given next week. The Special Counsel was assisted in the prosecution, by BOWEN WHITTING, Esq. the District Atty. of Ontario county. The defence was conducted by Gen. MATTHEWS, Gen. MARVIN, EBERNETT GREEN and MARK H. SIBLEY.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1825, executed by Thomas Fuller and Nancy Fuller, his wife, to Jonas Allen, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and county of Monroe, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north west corner of Artemus Stearns lot, running west seven chains fifty-three links; thence north thirty chains twenty-nine links to the centre of the highway; thence east seven chains fifty-three links; thence south to the place of beginning, to contain fifty-three acres, fifteen and three fourths rods of land, except twenty acres to be taken off from the east side of said lot—Reference being had to Eli Lyon's deed; and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Pittsford Hotel, kept by Philip Hurd, in the village of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe, on the seventh day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated 13th April, 1829.

CALVIN SMITH, Assignee. Ina B. LLOYD, Attorney. 62ds

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, and known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESLEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

DEFULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, executed by Nelson Fitch to Stephen A. Dennis; and the said Indenture of Mortgage having been duly assigned to Stephen W. Dana and Heman Griswold, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Indenture of Mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the following described premises, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, viz. all that certain piece or parcel of land being in the village of Rochester town of Gates, county of Monroe and State of New-York, more particularly known and distinguished as the west part of village lot number twenty three (23) on Elisha Johnson's survey of 1803, 37, 39, and half of 38 as by map recorded in the County Clerk's office Lib. 4 fol. 693, being the width of said lot viz. eighty one links on Ford street and running of the same width Easterly nine rods and no more. Dated March 16, 1829.

STEPHEN W. DANA, } Assignees. HEMAN GRISWOLD, } Whittlesley & Mumford, Attys.

DEFULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, 1827, executed by Charissa Nichols, to John Baxter, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the village of Rochester, in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being a subdivision of lot number fifty-two (52) in township number one, Short-Range, as subdivided and allotted by Elisha Johnson, into sections or small lots, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north east corner of a lot that William Mitchell purchased of John Mastick, esq. thence southerly five chains and thirty-three links, thence westerly at right angles, so far that a line drawn parallel with the first mentioned line, will include one fourth of an acre of land and no more; and the said Indenture of mortgage having been duly assigned by the said John Baxter, to John M. Clark, and by the said John M. Clark to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated April 14th, 1829.

SAMUEL JONES, Assignee. WHITTLESLEY & MUMFORD, Attys. 62ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a sewer on Ely street, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of ten dollars, 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 25th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 14th, 1829.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, Mortgagee. F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester, 65ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement on Exchange street, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants, and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of six dollars and forty-five cents, for that part of Lot P lying at the corner of Aqueduct and Exchange streets, being thirty feet on Aqueduct street, and twenty-three feet on Exchange street—And whereas, the whole of the said sum of six dollars and forty-five 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESLEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester, 65ds

BY virtue of three writs fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James W. Maxfield, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title, and interest of the said James W. Maxfield, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Sweden, county of Monroe, and state of New York, being the north-west corner of Lot, number one, in the fourth section of town three, of a tract of land, known by the name of the triangular tract, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north-west corner of the above described Lot, and running thence east ten chains and eighteen links to a Baswood post; thence south one degree west, twenty-nine chains and thirty-eight links to a Beach post; thence north eighty-eight degrees west, nine chains and eighty-seven links to a Black Ash post; thence north thirty minutes east to the place of beginning; containing thirty acres of land, be the same more or less. Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town, county and state aforesaid, being the north-west corner of Lot, number ten, in the fourth section, in town three, and triangular tract aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the north by the road, separating the towns of Clarkson and Sweden on the west, by lands owned by Henry Jones, and others, on the south by the Erie canal, and east by lands owned by Samuel Smith, containing thirty acres of land, be the same more or less. Which above described premises and privileges I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Inn now occupied by Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Thursday the eleventh day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated April 28th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy. 64ds

BY virtue of a Justice Execution, issued out of the Monroe county Clerk's office, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Amos Soper, & Ansel W. Walker, & Henry Jeffords, I have seized and taken the following described piece or parcel of land, viz: All that certain part of lot number fifty two, (in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New York,) which is bounded as follows viz: commencing at a stake, and stones standing ten feet from the Canal, on the south line of the state road, (leading from Rochester to Pittsford,) and running from thence south seventy-eight degrees west, one chain and ninety-five links to a stake, standing ten feet from the canal. Thence north twenty-four degrees, thirty minutes east, one chain and sixty links to a stake, standing on the south line of the state road, thence south forty-nine degrees, thirty minutes east, one chain and sixty-three links to the place of beginning, and contains one eighth of an acre, which, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereunto, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twentieth day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, April 4th, 1829.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 64ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen, in section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe & state aforesaid, & bounded north by the lot now owned & occupied by Anson House Esq. & south by land owned by Elisha Johnson Esquire, being thirty eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Hunn's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the mansion house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated Rochester, March 23, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 64ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Peter Van Blansden, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Peter, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Clarkson, County of Monroe, and State of New-York, being the east part of lot number one in the eventeenth section, town four, in the triangular tract, and bounded as follows: On the north by the Town line of Clarkson, on the east by lands owned by Chester Woodruff, on the south by lands owned by Abner Brown, and on the west by the highway, containing thirty acres of land, be the same more or less; which above described premises I shall expose for sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the House of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated May 5th, 1829.

JAMES K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy. 66ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James L. Ighlthall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James L. in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Brockport, County of Monroe, and state of New-York, it being village lot number forty-three, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number forty-three, at a stake standing in the southeast angle of Clinton and Utica streets; thence south twelve degrees and fifteen minutes, west one chain and seventy two links along Utica street to a stake; thence south seventy-seven degrees and forty-five minutes, east one chain to a stake; thence north twelve degrees and fifteen minutes, east two chains and thirty-five links to a stake on the south side of Clinton street; thence south seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes, west one chain and sixteen links to the place of beginning, containing twenty and three hundredths of an acre of land; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Inn of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on the second day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated May 19, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy. 67ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James L. Ighlthall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James L. in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, it being village lot number fifty one, in the seventh Range, west by the west line of said lot number fifty one, which runs through the centre of the highway leading from the main road from Rochester to Pittsford, to Titus Goodman's, and by the east bounding line of a one acre lot, heretofore conveyed by John Culver, to one Daniel Colt, south by the north boundary of said one acre lot, extended west to the highway, and by the north line of the road leading from Rochester to Pittsford, east by a line drawn parallel to the west line of said lot number fifty one, and so far as to include the before mentioned lines, ten acres, neither more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided, at the Mansion House in the village of Rochester, in the said county, on Wednesday the third day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated April 17, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy. 67ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James L. Ighlthall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James L. in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Brockport, County of Monroe, and state of New-York, it being village lot number forty-three, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number forty-three, at a stake standing in the southeast angle of Clinton and Utica streets; thence south twelve degrees and fifteen minutes, west one chain and seventy two links along Utica street to a stake; thence south seventy-seven degrees and forty-five minutes, east one chain to a stake; thence north twelve degrees and fifteen minutes, east two chains and thirty-five links to a stake on the south side of Clinton street; thence south seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes, west one chain and sixteen links to the place of beginning, containing twenty and three hundredths of an acre of land; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Inn of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on the second day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated May 19, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. E. POND, Deputy. 67ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Archibald Prichard, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Archibald Prichard, of, in and to the following described piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe and State of New-York, and bounded as follows:—On the north by the north line of lot number fifty one, in the seventh Range, west by the west line of said lot number fifty one, which runs through the centre of the highway leading from the main road from Rochester to Pittsford, to Titus Goodman's, and by the east bounding line of a one acre lot, heretofore conveyed by John Culver, to one Daniel Colt, south by the north boundary of said one acre lot, extended west to the highway, and by the north line of the road leading from Rochester to Pittsford, east by a line drawn parallel to the west line of said lot number fifty one, and so far as to include the before mentioned lines, ten acres, neither more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, pursuant to a statute in such case made and provided, at the Mansion House in the village of Rochester, in the said county, on Wednesday the third day of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated April 17, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. MILTON NOYES, Under Sheriff. 63ds

BY virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Eleazar Bush, Junior, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described piece and parcel of land, viz:—beginning on the east line of a street, running southerly near Enos Stones dwelling house, to the state road, and south seven chains, thirty seven links from the south east corner of nine acres of land; deed to Everard Peck; thence west three chains and twenty eight links to Johnson and Seymour's east line; thence south nine degrees east seventy nine links along the rear of the lots number twenty and twenty-one, in section M, reference being had to Johnson and Seymour's printed map; thence east three chains sixteen links to said street; thence north on the line of the street aforesaid, seventy-eight links to the place of beginning; containing one fourth of an acre, which, together with the privileges and appurtenances belonging thereunto, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the third day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 63ds

BY virtue of a Justice Execution, issued out of the Monroe county clerk's office, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Wilson, I have seized and taken lot number one hundred and twenty (120) on Hill street, in the village of Rochester, and county aforesaid; being fifty-nine feet on Hill-street, and sixty-six feet on an alley, west line forty feet, east line fifty-nine feet, and is the lot deed to James Wilson, on the 25th December, 1827; which I shall expose for sale, at public vendue, at the Mansion House in Rochester, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of June next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated Rochester, May 4th, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. NOYES, Under Sheriff. 65ds

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of the County Courts of Monroe County, and Counselor of the Supreme Court: notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Eli White, imprisoned in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 28th day of February, 1829.

SURROGATE'S NOTICE. WHEREAS, Daniel Loomis, administrator of all the goods and chattels of John M'Gregor, late of the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, deceased, hath discovered that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts; and the said administrator having rendered a just and true account of the disposition of the personal estate, and a schedule of debts still due, as far as he, the said administrator, has been able to discover the same, duly attested, and requested my aid in the premises:—NOW, THEREFORE, I do hereby order and direct all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, to appear before me, at my office in the village of Rochester, on Monday the twenty-ninth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said John M'Gregor died seized, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his debts. Dated, Rochester, May 16, 1829.

O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate. 67ds

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe County Pleas, and Counselor in the Supreme Court: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Franklin Gale, of Pittsford, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on the 16th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th 1819.—Dated the 19th day of May, 1829.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe County Pleas, and Counselor in the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David S. Dewey of the town of Gates in said county, an insolvent debtor, as well in his individual capacity as in that of the late firm of David S. and Eaton Dewey, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates in the county of Monroe on the 10th, day of June 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 7, 1819. Dated this 16th day of March, 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William Morse, of the town of Gates, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates in the county of Monroe, on the sixteenth day of July 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 imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th 1819. Dated this 30th day of April, 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counselor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Alfred Warner, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the thirtieth day of May 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 he be discharged, pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated this 11th day of March, 1829.

CASH FOR FLAX SEED.—The subscriber is paying the highest price, in CASH, for FLAX SEED, at the "Rochester Oil Mill." Aug. 1828. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON.

SAMUEL SKERRIT'S INFALLIBLE OIL.—An effectual remedy for many disorders incident to human bodies of animal, 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, 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 J. PORTER, East Blandfield. GEO. E. HAYES, Canandaigua. ALSO BY G. HITCHCOCK, & Co. Druggist, Rochester. August 26, 1828. 29

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Price thirty-seven and half cents. THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch. It is also a cure for other eruptions of the skin, particularly the Salt Rheum and Chilblain. ALSO JAUNDICE BITTERS. Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS. The character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation. DR. DEVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS. THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind; by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter; helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all ages, hours and seasons, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to the public. ALSO DEVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary—the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public. A fresh supply just received and for sale in Rochester, wholesale and retail by G. Hitchcock and W. Pitkin, retail by W. S. Rossiter and T. Andrews & co.; in Batavia by Webster and Reynolds, and by the Drug gists in Utica, Albany, New York, and Boston. 44 12ms

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe County Pleas, and Counselor in the Supreme Court: Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Franklin Gale, of Pittsford, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in Rochester, in the said county of Monroe, on the 16th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th 1819.—Dated the 19th day of May, 1829.

BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe County Pleas, and Counselor in the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of David S. Dewey of the town of Gates in said county, an insolvent debtor, as well in his individual capacity as in that of the late firm of David S. and Eaton Dewey, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates in the county of Monroe on the 10th, day of June 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 7, 1819. Dated this 16th day of March, 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William Morse, of the town of Gates, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates in the county of Monroe, on the sixteenth day of July 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 imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th 1819. Dated this 30th day of April, 1829.

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counselor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Alfred Warner, of the town of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the thirtieth day of May 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 he be discharged, pursuant to the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated this 11th day of March, 1829.

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WEEKLY PUBLISHED ON... FOR TWO DOLLARS PER AN... IN ADVANCE.

PACKET BOAT NOTICE.

The Eastern and Western Packet Boats will hereafter occupy the dock on Child's Basin, fronting the Clinton House.

Passengers going east or west are requested to be punctual, as it is intended that the boats shall leave the dock precisely at eight o'clock in the morning.

THE PACKET BOAT COACH will start for Fullam's Basin at half past ten, A. M. every day except Sunday.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal. THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1, four doors from the corner of Carroll Street.

THE subscribers have recently received a large quantity of the best quality of... FRASER & PEASE.

TO FARMERS. HARRIS' best Grass and Cradle Scythes, Thayer's & Silsby's do. do. Seythe Stones and Emery Rifles; Sickles; 2, 3 and 4 tin'd Forks; Hoes of the best quality.

EAST-ROCHESTER HARDWARE STORE. H. BUSH has just received his stock of Hardware, direct from the Importers, which makes his stock as complete as any Establishment in the Western country.

NEW SUPPLY. W. H. WARD & CO. are opening their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season and the prices, to the hard times.

AMERICAN SYSTEM. The subscribers have commenced a new business in the Printing, by selling, at stationary business will be continued.

SAW-MILL for Sale. THE subscriber offers the Saw-Mill adjoining the Aqueduct, for sale, on advantageous terms.

FOR SALE OR RENT. A TANNERY, near Hanford's Landing, with seven vats, a dwelling house, and other necessary buildings.

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS. LEWIS SELVE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery.

Wool-Carding. JAMES DOBBIN 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.

Sheep Skins Wanted. THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest market price, for any quantity of Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins, with the wool on, if delivered at his Morocco Factory.

DR. DAWSON'S URETHRIC BALSAM. DR. DAWSON, Sir—The pen of whom I had two bottles of URETHRIC BALSAM, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I derived from the use of it in gravel.

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS. THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels.

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

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

HUDSON AND ERIE LINE.

IS now in complete operation and performs her trips regularly from Albany and Troy and Buffalo, passing the intermediate places Daily EXCEPT on the SABBATH. The Boats are newly repaired and furnished, and are inferior to none on the Erie Canal for accommodation of Freight or Passengers.

Advances will always be made on produce, when requested and the same forwarded to Troy, Albany, New-York, or Boston, and disposed of according to the directions of the owner.

JNO. SCOTT, Buffalo. L. FELLOWS, & Co., Leckport. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co., Rochester. JNO. T. TROWBRIDGE, & Co., Oswego. JAMES MOORE, Jr., Syracuse. THOMAS CURTIS, Utica. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co., Troy. DOUGLASS & DUNN, Albany. ALLEN, TIBBITS, & Co., Rochester, May 29, 1829.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Paints Oils, Bye-Staffs, &c. ANDREWS & CO. Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 4 doors south of the Clinton House, ROCHESTER, N. Y. are now receiving direct from New-York, in addition to their former stock, a very large and extensive supply of every article in their line of business, making such a general and complete assortment, as will merit the attention and patronage of Physicians, Druggists, Painters, Dyers, and all others who wish to purchase any article in their line.

Quinine, French and American, Colocynth, Calomet ppt, Gum Opium Turk, Do Gabbannum, Do Scammony, Do Stramonium, Emeur Tartar, Do Hyoscyamus, Bals Capiba, Jujube's Paste, Do Peruvian, London Blue Pill, Do Sulphur, Patent Lint, White Mustard seed, Pyroigneous Acid, Swain's Panacea, Lee's Pills, Parker's do, Bacon's do, Lemon Acid, James do, Bals Honey, Coitz do, Bateman's drops, Meads Anti-Dyspeptic do, Godfrey's cordial, Thomson's eye water, British oil, Anderson's cough Lard oil, Drop, Furlington's balsom, La Mot's do, Litch Ointment, Hoopers pills.

Lee's Pills, Bacon's do, James do, Coitz do, Meads Anti-Dyspeptic do, Thomson's eye water, Anderson's cough Drop, La Mot's do, Litch Ointment, Hoopers pills.

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Ornamental Hair Factory.

JOHN SEARS, Hair Dresser, Carroll-st. opposite the Mansion House, from New York, grateful for the liberal support he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, hopes by unremitting attention to his business, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand of the best workmanship and materials, manufactured by himself, Flat, Roll, and Cluster curls, Ringlets, French Puffs, All over-froized curls, (newest fashion)—wigs and toupees. Any of the above articles made to order at the shortest notice. Old curls dressed, as heretofore, so as to appear nearly as good as new. He has also on hand a good assortment of perfuming, &c. &c.

He has fitted up in the back part of his shop a commodious dressing room, where gentlemen will at all hours of the day, and until nine o'clock in the evening, be waited on. The highest price given for hair.

INDIGESTION.—The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U States, of that distressed disease, called dyspeptia or indigestion.

A box of these pills will accompany every bottle of the elixer, without any increase of price. It has been found by experience that certain cases of dyspeptia are rendered obstinate by a torpid state of the liver, which from the deficient secretion of healthy bile causes that state of costiveness that is so troublesome to the most of dyspeptics.—These pills taken in conjunction with the elixer, increase the biliary secretion, stimulate and removes the obstructions of the liver, and causes a healthy secretion of bile, which promotes the natural purgative in the whole alimentary canal.

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

Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 20th, 1828. Dr. C. L. SMITH.

I have sold three dozen of the Anti Dyspeptic Elixer and I am confident it is a most excellent remedy for dyspeptia, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy; a lady in particular, who has been for six or seven years afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and debility of the stomach, is to my knowledge now enjoying tolerable good health, from the use of the Elixer. In fact, I have seen no person that has taken the Elixer in this place, but that has been greatly benefited.

Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv. ANSON BROOKS.

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

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Price thirty-seven and half cents. The character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch. It is also a cure for other eruptions of the skin, particularly the Salt Rheum and Chlaim.

JAUNDICE BITTERS. Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS. The character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation.

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS.

THESE PILLS are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter; helping digestion, restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all ages, hours and seasons, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to the public.

—ALSO— DEVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary—the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public.

A fresh supply just received and for sale in Rochester, wholesale and retail by G. HITCHCOCK and W. PITKIN, retail by W. S. ROSSITER and T. ANDREWS & Co.; in Batavia by Webster and Reynolds, and by the Druggists in Utica, Albany, New York, and Boston. 44 12ms

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

NEW LINE OF POST COACHES.

FROM ROCHESTER TO OSWEGO. Three times a week on the RIDGE ROAD. Leaves Rochester, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Oswego the same evening—returns leaves Oswego every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and arrives at Rochester the same evening. This line intersects the Stages at Rochester for Buffalo and Niagara and the Utica, Syracuse, Watertown and S. Harbor daily Stages at Oswego, and the Steam Boats to Kingston and Ogdensburg.

The proprietors having spared no pains or expense to fit this Line, suitable for the accommodation of Passengers travelling on this route, respectfully solicit their patronages.

Gentlemen and parties of Pleasure, can at all times be accommodated with Post Coaches, Gigs and saddle Horses at J. Christopher's, Rochester, and at the Livery Stable of Thompson & Sicksels Oswego. For Seats or information in the above line, apply at J. Christopher's Mansion House Rochester at the General Stage Office Oswego.

All baggage at the risk of its owners. J. CHRISTOPHER, Rochester. D. M'FAIRLAND, Oswego. THOMPSON & SICKELS, do. Oswego, March 14, 1829.

PIONEER STAGES.

LEAVE ROCHESTER at 9 in the morning and at 9 in the evening for Albany except the Sabbath—Offices at Christopher's Mansion House, and opposite the Clinton House on Exchange-street. Rochester, March 30, 1829.

PALE. 35 BBL. STOCK ALE.

equal (if not superior) to Albany, for sale by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo st. They have also just received a new stock of GROCERIES and DRUGS, which they are disposed to sell cheap, by wholesale or retail. Rochester, June 18th, 1829. 72 3m

NOTICE.

THE present occupant of the Rochester BATH HOUSE feels grateful to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity, for their patronage, and elicits a continuance of the same, on these conditions: he will shower for one shilling, and give a warm bath for two shillings. Ladies and Gentlemen will please call and experience the pleasing sensations for themselves. D. P. KETCHAM. Rochester, July 23, 1829. 25 6

Anti-Masonic Almanac.

GIDDINS' Anti-Masonic Almanac for 1830, is now in the press in this village, and will be ready for distribution by the middle of August. It will be printed on paper of a good quality, and contain thirty-six pages of close matter, embellished with a well executed plate representing the ceremony of bringing a "poor blind candidate" to light. It will contain the conclusion of the "statement of facts," began in the almanac for 1829, relative to the confinement of Wm. Morgan at Fort-Niagara, and much other matter illustrative of the true principles of Masonry, and the progress of Anti-Masonry through the Union. The price will be three dollars per hundred, fifty cents per dozen, or six and a quarter cents single. Orders from any part of the Union or the Canadas, post paid and enclosing cash will meet with due attention. Agents will soon be appointed in various sections of the country to distribute the work on the above terms.

A complete assortment of Anti-Masonic publications for sale by the subscriber, at his Anti-Masonic Book-Store in this village, among which is, "Light on Masonry," disclosing the secrets of forty-eight degrees of the order, and containing much other interesting matter. All Editors favorably disposed, will please to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers. EDWARD GIDDINS. Rochester, N. Y. July 26, 1829. 77 12w

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. 371

derburg's India Vegetable Compound for the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places.—Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, and during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juicy in Bears oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave when interrogated by the doctor, for this custom was, that it made long black hair.

The following communication will show its merits: Mr. RESURON—I promised I would inform you what effect the Indian Compound would have on my head. I have applied nearly all I had of you, and I am astonished at the effects. Not a hair comb out; the falling off is totally stopped. Two of my youngest children have had little or no hair, owing to the scurf, I presume, obtruding the roots. Since the application of this Indian Create, their heads have become clear, and a fine growth of hair is coming out, which appears to grow very fast. I have no doubt of the good effects of this remedy in producing hair. You are at liberty to use this letter as you think proper. Yours, DAVID B. JOHNSON. Brunswick, Jan. 14, 1829.

The above article for sale by WM. L. RUSHTON, St. William street, second door from the corner of Liberty, sole Agent for the state of New-York.

COMMUNICATION.—Philadelphia, April 28, 1829.—Mr. Wm. L. Rushton, I have this day used the last of the Indian Create I had from you; it has answered my expectation; the bald place I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Create, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c. D. J. LUKEMAN.

For sale by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo st. Rochester

NOTICE.

ALL the present and effects of the late firm of S. MELACNTON SMITH & Co. have been duly assigned to the subscribers. Payment of all debts must be made without delay, to Preston Smith, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The goods on hand will be sold low for cash, or approved paper. Rochester, August 1st, 1829. JOHN CALDWELL, Assignee. PRESTON SMITH, Wm. T. CUYLER

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE an imperial cast iron printing Press. A smaller press is wanted in its stead, and therefore the Imperial will be sold cheap for cash, or at 4 months credit, with good security. Letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to. F. WHITTLESEY. July 20, 1829. 70w3

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers have just received a general assortment of Newspaper and Job cuts which will be sold low for prompt pay. MARSHALL, DEAN, & Co. 7th month 21st 1829. 76

PRINTING.

EVERY variety of plain and fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti Masonic Enquirer. May 12.

BLANKS.

A GENERAL assortment of Justice's Blanks, just printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12

20 JOURNEMEN COOPER'S

WANTED.—Cash for making Flour Barrels, at 22 cents each, at the large red shop on the canal, one mile west of the village, by M. DANIELS. July 13. 75f.

SALT AND GROCERIES.

400 BARRELS SALT. 20 BARRELS MESS and PRIME PORK.—Also, a new supply of GROCERIES received this day, selling off cheap, by the subscriber GEORGE TERRY Buffalo st. Rochester, May 11, 1829. 66

CANAJOHARA ALE.

300 BBL. CANAJOHARA ALE, equal to Albany, received and for sale by W. S. ROSSITER. Dec. 3, 1828. 43

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

WILLIAM S. BISHOP,

JUSTICE of the Peace, has removed his Office to Reynolds' building, Buffalo Street. Dec. 27, 1828. 24

THE Sheriff's office is removed to the Room over E. Moore's store, in Buffalo street Rochester, January 27, 1829

ELAH MATHEWS, Attorney at law,

has removed his Office to the room over the Store of Ephraim Moore, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, January 27, 1829

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Location, and Amount. Includes entries for New York, Albany, Buffalo, and various other locations.

EFFECTS OF DISSIPATION.

The extract which follows is from one of the tales of "The Good Woman," by Paulding. The history is that of a young man, who descended by the regular gradations of vice, to the very depths of guilty and infamous dissipation.

"One day—it was an ominous day—the anniversary of our marriage—in a fit of savage hilarity, I swore I would celebrate it with more than usual splendour.

"We have paid dearly for it," she said. "You with the loss of fortune, fame and goodness—I with a broken heart and shattered reason."

"No; I blame nothing but my own folly, I had my warnings, but they came too late, or rather as my conscience tells me, I shut my ears to them.

"A victim," sighed my poor wife. "But what can you charge me with?"

"Your fortune is gone," said I. "Who was it wasted it for me?"

"Your beauty is turned to deformity, you have grown as ugly as the—"

"I, whom you promised to love and obey all your life. Come give me an example of obedience," cried I, pouring out a glass of filthy liquor;

"And half a fool," muttered I rising and staggering to the other side of the table, where she was sitting.

"Husband, I will not!"

"Who shall answer for the actions of a man mad with drink? Not himself, for he is a beast without a soul; not his Maker, for he has abandoned him!

"I am now the sober tenant of a mad house. The jury that tried me, would not believe a man who acted such scenes as were proved upon me, could be in his senses.

"The leading sentiment of the discourse here referred to, was this, 'Confession of sin affords relief to the penitent heart.'"

my body shrunk and shivered almost to a skeleton, and my limbs quaked with the least exertion.

The man to whose charge I am committed, has furnished me with the means of fulfilling this my last task, and making the only atonement in my power, for what I have done.

MR. THATCHER'S SECOND ADDRESS.

A few weeks ago, we published extracts from Mr. Thatcher's Address to the Lodges; we now publish his Address to his church and congregation entire.

AN ADDRESS

To the Church and Congregation under the care of the Author, on his seceding from the Masonic Institution, delivered May 24, 1829, by MOSES THATCHER, pastor of the church at North Wrentham, Mass.

"HE THAT COVERETH HIS SINS SHALL NOT PROSPER."—Solomon.

[The writer concedes that this Address may be published, in order to correct certain misrepresentations which are abroad. He is willing what he has written should speak for itself; but he is not willing that others should put words into his mouth, which he never uttered.

Christian Brethren and Friends of this Church and Congregation.

I have presented before you the subject to-day in order to prepare the way for another, which most deeply interests my own feelings, and which has a most important bearing upon the general interests of religion.

To hold you no longer in suspense, I will immediately state, that the subject to which I desire now to call your attention, is, the standing which I have retained for some time past, in relation to the Masonic Institution.

I do not find that freemasonry, properly so called, existed even in the sixteenth century. It does appear, however, that the foundation for masonry was laid probably as early as that period, by a company of operative masons, who associated for mutual assistance of their own craft.

It is not here admitted, that this is the charity which "seeketh not her own." All that masons, as such, ever bestowed, in what they call "charity," is bestowed precisely on the same principle that a mutual insurance company assist one of their own members in making up the loss which he has sustained by the devouring element.

See the affidavit of Avery Allen, before Horace Holden, Esq. of the City of New York, March 28, 1829; also of John Mann, before Judge Tidale, of Genesee.

back than the sixteenth century? I find that the first lodge of Free Masonry ever instituted in London, and that the first, which emanated from this original stock, was as late as A. D. 1717.

In respect to the principles of the institution, it may be remarked that this society, different from any other, holds two classes. The one class of principles is, its costume, or dress, in which it differs before the public.

That the masonic institution has its obligations, no mason will deny. The great and important question, which now agitates the public mind, is, what is the nature of those obligations?

Besides, it appears to have been a fact, that the General Grand Chapter of the United States was in session, in the city of New-York, at the time Wm. Morgan was taken from Batavia, and that an express was despatched immediately to inform the Grand Chapter what had taken place, and what was done with the unhappy victim.

It is not here admitted, that this is the charity which "seeketh not her own." All that masons, as such, ever bestowed, in what they call "charity," is bestowed precisely on the same principle that a mutual insurance company assist one of their own members in making up the loss which he has sustained by the devouring element.

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the murderer, unless the government of the state come out and say so too? But I have evidence that Wm. Morgan is not the first, who has fallen a victim to masonic vengeance.

In conversing also, with masons of high standing, I have never heard any of the least regret that Morgan was put to death; but only that he was not put to death more secretly.

I am, moreover, satisfied, from what I have lately seen of the history of the institution, and the history of its degrees, that it leads on, step by step, into infidelity. The distinction between ancient and modern Free Masonry is altogether without foundation.

It is not here admitted, that this is the charity which "seeketh not her own." All that masons, as such, ever bestowed, in what they call "charity," is bestowed precisely on the same principle that a mutual insurance company assist one of their own members in making up the loss which he has sustained by the devouring element.

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inable Degrees," in which, among other ceremonies, there is a mock celebration of the Lord's Supper! That these degrees are in the same system of Free Masonry with the preceding, it is evident, because the Free Masons Monitor prescribes the rule for this shocking service, when "the Most Perfect presents the candidate with bread and wine, saying eat of this bread with me, and drink of the same cup."

Now, Christians, brethren and friends, as I am in possession of these facts, and many more, which time would fail to mention, and convinced, as I am, that the institution of Freemasonry is anti-Christian, is it not my duty, as a Christian, and a minister of the Gospel, to come out and leave it? Can masons blame me for coming out, and leaving the institution? But, it will be said, "Why did you not come out before?"

But, "Why did you not withdraw secretly, and silently, from the institution, say nothing, either for or against it, and save the excitement, which must result from an open renunciation?" Answer, Such a course, I once thought, and said, was the most judicious.

I feel disposed to humble myself before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, that I have not been able to do so.

In what is called the "Scaled obligation," the novitiate "drinks wine from a human skull, and swears—"As the sins of the whole world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, so may all the sins of the person whose skull this was, be heaped upon my head in addition to my own, should I ever knowingly or wilfully violate or transgress any obligation that I have heretofore taken, take at this time, or shall at any future period take, in relation to any degree of masonry, or order of knighthood.

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have been taken in this snare. I feel myself to blame, that I did not examine the history of the institution, and degrees before I became a member; but that I depended so much upon the assurance of others. Had I been faithful to myself, and faithful to the Lord Jesus Christ, I should have examined these subjects in such a manner as to prevent my joining.

I ask the forgiveness of the whole congregation, and the world, that I have been so indiscreetly betrayed into a snare out of which it is difficult to escape; and that as a Christian and a minister of the Gospel, I have set before you this example.

Finally, cheerfully, sincerely and earnestly, ask the forgiveness of the Free-Masons, that I have, either directly or indirectly, either in conversation or conduct, at any time, given them encouragement of support, or an institution, which I feel myself bound in conscience to abandon, and which encouragement I am now obliged to disappoint.

I do not say brethren, that it is the duty of other free masons to do as I have now done; this I must leave for their own consciences to decide. I am persuaded, however, that if they all had the light on this subject, which I have derived from an examination of facts, they would be constrained to approve of the course which I have taken, if not to follow my example, in leaving the institution.

I remain your unworthy, but affectionate Pastor.

MOSES THATCHER.

"I would take this opportunity, also, to ask the forgiveness of my father and brethren in the ministry, to whom my folly may have been an occasion of grief, and who would have been perfectly justified, if they had withstood me to the face, 'because they were to be blamed.'"

[We invite attention to the following address. It is signed by 100 freemen of this county, members of the old republican or democratic party. Let those who have been deceived into a belief that Anti-Masonry is on the decline, or that it is "federalism in disguise," read this address and be convinced of their mistake.]

To the Electors of Madison County, FELLOW CITIZENS—

It is now about three years since the murder of William Morgan—and it is also about the same length of time since commenced the excitement against masonic societies, by men whose principles and members is justly attributed that foul transaction so disgraceful to our country and our laws.

It is not our intention to enter upon the arguments or facts, on the knowledge of which rests these truths; all who desire, may easily find more than enough to sustain them. Those who will neither read, see, or hear, must remain in their ignorance.

We should not now have troubled you with this address, had it not been that for months past, a systematic attempt had been made by masons and their friends, and by the appointees of Anti-Masonry generally, seconded by high official authority, to crush the party, and by crying out constantly and loudly, "proscription"—"federalism," &c., to deter us from expressing our opinions upon what we consider a great political principle, important to the welfare and prosperity of our country.

We who subscribe this paper are republicans, and ever have belonged to the old republican or democratic party. We are also Anti-Masons; and in being Anti-Masons, we believe that we are actuated by a truly republican spirit.

Such then being our feelings, we have no disposition to see the Morgan excitement, as it is called by our opponents, too suddenly hushed up, to gratify a few ambitious politicians, who are alarmed lest they interfere with their views of future preferment—or because a few lodges return their charters, while in the same breath they insist, that in so doing they sacrifice the "hand maid of religion," and evince a determination to adhere to their selfish and monopolizing principles, heaping obloquy

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

Eleventh of September.—We have noticed that this day is to be celebrated in several of the counties of this state, in an appropriate manner. We understand also, that the Central Committee of this county, are taking measures to have this day commemorated by proper exercises. This is right. The event, the remembrance of which these celebrations are calculated to perpetuate, is the seizure of William Morgan, a free citizen of this state, by the hands of masonic power, in the streets of Batavia. The event itself was a criminal outrage; the result of an extensive and wide spread conspiracy, of the most fearful and alarming character. It has led and is still leading to events equally momentous; consequences vitally and benignly important, not only to the liberties of the citizens of this state, but to the sacred rights of the human race. It has produced a new crisis in our social condition; it has detected a new foe to the dearly purchased and dearly prized liberties of this land; it has betrayed a covert enemy to the equal rights of American freemen; it has thrown the light of truth upon the dangers of secret institutions in free governments.

When we look back and see what masonry was at that time; when we remember how rapidly it was increasing, and how silently and secretly it was extending its laws and its influence all over the land; and when we compare the extension of its power, with recent developments of its principles and its obligations, we must come to the conclusion that five or ten years more of successful domination, would have wreathed its chains too firmly about our necks, to have been shaken off even by the energies of an aroused people. As it was, the Fraternity did not vainly boast of her power. The people were so lulled into security, that it required some startling and alarming event, to arouse them to a sense of their danger. Perhaps nothing but the invasion of the liberty of a citizen, and the shedding of human blood, by the executioners of masonic statutes, would have awoke the people. This was done, and William Morgan was the victim. It has led to consequences which give the event an importance worthy of being commemorated. It should be improved for the purpose of pointing out the dangers of secret societies, and their influence upon our social condition. We trust that like other events which have led to important results, this anniversary will not be suffered to pass unnoticed; and we trust too, that those who join in commemorating it, will remember that the amiable wife and innocent children of William Morgan, are suffering from the loss of a husband and a father, who was their stay and support; and that common gratitude and common justice require that they should be provided for, by that people whose rights have been preserved at the price of the life blood of their natural protector.

The Cause.—The accounts which we receive from different portions of the Union in relation to the progress of Anti-Masonry, afford the most cheering auguries for the future. Michigan stands redeemed and erect. Pennsylvania since her Convention, is arousing herself to exertion, and the known honesty and patriotism of her citizens, give assurance that she will not be behind hand in the cause of freedom and equal rights. There are now more than twenty Anti-Masonic prints in the state, and others about being established; and there is a character of animation and spirit about her movements, which promise the best results. Vermont held her Convention last week, and the steady independence of her mountain yeomanry is sufficient guarantee, that it will not be without its favorable influence. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, there are vigorous pens engaged in the cause, which do not fail to have their effect upon a highly intelligent population. Information is working its way silently, though surely in the eastern counties of this state, and its results will be told by the ballot boxes next fall, in language most unwelcome to the ears of the startled Fraternity. We have our information from sources which cannot deceive us, and it holds out encouragement, if any encouragement other than the justice of the cause is wanting, to perseverance. The last nail will surely be driven in the coffin of Anti-Masonry, but not until after the descent of the mother of mysteries to the tomb of the Capulets.

As we predicted, the blind candidate of the People's Press, who called Doct. Vinton "a rascal by profession" without orders, has received directions to make the *amende honorable*, which he has done in the shape of a humble recantation in his last paper. The Doct. accepts his apology, pays his arrears, (where did he get his funds?) and continues his subscription. Too much is expected of the Doctor to allow him to be quarrelled with, and the redoubtable knight of the quill and the important Doctor, have been commanded to shake hands, and hereafter not to tell too many truths of each other in public.

At the Town Elections in this county last spring, the fraternity boasted of their success, and made several misstatements which they have not seen proper since to correct. Their strength in the county may be estimated by the vote upon County Treasurer last week, fifteen Supervisors present, when all the help the widow's son could get, was five straggling votes, and of the towns which these five votes represent, two at least, if not more, are Anti-Masonic at this moment.

Persecution.—The Masons complain of persecution, because the Anti's want vote for them for office. The Counterfeiter's some time since, complained of persecution, because the Vigilant Society wouldn't let them pass counterfeit money. The petty grocers now complain of persecution because the people refuse to buy their ram and make beasts of themselves. The complaints of all are about equally well founded.

A correspondent of the Utica Elucidator, well says that the complaints of the masons are much like those of the wolves, because the lambs want let them come and eat them.

County Treasurer.—At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, last Tuesday, Frederick Whitlesey, Esq. was chosen County Treasurer, in the place of S. M. Laneton Smith, deceased.

Accident.—Three workmen upon St. Paul's Church, were seriously injured last Friday, by the giving way of a scaffold, by which they were precipitated about 25 feet upon heaps of stone and building materials.

Fires.—Six buildings, were consumed in New-York on the morning of the 4th inst. The Fire originated in Catherine Street.

Another Theatre Burnt!—At 2 o'clock, and before the firemen had left the other fire, the Mount Pitt Circus, in Grand street, was discovered to be in flames and its half an hour it was a heap of ruins. As the building was chiefly of wood, and an immense pile, the lights were most brilliant, and illuminated the whole city. Also a three story brick house adjoining in Grand Street, just finished, (unoccupied) owned by Mr. William Kench—nearly destroyed, and another slightly injured—\$4000, insured. Also, No. 7 and 9 Sheriff Street, owned, and No. 9 occupied, by Mr. Charles Little, baker—roofs destroyed, and No. 7 otherwise injured.—No Insurance upon the furniture—but the buildings were insured full amount in the Globe Insurance Office.

There is no doubt but both fires were caused by design; but more especially the latter, as the Circus has not been occupied for several months.

On the evening of the 5th, another fire occurred, between Pine street and Maiden Lane.

Nearly one thousand passengers left New-York, in the North America, on the morning of Aug. 4, which is the largest number of passengers ever conveyed in one Steam Boat.

The rumor of the death of the King of England proves to be unfounded.

From Ward's Review.

PROGRESS OF ANTI-MASONRY. It is the repeated assertion of her whose false name is Free masonry, that our cause is waning and soon will be sunk in the ocean of oblivion. Every man must see present things for himself; but anti-masonry in our eyes so far from waning, rises with a steady motion, with increasing splendor, and with extending light. The masonic artifice of throwing up their charters while keeping their oaths, undoubtedly had a baneful influence on the western elections; but the real attack upon the irreproachable Post-masters, who had the assurance to be anti-masons, will correct the aberration, and show political masonry in its true character. In the city of New York, in Essex and Morris counties, N. Y. in Putnam, Dutchess, and Orange counties, N. Y. our own eyes have seen the march of anti masonry, and the cause, which one year ago had barely a name, has now firm and determined supporters. And mark ye, friends! Your ranks are composed, not of the professional men, not those who eat the salaries of public office, but of the yeomanry, the men who cultivate the land which their fathers ranomed from foreign thraldom with their blood.—It is a glorious truth, and speaks louder than ten thousand voices, the praise of the laborious sons of the republic, that they are both rarest in the masonic cable-tow, readiest to sever it. They do not regard the power, or dread the blighting influence of freemasonry. Their crops will grow with the blessing of heaven, their iron will weld, and their thread will wax, in spite of the curses and plagues of freemasonry. They are the men who support the city, who support the wealthy, who support the professions, and who appoint the public officers. They are not the beautiful pillars, but the solid foundations of society, and a revolution commencing in them must be general and entire. A revolution in the foundations of the political temple, overturns the pillars, or makes them conform to the new order of architecture.

Freemasonry has possession of the high places; her sons sit there. Freemasonry holds in awe the public press; her cable-tow with magic influence, encircles it. But the elements of society are becoming excited, & the impending storm will sweep free masonry from power, from fashion, from existence. Two years ago, who could have believed that already the whole state of New York would be by this time shaken; that Massachusetts would have had her Deedham Convention, and Vermont be on the eve of her state convention? Who could have believed, that Elder Bradley, Hon. C. D. Colden, and others who have received the highest honors, and penetrated into the most hidden mysteries of the order, would have already renounced and forsaken the accursed thing!

We speak with deference our doubt, whether any great moral reformation on earth has advanced so rapidly in three years from its birth, as anti-masonry. We doubt, whether the pure Gospel from heaven, spread wider, or made more converts in the first three years of its promulgation; and we know that the Mohammedan imposture did not; neither did the Protestant reformation of A. D. 1517. And this success is not so much due to the prowess of anti masonry, as to the cowardice of Freemasonry. The serpent does not lift his head to fight, but only to hiss, hiss, hiss! and his whole defence is swelling and lying. We hate him and his kind, and although he is suffered to bruise our heel, we thank Heaven for the power to bruise his head.

Our efforts shall be directed to confirm and strengthen the positions we already occupy, that our advance be not more rapid than our conquests are sure. The Antimasonic Recorder, Newfort, Saratoga, co. N. Y. the Tocsin, Cooperstown, N. Y. the Antimasonic Telegraph, Norwich, Chenango co. N. Y. The Johnstown Free Press, Montgomery co. N. Y. and other papers established within the last two months, are proof enough of the vigor of antimasonry.

From the Upland Union. Extract of a letter from Commodore Porter to his friend in Chester, Pa. dated, Mexico, May 29th.

"I have not yet had an interview with the President, but shall to-morrow, when I shall settle all matters with them and return home. On my way here I had a most unpleasant and extremely dangerous adventure; but my good genius protected me as it has on many other occasions. Travelling with a friend, and having no apprehension of danger, we were suddenly attacked by three banditti, being part of a gang of seven, well mounted and well armed, with their faces blacked, and looking more like devils than human beings. We had merely time to form a line on one side of the road, while they formed on the other. The battle commenced by their captain discharging his pistol at me at the distance of a few paces: I then fired and should have killed him, had not his horse thrown up his head and received the ball in his neck. He in great rage fired again at me and missed me. By this time all the pistols of the banditti were discharged, as well as those of my friend, one of my pistols was loaded, and charged with my friend in among them. They fled and we pursued, when the captain suddenly wheeled his horse, passed my friend and

came directly at me with his sabre to cut me down; I waited quietly until he came within six feet of me, when I shot him through the body; he fell on the neck of his horse, and they both fell together. His companions seeing this, became intimidated; but after a little, seeing an intention on their part to charge against me (my friend being occupied in finishing the captain, who was not quite dead,) I seized a small fowling piece which was in the hands of my servant and compelled them to retreat; this left us masters of the field. We took possession of the captain's horse, arms, &c. and delivered them to the alcalde or magistrate of the next village. The villagers turned out armed and gave pursuit, when soon meeting five of the gang, they killed one of them. It is a fortunate circumstance for us that we did not fall in with the whole gang; if we had I should not now be alive to tell the tale. My friend (Dr. Boardman) received a severe sabre wound in his left arm."

The following letter was received by Mr. Southard, and produced by him, on the recent trial of Tobias Watkins—under the order of the court to produce it. It was in Mr. Watkins' hand writing, but unsigned. We confess, after such a piece of evidence, our inability to comprehend the hesitating of the jury:

Philadelphia, May 1, 1829. On you and perhaps on you alone, my worthy and honored sir, depends the future peace or lasting misery of an innocent, excellent wife and ten children. Their husband and father appeals to your mercy to save, not himself, but them, from shame and contumely. Driven to desperation at times, by the embarrassments in which his long and ardent political warfare involved him, every source exhausted, he resorted to his official authority to raise funds, which he most firmly believed at the time would result in no loss either to the public or to individuals. Fate has decreed it otherwise. And those against whom he had fought, and against whom he would willingly have lost every drop of his blood, have triumphed, and now trample upon the enemy whom more than all others, they hated and feared. He is here in the hands of the Marshal of Pennsylvania on a criminal charge—he was on his way to Washington, where his family are anxiously, tremblingly expecting him.

The enclosed paper will show how you may save that family from wretchedness & degradation. It is the copy of the explanation forced upon him at Boston and addressed to Mr. Harris, the Agent. Herewith I send a copy of it to the 4th Auditor, who will receive it by this day's mail. Contradict it, and the family you once honored with the name of friends, will live hence forth in ignominy & disgrace. Confirm it, and they are saved. The papers referred to were mislaid or lost during your long illness and absence from the office. O God—he can write no more—the officer is at his elbow to carry him to Washington. Write to Mrs. W. under cover to her son, W. H. W. at the Branch Bank Washington—make her happy, and may the all powerful so bless and prosper you. Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Trenton N. J.

The following is the reply of Mr. Southard to the letter of Dr. Watkins.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1829. SIR:—Your letter to me, without signature, dated at this place, on this day, was received by me at the Post office this morning.—It enclosed the statement dated Boston, 27th April, 1829, which you inform me, was addressed to Mr. Harris, Navy Agent at Boston, and forced from you at that place. I have read both your letter and that statement with care, but cannot comply with your request to confirm the statement. I am not able to gather from it with any certainty what the allegations against you are, nor does my recollection serve me to give any satisfactory answer. Whenever I shall be accurately informed of the charges which are made, I will promptly and cheerfully answer upon every point, according to the truth and my recollection. Any other answer you would neither ask nor expect me to give. I have only to add, that I sincerely hope a full investigation will prove that you are free from just censure. I am Yours, &c. SAM'L L. SOUTHARD. Tobias Watkins, Esq.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, writes as follows:—"I have just seen a letter dated 12th May, 1829, from the Rio de la Plata, stating that affairs on board the Hudson frigate are in a terrible state; armed sentinels, with bayonets fixed, are parading the ward rooms before the state rooms of two lieutenants, who are compelled to be content with playing the peep, through the small aperture of their state room doors. Sundry midshipmen are in confinement, and it is expected all will be tried by court martial, the moment the Boston and Vandalia arrive from their cruise. This is a novel state of things on board an American frigate."

A profitable move.—The directors of the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, have resolved to discontinue the practice of furnishing the dinner table of said boat, with spirituous liquors. This will be a very advantageous operation for the directors.—They will save the liquor heretofore gratuitously furnished at the table, and will sell the more at the bar?

From the Philadelphia Chronicle. About two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, as the steam ferry boat Philadelphia was approaching the wharf, at the upper side of Market street, the captain on board perceived a boy, about twelve years old, a short distance ahead, and near the wharf. He immediately gave the alarm to those on shore, and several persons hastened to give aid. The boy had twice sunk and re-appeared before assistance reached him. A gentleman sprang from the market into the water, but was anticipated by others on a flat near the wharf, one of whom caught the struggler by the foot. His shoe came off and he slipped down. Another grasp, however, was taken, and he was safely landed. This lad, whose name is Hutchinson, has now been twice saved from drowning within three weeks.

Three persons were drowned in Otsego lake, on the 19th ult, by the upsetting of a boat. Two were brothers named Hallock, belonging in Springfield, the other was named Coon, and lived Cherry Valley. Two other persons in the boat were saved.

Accident.—A young man named Mount, of New-York, was drowned on Tuesday, a little below West Point, from the steam boat Ohio. He intended to land at West Point, and imprudently went into the small boat, before it was lowered, and in the act of lowering, he fell into the river. He was about 18 years old, and son of Robert Mount of Vesey st New York.

Learning.—Many parts of what is called learning resemble the man's horse, which had but two faults—he was hard to catch, and good for nothing when caught. Metaphysical speculations are lofty, but frigid, as Lunardi after ascending to an immense height in the atmosphere, came down covered with icicles.

The Troy Sentinel states that a Mr. Hand, who died lately at a great age, in Stephentown, Rensselaer co. had a room in which he suffered nobody but himself to enter. On opening his will, directions were found to go into that room and open a trap door beneath which would be found a treasure in specie deposited in kegs and tubs. The investigation being made, the money was indeed found, to the amount of about \$40,000 in dollars, half dollars, quarters, crowns, &c.—There was another clause in the will which stated that in one of the vessels mentioned, was a phial containing a written scroll giving information where another and still larger deposit of specie had been made; but alas! the treacherous knave had disappeared, deserted his post, or rather abandoned its *lines*, and the paper told not a word of the precious secret with which it had been charged.

From China.—Dates from Canton, of the 16th March, mention that the small pox was making dreadful ravages at that place. The rivers of that country are much infested with piratical boats.

The King has granted permission to his younger brother, King Tunstio, to walk within the precincts of the inner Palace. To his paternal uncle, King Ectem, who is now 84 years of age, he has granted the privilege of appearing before the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, without kneeling.

Deaths.

In Mendon, the 2d inst Mr. Willett Carpenter, aged 25.

DIED.—In Adams, Berkshire Co., Mass on the 9th ult. Mr. JOHN UPTON, in the 76th year of his age. Mr. Upton was a member of the Friends Society, from his youth. He has left a wife and only son, with a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss.

STATE OF NEW YORK. BRIGADE ORDERS. FORTY SIXTH BRIGADE. Rochester, August 3d, 1829.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians, of the several Regiments in said Brigade, will rendezvous for military exercise, and the several Regiments for review and inspection, as follows, to wit:

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 17th Regiment, on the 20th and 21st days of August, at Brown's Inn, in Chili; the Regiment at the same place, on the 8th day of September next.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 21st Regiment, on the 21st and 22d days of August, at Lovejoy's Inn, in Clarkson; the Regiment at the same place, on the 9th day of September next.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the new Regiment commanded by Col. John Hiseock, on the 24th and 25th days of August, at Ward's Inn, in Greece; the Regiment at Talmadge's Inn, in Parma, on the 10th day of September next.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 178th Regiment, on the 25th and 26th days of August, at Abell's Inn, in Gates; the Regiment at the same place, on the 11th day of September next.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 52d Regiment, on the 26th and 27th days of August, at Ace's Inn, in Pittsford; the Regiment at Baker's Inn, in Penfield, on the 12th of September next.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 220th Regiment, on the 27th and 28th days of August, at Chamberlin's Inn, in Henrietta; the Regiment at the same place, on the 14th of September next.

All the above parades commence at nine o'clock, A. M. of the several days. By Order of THERON BROWN, Brig Gen. S. H. PACKARD, Inspector.

PAINTS AND OILS. Wholesale and Retail.—White Lead, Litharge, Prussian Blue, Red do, Rose Pink, French Yellow, Umber, Stone do, Teira de Lieu, Spruce do, Drop La-e, Chrome do, Venetian Red, do. Green, Vermillion, Paris White, Spanish do, Linsced Oil, do. Brown, Spts. Turpentine &c. Constantly for sale by aug 10 W. S. ROSSITER.

NOTICE TO JOURNEYMEN COOPERS.

WHEREAS it has been represented, and published in this State and Circulated through the United States, that the price of twenty two cents would be given for making four barrels at this place. The price has now fallen. This we believe to be a piece of deception to draw the honest mechanics, some with their families, here, to shelve them, and get their labor for a mere nothing; and we think it our duty to inform all whom this may concern, that it would be for their interest to stay where they can get an honest living, where the price is not so fluctuating. THOMAS J. DOW, Secretary of the Journeymen Cooper's Benevolent Society Rochester, August 8th, 1829. 3w-27

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and lot on Clinton street, 20 rods south of Main street, the present residence of the subscriber, cheap for cash, if applied for soon. JOHN A. SPRAGUE July 14, 1829. 76f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife SALLY has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation; and all persons are therefore forbidden harboring or tusting her on my account as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. ANSON MORRIS. Johnstown, March 5th, 1829. 3w78.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK. Monroe County, Sheriff's Office, } ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery, will be held in and for the county of Monroe, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, on Monday the thirty-first of August, inst. and all those who will prosecute against any prisoner or prisoners, then being in the Gaol in the said County, are to be then there to prosecute as shall be just. And all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables in the said County of Monroe, are required to be then there in their own proper persons, with their rolls records, recognizances, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office in that behalf shall appertain to be done.

Given under my hand at the village of Rochester, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.

At a court held at the Surrogates office, in the village of Rochester, on Saturday the eighth August, 1829.

Present, O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate. On reading and filing the petition of Leonard Adams, Esquire, administrator of the estate of Jabez Matthews, Jun. late of P-nfield, deceased, and the vouchers accompanying the same, It is Ordered: That all persons interested in the estate of the said Jabez, deceased, be and appear before me, at my office in Rochester, on Tuesday, the twenty second day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any you have, why the whole of the real estate whereof the deceased died seized, should not be sold to pay his debts.—Dated, Rochester, 8th August, 1829. O. E. GIBBS.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Monroe County Clerks office, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Festus Adams, and to me directed and delivered, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Festus Adams, in and to the following described premises, viz: All that parcel of land, situated in the seventh range of townships in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, being one fourth part of lot number fifty-two, in the second division of lots in said township, to be taken from the southeast corner of said lot; and also, all that piece of land lying in the town of Brighton, and bounded as follows: viz. beginning on the east line of lot number fifty-two, where it crosses the state road that leads from Pittsford to the village of Rochester, and running west along the centre of the said road six rods, thence south to the south line of fifty acres in said lot number fifty two, heretofore conveyed to Oliver Culver, by Nathaniel Gorham and wife, on a line parallel with the east line of said fifty acres, thence east on the southerly line of said fifty acres to the southeast corner thereof, thence north along the east line of said fifty acres to the place of beginning—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the 24th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, August 7th, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff. 79 ftd

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Francis Babcock and William A. Ritchie, to me directed and delivered, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of said William A. Ritchie, in and to one undivided tenth part of the south thirty acres, of the lot of sixty acres, conveyed by the agents of the Putney estate, to John Kenwick, and the same thirty acres conveyed by the same John Kenwick to John B. Elwood, Adison Gardner, E. S. Lee, and Samuel L. Selden, by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of March 1827, being one undivided tenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, being a part of subdivision of division (3) three, of lot number (31) thirty one, township (2) two, short range, in the town of Greece, according to the map of J. R. Gillispie, and is thirty acres from the south part of the sixty acres conveyed by the agents of the Putney estate to John Kenwick, on the 13th day of March, 1827, and is thirty rods on the highway, running west far enough from the said highway, to make thirty acres of land, the north line of said thirty acres being parallel with the south line—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Mansion House of H. H. Crane, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the twenty fourth day of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated August 10, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 79 ftd

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the supreme court of judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jacob A. Spencer, Martin Spencer, and Jacob Paeel, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces, or parcels of land, now in the possession of the said Jacob A. Spencer, and occupied by him as a farm, in the town of Parma, county of Monroe, and state of New York, to wit:—Twenty five acres from the northeast part of lot number seven, in the sixth range in the south section of Braddock's Bay township; and twenty-five acres from the southeast part of the same lot, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as I shall direct, at the Rochester House, in the village of Rochester on the twenty third day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, August 10, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. CHICHESTER, Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Langham, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John Langham in and to that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being eight rods on spring street, and running westwardly, twenty rods, containing one acre of land more or less, being subdivision of lot No. twenty two, reference being had to a subdivision map of town lot sixty three, by Elisha Johnson Esq. which I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at Crane's Mansion House in the town of Gates, on the 24th day of September next. Dated August 10th, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

Legal Advertisements.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1825, executed by Thomas Fuller and Nancy Fuller, his wife, to Jonas Allen, of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and county of Monroe, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north west corner of Artemus Stearns' lot, running west seventeen chains fifty-three links; thence north thirty chains twenty-nine links to the centre of the highway; thence east seven chains fifty-three links; thence south to the place of beginning, to contain fifty-three acres, fifteen and three fourths rods of land, except twenty acres to be taken off from the east side of said lot—Reference being had to Eli Lyon's deed; and the said mortgage having been duly assigned to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, at the Pittsford Hotel, kept by Philo Hurd, in the village of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe, on the seventh day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated 13th April, 1829.

CALVIN SMITH, Assignee. Ira Bellows, Attorney 62ds

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829. 54ds.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. Whittlesey & Mumford, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, executed by Nelson Fitch to Stephen A. Dennis; and the said Indenture of Mortgage having been duly assigned to Stephen W. Dana and Heman Griswold. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Indenture of Mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the following described premises, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe on the eighteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, viz. all that certain piece or parcel of land being in the village of Rochester town of Gates, county of Monroe and State of New York, more particularly known and distinguished as the west part of village lot number twenty three (23) on Elisha Johnson's survey of lots 35, 37, 39, and half of 38 as by map recorded in the County Clerk's office Lib. 4, fol. 598, being the width of said lot viz. eighty one links on Ford street and running of the same width Easterly nine rods and no more. Dated March 16, 1829.

STEPHEN W. DANA, Assignee. HEMAN GRISWOLD, Assignee. Whittlesey & Mumford, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, 1827, executed by Clarissa Nichols, to John Baxter, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the village of Rochester, in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being a subdivision of lot number fifty-two (52) in township number one, Short Range, as subdivided and allotted by Elisha Johnson, into sections or small lots, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the north east corner of a lot that William Mitchell purchased of John Mastick, esq. thence southerly five chains and thirty-three links, thence westerly at right angles, so far that a line drawn parallel with the first mentioned line, will include one fourth of an acre of land and no more; and the said Indenture of mortgage having been duly assigned by the said John Baxter, to John M. Clark, and by the said John M. Clark to the subscriber—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester aforesaid, on the fifth day of October next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated April 14th, 1829.

SAMUEL JONES, Assignee. Whittlesey & Mumford, Attys 62ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a sewer on Ely street, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of three dollars and forty-five cents, for that part of Lot P, lying at the corner of Aqueduct and Exchange streets, being thirty feet on Aqueduct street, and twenty-three feet on Exchange street—And whereas, the whole of the said sum of three dollars and forty-five 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 of money, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 62ds

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement on the corner of Main and Canal streets, in the village of Rochester, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners, occupants and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of sixty-three dollars and forty-five cents, for that part of Lot P, lying at the corner of Aqueduct and Exchange streets, being thirty feet on Aqueduct street, and twenty-three feet on Exchange street—And whereas, the whole of the said sum of sixty-three dollars and forty-five 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 fifth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, May 21, 1829.

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester. 65ds

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by John Dixon of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and Sarah Dixon his wife, to Elam Smith of the same place, and bearing date on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May, 1826, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, at folio 471, and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, viz:—part of Lot (No. 203) two hundred and three, on Washington street, and beginning for said part at the distance of three rods south of the north west corner thereof; running thence easterly by a line parallel with the north line of the lot to Spring Alley; thence southerly on said alley to the southern boundary line of the Allen Mill Lot; thence with said southern boundary line westerly to its intersection with Washington street; thence with said street northerly to the place of beginning, the contents more or less.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe on the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 3, 1829. 70ds

ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. Wm. S. Bishop, Attorney.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, executed by Orison Berdesley, of Rochester, Monroe county, to Prosper Brown, of the same place, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and is part of town lot number sixty six, and part of the land purchased by Everard Peck, from Enos Stone, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber two of Deeds, on page three, on which map said piece of land is distinguished, as the north half of lot number fifteen, (15) and is bounded as follows: two rods on Chesnut street, on the east, ten rods on the line between lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, on the north, and ten rods on the south by a line through the centre of said lot, number fifteen, being two rods wide and ten rods deep, and containing one eighth of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said Indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, May 26, 1829. 69ds

PROSPER BROWN, Mortgagee. Whittlesey & Mumford, Attys.

BY virtue of two Justices executions, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James H. Kellogg, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James H. in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Brockport, in the county of Monroe, a state of New-York, and bounded as follows: on the north by Water street, twenty-four feet east by land owned by Charles H. Guiger, fifty feet south by lands owned by Benjamin Balch and the first Methodist Episcopal Society in Brockport, twenty-four feet west by lands owned by Benjamin Balch and Harlow T. Judson, fifty feet to the place of beginning.—ALSO, all that other piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Brockport, county and state aforesaid, being village lot, No. sixty-seven, on lot No. fourteen, in eighth section, Triangular tract, and bounded as follows: on the west by the Highway, south by land owned by Amos B. Frink, east by land owned by Asabel Kinney, and on the north by land owned by Richmond Tuttle and Marin Coats, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less; all of which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on the fifth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 23, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. E. Pond, Deputy Sh'ff.

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed, until Friday the twenty-eighth day of August inst. then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated, August 5th, 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. E. Pond, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, to me directed, and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James L. Lighthall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said James L. in and to the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Brockport, County of Monroe, and state of New-York, it being village lot number forty three, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot number forty-three, at the stake standing in the southeast angle of Clinton and Utica streets; thence south twelve degrees and fifteen minutes, west one chain and seventy two links along Utica street to a stake; thence south seventy-seven degrees and forty five minutes, east one chain to a stake; thence north twelve degrees and fifteen minutes, east two chains and thirty-five links to a stake on the so side of Clinton street; thence south seventy-one degrees and thirty minutes, west one chain and sixteen links to the place of beginning, containing twenty and three hundredths of an acre of land; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Inn of Austin Wales, in the village of Brockport, on the second day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated May 19, 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. E. Pond, Deputy.

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed, until Thursday the 13th day of August next, then to take place, at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated, July 26, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. E. Pond, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, to me directed, and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jeremiah F. Amsden, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken, all his right, title, and interest, to lot number four, in the village of Penfield, and bounded as follows, viz:—on the south by the centre of the highway leading from Penfield's Mills, to Palmyra, on the east by land owned by Tunis V. Varness, and on the north and west by Daniel Penfield's land, containing one fourth of an acre of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Jonathan Baker, in the village of Penfield, on Tuesday the eighteenth day of August, next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Penfield, July 7th, 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. I. CHESTER, Deputy.

The sale of the above property is further postponed, till the 15th day of August inst. then to be sold at the same place and time of day.—Dated August 4th, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. M. Noyes, Under Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, to me directed, and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen in section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and bounded north by the lot now owned and occupied by Anson House, Esq. and south by land owned by Elisha Johnson, Esq. being thirty-eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street; Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and south by Tiffany Humm's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at the mansion house of John G. Christopher, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated Rochester, March 23, 1829. 59ds

J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. M. Noyes, Under Sheriff.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen in section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and bounded north by the lot now owned and occupied by Anson House, Esq. and south by land owned by Elisha Johnson, Esq. being thirty-eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street; Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Humm's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at Blossom's Inn, in the village of Rochester and town of Brighton, on the 19th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated, July 6, 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff. 74ds.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Edmond Van Dake, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Penfield, being part of the south west division of lot number thirty eight, in townships number thirteen, in the fourth range of townships in Phelps & Gorham's purchase, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning four rods and eight feet westerly from the north west corner of a one acre lot owned by Jesse Dutton and on the south line of the highway, thence running south east in a direct line to strike the centre of a well owned by Russell Scovill, thence southerly in a direct line so as to strike the south end of a one acre lot, conveyed by Henry Fellows to the said Russell Scovill, at the centre thereof, thence easterly in said south line to the west line of Jesse Dutton's lot aforesaid, thence northerly in said west line of Jesse Dutton's lot, to the place of beginning, containing half an acre of land more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of John Tuttle, in the village of Penfield, on the 26th day of August at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated, July 14, 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHESTER, Deputy 76ds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Parmer Cleveland and Solomon Cleveland, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest which Palmer Cleveland and Solomon Cleveland, or either of them, had on the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, or at any time since, in and to one undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton, on the east bank of the Genesee River, near the great falls, being lot number six, (No. 6.) in third division, township number seven, (No. 7.) on which a stone Flour Mill is erected, being the premises that were conveyed by Moses Atwater and Panthea his wife, on the tenth day of May, (1819) one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to Parmer Cleveland, Solomon Cleveland and Samuel G. Andrews; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester on the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.—Rochester, July 6th 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen, in section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe & state aforesaid, & bounded north by the lot now owned & occupied by Anson House Esq. & south by land owned by Elisha Johnson Esquire, being thirty eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Humm's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at Blossom's Inn, in the village of Rochester and town of Brighton, on the 15th day of September next.—Dated, July 28th 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN Deputy Sh'ff.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. BY virtue of a decree made by Ebenezer Mix, Esq. Surrogate of the county of Genesee, the subscribers, Martin C. Ward Administrator and Betsey Davis Administratrix, of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Norton S. Davis, deceased, will on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Russell Munger, in the town of Riga, county of Monroe, expose for sale at public vendue, all the right and title, which the said Norton S. Davis died seized, to wit: thirty-six acres, and sixty-seven hundredths of an acre of land, from the east end of lot No. 127, situate in the district of West Putney, so called, in the town of Riga, county of Monroe. Terms to be made known at the time and place of sale.—Dated July 14 1829. 756w

MARTIN C. WARD, BETSEY DAVIS.

SURROGATES SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By order of O. E. Gibbs, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon on the premises, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of John M'Gregor, late of Gates, in the county of Monroe, deceased, and sold to the payment of his debts, to wit: twenty two acres of land, to be taken from the east side of said John M'Gregor's farm, being lot number forty-four, in the four thousand acre tract, Township, number one, short range, in the town of Gates. Conditions of the sale made known at the place of sale.—Dated Rochester, July 4th, 1829. 746w

DANIEL LOOMIS, Administrator.

BY order of Moses Chapin, first Judge of the Monroe county Courts and Counsellor in the Supreme Court, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William H. Eber, of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in Rochester, in said county, on the fifteen day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated July 25th, 1829. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Att'y. for Attaching Creditors. 69w16.

BY order of Hon. Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Jesse Warner, of the town of Clarkton, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the seventh day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1829. BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe Common Pleas, and Counsellor in the Supreme Court.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joseph Carey, of Henrietta, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the 26th day of September, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated July 4th, 1829. 7410w

BY order of the Honorable Joseph L. Richardson, first Judge of the county of Cayuga, Counsellor at law.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Amos T. Richardson of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in Rochester, in said county, on the fifteen day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1829. BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe Common Pleas, and Counsellor in the Supreme Court.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joseph Tousey, of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated June 1st, 1829. 6910w

JUST received and for sale, 500 Patent Pills, of a superior quality; also, a general assortment of Dye Woods, Paints, Turpentine, Oil, Tow Rope, Bed Cords, Twine, 60 gallons Copal and Japan Varnish, Stone Ware, White Beans, White and Brown Plaster, Brooms, 60 lbs. Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Patent Window Sash, Tubs, &c. Also, 100 lbs. Whiskey and Pork, on commission, very low for cash by S. MELANCTON SMITH & CO. No. 4, Buffalo-street. July 20. 76w3.

A GREAT BARGAIN. THE subscriber offers for sale, a small Farm containing forty six acres of land, in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, 1 1/2 miles south west from Rochester, on the Genesee road. This farm is beautifully situated, and healthy, overlooking the village of Rochester, with a small, but convenient house, a large barn, and an excellent well of water. There is one hundred bearing apple trees, besides quince, cherry, peach and plum trees, &c. The subscriber expects to sell at a great sacrifice at this time. The Act good, and immediate possession given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises. ASHBEL STEEL. May 26. 63.

GOODS AT LOW PRICES. A LARGE Stock of GROCERIES, A CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, and HOLLOW-WARE. Wm. H. WARD, & Co. Marble Building, Carroll St. Rochester. June 10, 1828. 13

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 13, 1829. 49.

FOR SALE, 100 ACRES OF LAND well watered, 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. Scherhorn, cashier of the bank, Rochester, or of the owner, Moses Lewis, of Cherry Valley. Otsego county. Oct. 10, 1828. 36

ROCHESTER LOOKING GLASS MANUFACTORY. THIS establishment is now ready to supply any quantity of Glasses that a gentleman may require at the lowest price. The assortment consists of Gilt, Mahogany and Toilet framed Glasses, of all sizes and prices. Looking Glass plates, portrait and picture frames, and all kinds of repairing done at short notice. JOHN H. THOMPSON. Buffalo-Street. 46.

MILITARY. A PAIR of INFANTRY WINGS, partly worn, for sale cheap.—Enquire at this office. May 12. 77w6.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jared N. Stebbins, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described piece and parcel of Land, viz:—all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state aforesaid, being lot number nineteen (19) in section B, reference being had to Johnson & Seymoirs, printed map—Also, all that certain lot situate on the corner of Main and Canal Streets in the village of Rochester, beginning at the South East corner of the Globe building, running thence on the East line of said building forty feet, thence west on a line parallel with Main street, one hundred and six feet, thence at right angles with last mentioned line, to Main street, thence East on the north line of Main street to the place of beginning—Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, and county of Monroe being one equal undivided half part of Land known as part of out lots numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16, in Atwater & Andrews Tract, so called, as surveyed by David Hudson; and being subdivisions, number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 18, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 100, and 101, in the subdivision of said out lots as surveyed and allotted by Elisha Johnson; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which I shall expose to sale, at Crane's Mansion House, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated the 27th day of July, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Moses B. Widner, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Moses B. Widner, in and to that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Chili, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, it being part of lot number one hundred and seventeen, on the Putney lands, beginning at the post on the Genesee River, at the southeast corner of land, set off to Duncan M'Vain, thence north fifteen chains and twenty one links to a post, marked A P. 3. 4. on the north line of said lot; thence south eighty seven and a half degrees east, twenty-five chains and thirty-one links to the bank of said River, at the place of beginning, containing thirty-four acres of land, reference being had to a map annexed to a report of Commissioners appointed to make partition of the real estate of John M'Vain deceased, now on file in the Clerks office of Monroe county, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of Thomas Streeter, Inn-keeper in the town of Chili, on the ninth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated July 24th, 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest which Palmer Cleveland and Solomon Cleveland, or either of them, had on the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, or at any time since, in and to one undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying in the town of Brighton, on the east bank of the Genesee River, near the great falls, being lot number six, (No. 6.) in third division, township number seven, (No. 7.) on which a stone Flour Mill is erected, being the premises that were conveyed by Moses Atwater and Panthea his wife, on the tenth day of May, (1819) one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, to Parmer Cleveland, Solomon Cleveland and Samuel G. Andrews; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at Crane's Mansion House in the village of Rochester on the 26th day of August next, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.—Rochester, July 6th 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen, in section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe & state aforesaid, & bounded north by the lot now owned & occupied by Anson House Esq. & south by land owned by Elisha Johnson Esquire, being thirty eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Humm's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at Blossom's Inn, in the village of Rochester and town of Brighton, on the 15th day of September next.—Dated, July 28th 1829. J. A. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN Deputy Sh'ff.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. BY virtue of a decree made by Ebenezer Mix, Esq. Surrogate of the county of Genesee, the subscribers, Martin C. Ward Administrator and Betsey Davis Administratrix, of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Norton S. Davis, deceased, will on the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Russell Munger, in the town of Riga, county of Monroe, expose for sale at public vendue, all the right and title, which the said Norton S. Davis died seized, to wit: thirty-six acres, and sixty-seven hundredths of an acre of land, from the east end of lot No. 127, situate in the district of West Putney, so called, in the town of Riga, county of Monroe. Terms to be made known at the time and place of sale.—Dated July 14 1829. 756w

MARTIN C. WARD, BETSEY DAVIS.

SURROGATES SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By order of O. E. Gibbs, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday, the 19th day of August next, at 12 o'clock at noon on the premises, the following described lands, belonging to the estate of John M'Gregor, late of Gates, in the county of Monroe, deceased, and sold to the payment of his debts, to wit: twenty two acres of land, to be taken from the east side of said John M'Gregor's farm, being lot number forty-four, in the four thousand acre tract, Township, number one, short range, in the town of Gates. Conditions of the sale made known at the place of sale.—Dated Rochester, July 4th, 1829. 746w

DANIEL LOOMIS, Administrator.

BY order of Moses Chapin, first Judge of the Monroe county Courts and Counsellor in the Supreme Court, &c. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William H. Eber, of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in Rochester, in said county, on the fifteen day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated July 25th, 1829. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Att'y. for Attaching Creditors. 69w16.

BY order of Hon. Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Monroe—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Jesse Warner, of the town of Clarkton, in said County, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the seventh day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1829. BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe Common Pleas, and Counsellor in the Supreme Court.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joseph Carey, of Henrietta, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the 26th day of September, next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated July 4th, 1829. 7410w

BY order of the Honorable Joseph L. Richardson, first Judge of the county of Cayuga, Counsellor at law.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Amos T. Richardson of Brighton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in Rochester, in said county, on the fifteen day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated July 25th, 1829. BY order of Timothy Childs, Esquire, Judge of Monroe Common Pleas, and Counsellor in the Supreme Court.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Joseph Tousey, of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the 29th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819.—Dated June 1st, 1829. 6910w

JUST received and for sale, 500 Patent Pills, of a superior quality; also, a general assortment of Dye Woods,

BRADLEY'S SECOND LETTER ON FREEMASONRY.

London (Ky.) June 24, 1829.

By my last communication you doubtless expected this before, but ill health is my apology. This letter is designed for the pious of every denomination, who are still aiding the fraternity in their labors, and also those whom I may have offended.

BELOVED IN CHRIST—

With many of you I have formed an acquaintance and fellowship, which distance, severe trials, the loss of earthly possessions, and my recent change of opinion about Freemasonry, can neither obliterate, nor render me less desirous for your present usefulness and future felicity. Whatever may be my destiny, I am persuaded that you will appear in glory and dwell in regions of ceaseless perfection. I have only a faint expectation of seeing any of you this side of the grave. God may spare me to visit my kindred after the flesh, and again to mingle in the society of my christian brethren, whom I esteem preferable to all riches, and all the honors of this world. The period allotted us on earth is short; "Time rolls, eternity hastens"—Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.

Believing that I have a duty to perform towards you, I am unwilling to neglect it any longer. Therefore, I beseech you to read, and meditate anxiously upon the few observations I have to present for your consideration.

You may have read or heard of my first letter, in which I renounced masonry, as a system of human invention, fraught with deception, and detrimental to the happiness of mankind, wherever it has been fostered. This will appear without any veil to cover its enormity of crime, if you will condescend to examine critically the institution, by laws, amendments, resolutions and transactions of the fraternity, since it was established in America. Let antecedent ages roll, burdened with all kinds of traditions, idolatry and superstition, which from masonic writers and the devotees of the craft have picked here and there an atom, which being melted in their flaming imaginations, and brought forth among stone cutters; they have clothed it, and denominated this free creature of fancy, Speculative Free Masonry. Under this name, many of the fraternity of Europe have conjured up more than 50 degrees, and conferred titles upon certain members, taken from all the crowned heads amid the vast kingdoms that have flourished around the globe, since Japheth dwelt in the tents of Shem. Restless as the ocean and proud as Lucifer, they have multiplied degrees, and flattered their brethren to obtain them. When they had taken three degrees they were greeted as having obtained great information in masonry, and were told that "the ancient landmarks of their order were entrusted to their care." They are now called Master masons. When individuals have passed the Arch and obtained the knowledge of a certain mysterious hug, and close a chapter, they are pronounced wise, virtuous and highly favored among mortals. A few words of the charge given to a companion, will affirm my assertion and show the imposition of masonry, for it abounds in every degree:

where the sublime and honorable degree of a Royal Arch Mason. Having attained this degree, you have arrived at the summit and perfection of ancient masonry."

Is this true? Why then are the higher degrees called ancient? Why is the 14th degree called Perfection? I beseech you candidly to examine into the nature and existence of all their multiplied forms of deception, their obscure interpretations, charters, diplomas, dues, continuance of membership, dresses and implements, &c. &c. and inquire seriously what all these labors, consumption of time and property, have benefited millions who have been connected with the order in all its mutations and progress amid civilized nations? A few well organized churches of Christ have done more good, in instructing the ignorant, in comforting the sick, in feeding the hungry, in clothing the naked, and proclaiming glad tidings to mankind, than the whole hosts of masons have done around the globe, since the commencement of their existence.

Masonry in every country has been changing its positions, constitutions, obligations and lectures, and muffling itself in fine robes, smiling and courting certain virtuous characters to form an affinity with it, that others might think favorably of it, and in this way aid in opening wider its jaws to the innocent, and proclaim abroad that the great, the learned, and the good were members of this "ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted masons." Here permit me to say, without fear of contradiction, that those great and good men, of whom masons are continually boasting, never concerned themselves about its financial affairs and intriguing management. Those great men occasionally visited a Grand Lodge or a Grand Chapter, heard an oration on masonry, and then retired and left the transactions of the fraternity to others. Why is this? Because these gentlemen have other avocations, more honorable to themselves and more important to their fellow men, than to spend their time or intermeddle any longer with the belittling system of Masonry. These gentlemen in their younger years may have been masters of lodges, or high priests of Chapters; but they are no more fascinated with the low, foolish and degraded work of bringing about of candidates, &c. &c. As many may be offended at my renouncing masonry, and my plainness in stating my conviction of its fallacy, I beg leave to say, that the whole system, so far as I can trace it back, is deceptive, and its members who frequent lodges and chapters become discordant and contentious; or they find nothing in masonry to ren-

der them happy, and they see many things wrong, and find many individuals with whom they cannot hold fellowship, or even walk in procession at the solemnities of a funeral.

At present I will only glance at the fraternity in America. This will occupy your attention only a few moments, as I am unwell, and must leave the city in a few days to gain my health, if possible, in some part of Ohio or Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot take hold of the accounts of masonic wars and divisions in different countries, to show the pernicious effects of this system of iniquity. Enough has taken place in our country, if suitably laid before the public, that would make all men gaze with astonishment, who were not twice dead and buried beneath the lumber of traditions, gathered from the antediluvians and a thousand wayward transgressors of God's holy law.

The first Grand Lodge of America was formed in Boston in July, 1733; and received its charter from England. A war among these brothers in Boston and in England soon commenced, and a second Grand Lodge was formed in Boston in December 1769, and received its charters from Scotland. Here contention reigned, and calumny blowed loud her trumpet through every street. In Sept. 1781, a Grand Lodge was formed in the city of New-York, having received its warrant from the Duke of Athol. Only six years after the date of their warrant, the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges met; having been duly notified, closed their Lodge sine die, and then formed a Grand Lodge, independent of the Duke of Athol, and paid him no more tribute. Here all their former obligations were considered void, and new ones formed to support the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge of the state of New-York. From those days till the present, animosities, fraud, evil speaking, contentions called, divisions made, and every kind of malevolence and even the murder of Morgan justified, and despatches supported from masonic funds to unite and publish defamation against the rulers of our nation and the ministers of Jesus, whose characters are fair among the churches, and their preaching attended by the influences of the holy spirit to the salvation of souls. Now my brethren, if you do not believe me, read for yourselves. Find if you can, one single chapter or verse in all the sacred scriptures, where speculative freemasonry is mentioned or supported. All those passages which have been published in their books, and their having the bible open in their Lodges, is a piece of deception, and was invented to obtain influence among the more serious part of the community, that not only the men of the world, but members of churches might be taken by the craft; the fountains of justice defiled, the temple of the living God, filled with confusion, the pillars of government torn away, and "the whole wheel of nature set in a blaze."

Every mason who has taken ten degrees or more, can either recollect, or can turn to obligations published in part belonging to those degrees, and can easily discern, that those obligations have been formed by different men, at different times; and by men extremely ignorant of the obligations taken in the lower degrees, and which are wicked, heinous, and destroys the other, and therefore it is very clear to me, that no set of men in any age, or country, in one assembly, at the same time, ever formed these preposterous & ever varying obligations. And I know, and so do many in the fraternity, that these obligations are very much abridged in some states, and augmented in others, even in our own country. In New-England, where masonry has been in some degree systemized, a general accordance prevails in administering the obligations; but pass those states, and a scene of confusion, contradiction and discordant modes of work, in lodges and chapters abound from the lakes of Canada, to the Gulf of Mexico. Yet all the candidate are told, through this vast range of country, that no more is imposed upon them, through all the humiliating conditions in which they are placed, than were imposed upon our ancient and honorable brethren who were made masons before us. Here deception reigns, and the candidate is taught to believe what he afterwards finds by travelling, or conversing with masons from other states and countries, a falsehood. If these assertions be not credited, let a master mason converse with a French mason, or visit one of their lodges and see them work; or a Royal Arch mason visit any city in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, and hear their obligations and see their mode of work. I could here show the vast difference that exists, but I shall not at this time write on this point; tho' I do not value those obligations that I have taken of any efficacy to me, or that I ought to obey them; for I am fully convinced that all masonic authorities are without any reasonable foundation.

In my first, or this communication, I have not sought to argue upon the absurdity of secret societies; for this has been ably enough done by Anti-Masons in many papers, and especially by the Elucidator of Utica, to convince any individual who is anxious to obtain satisfaction upon this subject. My design has been to state fairly, my connections and conclusions about masonry. Far be it from me, to wish to kindle up any indignant feelings against any individual member or any body called masonic; but to let the public know my present views of those systems; "for they are many," and invented at different periods, and for various purposes, and so blinded that it is not a very easy task to seize all their ramifications and hold them up to wither under the sun beams of truth. Neither do I mean to cast any reflections on those who conferred degrees upon me, nor charge myself with sins unpardonable, in being instrumental in deceiving many, for I was captivated with the same fascina-

ting delusion that those were who brought me to their altars, &c. &c. If I were now to battle for candidates, and aid in conferring degrees, as I formerly did, my criminality would be great. In those labors I firmly believe I shall never engage. And can you my brethren, who enjoy the humble and soul nourishing influences of the Spirit of Christ? Can those lifeless ceremonies and repetitions which we used in lodges and chapters afford you any consolation? Are you still tenaciously fond of masonry, after all that has transpired, that has been said and written upon this subject? What can you expect to accomplish by continuing your membership? The alarm is given investigation has commenced, and more than five millions have been raised from lethargy, who will not be persuaded to lie down and sleep, while about two thousand masonic halls enclose secret assemblies, (at least one per month) who dare not utter their transactions to their most intimate companions and friends who belong not to the fraternity? Can you enjoy religion, and feel the sanctifying influences of grace, while you are daily contending for the existence of an institution that has received its death blow, and must inevitably expire? Perhaps you fear the consequences, and are unwilling to encounter the calumnies and falsehoods that masonic presses pour in torrents upon all who dare leave the order? This you may expect, for none have escaped who were influential among them. Had I not been willing to have my name cast out as evil, and to have all kinds of falsehoods published against me, and even expose myself to frowns, jests, and as much contemptuous treatment as these giants in iniquity can raise against me, through all the ranks of their heedless militia, I would have held my peace.

But, my brethren, what have we professed, and what are our obligations to God, his church, and the world of mankind? Must we not obey God, rather than man? Is this vain world a friend to grace? We must pass through evil report and good report. It is through great tribulation that we enter the kingdom of heaven. Shall the righteous cower and forsake the cause of God in an evil day? Is it not said in the book of God, that they "look up and are a bold as a lion?" "Say ye to the righteous, that it shall be well with him."—Read the 8th chapter of Romans, and then ask yourselves if you can fear the frowns, threats and contempt of mortals? A lying spirit is abroad, and speaks thro' all masonic presses, and this spirit influences all who hate the truth, and will make them wax worse and worse, till sudden destruction shall overwhelm those workers of iniquity, to the astonishment of every beholder. Then masonry will rise no more to trouble Zion, and spread delusion and death amid civilized nations. Now "Escape for your lives, look not behind you, tarry not in all the plains." Fear not, show yourselves to be men; yes, men of God. Be strong, humble, prayerful—Look up and rejoice, for your redemption draweth high. No weapon formed against the righteous can prosper. If God be for us, who can be against us, in such a sense as to cast us down and render us miserable? "As the Lord liveth, what the Lord saith will he do unto me." "I know in whom I have believed." Here I must close my address to you, beseeching you to pass by every imperfection in this communication, and if I have said any thing worthy of your attention ponder upon it, and let all your ways be established in truth, remembering that we must all shortly appear before the judgment seat of Christ—then may you receive that crown of righteousness that fadeth not away, even an eternal weight of glory.

In many things I may have offended denominations of christians in different states, about masonry, for which I do most heartily regret, and entreat them to restore me to their affectionate regards, as one with them in the zion of God. By this, none must presume to say that I have been excluded from any church, or had a church censure passed upon me, for misconduct or being a mason. God has made my life very agreeable in every church in which I have settled; and by his grace, my labors have not been in vain. I cherish a high opinion for those churches, and know of no act of mine or theirs, that would in the least debar me from their fellowship and my preaching and communing among them, should God in his providence spare me, and enable me to travel among them: I pray you my brethren, to persevere in your christian race, and not to be weary in well doing, for you shall reap if you faint not. Yet, by my leaving the masonic connexion, I hope you will not consider me under obligation to treat them like some who have left them. My feelings towards many are very affectionate, for I know them to be gentlemen who are worthy of unfeigned respect. These, I do believe, will, if they have not, shortly be Anti-Masons; others will not contend violently for masonry while they can have any to associate with them. From this class I expect every kind of abuse that envy can invent, or a vain imagination can create. To enter the contest with these, who sustain neither character at home or a name abroad, by which they can be distinguished from a thousand fictitious names that are of no value, is far beyond my calculations. But let a T. W. M., a Cross, a Dalcho, or the Rev. F. M. Harris, come out to show the fallacy of the positions that I have laid down, and the public may expect that I will try to enter the "valley of dry bones" among masons, and let the world see what a narration of immortal transactions can appear, from the Cape of Good Hope to Nova Zembla; from the lakes of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. These gentlemen have been pillars in masonry, and I have not read their departure from this order, or the world.

My brethren, stand fast in the liberty

of the gospel, and contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints. With sentiments of esteem, I request your prayers, and subscribe myself,

Yours, in the kingdom of Christ,
J. BRADLEY.

From the Utica Elucidator.

A MASONIC GOVERNMENT.

Three years ago this was no ideal picture, but a state to which we were rapidly approaching. The infinite and expressive pains that the KINGS and SOVEREIGNS of masonry were taking to strengthen the influence of Masonry throughout every part of the Union, to systemize its operations after the forms of political governments, and to keep the whole in profound secrecy until all was perfected and ready for operation; was a fearful indication of their real design. Among the proofs of this which are, one after another coming to light, we have just fallen upon the one which follows. It was not originally designed to meet the "prying eyes of the profane," but fortunately it came athwart our way; and we report it to the public as straightway as a tyler would report the appearance of an evener dropper.—The language is highly masonic, and at the same time it was written, might not have sounded particularly alarming to uninitiated. But we have since learned the meaning of those ambiguous phrases which are so freely interspersed through it. And now what was the object of this mighty movement? What use did these grave senators and other members of Congress design to make of this organization? Simply to preserve a uniformity of work! Fie upon it! There were weightier matters in mind than the adjustment of the cable-tow and red breeches, the killing, burying, and raising from the dead our grand master Hiram Abiff, the discourse of Jubela, Jubelo, Jubelum, or the signification of Mahabbone. There were such matters in hand as ambitious "members of Congress" would be more likely to think of; "matters of general interest to the masonic institution;" matters "understood by them as they were intended, a proceeding originating in the necessity of the case." In short, the object was to create a vast political engine of immense "POWER," capable of elevating any man to any station. The design is impressed upon the very face of the scheme, and whoever will read it cannot but understand it.

"MASONIC NOTICE."

"Those MEMBERS OF CONGRESS who belong to the Masonic Fraternity, and those visitors of the city, who are, or have been members of any State Grand Lodges, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Senate Chamber, this evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration matters of general interest to the Masonic Institution,
March 9, 1822"

"Pursuant to the above notice, a number of members of the Society of Freemasons, from various parts of the United States, composed of members of congress and strangers, assembled at the capitol in the city of Washington, March 9, 1822. Brother THOMAS R. ROSS was appointed Chairman, and Brother WILLIAM DARLINGTON, Member of Congress of Pennsylvania, Secretary, and it was unanimously Resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient for the general interests of Free-Masonry, to constitute a General Grand Lodge of the United States.

"Resolved—That it be proposed to the several Grand Lodges of the United States to take the subject into their serious consideration at their next annual communications, and that, if they approve of a formation of a General Grand Lodge, it be recommended to them to appoint one or more delegates, to assemble in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in February next, to constitute such Grand Lodge.

"Resolved—That if two thirds of the Grand Lodges within the United States concur in the propriety of establishing a General Grand Lodge, it be recommended to them to instruct their representatives to proceed to the formation of a constitution of a General Grand Lodge, to be subsequently submitted to the several Grand Lodges in the Union for their ratification, and which, being ratified by a majority of them, shall be considered as thenceforth binding on all the Grand Lodges assenting thereto.

"Resolved—That the Most Worshipful— [Here follow twelve names.]—be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to open a correspondence with the respective Grand Lodges within the United States, & to take such measures therein, as they may deem expedient to carry the aforesaid resolutions into effect.

"The committee, in complying with the above resolutions, are aware that a meeting of individual masons, however respectable in number and character, could delegate no regular authority in behalf of the masonic body; and, if they could, it was unnecessary. This paper will therefore be understood as it is intended, A PROCEEDING ORIGINATING IN THE NECESSITY OF THE CASE, to adopt some mode by which the general views of masons in different States of the American Union may be ascertained. The history of the masonic institution shows that, though established among various nations, it was in each country, confined to a comparatively small number. The jurisdiction exercised by grand lodges, like almost every exertion of POWER or of moral influence, was concentrated in different capital cities. The subordinate Lodges were few in number, and their connections with the supreme head was very direct. Until within a recent period, it is believed, no great number of Lodges have been united under a single jurisdiction. The art of printing and other causes have produced great changes in the condition of the world, and these causes have operated in their full proportion on the Society of Freemasons.—The sphere of civilization is greatly enlarging its boundaries, intellectual attainments, and the influence of moral operations, are taking the place of brute force: known principles and laws are recognized, and the advantages of cultivated reason are shared by an increased portion of mankind. Under these circumstances masonry has been extended, and its Lodges so multiplied as to make their proper conduct a subject of much interest to the friends of the society. There are two points which at once present themselves in connexion with the idea of establishing a general grand lodge of the United States. The first is to acquire, in accordance with the foreign nations, an elevated stand for the masonry of this country; to unite with them in maintaining its general principles in their purity; and secondly, to preserve between our own states, that uniformity in work and that active interchange of officers which would be difficult, if not impossible, by other means. The committee do not presume to instruct their brethren in the nature of an institution in which they have a common interest. They are governed by a few plain considerations

known to all who are acquainted with the subject. The antiquity of the masonic society, extending so far beyond all other human associations, seizes the attention, and the mind is naturally impressed with the feelings of interest for an institution transmitted to us through the long train of a hundred ages. Time, which destroys all perishable things, seems to have consolidated the pillars of this moral temple. We contemplate the long catalogue of excellent men who have been equally the supporters of masonry and ornaments of human nature; and, we say almost unconsciously, that the present generation, with all its lights, must not tarnish the name of an institution, consecrated by so many circumstances calculated to endear it to the mind of a good man. Without making invidious comparisons between the United States and other portions of the world, there are some great considerations of responsibility, which our intelligent citizens, accustomed to reflect on the affairs of nations, cannot overlook. The Masons of the United States, in character as such, have their full share of this moral responsibility. They will consider the institution as one of the great social causes to allay low-minded jealousies between nations at peace; and in war, to mitigate the horrors which it cannot avert. While they offer their gratitude to a beneficent Providence for their own blessings, they will not be regardless of their obligations to their brethren through the world. These reflections, drawn from the external circumstances of Masonry, are strengthened by the consideration of its intrinsic nature.

The United States are supposed to contain nearly EIGHTY THOUSAND FREE-MASONS! They are generally in the vigor of manhood, and capable of much active usefulness. Notwithstanding the abuses in some places by the admission of unworthy members, they are, as a body, above mediocrity in character and talent. It becomes an interesting question how the energies of this body can be best combined to give effect to the benevolent design of their association. From causes which need no explanation, the masonic jurisdiction in this country has taken its form from the political divisions. The modification which it has undergone, from the spirit of our civil institutions, has its benefits and its defects.—Each of our state jurisdictions is supreme within itself. Whatever collisions may exist; whatever abuses; whatever departures from the correct standard, in principle or in rite; whatever injury to the common cause; there is no mode assigned to obviate the wrongs which is the interest of all to prevent. There is no provision for a systematic interchange of Masonic intelligence. In one or two instances there are already two or more Grand Lodges in the same State, each claiming superior jurisdiction, and with no acknowledged boundaries between them.—Will not these evils increase as our population becomes more dense unless means be seasonably used to guard against them? Is the difference now prevailing between the different states an evil which calls for remedy? Every good mason must wish chiefly for the harmony of the general institution; for the society is so found that no particular part, however meritorious by itself, continue to prosper, if the body at large is brought into disrepute. Is the masonry of our country at present a great evil without a key-stone? Is it not in danger of falling? Are not many of the books which are published in the name of the masonic institution, derogatory to its character and interest? It is not the design of the committee to enter into arguments on this subject; not to lay down their opinions as a guide for those better able to judge; but to proceed to the only duty required of them to perform. According to the preceding resolutions, the committees are to submit the question whether it be expedient that a Grand Lodge of the United States be formed; and secondly, to request the Grand Lodges which approve of that object, to appoint delegates to meet at Washington, on the second Monday of February next, to take such measures as may be deemed most proper for the organization of such General Grand Lodges.

"It is requested that this letter may not be published in newspapers; but submitted to the several Grand Lodges, and distributed among masons, AS A SUBJECT CONCERNING THE AFFAIRS OF THEIR OWN BODY!"

"If the information furnished to the committee should render it expedient, perhaps another letter may be forwarded giving a statement of such facts as may be interesting to be known previous to a final decision on the course to be taken. An answer is requested, with a free expression of opinion on the subjects of this communication.—Such answer may be directed to any member of the Committee, or, in particular, to War. W. Seaton, Esq. Washington."

MASONIC "CHARITY."

We copy an extract from a Masonic Handbill, (says the Boston Free Press,) 5 or 6000 of which are said to have been distributed in the stores and dwelling-houses in the city, the next day after the meeting at Faneuil Hall. It bears date Sept. 9th, 1829. [A. L. (Anno Lodges) 5829.] with the signature of Samuel Matlen, a gentleman holden in the highest estimation by the fraternity, who has reached as we understand, the very topmost round of the Masonic Ladder.—Hear him:

- "I HOPE God will strictly visit all the enemies of Masonry with the contents of the CLX. Psalm, from the 6th to the 20th verse."
- "The Anchor of Hope garnished one corner of the Handbill, and the Masonic Temple with all its beautiful emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity, the other. We copy the blessing bestowed upon Anti Masons, by a disciple of the "Hanimaid" of Masonic Religion, from Psalm 109th;
- 6. "Set thou a wicked man over him; * and let Satan stand at his right hand."
- 7. "When he shall be judged, let him be condemned; and let his prayer become sin."
- 8. "Let his days be few; and let another take his office."
- 9. "Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow! [This the Masons have "visited" on Morgan.]"
- 10. "Let his children be continually vagabonds, and beg; let them seek their bread also out of desolate places."
- 11. "Let the extortioner catch all that he hath; and let the stranger spoil his labor."
- 12. "Let there be none to extend mercy unto him; neither let there be any to favor his fatherless children."
- 13. "Let his prosperity be cut off; and in the generation following, let their name be blotted out."
- 14. "Let the iniquity of his fathers be remembered with the Lord; and let not the sin of his mother be blotted out."
- 15. "Let them be before the Lord continually, that he may cut off the memory of them from the earth."

16. Because that he remembered not to shew mercy, but persecuted the poor and needy man, that he might even slay the broken heart."

17. As he loved cursing, let it come unto him; as he delighted not in blessing, so let it be far from him."

18. As he closed himself with cursing like as with a garment, so let it come into his bowels with water, and like oil into his bones."

19. Let it be unto him as a garment which covereth him, and for a girdle wherewith he is girded continually."

20. Let this be the reward of my adversaries from the Lord, and them that speak evil against my soul."

* This "curse" has been fulfilling ever since Masonry had an existence—selected men have been put over us—and we are determined to get rid of the "curse."

† This is the extreme action of cursing.

From the Palmyra Freeman.

Mr. Editor—You are at liberty to add this to the number of renunciations of Masonry which have been published.

A history of the motives which influence us to become masons, will not be expected in this stage of masonic dissention. Reasons for this coming forward out of season will doubtless be more becoming ourselves, as well as more satisfactory to the public.

Some time since we attached our names to a paper, purporting to be a renunciation of masonry, signed by a number of the fraternity. This renunciation (if so it may be called) has, for reasons to us unknown, been withheld from the public. When we signed it, we did expect it to be forth-coming without delay; our friends expected it; all eyes have been turned upon it, and anxious to catch a glimpse of it, until it has been withdrawn from the light, and shrouded in that blackness of darkness which we are constrained to say, must have originated it; and that, too, for the foul purpose of political INTRIGUE. It is too much to be gagged, and then led forth and unmanfully cudgelled before the gaze of all. Though we have passed the fiery ordeal prescribed by the brotherhood, we have escaped from the hall with the feelings common to our natures.

Self-respect, imperious duty to our friends and our country, dictate the course we now pursue. We have been deceived by men who have disregarded the most solemn pledges.—Renunciation is our only alternative, and we devoutly wish it had never been rendered necessary by our becoming masons.

We, the undersigned, do therefore renounce, and forever abjure all connexion with the masonic institution, and with masons as such, believing that we are called upon so to do, by a sense of duty to our country and our God. But while we thus renounce all connexion with masons as such, we wish to be understood as saying that we shall still feel ourselves bound to them by ties stronger and more sacred, as well as more enduring, than masonry ever imposed, and which are, independent of it, ties which it cannot dissolve, and which bind us alike in cords of benevolence to the whole human family.

What we now wish in regard to masons as such, is to be "them forgetting, and by them forgot."

SAMUEL R. TRACY,
THEODORE PATRIDGE,
JOHN G. KANHOUSE,
ASHER DOOLITTLE,
JACOB COOK,
JOHN KANHOUSE, JR.,
HIRAM SOVERHILL,
JUSTUS BALDWIN.
Newark, Oct. 10, 1827.

GO AND VOTE.

Let every man go and vote; let him not only vote but write votes—let him not only vote and write votes, but distribute votes. Be up and doing. The Craft are working under ground like beavers.—Union Pa. Telegraph.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, held their annual meeting in this city on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the past week. John Cotton, Smith, of Connecticut, (President of the Society,) presiding. The meeting was attended with more than two hundred clergymen, from different parts of the Union; among whom were several of the most distinguished of the profession. The annual sermon was delivered on Wednesday evening in the second Presbyterian church, by the Rev. Dr. Alexander of Princeton. Another meeting was held on Thursday evening in the South Dutch Church, where extracts from the report of the prudential committee were read by the corresponding secretary, (Mr. Everts,) and addresses made by the Rev. Drs. Beecher, De Witt, Neil and Griffin. The annual report of the prudential committee, we understand, exhibits more extended and efficient efforts the past year among the heathen than any former one; the disbursements having been about 100,000 dollars, for the last twelve months. The board adjourned on Friday, to meet in the city of Boston the first Wednesday in October next.

The following persons were chosen officers for the ensuing year:
John Cotton Smith, President.
Stephen Van Rensselaer, Vice President.
Rev. C. Chapin, Recording Secretary.
Prudential Committee—Wm. Reed, Rev. Dr. Woods, Jeremiah Everts, Sam'l M. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. Warren Fay, Rev. Dr. Wisner.
Jeremiah Everts, Corresponding Secretary.—N. B. Daily Ad.

Progress of Liberty.—The following notice will testify that Prussia is beginning to assume a conspicuous place among the free nations of Europe:

"Berlin, August 11.—In accordance with the earlier measures of the Government, having for object to accustom the people to take more part in public affairs, a cabinet order has been issued some time since, granting permission to all towns having a population of ten thousand souls, and to several church committees, to call public meetings of their citizens or members, to take counsel upon their public interests, and to publish their resolutions in the journals, or from the pulpit."

We have frequently seen articles bearing for a caption, "Beauties of Slavery," but ever met with one that was more deserving of such a distinction than is the following.—It is extracted from a Charleston (S. C.) paper, and the humane advertiser resides at Liberty Hall!

"WILL may be back by the incisions OF THE WHIP ON HIS BACK! and I suppose he has taken the road to Cosahatchie, where HE HAS A WIFE AND FIVE CHILDREN! whom I SOLD LAST WEEK to Mr. Gillespie!"
We talk of the cruelty of the Turks, and instance their custom of selling their captives into slavery; but we doubt whether in their whole catalogue of barbarity, a more glowing specimen than the above can be obtained.

ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

ALBERT H. TRACY.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

EZRA SHELDON, JR. THURLOW WEED, JOSEPH RANDALL.

The ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOM is opened at No. 7, in the Arcade.

Our charge against Jacob Gould was made understandingly. It was not designed to trifle with him, or the public. We have acted with a full knowledge of the facts. The representation made by Mr. Van Vechten to Mr. Griffin and another gentleman, is susceptible of the clearest proof. The Grand Scribe charges us with gross falsehood. We will not stop to bandy epithets with Deacon Gould. There is a way of ascertaining truth. We have commenced a suit against him, the object of which is to bring this matter to an unerring arbitration.

In the mean time, we are forced to remark a few words upon Mr. Gould's appeal "to the Public." His attempt to raise a smoke, under cover of which he hopes to escape, will prove abortive. He cannot dodge this question. By assailing us, "right or wrong," he commits the Fraternity to his interests. But this does not extricate him. He is nailed, like base coin, to the counter, where he will stick fast, until he shows where he expended the \$100 which he acknowledges he received from the Grand Chapter. It was devoted to "real charity, in small sums," where is the sick man, the poor widow, or the helpless orphan, upon whom it was bestowed? Why do they not appear and vindicate their benefactor? There are none such. That money neither administered to the sick, fed the hungry or clothed the naked! He paid FIFTY DOLLARS to a gentleman at Lewiston, for the expenses of Mrs. Monroe, her son and Cron. He paid other sums at Gaines and Batavia. This we know to be true. Having, therefore, misstated the facts in relation to the expenditure of the \$100 which he confesses to have received, are we not authorized to believe that he labors under the same infirmity in reference to the amount?

There is another charge in Mr. Gould's appeal, as "grossly false," that we cannot pass it. He knows that we did not fabricate a word of the accusation against him. He knew that Mr. Griffin openly related the facts in Judge Gardner's office, before we alluded to them in our paper. Josiah Sheldon informed Mr. Gould that Josiah charged him with receiving \$600 for "charitable purposes," for which he had not accounted. And yet, with this knowledge, he makes us his accuser!

But we forbear. The whole subject will now come before a tribunal that will hit the truth.

Nearly two years ago, after wanton and reiterated calumnies upon us in relation to the examination of the body found at Oak Orchard, we obtained bills of indictment against the publisher and Editor of the Daily Advertiser. This afforded them an opportunity of proving us guilty of the infamous offence which they continue to charge upon us. They were unprepared for trial, and removed the cause to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The Oyer and Terminer come and they swore it off. It was sent back to the sessions. Still they were unprepared, and it was again and again shuffled off. The pretext for swearing off the trial was the absence of a Doct. Vinton, who was advertised in the Batavia Press as a Runaway. A few weeks since, we saw this Doct. Vinton in our village, and immediately informed their Counsel, E. Griffin, Esq. of the fact. This removed that difficulty. No more official oaths could be hung upon that peg. The People's Counsel prepared for the trial of the cause. Witnesses were subpoenaed from Batavia and Oak Orchard. The defendants pretended that they would be ready, and the cause was assigned for the first Thursday of the term. The day came, but the defendants were still unprepared. The cause was put over from day to day, (the defendants pretending that they intended to try it,) until Friday last, when the District Attorney called it on, and commenced impanelling a Jury, upon which the Counsel for the defendants drew from his pockets an Order, granted by Willard H. Smith, of Livingston county, which they obtained before our Court sit, remanding the cause to the Oyer and Terminer!

Thus do these base and cowardly calumniators shrink from an investigation which they challenge. Nothing but conscious guilt would have kept them out of Court at this crisis. It would have been a propitious occasion to have proven us guilty of an attempt to deceive the public in relation to the Oak Orchard investigation. And with what avidity would they have seized upon this occasion, if they had not known that the foul attempt would recoil upon their own guilty heads?

We did not state, in our last paper, that the Grand Jury of this county had found a bill of indictment against us, for a libel upon that feeble representative of manhood, Luther Tucker! We said nothing of it then, because we have kept ourself ready for trial ever since the bill was found, and designed to dispose of the whole matter in a paragraph. But we are peculiarly unfortunate, for we can neither get them to be tried themselves, or to try us! This Luther Tucker made his complaint on the first day of the court. The moment a "true bill" was presented, we informed the District Attorney that we were ready for trial. The cause was within the compass of a nut-shell; yet it dangled along to the heel of the term. Failing to bring them to trial, we then insisted upon being brought to trial ourselves, but the District Attorney informed the Court, that the COMPLAINT WAS NOT READY FOR TRIAL!

The libel for which we are indicted, grew out of the \$1500 note which Gov. Van Buren endorsed for Luther Tucker last fall. The facts, as we received them, unexplained, authorized the inference which we drew from them. When, however, we ascertained that the money was used to buy a Press instead of voters, we offered the only amendments which an honorable mind would think of receiving, and which was entirely satisfactory to all the persons of that character, who were implicated. With this, Luther Tucker was not satisfied, and he complained to the Grand Jury. We only regret that having obtained a bill against us, he lacked courage to bring on the trial.

The Coalition paper has attacked Judge Price with its accustomed malevolence and vulgarity. He is denounced for uniting with the people in opposing Free Masonry. This is a tribute which all have to pay, who presume to question the purity of the Masonic Institution. Judge Price remained with his party, as long as it retained the least semblance or color of Republicanism. He was forced to become the partizan of Federalism and Free Masonry, or identify himself with the Anti-Masonic Republican party. He saw on one side, the Republican friends with whom he had wintered and summered, for twenty years. On the other, ranged under the "faded banner" of Free Masonry, he saw Jacob Gould, Henry Fellows, Ebenezer Griffin, Elisha Johnson, and their Federal associates, against whom he had always contended. He saw an open and avowed coalition with the party to which he was last fall opposed. He saw all the maxims and usages of the Republican party abandoned and sacrificed, to promote the interests and perpetuate the power of Free Masonry. The path of duty could not be mistaken, nor could he hesitate in pursuing it.

At a recent Anti-Masonic meeting in New-York, Doctor Rogers, a venerable and respected citizen of that metropolis, appeared as the champion of Free Masonry. He contended, in his speech, that there was no evidence that Morgan was murdered, but that on the contrary, he was selling his book—and that the pretended murder was a "Yankee trick," by which Morgan would make a fortune! This was the language of our own masons, two years ago, but that absurdity is too monstrous for this meridian now. Had the public Press, in New-York, done its duty, respectable men would not dare to insult its citizens with such profligate falsehoods.

The article in yesterday's neutral Daily was written by Josiah Sheldon! The libelous attack upon Mr. Marchant and the Board of Supervisors, emanated from the same source. Sheldon is a public defaulter for more than \$20,000. After defrauding the people of this enormous sum, he has the impudence to appear as a public accuser against honest public officers! Indeed, his principal employment consists in retailing private scandal and public calumnies. All communities, we suppose, are afflicted with men of this description. A dishonest man will insist that all of his neighbors are rogues!

Pennsylvania Election.—Mr. Jefferson regarded our large cities as ulcers upon the body politic. The power which Free Masonry has just displayed over the city of Philadelphia, most forcibly illustrates the remark of that great Statesman. The Fraternity passed its wand of enchantment over the city, and all parties united in the support of its Deputy Grand Master Wolf! The Republican Farmer received only about 500 votes in the city and county of Philadelphia. The Masonic majority there is over 10,000! The rights and liberties of the people, thank Heaven, are not in the hands of our large cities.

The Philadelphia National Gaz. of the 5th, says that letters had been received which state that "Mr. Ritner had received a large vote in the counties of Schuylkill and Lancaster."

Ritner's majority in Erie county, is TWELVE HUNDRED. Five towns heard from in Crawford county, and three towns in Mercer county, give small majorities for Ritner.

All hail Washington!—More than 300 regular Delegates, and upwards of 2000 freemen, attended the Washington county Convention. The ticket will be carried by a triumphant majority.

Stephen B. Bartlett, an old inhabitant and freeholder, of this village, who was arraigned, convicted and sentenced to State Prison for Perjury, by the Masonic paper, for swearing in his vote at our late Charter Election, obtained a trial before the County Court last week. After a patient and full investigation, an intelligent and upright Jury, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY, in less than five minutes after they retired.

Are we to have no "Renunciations of Antimasonry" this fall? It is about time for another hum-bug! If no new names can be found, perhaps the old ones had better be used again!

Vermont Election.—The official canvass of votes for Governor, gives Samuel C. Crafts, 14325, Heman Allen 7316, Joel Doolittle 3973. Mr. Allen had declined, but still got almost double the number of votes given to one of the regularly nominated candidates. Another year will redeem Vermont.

Eighth Trial!—Gen. CAROON is again the candidate of the Freeman of the 5th Vermont Congressional District. The election comes on the first Monday in November. The eyes of more than an hundred thousand Republicans, are anxiously turned to that patriotic district.

New Bridge.—We understand that the new and elegant Bridge over the Genesee River at Cox's Ferry, is completed. This will prove a great accommodation to travellers. It is a singular fact, that notwithstanding the dense population on either side of the Genesee river, there was not heretofore, a bridge between Rochester and Avon.

The Convention to amend the Constitution of Virginia, is now in session. It is made up of the talents, wisdom and patriotism of her numerous and highly gifted statesmen. Mr. Monroe was appointed President upon the nomination of Mr. Madison.

From the Neutral Daily Advertiser.

TOWN AFFAIRS.—PUBLIC MONEYS. "Runners of a most extraordinary character" are in circulation relative to the mode in which the public moneys of the town of Gates have been managed by its officers. One John Marchant, late Poormaster, had "large amounts of moneys" paid to him by his predecessors—say between \$800 and \$1000. This Marchant also received other sums for excise moneys &c, during the year he was Poormaster—which probably swelled the total to £1,500. What has become of this money? And to what use has it been applied? Mr. E. Moore, Marchant's successor, declares that he has not been able to obtain the money or a settlement from him. Is the man responsible for the amount? If so, why have not the proper authorities (who, like himself, are all Political Anti-Masons) compelled him to disgorge before this? If not, what must be thought of the party which places such men as this Marchant in offices where they have the handling of such large amounts? The economy and fidelity of Mr. Brewster, Marchant's predecessor, placed the finances of the town in a flourishing state. It remains with the people—with the tax-payers particularly—to see that the benefits conferred on the town by the integrity of former officers, shall not be lost through the mismanagement of those who, like this Marchant, (Weed's associate in the Timothy Monroe business) set themselves up as the political reformers of the day. More anon.

The day after this malicious and profligate attack was made on Mr. MARCHANT, the libelers were compelled to gibbet themselves by publishing the following note:—

TO THE PUBLIC. In reply to a call for information in this morning's Daily Advertiser, in relation to the poor funds of the Town of Gates, I answer that I hold Mr. Ephraim Moore's vouchers for the receipt of all the funds which remained in my hands when my term of Office expired.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to add, that instead of being squandered or diminished by me, the poor funds, notwithstanding the severity of the winter and the pressure of the times, was increased \$340 during the year that I was in office.

JOHN MARCHANT. Rochester, Oct. 15, 1829.

Mr. Marchant had expended nearly \$700, which was chargeable to the county. This could not be settled until the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the first week of the present month, and consequently Mr. M. could not previously close his account with his successor in office. The meanness of the attack upon Mr. Marchant forces us to remark, that Mr. Brewster, whose "economy and fidelity" we cheerfully admit, did not pay over the Funds to his successor, for more than a year after he went out of office. Mr. Brewster is a Mason, but we did not vilify him for neglecting to pay over as soon as he ought to have done. Mr. Marchant's successor was appointed in August. In six weeks his accounts are all closed. Mr. Brewster did not settle his accounts for more than a year after he went out of office. Nobody abused Mr. Brewster. But Mr. Marchant is grossly and wantonly calumniated. Such is the contrast between honorable and grovelling minds!

From the Moor's Republican.

EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY. Our Anti-Masonic rulers manifest their respect for the "public goose" by their alacrity in picking it. One John Marchant who keeps the jail charged TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY TWO DOLLARS for conveying three young convicts from Rochester to the House of Refuge in New-York! This charge has been allowed by the Anti-Masonic majority of Supervisors! There are probably hundreds who would gladly have performed the same duty; even had they to make two journeys to New-York with the convicts, for \$120—one half of the sum pocketed by the Jailor Marchant! This is one among many evidences of the mode in which the people's money is squandered. Can the farmers, mechanics and merchants, consent to have their hard earnings wrung from them in the shape of taxes, to reward such greedy comorants?

Renark.—This account was audited by GUSTAVUS CLARK, the Supervisor of Clarkson, and EZRA M. PARSONS, whose official integrity cannot be impeached by such foul libelers. Before they passed upon this account, they consulted the Statute and allowed just what the law prescribed. The Board of Supervisors, before the report of the auditing committee was accepted, ascertained that the Committee had been governed by the statute. These contemptible libelers knew that the allowance was a legal one. To what degrading uses is the Press prostituted, when under the control of unprincipled men?

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS.

Wayne.—Luther Chapin and Seth Eddy—old and steady Republican Farmers. The Masons, in that county, have nominated Byron Green and Graham H. Chapin, both of whom belong to the Cable-Tow tribe.

Livingston.—Philo C. Fuller and Titus Goodman, Jr. who ably and faithfully represented that county in the last Legislature.

Chautauque.—Abner Hazlet, [a valuable member of the last Legislature,] Squire White.

Ontario.—Arnab Metcalf, Don F. Herrick, Rufus Bentley, Amasy Thompson.

Niagara.—Samuel De Vaux.

Oneida.—Thomas R. Farmer, Stephen Brigham, Jr. James Dean, Benjamin Hyde, Jr. William Hubbard.

Montgomery.—James Lansing, John Merrill, John Willson.

The Anti-Masonic Republicans, of the Town of Brighton, are requested to meet at Alexander's tavern, on Thursday the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace; and to transact their important business.—By order of the Committee. J. W. SMITH, Ch'n Oct. 17th. W. C. Bloss, Sec'y.

To Mister Jacob Gould, Collector of the Port of Genesee.

Sir—I'm a republican who went for Jackson and Reform. When you was appointed Collector, the Anti-Masons got the rig on me about your being an old Federal, but I told 'em to hold up and see if you didn't act like a Republican.—So they kept dark a little while, but now they are ruinin' on me worse than ever. They say you have appointed four Deputies, besides your brother George, who sweeps out your Shoe Store! They are telling all over town, that instead of any Referees in the office, its agoin' to cost \$1200 more to collect the Revenue this year, than it ever did whilst old Squire Hawley was in office. I stick to it that its all a lie, but some of our best Republicans say they are afraid there is more truth than poetry in it. So I hope you'll come out in the Newspaper and deny it, particularly about your brother George, for that part of the story is doing the most mischief. If it turns out that Geoge is getting two dollars a day for sweeping your Shoe shop, I should'nt know what to say.

Yours, A Republican of Greece.

P. S.—Don't forget to contradict the story about Geoge, for I want to face the Anties down in a lie before election.

Yours as above.

At a Meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republican Electors of the town of Gates, pursuant to notice, on the 15th October inst. EPHRAIM MOORE was called to the Chair, and GEORGE H. MUMFORD appointed Secretary.

The meeting being called to nominate a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace, to be supported at the ensuing collection, it was

Resolved, That the Meeting proceed to nominate, by Ballot, a candidate for Justice of the Peace.

Upon counting the votes, it was found that SAMUEL HAMILTON was duly nominated, whereupon it was

Resolved unanimously, That, having witnessed with such diligence, impartiality and fidelity SAMUEL HAMILTON has discharged his official duties for the last two years, this meeting cheerfully recommend him to the Electors of the town of Gates, as a suitable person to be supported for the office of Justice of the Peace at the ensuing Election.

Resolved, That this meeting do most cordially concur in the nomination of EZRA SHELDON, JR. THURLOW WEED and JOSEPH RANDALL, as the candidates of the Republican Anti-Masonic party for members of the Assembly.

Resolved, That this meeting do approve of the nomination of the Hon. ALBERT H. TRACY, as a candidate for Senator.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a Committee of Vigilance for that portion of the town of Gates, not embraced in the village Corporation:—

Luther Field, John C. Stevens, Elenzer Howard, James Spoor, Andrew Donaldson, Gardner Coursey, Joseph Seaver, Samuel Curtis, Elijah Bronson, Jeremiah Smith, Benjamin Wilcox, Luther Hill, Silas Bartlett, John Harford, Mark Daniels, Luther Mason.

Resolved, That the ward meetings be held in the several wards as follows:—

In the 1st Ward, at the Mason-House, on Thursday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

In the 2d Ward, at McCracken's, on Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

In the 3d Ward, at Evans Tavern, on Thursday Evening, at 7 o'clock.

EPHRAIM MOORE, Ch'm. G. H. MUMFORD, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republican Electors of the town of Greece, held, pursuant to previous notice, at the House of Asa Rowe, in said town, on the 8th Oct. 1829, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the Anti-Masonic County Convention, to be held at Rochester on the 10th inst., Samuel Clark was called to the Chair, and Nathaniel Hall appointed Secretary.

The following persons were duly elected to attend the County Convention on the 10th inst. viz:—Frederick Rowe, Silas Walker, Samuel Clarke, Jared Higby, and Morris Southland.

A committee of three was chosen to report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting, viz:—Elijah Hughtitt, Jared Higby, and Nathaniel Hall, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved.—That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity of the cause of "Political Anti-Masonry;" and we deprecate the necessity which compels us to expose the principles of Masonry as Anti-Republican and Anti-Christian, we would treat individuals belonging to the "Order" with merited respect.

Resolved.—That as citizens and Anti-Masons, our liberties, our rights, and our duties are political; and that in prosecuting the great moral warfare in which we are engaged, "Political Anti-Masonry" is the only weapon that can be lawfully and victoriously wielded.

Resolved.—That we view as dupes or hypocrites, all such men as pretend to be opposed to the principles of Masonry, while they consent to draw the car of that political Juggernaut.

Resolved.—That as our opponents, who claim to themselves the exclusive title of "Republicans," with one breath, declare that "the effort to draw lines of distinction in society or to anatomize any portion of a free state, merits their indignant disapprobation," and with the next, denounce the "Morgan Committee," so called, as "having pervaded the object of their appointment as being actuated by political motives," can only be reconciled by the master spirit of Masonry.

Resolved.—That the continued insults to which the "Morgan Committee" are exposed through Masonic virulence, while in the fearless and patriotic discharge of their duty, are calculated to endear them to their fellow-citizens, and to confirm more fully the horrid import, and fearful tendency of Masonic Obligations.

Resolved.—That the 7th and 8th resolutions of the Masonic Town Convention of the 10th Sept. are a tissue of gross invective and scurrilous abuse—such as might be expected from the committee who proposed them: one a "duly and truly prepared Mason."

and another a "Blind Candidate," late Grand Scribe of the Royal Arch Chapter.

Resolved.—That the conduct of those Masons and their adherents, who, last spring, renounced what they never possessed, viz: Political Anti-Masonry, is, in the opinion of this meeting, in perfect accordance with the principles and usages of the ancient and honorable "Order."

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

SAMUEL CLARKE, Ch'n. NATHANIEL HALL, Sec'y.

Death of Gov. Lincoln, of Maine.—We learn from the Gardner Chronicle, that Hon. Enoch Lincoln of Maine, died at Augusta on the 8th inst. The disease is not mentioned, but it must have been of a violent kind, for the same paper that announces his death, contains an account of his address, then just pronounced, on the occasion of an examination of Coney academy at Augusta.

Gov. Lincoln was the son of the late Levi Lincoln, of Worcester, attorney general of the United States, and lieutenant governor of this state, and was brother of our present chief magistrate. He was a sound republican, a good citizen, a true patriot and a fine scholar. At his death, he was yet a young man, in the prime of life.—Boston Patriot.

NEW-YORK MARKET. The editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser in their paper of Tuesday morning, remark, that the intelligence from England, down to the 10th September, which had been looked for with great anxiety, particularly as related to the weather in England, has had an unfavorable effect on the Flour market here. On Monday, the sellers were much more numerous than the buyers; and New-York Flour was offered freely at \$5 50 to \$5 82, on which is a decline of full 25 cents. But few sales were made however, and very little disposition to purchase.

FLAX-SEED.—No sales have yet been made, prices cannot therefore be given; \$ 50 100 is the extent of offers for rough seed—and some of the holders more. \$ 9 50 100 is the asking price.

The Walls of Constantinople.—The walls on the land side of Constantinople are about five miles in length from the Castle of Seven Towers on the Marmora, to the Northern point of the Golden Horn. There are three lines, each being eighteen feet from the other. They are, in most places, entire, and they are still surmounted by their ancient battlements and towers one hundred and eighteen in number.

The present war has already cost the Russians 125,000 lives, says a writer from Wallachia. This estimate must include those who died of fatigue, sickness and plague, as well as those who have fallen in battle. It is probably exaggerated.

Total Defeat of the Spanish Invading Expedition.—The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser of the 3d inst. announces the receipt of a letter in that place, dated Sabine, Sept. 7th, which states that the Spanish invading force had been totally defeated, with the loss of their baggage, cannon and money. A few only escaped to sea, the remainder were slain.

Some of the disaffected old Spaniards, who were approaching to join the invaders, had also fallen into the hands of the Mexicans with their money. All was quiet in Texas.

It will be perceived that the above intelligence is six days later than the news received by the Matilda, which arrived at Baltimore last Tuesday week, direct from Tampico. It is no doubt correct, from the fact then communicated, of the intention of General St. Anna to attack Tampico in a few days.

Attack on Terceira, and entire defeat of Don Miguel's Squadron.—Capt. Bridges of the brig Sicily, from St. Michaels, who arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, reports that Don Miguel's Squadron, consisting of one 74, three frigates, two corvettes, 4 brigs, and several transports, in all, 17 sail, got under way from St. Michaels on the 20th of July, and on the 9th of August made an attack on the East end of Terceira; after bombarding for about 8 hours, they effected a landing of 1800 men, in two divisions of 900 each, in 26 large boats. The first and second divisions were allowed to land quietly; but on their attempting it the third time, the inhabitants of the island suddenly rushed upon them out of the fort, and cut the whole to pieces, except one man, who escaped by swimming. Those in the boats seeing the fates of their comrades on shore, refused to land, and forced the officers to return to the ships,—which they gladly acquiesced in. The batteries on the shore commenced a fire on the boats, and killed upwards of two hundred men of their crews, and nearly an equal number on board the fleet shared the same fate. The twenty-four alone lost upwards of 100 men, and was much damaged from the shot, having received twenty-three 18 and 24 lb. shot in her hull; the frigate Diana received upwards of thirty shot. The whole squadron then cut their cables, and abandoned the object of their attack. Some of them bore away for Lisbon, others for St. Michaels, and the remainder for Fayal, to repair damages.—Albany Daily Advertiser.

Foreign News.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The arrival of the Birmingham from Liverpool, furnishes London papers, to the 8th ult.—They do not confirm the rumored occupation of Constantinople by the Russians, nor even the battle said to have been fought at Kirk Kallassa. On the contrary, it would seem Count Diebitsch had hesitated to advance, possibly from a desire to intercept the Grand Vizier, who had left Choumla with most of his troops and was manoeuvring through the passes of the Little Balkan, in order to throw himself into Adrianople. The force under Count Diebitsch is variously stated at from 35 to 60,000 men—the largest of these numbers strikes us as hardly sufficient to authorize a direct march upon Constantinople. Meanwhile it is again said that the Sultan feels himself compelled to treat for peace, and that, in that view, two commissioners had been despatched to the Russian headquarters.—The Paris Constitutional of the 5th, has the following conditions as those that will be insisted upon by Russia:—

From the Constitutional of Sept. 5th. FRANKFORT, AUGUST 26.—The Emperor of Russia requires outlets for his commerce, securities and guarantees; he demands the cession of Armenia as far as Erzerum, the port of Trebisond, and the

occupation of those of Snesa, as a security. He requires that the fortresses of Rudsluch and Choumla shall be delivered up. Lastly, his armies shall occupy Adrianople, the castle of Fanaraki, situated at the entrance of the Bosphorus towards the Black Sea, Galipoli on the Hellespont, and the castle of the Dardanelles on the European side. He requires the expenses of the war, and the possession of the whole south side of the Balkan, till the contributions imposed on the Turks be paid. As for the affairs of Greece, the complete emancipation not only of Hellas but of something more will be demanded. This being laid down, with many other conditions, the Sultan will reign on the one side, as far as Ponte P'ecolo, and on the other to Fanaraki, till it shall be time to give to him, as happened to the last Khan of the Crimea, an estate and an honorable pension, with right of having a mosque in the environs of St. Petersburg. This contingency will be realized in four or five years at the latest.

Let us fancy the two Ambassadors, who are on the point of proceeding to the head quarters of General Diebitsch to negotiate in the name of the Sultan, coming back to his Sublimity with such proposals. Nobody would like to be in their place with respect to the part which they have not been able to obtain any thing of the Divan but humiliation; and the Russian bayonets, tearing the British protocol, will exact a peace signed by a Sovereign enclosed in the circle of Papius.

The London Courier of the 7th Sept. in publishing the above thus comments upon it:—

We have quoted it, not to confirm its assertions, but to say, on the contrary, that they are entitled to no credit. However great the successes of the Russians have been, they give them no claims to demands which would leave the existence of the Turkish Monarchy in Europe entirely at their mercy. Neither, even were those successes still greater, and Constantinople itself in the possession of his troops, do we think that the Emperor Nicolas would so far depart from his promises of moderation as to think of imposing such unreasonable terms. That he will ask more than would have satisfied him had the Turks consented to treat at the close of the first campaign, or before the passage of the Balkan, it is natural to expect; and that he may do so without ceasing to moderate it is impossible to deny. For the question of moderation is a question of degree, and must be viewed as such by all who look impartially at the subject. But though he may raise his terms, his conduct hitherto has been such as to strengthen the belief that he will continue to be guided, even in that rise, by the great and honorable principle which he adopted at the outset. The prolongation of the war, to which, after every important advantage gained by his armies he offered to put an end, having forced additional expenses upon him, there would be nothing surprising or unjust if he should claim a larger indemnity than he originally proposed.—Whether he would afterwards commute that indemnity, if solicited, and as a matter of accommodation to the exhausted treasury of the Porte, into increased facilities for his maritime trade or the possession of certain ports and fortresses in Asia, is a question of future consideration, though our impression is in favour of the affirmative. But that he would, under any circumstances, ask for an increase of territory in Europe, or for the temporary occupation of Adrianople or the forts on the Bosphorus, is, we have strong reason to believe, a contingency which need not be apprehended.

The same paper contradicts the rumor that the Sultan had acceded to the treaty of the 6th July. Upon the whole, the intelligence by this ship is less decisive than was anticipated.

As to the crops in Great Britain—the next important topic for us, the fair weather of the week or ten days preceding the departure of the Birmingham, had relieved most of the anxiety in regard to the harvest, and the crop would, it was calculated, turn out an average one. Prices of wheat and of American flour both in bond and free had declined.

Three lines of battle ships, the Britania, Gloucester, and Melville were about to sail from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean—this, however, is not such a reinforcement as denotes any apprehension of hostilities.

We understand that the Birmingham had ten days of fine weather after leaving Liverpool.

Hostilities have been renewed in Java. An Austrian force has been defeated in attempting a landing at Salee, Morocco.

Mr. Barbour, our late Minister to England, had engaged passage for himself and his family in the packet ship Britannia, of Oct. 1.

During the frightful gale on Thursday evening, two immense whales were stranded near Sir Edward Lee's beautiful lodge, at Howth. His gardener, on going to the spot, found two of these monsters struggling to get into deep water. The man returned for a gun and friend, and after discharging 45 bullets into the body of the largest, they succeeded in killing him. These amazing fish made a desperate resistance, and it was nine hours before they were completely captured. They measured each 30 feet, and weighed six tons. They are to be seen at Howth.—Dublin Freeman's Jour.

Anecdote of Talleyrand.—On the eve of his departure for the Russian campaign, Bonaparte sent for his Minister Talleyrand, and addressed him in these words:—Talleyrand, I know that you have conceived the design of resigning after me, and I have sent for you to acquaint you that in the event of my falling in battle, arrangements have been made for your death before the news can be known in Paris. "I shall not cease to pray for the preservation of your Majesty's life," was the significant answer of the detected politician.—London Cour.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage...

BENJAMIN COMENS, Mortgagee.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage...

AZOR S. MARVIN, Assignee. MARVIN MCNELTY, Assignee. S. MATHEWS, Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage...

PROSPER BROWN, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an indenture of mortgage...

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, Mortgagee.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage...

AMUEL WORKS Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage...

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester...

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester...

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage...

J. A. S. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office...

J. A. S. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester...

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money...

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. I. CHRISTEN, Deputy Shff.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage...

ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. Wm. S. Bishop, Attorney.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office...

J. A. S. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

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J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. I. CHRISTEN, Deputy Shff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature...

ELENOR MATTHEWS, Adm'x. LEONARD ADAMS, Adm'r.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature...

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas...

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office...

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY order of O. E. Gibbs, Esq. Surrogate of Monroe county, will be sold at public auction...

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of Monroe County Courts...

ELENOR MATTHEWS, Adm'x. LEONARD ADAMS, Adm'r.

BY order of the Hon. Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas...

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas...

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J. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY - Dr. Mil- denburg's Indian Vegetable Compound for the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places...

DAVID B. JOHNSON, Brunswick, Jan. 14, 1829.

The above article for sale by WM. A. RUSHTON, 81 William Street, second door from the corner of Liberty, sole Agent for the state of New-York.

COMMUNICATION - Philadelphia, April 28, 1829 - Mr. Wm. L. Rushton, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate...

INDIGESTION - The Anti-Dyspeptic Stomach Pills, an auxiliary to the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer, which within the last two years has cured thousands in the U States...

For sale by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo St. Rochester.

Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 20th, 1828. Dr. C. L. SMITH.

I have sold three dozen of the Anti Dyspeptic Elixer and I am confident it is a most excellent remedy for dyspepsia, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy...

Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv.

ANSON BROOKS, BRACE & STARR, Druggists, No. 3, Buffalo St. Rochester.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Price thirty-seven and half cents.

THE character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch. It is also a cure for other eruptions of the skin, particularly the Salt Rheum and Chilblain.

JAUNDICE BITTERS, Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS.

The character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation.

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILIOUS PILLS.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects, as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels...

DEVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER.

This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary - the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public.

A fresh supply just received and for sale in Rochester, wholesale and retail by G. Hitchcock and W. Pitkin, retail by W. S. Rössler and T. Andrews & Co., in Batavia by Webster and Reynolds, and by the Druggists in Utica, Albany, New York, and Boston.

DOCT. MARSH'S OFFICE is on State street, next door to Whipple, & Co., store. April 8, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1829.

VOL. 2—NO. 38—WHOLE NO. 90.

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13 OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

MONROE COUNTY,
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 14th 1829.
An Election will be held in the County of Monroe, on the second, third and fourth days in November next, at which will be chosen the officer mentioned in the notice of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is annexed, and of which all concerned will please take notice.
JAMES K. LIVINGSTON,
Sheriff of Monroe County.
(COPY.)
"State of New-York—Secretary's Office,
Albany, Aug. 26, 1829.
"SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next General Election, a Senator is to be chosen for the Eighth Senate District, in the place of Ethen B. Allan, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December, 1829.
A. C. FLAGG, Secretary of State.
"To the Sheriff [Clerk or First Judge] of Monroe county.

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

CERTIFICATES.
Utica, July 17, 1829.
I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stages of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints.
T. O'NEIL.
Utica, July 17, 1829.
"SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefited by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use.
A. P. PAINE.
Utica, June 10, 1829.
I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholera. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholera, it cured it in a short time.
THOMAS BRYANT.

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

BLANKS.
A GENERAL assortment of Justice's Blanks, just printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.
May 12,

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

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

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

PAINTS AND OILS, Wholesale and Retail.— White Lead, Red do, French Yellow, Stone do, Spruce do, Chrome do, do Green, Paris White, Spanish do, Brown, do. Litharge, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, Umber, Terra de Lieu, Drop Late, Venetian Red, Vermillion, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine &c. Constantly for sale by W. S. ROSSITER

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, GEORGE TERRY, IS NOW RECEIVING and offers for sale at his store, near Buffalo-Bridge, very cheap for cash, the following articles, viz:— 600 bbls. Fine Salt, sorted sizes, 3da 20d 40 do Coarse do, 10 hbls. Molasses, 20 do Pork, 5 bbls. Lamp Oil, 20 do Lump and 15 chests Fresh Tea, 40 do Whiskey, 3000 yards Cotton Shirting and Sheet- 50 do. and half do, 20 boxes Soap and 20 do. Raisins, 50 quints Codfish, 20 do. Raisins, 50 kegs Cut Nails, 10 Bales Cassia ALSO—Rice, Indigo, Starch, Allum, Logwood, Nicaragua, Pearlash, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flint, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Cotton Yarn, Pails, Tubs, Ropes, Bedcords, Clothlines, Brooms, Shovels, Spades, Bottles, Tumblers, Crockery and Stone Ware, &c. &c. 200 bushels Herd's Grass Seed wanted, for which Cash or goods will be paid at a fair price.
Rochester, Sept. 4 1829. 84w12.

NEW SUPPLY. WM. H. WARD & CO. Carroll-st. are opening their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season—and the prices, to the hard times. 63rf.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY. By the late arrivals from Liverpool, the subscribers have just received, and are opening part of their full supply of new goods, and they now offer for sale at low prices, a complete assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, and BRASS WARE. GILL, FRENCH & WEBSTER, 32w12 423, North Market-st. Albany.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal. THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1, four doors from the corner of Carroll Street, where they are receiving NEW GOODS, which, added to their former stock, comprises as extensive an assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES as can be found in the village, which they will sell unusually low, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and the public. S. G. ANDREWS, W. S. WHITTLESEY, Rochester, June 1st, 1829. 70

NOTICE. ALL the property and effects of the late firm of S. MELACANTON SMITH & Co have been duly assigned to the subscribers. Payment of all debts must be made without delay, to Preston Smith, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The goods on hand will be sold low for cash, or approved paper. Rochester, August 1st. 1829. JOHN CALDWELL, PRESTON SMITH, Wm. T. CUYLER, Assignees.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY HARTFORD. THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 13, 1829. 49

FOR SALE. TWO GOOD FARMS, situate on the Lyle road in Gates. One within one mile and a quarter, and the other within two miles of Rochester. The land of the first quality and title indisputable. Also, two village lots, with a good house nearly finished, on the corner of Lyle road and State-street, near C. C. Lunt's Inn, and is a good situation for a public house. Who also has 30 Acres of standing timber for sale, of the first quality, within one mile and a quarter of the village. Enquire of JOHN HARFORD, On the Lyle road. 52.

Boot and Shoe Making. I HAVE taken into partnership, Mr. Reuben M. Creevy, in the business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING, at my shop two doors south of H. H. Brown's Store, on State st. where the business will be conducted under the firm of I. PRESTON, & Co. To my old customers I return thanks for favors received, and solicit a continuance of their patronage under the new arrangement, and would remind those indebted, whose notes and accounts are due, that my circumstances require that immediate payment should be made. ISAAC PRESTON. Rochester, Sept. 15th, 1829. 2m.

SHEEP SKINS WANTED. THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest market price, for any quantity of Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins, with the wool on, if delivered at his Morocco Factory, a few rods north of the new tannery erecting by J. & D. Graves, and adjoining Stebbens' Brewery. Hatting and Spinning Wool for sale.—Also—MOROCCO, of every description, and of a quality equal to any in the state, constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms. JOHN DEMING. Rochester, June 15, 1829. 71t

Hogs Bristles Wanted. CASH will be Paid for Hogs Bristles, by JOHN FOX, next the Bank, Exchange St. Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829. 84

A. W. STOW, ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR, office in Carroll Street, two doors south of the Mansion House. Sept. 8. 83

DR. FEVY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—his office is in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention. Rochester, Sept. 8, 1828. 83

TO THE AFFLICTED. WE, the subscribers, having made a free use (in our own families) of LORENZO DOW'S [U. S. Patent] FAMILY MEDICINE, do certify, that it is gentle and sure in its operation, as a cathartic, and that it possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humours. And that it is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient, (although taken frequently,) but restores the stomach to a proper tone, assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c. (Signed.) PETER GRIFFIN, DANIEL BURROUGHS, Ministers of the Gospel. WM. C. BOON, JOSEPH BRIDGMAN, DAVID CHAPMAN, SAMUEL SHEPARD, JONATHAN PAGE, Hebron, Sept. 8th, 1829. I CERTIFY, that the subscribers to the within certificate or recommendation are all respectable inhabitants of the town of Hebron. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Judge of the County Court. Hebron, Sept. 15th 1829. This Medicine has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain! In costive habits a corrective, and in Dysentery a speedy relief has been obtained by many who have used it in New England. LORENZO DOW. New London, March 18th, 1829. A fresh supply just received and for sale by CHESTER GARNEY, opposite the Bath House, Buffalo st. Rochester.

PRINTING. EVERY variety of plain and fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12.

PACKET BOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, to continue through the season.—3 Days and 4 Nights from Albany to Buffalo! Passengers taking the Boat at Buffalo in the afternoon will be landed at Utica on the morning of the 3d day, and at Albany on the morning of the 4th. Passengers leaving Schenectady in the afternoon, will be landed at Buffalo on the morning of the 4th day, in time for the steam boats.

A Boat will leave Rochester for Utica, every day, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M. A Boat will leave Rochester for Buffalo, every day, at 9 o'clock A. M. after the 8th inst. A Boat will leave Geneva every evening at 10 o'clock, and arrive at Montezuma in the morning, in time for the boat going east. Going West.

Leaves Schenectady	2 P. M.
" Utica,	3 "
" Syracuse,	6 A. M.
" Montezuma,	3 P. M.
" Palmyra,	1 A. M.
" Rochester,	9 "
" Lockport,	2 "
Arrives at Buffalo,	9 "

Leaves Buffalo,	2 P. M.
" Lockport,	9 "
" Rochester,	1 1/2 "
" Palmyra,	10 "
" Montezuma,	8 A. M.
" Syracuse,	5 P. M.
" Utica,	8 A. M.
" Schenectady,	6 "
Arrives at Albany,	9 "

Oct. 6, 1829. 87—3w

MEDICAL SOCIETY. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, on Wednesday, the 11th November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, in Rochester, according to Law. O. E. GIBBS, Sec'y. Oct. 12, 1829. 88—4w

New Goods. A VERY Extensive assortment of new and fashionable GOODS just opening, and for sale cheaper than ever, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY, Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 883w

Family Groceries. A CHOICE assortment of Teas, Sugars and Coffee, for sale by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY, Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 883w

Domestic Goods. SHEETINGS, Shirts, Yarn from 5 to 20, Batts, Ticking, Wicks and Wadding, for sale wholesale and retail, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY, Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 883w

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods.—A general assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, such as Merino and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS, Black and White Lace Veils, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Silks of all kinds, colours and descriptions, &c. &c. for sale very low, at the store of BENJ. FITCH. Sept. 30. 87

MERINO CLOTHS AND CASIMERS.—A splendid lot of Merino Cloths and Casimere, for sale low at the store of BENJ. FITCH, Buffalo street. Oct. 1. 87

CARPETING.—1000 yards fine and superfine Scotch ingrain Carpeting, new and superb patterns, for sale at New-York prices. Call at the store of BENJ. FITCH, Buffalo-street. Oct. 1. 87

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Major Ezra Patterson, late of Pittsford, are requested to call and pay the same; and all having claims against the estate, will please present them for adjustment. EPHRAIM GOSS, AUGUSTUS NORTON, PHILANDER PATTERSON, Executors. Pittsford, Oct. 12, 1829. 88—3w

A TRIBUTE TO DESERVING MERIT. WE the undersigned, merchants of Cincinnati, feeling it a duty to render merit where due, take great pleasure in stating to the public in general, and to merchants in particular, that very recently our goods to a considerable amount, were unfortunately much damaged on the New-York Canal, in consequence of the injury which a boat belonging to the Merchant's Line of Transportation sustained, now state that Messrs PLATT, WILLIAMS & Co. owners of said line, with a degree of promptness worthy of the highest commendation, immediately despatched one of their concern from Rochester, to this city, who arranged for the damages claimed by us, to our entire and full satisfaction. CARRINGTON, WELLS, & CO. DAVID GRIFFIN. Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1829. 3w87

\$50 REWARD. HORSES STOLEN.—Stolen in the night of the 6th inst. from the pasture of the subscriber, at Youngstown, TWO HORSES,—one a bright bay, fifteen hands high, white face, white hind feet and near fore foot white, four years old last spring, natural fast trotter, and racks a little on a slow gait, switch tail, and in good order. There is a lightish bay, fourteen hands high, four years old, black mane, and very smooth tail, natural trotter, and a round made horse. Thirty Dollars Reward will be given for the recovery of the Horses, and fifty for the Horses and Thief, if delivered to Joshua Christopher, at Rochester, or to the subscriber, at Youngstown. EZRA PHILLIPS. October 9, 1829. 88—3w

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY, FELLOW-CITIZENS.

The Convention Delegates by a large portion of the citizens of this county, to present suitable candidates for Members of Assembly, for your support at the ensuing election, beg leave, in compliance with established usage, to address you. It is rather upon the great principles which have called us together, and the influence of those principles upon our social condition, than the individual merits of the candidates we have named, that we would speak to you. It is now three years since the outrages upon the liberty and life of a fellow-citizen, perpetrated by members of the Masonic Fraternity, has turned the attention of this community towards an investigation of the principles and obligations of Speculative Free Masonry, and the influence of those principles upon our civil rights and social relations. Such investigations has resulted in the most satisfactory proof, in such an accumulation of testimony as has scarcely ever been brought to bear upon any one fact, of what the principles and obligations of this society really are. Unless we would disbelieve the solemn and deliberate statement of more than two thousand individuals—unless we would discredit the oaths of witnesses in judicial investigations—unless we would set at naught that species of evidence, stronger than the testimony of ten thousand witnesses, which is furnished by the conduct and acts of the masons themselves, we must believe that the truth in relation to the Masonic obligations has been revealed to us. These embody the principles of Free Masonry. We can examine and judge for ourselves, whether its existence in this land is consistent with the equal constitutional rights of the citizen—with a due reverence for religion—with the impartial administration of Justice. By it a portion of the members of a great community are secretly set apart and separated from the others—claiming and exercising peculiar privileges and immunities, and to be governed by laws of a paramount obligation to the laws of society. From a knowledge of its principles and obligations, we are enabled to bring our charges against it. It is Anti-Republican in assuming to itself titles and titular honors, known only to kingly governments. Her Grand Kings and Grand High Priests—her Knights, Princes and Sovereigns belong not to Institutions where the people have won for themselves the rights of freemen. It is Exclusive and Aristocratic, in bestowing favors upon its own members in exclusion to others of equal qualifications. It is hostile to the rights of the citizen, in the secret preference it bestows upon the members of its brotherhood. It is irreligious in its mockery of religious forms. It deranges the administration of justice, in requiring the concealment of crime and the protection of the guilty from punishment. It is murderous, in exercising jurisdiction over the lives of her members, for crimes not known to the laws. It is treasonable, in the establishment of an independent and distinct government in these United States, and paying allegiance to that rather than to the Constitution. These charges are drawn from the obligations which binds the society together. The proof of many of them are found in the conduct and acts of its members.

In conformity with these principles, and by virtue of this arrogated power, the liberty of William Morgan was infringed and his life made a sacrifice. This act was justified by masons individually, and by the highest masonic authorities. The evidence of their justification is found in the course pursued by masons towards those conducting the investigation, in the obstacles they threw in the way of the inquiry, in the means employed to wit away the witnesses, in the support and countenance given to the accused and convicted, in the large sums of money furnished by masonic authorities to assist and reward the guilty, and the perjuries committed to avert the sword of justice. Even the convicted perpetrators of this outrage have not been thought worthy of any masonic censure; and there has abundant evidence been furnished to us, that large sums of money have been sent by masonic authority into this county, to support and assist the guilty.

The trials concerning this outrage, have disclosed the alarming fact, that the masonic obligations are held paramount to the obligations of the citizen, and even to the specific oaths which are administered in the Courts of Justice. This startling fact is to be derived from the tenor of their masonic obligations, and it has received damning proof in the judicial investigations of the outrage upon William Morgan. We speak of what this whole public know, from the testimony furnished by our public journals and judicial records for the last three years, when we assert that a witness's oath is lighter than the light dust of the balance, when weighed against his masonic obligation.

We have reason to fear, too, that the simple and solemn obligation of our public officers to support the Constitution, is equally light, when balanced against his fearful oath to the fraternity. Here, then, is an Institution existing in this free land, against which charges of so enormous a character can be sustained. It is extended, it is powerful, it is influential; nay, it boasts of itself that it is omnipotent. Shall it continue to exist, shedding its blight upon all that is valuable in our institutions, all that is sacred in our rights, all that is dear in our liberties? No! all rise up with one voice and answer no! The whole people, aroused by the danger threatened to their dearest rights, answer no! Nay, the fraternity themselves, shrinking away from the mighty indignation of an abused and deceived community, dare not refuse to answer no! Yet how shall this evil be redressed, how shall this Institution be put down? The people have taken it upon themselves to answer this question. With that instinctive quickness of perception, which has ever characterized them when their essential rights were at stake, they early saw that this was an evil of so inveterate a character, that it could be redressed by none but the most efficient means. They early saw that reason and argument would be too weak to cope with an Institution which had trampled upon the Constitution, and set at defiance the powerful arguments contained in the penalties of the law.

Indeed it was no time for reason and argument, when the wily foe was binding the fetters of slavery upon their free limbs. It was a time for action—energetic and efficient action, while they yet had the power to act. Then it was that the People themselves, independent of, yea, in defiance of, the counsels of political advisers, determined that the lawfulness of Free Masonry, with all its principles and pretensions, should be brought before the great tribunal of public opinion. The history of American politics cannot supply another instance of a great political movement, on the part of the people, so entirely spontaneous. They seemed, as it were by instinct, to seize upon the weapon, by which alone, liberty can safely and effectually, vindicate all her wrongs. A course, reflecting the highest honor upon the freemen of these western counties, and exhibiting the happiest and most animating illustrations of the self protecting capacity of our political system. Under a different dispensation the same object must have been accomplished, by an arbitrary, perhaps a bloody act of power, on the part of the government, or by a violent perhaps a revolutionary movement, on the part of the people.

But in this country no such violence is necessary to remedy the most desperate evils. Here, public opinion is the only arbitrary power. By it, public men, public measures, and even the government itself, have existence, character and prominence. The despotism of public opinion, unlike other despotism, is benign and bloodless. It exercises its silent and powerful sway by the most simple and powerful of all instruments, the ballot-boxes. These are the only alms to which it resorts to enforce its decrees, and they are at the same time, the only efficient means by which it can be enforced. To the ballot-boxes, then, as the organs of public opinion and the efficient instrument of enforcing its decrees, did the people spontaneously appeal to Free Masonry. They cited her to this tribunal, that she might if she could justify her branches of the law, her invasion of the liberty of a citizen, her murder of a freeman, her perjuries to shield the guilty, and her treason to the government of this land, by setting up another government within it. They would try her oaths, her obligations, her principles and her practice, but she shrunk away from the trial like a guilty thing, and could only object to the tribunal at which they were arraigned. What, the people not a proper tribunal to try a conspiracy against the rights of the people? When was it ever heard before, that they had not the legitimate power to redress and punish wrongs inflicted upon themselves? The man who looks coolly and deliberately upon this subject, will not shrink from carrying this question to the ballot-boxes, from any fear of making this question political. Why, it is political in every shape in which it can be viewed. Masonry is a political evil, in claiming rights for some which it yields not to others; in administering obligations which are inconsistent with the oath to support the Constitution, and with the duty which every citizen owes to society, and in setting up a government unknown to the government of this land. The redress of these evils are very properly political; and the people have judged rightly, when they determined that it was, at the same time, the only proper and the only efficient means of redress. No man can lift up his voice in favor of Masonry; and yet there are some who, when we raise the only weapon in our armory that will destroy her, wrest it from our hands, and arm us with the mere playthings of warfare. Away with such advisers, they are traitors to our dearest rights.

There are others who deprecate the involving the innocent with the guilty in one common punishment, who cry out "persecution" and "proscription," as if the rack was prepared for all who belong to the fraternity. We would punish those only whom reason and common sense hold guilty. A most fearful crime has been committed in our own borders, by numerous members of the fraternity; other members uphold, countenance, support and protect the perpetrators. The highest masonic authorities have, in a marked manner, given them their countenance, have unlocked their hoards and poured forth their wealth, to assist and reward these violators of the law. They have, when convicted, been subjected to no censure, but have been rewarded with masonic honors; and all this has been done in strict accordance with the letter of the masonic obligations, and with the permanent ordinances of the Institution. Ye Free Masons who know all this, and who still suffer your names to stand as worthy members of this society, who permit them to

present suitable candidates for Members of Assembly, for your support at the ensuing election, beg leave, in compliance with established usage, to address you. It is rather upon the great principles which have called us together, and the influence of those principles upon our social condition, than the individual merits of the candidates we have named, that we would speak to you. It is now three years since the outrages upon the liberty and life of a fellow-citizen, perpetrated by members of the Masonic Fraternity, has turned the attention of this community towards an investigation of the principles and obligations of Speculative Free Masonry, and the influence of those principles upon our civil rights and social relations. Such investigations has resulted in the most satisfactory proof, in such an accumulation of testimony as has scarcely ever been brought to bear upon any one fact, of what the principles and obligations of this society really are. Unless we would disbelieve the solemn and deliberate statement of more than two thousand individuals—unless we would discredit the oaths of witnesses in judicial investigations—unless we would set at naught that species of evidence, stronger than the testimony of ten thousand witnesses, which is furnished by the conduct and acts of the masons themselves, we must believe that the truth in relation to the Masonic obligations has been revealed to us. These embody the principles of Free Masonry. We can examine and judge for ourselves, whether its existence in this land is consistent with the equal constitutional rights of the citizen—with a due reverence for religion—with the impartial administration of Justice. By it a portion of the members of a great community are secretly set apart and separated from the others—claiming and exercising peculiar privileges and immunities, and to be governed by laws of a paramount obligation to the laws of society. From a knowledge of its principles and obligations, we are enabled to bring our charges against it. It is Anti-Republican in assuming to itself titles and titular honors, known only to kingly governments. Her Grand Kings and Grand High Priests—her Knights, Princes and Sovereigns belong not to Institutions where the people have won for themselves the rights of freemen. It is Exclusive and Aristocratic, in bestowing favors upon its own members in exclusion to others of equal qualifications. It is hostile to the rights of the citizen, in the secret preference it bestows upon the members of its brotherhood. It is irreligious in its mockery of religious forms. It deranges the administration of justice, in requiring the concealment of crime and the protection of the guilty from punishment. It is murderous, in exercising jurisdiction over the lives of her members, for crimes not known to the laws. It is treasonable, in the establishment of an independent and distinct government in these United States, and paying allegiance to that rather than to the Constitution. These charges are drawn from the obligations which binds the society together. The proof of many of them are found in the conduct and acts of its members.

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ment to you, and avail themselves of your reputation and your character as a tower of strength to their order, who still refuse to cleanse your bosoms of those pernicious...

This government held the whole nation of Great Britain responsible for the act of a single individual in impressing a few seamen; and declared war upon a whole people...

The Institution is confessedly dangerous, and he who does not withdraw from it his tacit support...

There are other men who are opposed to Political Anti-Masonry, upon whom it may be well to bestow a passing notice...

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER. GENTLEMEN.—It is at all times disagreeable to be engaged in newspaper controversy, but it is more particularly so when we find ourselves compelled from the force of circumstances...

Fellow Citizens.—This is not the county, nor this the period, in which it can be necessary to discuss at length the propriety of an opposition to Freemasonry...

We cannot close these remarks without offering our congratulations on the progress and prospects of Anti-Masonry in the great communities of this Republic...

We are engaged in a work involving momentous results, and a correspondent responsibility. Let us awake, then, to the dignity of our high vocation...

PETER PRICE, Chairman. FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, Secretary.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR, ALBERT H. TRACY.

FOR ASSEMBLY, EZRA SHELDON, JR. THURLOW WEED, JOSEPH RANDALL.

The ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOM is opened at No. 7, in the Arcade.

General Meeting.

The Anti-Masonic Republican Electors of the village of Rochester, are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at the MANSION-HOUSE, at half past six o'clock. Oct. 27.

FROM THE DAILY ADVERTISER. GENTLEMEN.—It is at all times disagreeable to be engaged in newspaper controversy, but it is more particularly so when we find ourselves compelled from the force of circumstances...

I should not have again troubled the public with any communication of mine, was it not for the continued abuse, at this particular time, of the Editors of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

JACOB GOULD. The controversy between Jacob Gould and myself, having assumed a Judicial character, further newspaper discussion would seem to have been unnecessary...

I do not feel called upon, "at this particular time," to go into a discussion of the relative respectability of Mr. Gould and myself, or to inquire whether he, or I, spend our nights most respectably...

My only apprehension is, that he will cry craven, and shrink from the tribunal to which he has appealed. But if he does, he shall go with a mark upon him, which will forever attract the eye of contempt and the finger of scorn.

For the strict truth of all that I have said about Jacob Gould, I am ready to answer, at the bar of public opinion, in a Court of Justice, and before a still Higher Tribunal...

The conversation attributed to Mr. Van Vechten, I am prepared to prove by unimpeachable testimony. I learn, however, that this conversation took place on the 9th of July, and not in June, as was stated in the Enquirer of the 13th inst.

Mr. Van Vechten is Jacob Gould's successor in the office of Grand Scribe.

his business, last summer, was to furnish relief to Bruce, Whitney, and the family of Col. King. Jacob Gould was appointed Grand Scribe because he resided at the Head-Quarters of the conspiracy...

Jacob Gould will deeply lament the infatuation which prompted him to fasten this quarrel upon me. He knows, and confessed, that I stated things, truly, as I heard them. He told me that they came from men who were offended with him because he refused to pay money for such purposes...

THURLOW WEED. The trial day approaches. On Monday next every freeman is called upon to perform a duty, upon the faithful discharge of which, his own rights and possessions, and the liberties of his country, depends...

The party to whom a majority is conceded, is ever in danger of a surprise. The object of the enemy is to lull the Anti-Masons of Monroe county, into a false security.

The returns from Pennsylvania are grateful and cheering beyond description. The Republicans of that great and patriotic state have fought a glorious battle, and achieved unflinching honors.

The inflexible NER MIDDLESWARTH, whom Free Masonry could neither bribe nor intimidate, is elected to the Assembly from Union County, by a majority of 1300 over George Kremer.

There is one most encouraging fact connected with the late results in Pennsylvania. Every county which had the advantage of a FREE PRESS, has given a majority for Ritner, with the single exception of Allegheny...

Henry B. Williams, the Royal Arch candidate for Justice of the Peace, testified, on the trial of John Whitney, at Canandaigua, that he BELIEVED THAT WHITNEY WENT TO CANANDAIGUA ON THE 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1826, TO EMPLOY A JOURNEYMAN STONE-CUTTER...

The Inspectors of Election for the town of Gates, have given notice that the poll will be held at the house of Eleazer Howard, from ten to twelve in the forenoon...

* * We can scarcely realize the fact, that Hamilton Royal Arch Chapter, whose crimsoned vestments yet reek with the unavenged blood of Monox, should thrust forward one of its members, (the partner and friend of John Whitney) as a candidate for JUSTICE OF THE PEACE!

Federalism is the "hand-maid" of Free Masonry. In the city of Philadelphia, the late election was contested upon open and avowed federal principles. The ticket which ran under the old Federal flag, for Assembly and Common Council men, was elected.

The coalition mania has extended to Livingston county, where the masons have nominated John Van Fossen, a hot Jackson man, and Felix Tracy, a red hot Adams federalist, for members of Assembly.

We publish to-day, a most interesting and valuable letter from the Hon. HENRY C. MARTINDALE, a member of Congress from Washington county. He acted as President of a Convention to nominate an Adams Assembly Ticket.

Crosswell, with a flourish of drums and trumpets, published Mr. Martindale's reputed Address, as "another nail in the coffin of Anti-Masonry."

Timothy Barnard, Jr. has always professed to be a "Political Anti-Mason." He was Secretary of the meeting in Mendon, which appointed delegates to the Anti-Masonic Convention in 1827.

The Fraternity go about denying that two of the persons on their Assembly ticket are Masons. It must be rather mortifying to be compelled to disavow the very Institution which they are laboring to uphold.

The letter which we publish from Lancaster, shows that Free-Masonry is the same disorderly, riotous, law-breaking institution, whenever her true character develops itself.

The party opposed to us, professes to be a Jackson party. Two of their candidates (Barnard and Williams) were Adams men. One of them is a mason who has sworn to "assist a brother, right or wrong," and to keep his "secrets, murder and treason not excepted."

An Ohio Nail.—Judge Austin, the Anti-Masonic candidate for Senator, from the district comprising the counties of Ashtabula and Geauga, is elected.

The Royal Arch Candidate for Justice, moved out of Brighton only a few days before his nomination. Are the people of Gates so hard pushed that they have to import timber from another town?

Jacob Gould accuses us of endeavoring to create an excitement to aid our election. Does he think we have written a letter to Lt. ENSEN, offering him military promotion, if he will support us?

"I swear to advance my brother's best interest, by always supporting his military fame, and political preferment, in opposition to another."

This unearthly, barbarian oath, has been taken by HENRY B. WILLIAMS, the Masonic candidate for Justice of the Peace!

An absurd expectation that a Freemason can be elected in this town, brought a whole Lodge of mystic brethren forward, for a nomination for Justice of the Peace. Men who act with the Masons, but who cannot give the grip and throw the sign, stood no chance, and even the claims of the smaller Masons were postponed, to make room for a KNIGHT TEMPLAR!

Charles Miner, editor of the Village Record, of Chester, Pa. has "thrown up the halting sign of distress."

Every free male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, in the county of Monroe, owes a VOTE to the laws and constitution under which he lives, and is protected, in his property, person and life.

We are happy to learn that the nomination of our esteemed fellow-citizen and incorruptible Magistrate, SAMUEL HAMILTON, Esq. is well received by all who appreciate private virtues and public integrity.

A PILL FOR THE ROCHESTER REPUBLICAN! At a county meeting of the friends of the late general Administration, last fall, of which Judge Mason of Penfield, was Chairman, and J. P. Patterson, Secretary, TIMOTHY BARNARD, Jr. was Chairman of a Committee which reported, among other patriotic resolutions, the following:

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION. RITNER. WOLF. Table with columns for Ritner and Wolf, listing various counties and their respective vote counts.

The strong Wolf dens have all been heard from. The counties to be heard from will reduce the Deputy Grand Masters majority. In the counties of Berks, Bucks, Northampton, Philadelphia, &c. there was no Free Presses and consequently no opposition to the Wolf.

Glorious News from Vermont!—Free-Masonry has pulled down her bloody banner and surrendered the field to that veteran Anti-Masonic republican, General WILLIAM CAHOON.

The effect of Mr. Prentiss' declension will be, of course, to ensure the election from the Fifth District, of Gen. Cahoon, the Anti-Masonic candidate, at the next trial.

The libel suits growing out of the \$1500 note, endorsed last fall, by Gov. Van Buren, were settled, some months since, by the payment of costs, and the execution of the following paper, which was to be published in the Enquirer.

In this affair, the whole sin lies at our door. It was, however, an offence of the head, and not of the heart. We received two letters from highly respectable gentlemen in Albany, informing us that a note made by the leading politicians of this county, and endorsed by the candidate for Governor, had been negotiated in that city.

out a partner in the Rochester Republican and Daily Advertiser Establishments, who was opposed to Gen. Jackson and Governor Van Buren. These led to a settlement of the suits in the way we have stated.

A handbill having been published on the 10th day of Oct. last, over the names of the undersigned stating that a note for \$1500, signed by Luther Tucker, James Seymour, Jacob Gould, A. Gardiner, Ebenezer Griffin, Peter Price, Josiah Shelton, Gustavus Clark, Simeon B. Jewett, Seth Saxton, John B. Elwood, John Bowman, and endorsed by Martin Van Buren, had been negotiated in the city of Albany, for the purpose of raising money to corrupt the electors of Monroe county, at the then approaching election, we deem it our duty to state that from the declarations of the gentlemen themselves and from information subsequently obtained by us we are satisfied that the above note was negotiated for the accommodation of Mr. Tucker to enable him to purchase the interest of his partner in the Rochester Daily Advertiser, and that the proceeds thereof were faithfully and exclusively applied to that object. Rochester, 1, 1829.

H. ELY, E. M. PARSONS, JAMES W. SMITH, JOHN MARCHANT, S. G. ANDREWS, General Central Committee.

Justice Calhoun.—We have abstained from any reply, to the numerous abusive articles in the Daily and Republican of this village, on the subject of Mr. Justice Calhoun, and his alleged misdemeanors—for the reason that the question of his guilt or innocence is pending before the Supreme Court. If that question is decided, as Mr. Calhoun's Counsel, Gen. Mathews, confidently believes it will be, in his favor, he is entitled to a new trial, and in that event, what language can express the loathing and disgust, with which every honorable mind must regard the efforts which the Daily and Republican are making to condemn this man, in the judgment of that community, from whom the jury is to be taken, who are to pronounce upon his guilt. We have no sympathies with public offenders, or public defaulters; give them both a fair trial, and when a verdict of guilty is rendered, inflict the whole penalty of the law. Reports are against Mr. Calhoun; he will shortly have until that occasion is past, we are silent. If an opportunity of disproving them, if he can, he fails to wipe away all suspicion from his character, the Anti-Masons of Brighton will deeply lament it, for they put him in the office which it is alleged he has abused. But from Anti-Masons he will receive no countenance or support. They will have him arraigned and tried according to the Constitution; and if the judgment of the Court is against him, he must abide alone and without sympathy, the consequence of his own conduct. But they will not condemn him unheard, and above all, they will not attempt to impress this community with his guilt, before his hearing, so that guilty or innocent, he shall be sure of conviction. BRIGHTON.

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS.

- Chenango.—Stephen Yale, Smith Johnson, Ebenezer Wakely. Ulster.—John Jansen, George A. Fay. Jefferson.—William C. Pierpont, George Brown, Clark W. Candie. Tompkins.—John Ellis, John Saylor, Harley W. Lord. Rensselaer.—John W. Caswell, Jeremiah Dauby, William F. Herance, Stephen B. Hull. Second Senatorial District.—Isaac L. Adair, of the county of Dutchess. Erie.—Willard Fillmore, and Edmund Hull. Washington.—David Russell, Robert Wilcox, David Sill. Allegany.—Daniel Ashley. Yates.—Morris F. Shephard. Madison.—Nathaniel Hall, Oliver Pool, Francis Whitmore. Third Senatorial District.—Henry Becker of the county of Schoharie. Orleans.—John H. Tyler, for Assembly, and William Allis, for Sheriff.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated LANCASTER, OCT. 15, 1829.

Dear Sir,—We have just learned the result of the election in this county for Governor. Ritners majority is 1,500 votes over Wolf. Our county ticket is carried by a large majority. The craft made use of every kind of deception and violence. Our county was flooded with handbills of every description, for eight or ten days before the election. German handbills, threatening a civil war in case the people opposed masonry, were sent to the dwellings of almost every man in the county. The consequence of these desperate resources, was to injure us about 7 or 800 votes. In this city the craft carried business with a high hand. Some of our oldest and most respectable inhabitants were insulted & abused at the polls. They had dyed tickets here, so as to be able to mark every Anti-Masonic vote; and every man was more or less abused who presented one of our tickets. They had prepared and placed a band of desperadoes at each ward, who neither regarded the constitution, law, age nor respectability. This proceeding, which could not be avoided or prevented by us, lost about 200 votes here, and we consequently polled only 230 votes for Anti-Masonry in this city.

Illegal voting was carried on beyond our power to describe, or even credit. They must have polled more than 300 votes by fraud. All the county paupers, Maryland slaves, and strangers, (hundreds of whom sit at work upon our canals,) were hauled and driven to the polls like sheep to the slaughter house. A scene of rioting and abuse unequalled and probably heretofore unthought of, was carried on during the evening. The great majority they obtained by these means in this place, rendered them insolent beyond description. My life was not safe in the public streets. The sign post and signs of my office were cut down, split, &c. Violence was extended to the office of Mr. Parke and Amos Ellmaker, Esq. late Attorney General. Barbers polls and other ridiculous and disgraceful things, were appended to their offices. Images of Morgan attached to the doors, which, when opened in the morning, drew them in, &c. &c. These, and other numerous violations of all order, decency and citizenship, and has stamped Free Masonry with the indignation and condemnation of the people here; so much so, that it is now confidently believed, that if an election were held to-morrow, we should beat them here 400 votes. The craft, however, have ceased to rule in this county at least. They appear humbled, yet they hiss like the crater of a volcano. But piece reigns; and insolence and insult seems to have no supporters.

From the Anti-Masonic Champion.

HON. H. C. MARTINDALE.

SINCE making our remarks upon the address of the late Adams Convention, we have received the following communication from the gentleman whose name heads this article. From our knowledge of the character of this gentleman, we could not believe him capable of sanctioning so gross and scurrilous attack upon so large a portion of his fellow-citizens, as contained in this address. We are glad that Mr. M. has come out and freed himself of the odium attempted to be cast upon him, and publicly exposed the barefaced attempt to sacrifice him upon the bloody altar of POLITICAL MASONRY.

SALUB, October 18, 1829.

MR. DEWEY.—The following communication will appear in the Washington County Post of this week, but as your paper and that, do not, I presume, circulate concurrently in this county, I am desirous that the explanation and correction it contains, should appear in your paper also. It is due to myself, and all my fellow citizens, that they should be disabused as speedily and as generally as practicable. H. C. MARTINDALE.

SANDY-HILL, October, 18, 1829.

I have this moment received your letter of this date, and the package of papers containing the address and resolutions accompanying it. I regret exceedingly the necessity of this communication, which the additions to that address have imposed upon me. They were sanctioned neither by myself, the committee who reported it, nor by the convention. Called as I was to preside as chairman, to that convention, and appointed a member of the committee to prepare and report the resolutions and address, I could not refuse to be held responsible for what was reported and adopted without any opposition from myself; and my silence now would render me justly chargeable with what has been published as reported and accepted. Justice to myself—justice to the opinions I entertain, and which I have taken no pains to conceal—and justice to some of the gentlemen whom these additions impugn and criminate, imperatively demand of me, in my own judgment, a disavowal of those additions, through the same medium in which they have been made public. I certainly would not have consented to their introduction, nor would I have sanctioned them by my name.

One of the committee who reported the address, who was also a member of the committee appointed to superintend its publication, well knew my opinions of masonry and anti-masonry, and what I would gladly have incorporated in the address on that subject. Those opinions, in writing, were also in possession of your committee, and what they are and were, I shall now be constrained to make more generally known. My colleagues on the committee, from prudential considerations and tenderness toward masonic sensitiveness, were induced to over-rule me. I have regretted ever since, that I did not perform, what I still believe a duty, by moving them to prevent this unpleasant occurrence. As I was good enough, therefore, Mr. Stevens, to publish this communication in your next paper, and also that part of the draft of the address relating to masonry and anti-masonry, over-ruled by your colleagues of the committee, and now in your possession. Be pleased to state, also, sir, that all that part of the address, commencing with the paragraph introducing Mr. Livingston's name near the head of the last column, to the conclusion, excepting the concluding sentence, and the short paragraph containing the summary of the qualifications of the gentlemen nominated by the convention, has been superadded by the publishing committee or some one of them, and was not sanctioned by the convention, nor by myself as their organ. I dissent from the whole of it, with the exception of the encomiums upon the gentlemen who are nominated, in which I most cheerfully concur. It was known to the committee that I had no quarrel with anti-masonry, and few differences. It was known that their object was mine, and that the only difference consisted in the manner of accomplishing it. I was the more surprised, therefore, at the use made of my name, in this denunciation of anti-masonry. I am unwilling to harbor the suspicion which the circumstances would seem to justify, that here is the execution of a design to commit me publicly against my own avowed and undisguised sentiments. If such a design was entertained, it behooves me to defend it. For Mr. Cary, I have ever entertained the kindest feelings, and my friendship for him is undiminished. I thought him, indeed, mistaken, last fall, but I do not impute our defeat to him. As a gentleman, a citizen, and statesman, I still think of him as I did when I supported him so cordially for the Senate five years ago.

For that portion of our clergy whom I have been made to denounce as "unworthy and profligate priests," I entertain very high respect, and doubt not the honesty of their motives. In the soundness of their views of masonry, and the truth of their testimony against it, I have the fullest confidence. Instead of being traduced as "fanatics," and their investigations and exposures of masonry being held forth to the world as "fanning the embers of fanaticism," I deem them entitled to the thanks of their country and the praise and encouragement of all Christians for their undaunted boldness and searching zeal in probing to the bottom this great moral sore. To the churches, I think the subject most appropriately belongs. It comes directly within the sphere of their spiritual jurisdiction. They professionally take cognizance of the conscience, life, practices, and faith of their members, and they are entitled to ascertain, indeed, it is their duty strictly to enquire, if any of their members have assumed immoral obligations. Having been represented as the author of so severe rebuke upon a very respectable portion of the Baptist and Methodist clergymen of our county, I feel constrained to say so much for myself, in their vindication.

Of the candidates for the Assembly, I could not allow myself to speak in the language imputed to me. Of two of them I certainly know nothing unfavorable, and my controversies with the other, have been altogether of a political character. Few men are strong, except in the cause they advocate. I have deprecated this crisis, and have sought to avert it—not by resisting anti-masonry, or seeking to allay its excitement, but by advising and persuading the prompt dissolution of masonry. I did hope and expect that rational and intelligent men would have abandoned a worthless institution. I am satisfied that three-fifths are anxious to do so. But I am now most reluctantly convinced that there are ignorant, and wicked men enough among them to prevent the voluntary accumulation of this most desirable object. I am constrained to believe, by the daily accumulation of testimony falling under my own observation, and derived from undoubted and various authorities, that a considerable number of zealous masons, friends of the late Administration, in this county and the state, have contemplated, and do still contemplate, an union of action with their late political adversaries, for the purpose of defeating anti-masonry—thus manifesting a readiness to sacrifice their own political principles on the altar of their idolatry, and if not found in the Jackson ranks, this year, will be the next. To this I am willing to believe there are some honorable exceptions, and I persuade myself that I know unprejudiced and candid masons who would find it easier to sustain their political principles in co-operation with anti-masonry, than in the support of Jacksonism. This evidence seems too strong to be longer resisted, that the contingency has already happened, which not only justifies political anti-masonry, (some what modified, perhaps) but renders it INDISPENSABLE. To refuse any longer to adopt this course, is to resolve to support masonry by political action.

To this purpose, or that of supporting it in any way, I cannot lend myself one moment. I shall not trust he charged with having voluntarily assumed this unpleasant attitude before the public. It has been forced upon me by a combination of circumstances, and a current of events beyond my power to control. I cannot silently permit the imputation of principles on important and interesting subjects directly the reverse of those known to be entertained by me, nor will I support the ticket in whose nomination I concurred, on the principles interpolated in that address.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, HENRY C. MARTINDALE, To Mr. STEVENSON.

FOR THE ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—

It would require the "pen of a ready writer" to refute the calumnies and misrepresentations which constantly appear under the editorial head in the Rochester Republican, relative to Anti-Masonry. In that paper of the 13th instant, is a mean and pitiful attempt to cast an odium on the Anti-masonic cause, in regard to the clandestine removal of the corner stone from the Presbyterian Meeting-House in this town.

The statement relative to the proceedings and ceremonies in laying the corner stone &c. in 1826 is in the main correct, as far as it goes; and then comes the grit of the story. Hear him!—"After the abduction of Morgan, and the commencement of the Masonic discussion, some one asserted the probability that the secrets of Masonry were deposited amongst the papers then inclosed.—The minister was falsely represented to be a Mason, and it was surmised that he aided in secreting some masonic papers in the stone without the knowledge of the 'uninitiated.' It was asserted that the papers which were not publicly read, (such as the list of Sabbath School Scholars, &c. were neither more or less than the identical secrets of Masonry, about which the world were so long in search. According to the testimony, this Francis Green and some other Anti-masons determined to satisfy their curiosity, formed a plot, and proceeded at night, to pry out the corner stone of the building, and carry off the contents." &c. &c.

And now, who is "this Francis Green and some other Anti-masons determined to satisfy their curiosity?" Nothing more nor less than a small party of mischievous Boys! who knew and cared as little about Masonry, as Harry O'Rigley does about Republicanism. No respectable Anti-mason approves of the deed. It was alike reprobated by all parties, nor have the fraternity in this place ever laid it to the charge of Anti-masonry, which would have been done, had there been any grounds for such a charge.

Thus much for Mr. O'Reilly's "particulars curiously illustrative of the 'excitement' in this region." No notice would have been taken of the matter in this way, but for this "curiously illustrative" method of dragging in a subject for the support of a cause, with which it has in reality, no more connection, than it has with the wheels of a coach. Desperate indeed, must be a cause that requires its advocates to resort to such despicable expedients for its support.

FAIR PLAY.

Mendon, Oct. 1829.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic Electors of the First Ward of this village, held at Crane's Mansion-House, FREDERICK WHITTLESEY, Esq. was called to the Chair, and MYRON STRONG, appointed Secretary.

On motion being made and seconded, it was Resolved—That we have implicit confidence in the ability and integrity of our fellow-citizen, THURLOW WEED—that his unwearied exertions in the cause of free enquiry and equal rights—his bold arraignment of kidnappers at the bar of public opinion—his triumphant vindication of the true principles of Republicanism, contrasted with Masonic aristocracy, entitle him to the cordial and zealous support of the Anti-masons of Monroe county; and that the malignity, falsehood and scurrility with which he is pursued by those subsidized panders of Free-masonry, the Rochester Republican, Daily Advertiser, and Craftsman, afford conclusive evidence that he has given the Fraternity more than "three distinct knocks."

Resolved—That we have no confidence in the Republicanism, honesty, or patriotism of any party, marshalled and led on by Blue Light Federalists, Public Defaulters, and Royal Arch Kidnappers.

Resolved—That we are the firm adherents of "Political Anti-Masonry," and believe it the only description of Anti-Masonry, effectual to the falling down of strong holds, and with its principles and objects, we avow ourselves willing to stand or fall.

Resolved—That the coalition recently formed in this county of the odds and ends, the heads and points, of all the illegitimate factions that have for the last 15 years disgraced and disgraced this State, afford indubitable evidence that "Free-Masonry speaks a universal language."

Resolved—That the demonstrations in Pennsylvania, Vermont, Michigan, and Massachusetts, are conclusive evidence that Anti-Masonry is "going down," in those patriotic states with a moral force that makes the stoutest knights of the Order quake with fear.

Resolved—That a GENERAL VILLAGE MEETING of the Electors of this village, opposed to the principles of Masonry, be held at the Mansion-House on Tuesday evening next, at half past six o'clock.

Resolved—That Ward Meetings be held as follows: In the Fourth Ward at the Genesee House on Wednesday evening. In the Fifth Ward at Blossom's on Thursday evening. In the Second Ward at M'Cracken's on Friday evening. In the Third Ward at Evan's Tavern, on Saturday evening.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in Tuesday's Enquirer, F. WHITTLESEY, Ch'n. M. STRONG, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republicans of the town of Penfield, held at J. Letts' Inn, on Saturday the 24th inst. Ebenezer Cook was chosen Chairman, and Ebenezer L. Gaige appointed Secretary.

The meeting proceeded to ballot for a suitable candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace; when, on counting the ballots, it appeared that Ebenezer L. Gaige had a majority of all the votes, whereupon,

Resolved—That EBENEZER L. GAIGE be the Anti-Masonic Republican candidate for Justice of the Peace for the town of Penfield.

On motion,

Resolved—That this meeting do concur in the nomination of EZRA SHELDON, JR. THURLOW WEED, and JOSEPH RANDALL, for members of Assembly, and that we will give them our cordial support.

Resolved—That the malignant falsehoods with which the fraternity pursued Mr.

Weed convince us that he is passing the ordeal of Masonic "VENGEANCE;" & that we will evince our approbation of his patriotic services in the cause of the People against Free-Masonry, by giving him our cheerful support at the Polls.

The following persons were appointed a town committee—Solomon Case, Alpheus Crocker, Leonard Adams, Ebenezer Cook, and Jonah Graves.

The following persons were appointed a committee of vigilance for the ensuing election—Charles A. Pardy, J. B. Cole, John Harris, Almon Lloyd, Geo. Green, Gurdon Lows, Holloway Fuller, Samuel R. Thompson, Joseph Fuller, Amos Napp, J. Welcher, Joseph Vinton, John Clark, A. Crocker, Benj. Bernat, Elisha M. Wall, Calvin Aller, Eliphale Hall, Joseph Harley, J. H. Simmons, and S. Case.

Town Meetings were appointed to be held as follows: At E. Cook's on Tuesday, at 6 o'clock P. M. At A. Robb's on Wednesday, at 6 o'clock P. M. At J. Scott's on Thursday, at 6 o'clock P. M. At E. Tuttle's on Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M.

Resolved—That these proceedings be published in the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. E. COOK, Ch'n. E. L. GAIGE, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republicans of the town of Brighton, convened agreeable to previous notice, Oct. 23d. Major O. STONE, was called to the chair, and Doct. J. W. SMITH, appointed Secretary.

Resolved Unanimously.—That we recommend WILLIAM B. ALEXANDER, as a suitable candidate for Justice of the Peace for the town of Brighton, and that we have full confidence in his ability, integrity, and republican patriotism, and that we invite all true-hearted antimasons to attend the polls and give him a liberal support.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Hon. ALBERT H. TRACY, and cordially approve of his nomination for the Senate of this state, and that we will give him our united and cordial support.

Resolved, That the selection of candidates for members of Assembly, meets our entire and unqualified approbation; and that although some of them have received the full measure of Masonic abuse, they are not the less esteemed by every true-hearted antimasnon. And that, viewing, as we do, the present political contest as being nothing less than a struggle between the Masonic fraternity and those who are opposed to it, we feel it a duty on us as patriots and republicans, to use all laudable means in our power, to elect persons opposed to "all secret associations, under whatever name they may be found."

Resolved, That if any party in these United States were emphatically composed of ARISTOCRATS, the masonic is that party, under whatever disguise it may appear.

Resolved, That Ransford Perrin, A. S. French, Mr. Chace, Wm. C. Bloss, David Wilbur, J. W. Smith, David Esh, Ezekiel Morse, Peter Dumont, Joseph Caldwell, E. H. Grover, Horace Scudder, Wm. G. Russell, S. H. Boughton, William Davis, Justin Hulbert, James Beals, M. Knutt, Linus E. Harris, John Sheridan, Pat McDonald, John Baker, James Miller, and Wm. Kelly, be a committee of Vigilance for this town.

Resolved, That O. N. Bosh, B. F. Hall, E. A. Grover, Simeon Harris, Jeremiah Hubbard and Abram Snapp, be a committee to attend the Polls.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. O. STONE, Ch'n. J. W. SMITH, Sec'y.

Mendon.

At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republicans of the town of Mendon, of which Charles Foote, Jr. was Chairman, and Levi Russell Secretary, STEPHEN PORTER, was unanimously nominated for Justice of the Peace. After concurring in the County and Senatorial Nominations, the meeting appointed Milton Sheldon, Charles Foote, Jr. Jeremiah H. Rogers, Zebulon Townsend, and Edwin J. Bell, a Town Corresponding Committee for the ensuing year.

Robert Underhill, Henry Townsend, Zebulon Townsend, Edwin J. Bell, Ed. G. Gilson, John Wainwright, Daniel Benjamin, Reuben Earl, Samuel Munn, Asahel Rowel, Ezra Townsend, Thomas Straw, John W. Peckham, John Whipple, Ephraim Perkins, Charles Foote, Jr. Ulysses Woodbury, Theron Culver, Wm. Green, Jesse Dyer, Calvin Mansfield, Jr. J. H. Rogers, Solomon Kimbol, John E. Tomlinson, Amhurst Hastings, Levi Russel, John Lord, K. Woodbury, J. Browning, Martin Lovejoy, Floyd Dann and Moses Angevine, were appointed a COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE.

DEATH OF JOHN V. HENRY.

This distinguished man is no more—he attended the supreme court, on Wednesday morning, and on his way from there, about 11 o'clock, when opposite the house of Chandler Starr, in State street, was seized with an apoplectic fit. He was taken into Mr. Starr's, and medical aid was immediately rendered. He lingered, till half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when his mighty spirit was yielded up to the God who gave it. His age was about 61.

And so depart with a fearful rapidity, the sages, the statesman, and the jurists of our day. Clinton, and Wells, and Emmett, and Henry, have in their turn ceased to be. And what a lesson to mankind do their sudden deaths impart. Ours by one the wise and the virtuous fall into the deep gulph of time, and yet thousands tread thoughtlessly upon the solemn verge.

Fatal Accident.—We are informed that a number of the Students, at Fairfield Academy, were amusing themselves with a game of ball yesterday, a young man by the name of Philo Petrie, son of the late Maj. J. D. Petrie of the town of Little Falls, was hit on the side of the head by a ball club, and died almost instantly. He was about 17 years of age.—Herkimer American.

U. S. Branch Bank, Buffalo.—\$50,000 in specie, went up the canal some days ago, to Buffalo, under the care of an officer of the bank. The most happy effects may be expected from the judicious location of this establishment, and the large amount of real capital which will be put in operation there without delay.

Duel.—The following was endorsed on the Western Post Bill: On the 9th inst. Mr. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charles Wickliffe fought a duel at Lexington at eight paces—on the second fire W. fell and died in three hours.

It will be recollected that Mr. Trotter is successor of Mr. Benning, former editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who was killed by Mr. Wickliffe, the person who has fallen in the duel above mentioned.

Washington, N. C. Oct. 10. Awful Catastrophe.—We learn from creditable sources, that on Wednesday night in Hyde county, three men who were at work in a brick yard, at Foscu's creek, were struck by lightning and immediately expired viz; John Silverthorn, Esq. Senator of Hyde; his cousin, Mr. Joshua Silverthorn, and a negro man. Three others were stunned—one of them severely burnt.

Foreign News.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE. The arrival of the packet ships Edward Quessel and Eric, from Havre, and the Pacific from Liverpool, bring us London papers to the 15th and Paris to the 20th ult; they are decisive as to the almost unresisted progress of the Russians to the very gates of Constantinople. After taking Adrianople without a struggle, and securing their rear from all danger of attack. The London papers still believe that Russia means to make peace, but it will be such a peace as shall give them all but immediate and entire possession of Turkey in Europe. The detailed bulletin of Count Diebitsch, which includes the operations from 28th July to 13th August; shews that the sanction with which, after possessing himself of the passes of the Balkan, he moved forward into Roumella, was dictated by the necessity of securing his rear against the Grand Vizier, still in Choumla; and of providing in case of need, for his retreat. This he completely effected; but not without the loss of one battle between Gen. Krossawsky and the Grand Vizier, in which the latter is said to have gained a decisive victory. His rear being secure, he took advantage of the divisions among the Turks themselves; and marching directly for Adrianople, received its keys by capitulation; thence he immediately pressed forward, dividing his force so as to put himself in communication on the right with the Russian fleet blockading the Dardanelles, and on the left with Admiral Greig in the Black Sea. Constantinople was undoubtedly at his mercy. Amid all this, nothing is seen or heard of Sultan Mahmoud; who does not appear to have sustained the expectation his previous energy of character had raised—that he would have thrown himself between the invaders and his capital, and have at least, perished sword in hand. Now, probably, he will become the victim of a popular insurrection in his capital.

Negotiations were undoubtedly going on between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey; but, as Count Diebitsch very frankly told the messenger of the Divan, they should not, and did not arrest the advance of the Russians.

France and England appear to us, determined to look on, merely. With regard to other political affairs, we see nothing of consequence. Respecting the alleged departure of Lord Strangford for Lisbon, an Ambassador to Don Miguel, the Courier of the 10th has this paragraph:—"We are authorised in the most unqualified manner, to contradict the assertion of the Morning Journal, that Lord Strangford is to proceed to Lisbon as his Majesty's Ambassador.

Neither Lord Strangford, nor any other Diplomatic Agent, is going in the Britannia."

COWES SEPT. 13.—Arrived the United States frigate Constellation, 46 guns, (18 pounds) 400 men, and 1,400 tons, Captain A. Wadsworth, twenty-seven days from New-York, put in to land the Minister Plenipotentiary to this country—after that, will proceed to Havre de Grace to land the Minister to that Kingdom.

The London Star of the 12th ult. states that the Cabinet had determined on declaring war against Russia, and was only waiting to sound the intentions of Austria, and be assured of the succor from France.

The Russian Army entered Adrianople on the 30th of August, the Commander-in-Chief at the head. The force which took possession of the place amounted to 56,000 men, of which only 5,000 were kept in the city; the rest were disposed of in several directions, and a corps was sent ten leagues in advance on the road to Constantinople.

The advices from the theatre of war are to the 23d of August, at which time Gen. Roth had advanced as far as Rodosto. The Commander-in-Chief was marching towards Arabia Bergas, on his way to Constantinople, and kept up a regular communication with the army under Gen. Roth. The fleet was daily obtaining advantages, and Admiral Greig had captured Inada, situated on the Black Sea, whence they could reach Constantinople very easily. It was said that Vice Admiral Ricord, who was stationed before Tenedos, had received orders to assist the operations of the army, and as soon as he was advised of the arrival of Gen. Roth at Rodosto, he was to attempt the passage of the Dardanelles. It was supposed that this would be very easy, as the Turkish fleet was shut up in the port of Bujukdere.

The French Papers give a singular color to the journey of the Grand Duke Constantine with the Dutches to Ems. It is pretended that it may be considered as an honorable exile—the Emperor being displeased with his brother's conduct. It is said that when Nicholas was at Warsaw, complaints were made to him of the despotic conduct of the Grand Duke.

ADRIANOPLE, 21st. Aug.—(Letter from a Russian Officer.)—Our army yesterday took possession of this capital. Some Cosacks had been despatched in pursuit of a party of Ottomans, which were dispersed.—The greatest tranquillity, and the most favorable weather, accompanied our entrance into the city, where the whole population flocked around us. The Mussulmans were all astonished at the order which reigned among our troops, who were drawn up in defiance before the General. The General occupied the old seraglio, and had received not only of the notables, headed by the Mollah, but of the foreign consuls. Count Diebitsch promised to all the observance of good order, and to lend a strong hand to the establishment of justice throughout the country. We congratulated ourselves upon

every agreeable reception, and were surprised—above all—at the progress of the civilization. We no longer perceive among them the ancient Mussulman fanaticism, and the lowest classes now hold them in contempt who do not unite with them in religious belief. The highest classes appear to be sensible of the weight of despotism under which the country suffers, and sincerely desirous to be delivered from it. An increased liberty reigns in their households, and if the women are still separated from the men, they are no longer guarded by Eunuchs, and the better order of Turks, no longer look upon it as an insult to speak to them of their wives. In every respect, the duties of hospitality are practiced here with the greatest confidence. We were not a little surprised to find that there existed a sort of Freemasonry among the inhabitants, which was established at the period of the destruction of the Janizaries. The Ottoman Freemasonry mingled with ours, possessed our signs, and observed in the same manner the secrets of Masonry. The extent of this secret association seemed not to be known to the Turkish Government, to the authority of which it might prove highly dangerous.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Landon, STEPHEN C. ALLING, to MISS SARAH MARIA M'KAY, all of this village. On Wednesday the 14th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rudd, Mr. ALBERT PORTER, of Niagara Falls, to MISS JULIA MATTHEWS, daughter of Gen. Vincent Matthews, of this village.

Treasurer's Office, } Monroe County } THERE have been received at this office, twenty-four copies of the first and second volumes of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, which will be sold on the terms prescribed by the act concerning the Revised Statutes," passed Dec. 10, 1828. The purchasers will be entitled to the third volume when received. F. WHITTLESEY, Treasurer of Monroe County. Oct. 26, 1829. 903w

SOME outlands to exchange for village property. MILTON NOYES, Rochester, Oct. 25, 1829. 904f

SKINNER'S NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER—(Copy Right secured according to law.) will be published and ready for delivery to subscribers, in every town and village in the state, about the 1st of January, 1830; and will be sold at all the principal book stores. Price, one dollar. New-York, Oct 1st, 1829. 906b

The Anti-Masonic Songster. A COLLECTION OF ANTI-MASONIC SONGS, and Masonic Songs, with answers, containing 15 plates illustrating the Conspiracy, with explanations to the same. This Song Book, will be ready for delivery in two weeks. It will be printed on good paper and type, and contain from 40 to 50 pages. Price per hundred, \$5.—75 cents per dozen. Orders for the present sent to the printer, E. Scrantom, Rochester, post paid, and enclosing cash, or to the Editors of the Anti Masonic Enquirer, will be attended to. Printers inserting the above once, will be served with a copy or two by mail. Those pedlars who have ordered the above books, and others, will be allowed the discounts usual. Rochester, Oct. 27, 1829. 90—4w

STRAYED OR STOLEN. AT Cornhill Rochester, near Williams Inn, a Red Cow, white face, wooden bow and bell attached to it, she has large horns, about 10 or 11 years old, and a long tail, I believe she is white bellied. Whoever will return said Cow to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. PELEG CRANDELL, Rochester, Oct. 26th, 1829. 8w90

STRAY OXEN. BROKE out of the yard of the subscriber, on the evening of the 11th inst. a Yoke of Oxen; one four years old, red and white calico color, the other a brindle colour, of a staggish description. Whoever will return said cattle to the subscriber, or give information of them, shall be liberally rewarded by me. TIMOTHY WHEELER, Rochester, Oct. 26, 1829. 90—1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture of the subscriber on or about inst. a SMALL BROWN MARE, four years old, long tail, carries her head low, a piece of skin torn down on her forehead and sewed up; part of her forecrop cut off to keep it from the wound. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. O. STRONG, Rochester, Oct. 26, 1829. 90—3w

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement in Exchange street, in front of Aqueduct street, to the centre of Exchange street—and in pursuance of the statute in that behalf made, and provided an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense among the owners occupants, and others interested in all the houses and Lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement in proportion to such benefit were duly made—and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by their assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of sixty-three dollars and forty five cents, for that part of Lot P. lying at the corner of Aqueduct and Exchange streets, being thirty feet on Aqueduct street, and twenty-three feet on Exchange street; And whereas, the whole of the said sum of sixty-three dollars and forty-five cents, still remains due and unpaid—Now, therefore, the owners or owners of the said Lot, are hereby required to pay the said sum of money as assessed upon the said Lot, as assessed 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, Aug. 15th, 1829. F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 6m3d

The sale of the above described premises is postponed, to Wednesday the 25th day of October inst., at the house and place above mentioned.—Dated October, 22d, 1829. F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, executed by William Comfort, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and state of New York to Benjamin Comens of the same place and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, in Liber 4, of mortgages, at page three hundred and thirty six, (336) and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, on the west side of the Genesee river, and south of the aqueduct, and known and distinguished on the plat of the village of Rochester, as title F, together with the water and mill privileges, and restrictions, attached to the same, being the same lot on which a saw mill now stands.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the eleventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated September 7th, 1829.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Mortgagee.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the seventeenth day of July, 1823, & executed by Lawson Thayer and Sarah his wife, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Matthew Brown Jr. which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscribers.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in that part of the village of Rochester called Frankfort, and distinguished in a map of the said village of Frankfort, as lot number two hundred and forty-six, (246) which map was made by Benjamin Wright Esq. will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on Saturday the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, September 10th, 1829.

AZOR S. MARVIN, Assignee. MARVIN McNELTY, Assignee. S. MATHEWS, Atty.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, executed by Orison Bardsley, of Rochester, Monroe county, to Prosper Brown, of the same place, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and is part of town lot number sixty-six, and part of the land purchased by Everard Peck, from Enos Stone, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber two of Deeds, on page three, on which map said piece of land is distinguished, as the north half of lot number fifteen, (15) and is bounded as follows: two rods on Chesnut-street, on the east, ten rods on the line between lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, on the north, and ten rods on the south by a line through the centre of said lot, number fifteen, being two rods wide and ten rods deep, and containing one eighth of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said indenture of mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, May 26, 1829.

PROSPER BROWN, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Atty.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an indenture of mortgage, executed by John Lacy of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and state of New York, to William S. Bishop of the same place, and bearing date on the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and conveying the following described premises, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester aforesaid, bounded east, twenty-seven feet on Carroll street—north twenty-six feet and eight inches on Ann street—west twenty-seven feet on Pindle Alley, and south twenty two feet, by land in the possession of David Traphagan, together with all the buildings thereon.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgaged premises above described, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 11th, 1829.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP, Mortgagee.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Atty's.

The sale of the above property is postponed, until the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the village of Rochester. Dated, August 16, 1829.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Atty's.

The sale of the above property is postponed, until the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the village of Rochester. Dated, August 16, 1829.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a sewer between Brown street and King street, in the village of Rochester, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of twenty-one dollars for lots numbers thirty-seven, (37) and thirty-eight, (38) lying on or near said sewer.—And whereas, the whole of the said sum of twenty-one dollars still remains due and unpaid.—Now therefore, the 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 shall be sold at public auction, on the twenty-ninth day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 21st, 1829.

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 64td

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

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, Assignee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Atty's.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a sewer on Ely street, the west side of the Genesee River, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Alexander Simpson was assessed the sum of ten dollars, for lot number one hundred and three, (103) lying on said street.—And whereas, the whole of the said sum of ten dollars 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 fifth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, or the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, May 2d, 1829.

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester 656m

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being a part of town lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty-six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six; thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly, along said Alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being a part of a lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in liber two of deeds, page four, the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three-fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in liber two of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated September 28, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 85td

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Joab Britton, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Joab Britton, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, County of Monroe, and state of New York, being lot number thirty, (30) in Johnson and Mastick's tract, reference being had to a map of said tract, filed in Monroe County Clerk's office, and fronting on Alexander-street, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less. Also, a certain piece or parcel of land, being lot number forty, (40) in section N. reference had to Johnson's and Seymour's printed map; which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at Blossom's Inn, in the town of Brighton, on the 12th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated September 28, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 85td

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a pavement on the corner of Main and Canal streets, in the village of Rochester, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, an estimate of the expense of constructing the said pavement, and an assessment of the said expense, among the owners, occupants, and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said pavement, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Adolph Green was assessed the sum of nineteen dollars and eighty-five and an half cents, for lot number Ten, in section G, according to Johnson and Seymour's printed map, of a part of the village of Rochester, which lot is situate on the corner of Main and Canal streets, in the village of Rochester, and in pursuance of the statute in that case made and provided, the 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-second day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 65td

The sale of the above described property is postponed, until the 12th of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of sale mentioned in the above notice.—Rochester, October 15th, 1829.

F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by John Dixon of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, and Sarah Dixon his wife, to Elan Smith of the same place, and bearing date on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May, 1826, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, at folio 474, and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, viz:—part of Lot (No. 203) two hundred and three, on Washington street, and beginning for said part at the distance of three rods south of the north west corner thereof; running thence easterly by a line parallel with the north line of the lot to Spring Alley; thence southerly on said alley to the southern boundary line of the Allen Mill Lot; thence with said southern boundary line westerly to its intersection with Washington street; thence with said street northerly to the place of beginning, be the contents more or less.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 8, 1829.

ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. WM. S. BISHOP, Attorney. 706m

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvey Gilman, I have seized and taken the following described pieces and parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe and state aforesaid, and bounded north by the lot now owned and occupied by Anson House, Esq. and south by land owned by Elisha Johnson Esq. being thirty-eight feet front, on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul-street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bounded west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Hunn's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated September 18th, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being part of town lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty-six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six; thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly, along said Alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being a part of a lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in liber two of deeds, page four, the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three-fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in liber two of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 13, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 86td

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Tryon, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Tryon, to lots No. (3), 17, and 19, in Township No. 13, seventh range, formerly in the county of Ontario, acre, and lot number three contains 210, seventh range, and lots number 17 and 19, containing fifty-two and a half acres each, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in Rochester, on the 12th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Rochester, September 28, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 86td

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Streeter, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Silas, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeast side of Court-street, in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as lot No. one hundred and thirty, on a map made by Elisha Johnson Esq. as a sub-division of town lot number sixty-three, in township number one, short range, west of the Genesee river, being the same lot conveyed to Lyman Clark, by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by Mendwell P. Granger, and Francis Granger, Executors &c., and Lyman Granger and Mabel his wife, and conveyed by the said Lyman Clark and Sally his wife, to Ezra M. Parsons, by deed bearing date the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.—Which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Sept. 15, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff. 85tds

BY virtue of a Justice's execution issued out of the Clerks office of Monroe county, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Gideon C. Ball in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said G. C. Ball to that following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and being part of lot number thirty nine, in township number eleven in the fifth range of townships, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south east corner of said lot, running thence east seventeen and a half rods on the south line of said lot; thence north six rods; thence west six rods to the centre of the highway; thence northerly in the centre of the highway nineteen rods; thence west fifteen rods to the west line of said lot; thence south on the said west line twenty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less.—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the store of Brewer Jarvis, in Mendon, on the twenty-ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated September 15, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Sh'ff. 84tds.

BY virtue of a Justice's Execution, issued out of the Clerk's Office of Monroe County, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles Hammond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Hammond, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Scottsville, town of Wheatland, county of Monroe, and state of New-York; beginning at the east side of the highway, at the corner of Lydia Scott's lot, thence north, eighty-three degrees and thirty minutes east, four chains and fifty eight links, to the northeast corner of Lydia Scott's lot; thence north, seven degrees east, two chains and forty three links; thence north, sixty-five degrees west, three chains and five links, to the centre of the highway; thence south, twenty-five degrees west, four chains and sixty-three links, to the place of beginning, containing one acre and one fourth of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Court House in Rochester, on the 26th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 13, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Sh'ff. 88-tds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert Huginin, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Robert, in and to the following described premises situate, lying and being in the town of Greece, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being village lot number six, town of Greece, (excepting therefrom one acre in the southwest corner, which was sold to Hezekiah Smith,) bounded as follows:—On the west by the river road, north by lot number five, east by the Genesee river, south by lot number seven, belonging to A. B. Shaw, until it comes to Hezekiah Smith's northeast corner; thence north three chains and thirteen links; thence west three chains and eighteen links, to the place of beginning, according to the original survey, containing twelve acres of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Oct. 19, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 89tds

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Samuel H. Hoag, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel H. Hoag, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being part of lot number fifty-nine, township number thirteen, town of Brighton, seventh Range, and part of subdivision number four, surveyed by Elisha Johnson, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of lands owned by John Klane, on the road leading eastward from the village of Rochester, by Oliver Colver's, and extending westward, by said road, two chains, across the said road; thence southward, by said cross, seven chains and eighty-nine links, to a stake; thence eastward, and parallel with the first named road, two chains, to the westline of said Klane's land; thence northward, seven chains and eighty-nine links, to the place of beginning, containing one acre and fifty eight one hundredths of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 13, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 89tds

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Samuel H. Hoag, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel H. Hoag, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being part of lot number fifty-nine, township number thirteen, town of Brighton, seventh Range, and part of subdivision number four, surveyed by Elisha Johnson, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of lands owned by John Klane, on the road leading eastward from the village of Rochester, by Oliver Colver's, and extending westward, by said road, two chains, across the said road; thence southward, by said cross, seven chains and eighty-nine links, to a stake; thence eastward, and parallel with the first named road, two chains, to the westline of said Klane's land; thence northward, seven chains and eighty-nine links, to the place of beginning, containing one acre and fifty eight one hundredths of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 13, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 89-tds

BY virtue of a writ of testatum fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William A. Tryon, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Tryon, to lots No. (3), 17, and 19, in Township No. 13, seventh range, formerly in the county of Ontario, acre, and lot number three contains 210, seventh range, and lots number 17 and 19, containing fifty-two and a half acres each, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in Rochester, on the 12th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Rochester, September 28, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 86tds

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Streeter, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Silas, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeast side of Court-street, in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as lot No. one hundred and thirty, on a map made by Elisha Johnson Esq. as a sub-division of town lot number sixty-three, in township number one, short range, west of the Genesee river, being the same lot conveyed to Lyman Clark, by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by Mendwell P. Granger, and Francis Granger, Executors &c., and Lyman Granger and Mabel his wife, and conveyed by the said Lyman Clark and Sally his wife, to Ezra M. Parsons, by deed bearing date the eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.—Which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Sept. 15, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff. 85tds

BY virtue of a Justice's execution issued out of the Clerks office of Monroe county, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Gideon C. Ball in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said G. C. Ball to that following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and being part of lot number thirty nine, in township number eleven in the fifth range of townships, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south east corner of said lot, running thence east seventeen and a half rods on the south line of said lot; thence north six rods; thence west six rods to the centre of the highway; thence northerly in the centre of the highway nineteen rods; thence west fifteen rods to the west line of said lot; thence south on the said west line twenty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less.—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the store of Brewer Jarvis, in Mendon, on the twenty-ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated September 15, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff. 85tds.

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed, until Saturday, the seventeenth inst, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated October 10, 1829.

J. K. LININGTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further postponed, until Saturday the thirty-first day of October, instant, then to take place at the place and time of day above mentioned. Dated Oct 17, 1829.

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

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Pierce Darrow, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Pierce Darrow in and to the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being Mill Lot A and B south of the Aqueduct, and to the appendages and appurtenances thereon, and thereunto belonging, or appertaining, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 19, 1829.

J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy. 89tds

BY order of Moses Chapin Esquire, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counselor, &c.—Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Ebenezer Heald, of the town of Gates in said county, an insolvent and imprisoned debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the seventh 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 to an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this nineteenth day of August, 1829.—

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of Monroe County Courts, and Counselor, &c.—Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Judah C. Landon, imprisoned in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in the village of Rochester, in said county, on the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, 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 an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated, Sept. 11, 1829.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.

At a Surrogate's Court held at the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe at the Surrogate's Office, on the 13th day of October, 1829.

Present, O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate.

ON reading and filing the petition of Betsey Brownson, Administratrix of the estate of Theron Brownson, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, it was ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the deceased, appear before the said Surrogate, at his office in Rochester, on Monday the thirteenth day of November next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate whereof the said deceased, died seized, should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay his debts. O. E. GIBBS.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Henrick Willy, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said

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

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES.

PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

HUDSON AND ERIE LINE. IS NOW IN COMPLETE operation and performs her trips regularly from Albany and Troy and Buffalo, passing the intermediate places Daily EXCEPT ON THE SABBATH.

ADVANCES will always be made on produce, when requested and the same forwarded to Troy, Albany, New-York, or Boston, and disposed of according to the directions of the owner.

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, July 17, 1829. I certify that I have been afflicted for several years with the Liver Complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good.

UTICA, July 17, 1829.

Six—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs.

UTICA, June 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholera. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured.

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

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

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence, for the "toilet," as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out, when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place; and to prevent it from turning grey.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, GEORGE TERRY.

IS NOW RECEIVING and offers for sale at his store, near Buffalo-bridge, very cheap for cash, the following articles, viz: 600 bbls. Fine Salt, 300 do. Coarse do., 20 do. Pork, 20 do. Lump and Brown sugar, 40 do. Whiskey, 50 do. and half do., 20 do. Molasses, 50 kegs. Cut Nails, as follows: sorted sizes, 3/4 to 2 1/2; 10 hhd. Molasses, 5 bbls. Lamp Oil, 15 chests Fresh Tea, 3000 yards Cotton Shirting and Sheet-ing, 20 do. Raisins, 20 boxes Soap and Candles, 20 do. Raisins, 10 Bales Cassia.

ALSO—Rice, Indigo, Starch, Allum, Logwood, Nicaragua, Pearlsh, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flint, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Cotton Yarn, Pails, Tubs, Ropes, Bedcord, Clothlines, Brooms, Shovels, Spades, Bottles, Tumblers, Crockery and Stone Ware, &c. &c. 200 bushels Herd's Grass Seed wanted, for which Cash or goods will be paid at a fair price. Rochester, Sept. 4 1829. S4w12.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

J. ANDREWS & CO. Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 4 doors south of the Clinton House, Rochester N. Y., are now receiving direct from New-York, in addition to their former stock, a very large and extensive supply of every article in their line of business, making such a general and complete assortment, as will merit the attention and patronage of Physicians, Druggists, Painters, Dyers, and all others who wish to purchase any article in their line. Among their articles worthy the attention of PHYSICIANS, are Ferrocyanic, or Prus- Quinine, French and Iodine, American, Colocynth, Croton Oil, Calomel ppt, Gum Opium Turck, Do Gabbanum, Do Scammony, Ext. Belladonna, Do Stramonium, Emetic Tartar, Do Hyoscyamus, Bals Capiva, Jujube's Paste, Do Peruvian, London Blue Pill, Do Sulphur, Patent Lint, Flos Benzoin, White Mustard seed, Pyroligneous Acid, PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES. Swain's Panacea, Lee's Pills, Parker's do, Bacon's do, Lemon Acid, James' do, Bals. Honey, Coitz do, Bateman's drops, Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic do, Gouley's cordial, Thompson's eye water, Turlington's balsam, Anderson's Cough Harlem Oil, Drops, Tooth ache drops, La Motte's do, Hoop's pills, Ich Ointment.

INSTRUMENTS.

Scarificators, Publiken's straight, Catheters silver, Do elastic, Do No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

PAINTERS AND GILDERS.

will be furnished with any article they may be pleased to order. Among their present variety, are White Lead, Red Lead, Black Lead, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green, King's Yellow, Mineral Green, Fig Blue, Yellow Ochre, Verdigris, Prussian Blue, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Stone Ochre, Paris White, Spanish do.

SHOP FURNITURE.

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

PAINTS AND OILS, Wholesale and Retail.

White Lead, Litharge, Red do, Prussian Blue, French Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone do, Umber, Spruce do, Terra de Lieu, Chrome do, Drop Lase, do. Green, Venetian Red, Paris White, Vermilion, Spanish do, Spts. Turpentine &c. Constantly for sale by aug 19. W. S. ROSSITER

NEW SUPPLY.

WM. H. WARD & CO. Carroll-st. are opening their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season—and the prices, to the hard times. I June. 69cF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

By the late arrivals from Liverpool, the subscribers have just received, and are opening part of their full supply of new goods, and they now offer for sale at low prices, a complete assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, and BRASS WARE. GILL, FRENCH & WEBSTER, 22w12 428, North Market-st. Albany

NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1, four doors from the corner of Carroll Street, where they are receiving NEW GOODS, which, added to their former stock, comprises an extensive and an assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES as can be found in the village, which they will sell unusually low, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and the public. S. G. ANDREWS, W. S. WHITTLESEY, 70 Rochester, June 1st, 1829.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 13, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL the property and effects of the late firm of S. MELACANTON SMITH & Co have been duly assigned to the subscribers. Payment of all debts must be made without delay, to Preston Smith, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The goods on hand will be sold low for cash, or approved paper. Rochester, August 1st, 1829. JOHN CALDWELL, PRESTON SMITH, W. T. CUYLER, Assignees.

Boot and Shoe Making.

I HAVE taken into partnership, Mr. Reuben M. Creery, in the business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING, at my shop two doors south of H. H. Brown's Store, on State st. where the business will be conducted under the firm of J. PRESTON, & Co. To my old customers I return thanks for favors received, and solicit a continuance of their patronage under the new arrangement, and would remind those indebted, whose notes and accounts are due, that my circumstances require that immediate payment should be made. ISAAC PRESTON. Rochester, Sept. 15th, 1829. 2m.

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD FARMS, I situate on the Lytle road in Gates. One within one mile and a quarter, and the other within two miles of Rochester. The land of the first quality and title indisputable. Also, two village lots, with a good house nearly finished, on the corner of Lytle road and State-street, near C. C. Lunt's Inn, and is a good situation for a public house. Who also has 30 Acres of standing timber for sale, of the first quality, within one mile and a quarter of the village. Enquire of JOHN HARTFORD, On the Lytle road.

JUST RECEIVED.

and now offered for sale, a new stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery, which will be sold low for cash, at No. 5, Buffalo-st. E. MOORE. Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829. 32cF

Hogs Bristles Wanted.

CASH will be Paid for Hogs Bristles, by JOHN FOX, next the Bank, Exchange St. Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829. 84

A. W. STOW, ATTORNEY, COUNSELLOR AND SOLICITOR.

office in Carroll Street, two doors south of the Mansion House. Sept. 8. 83

DR. FENN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

his office is in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention. Rochester, Sept. 8, 1829. 83

SHEEP SKINS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest market price, for any quantity of Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins, with the wool on, if delivered at his Morocco Factory, a few rods north of the new tannery erecting by J. & D. Graves, and adjoining Stebbens's Brewery. Hatting and Spinning Wool for sale.—Also—MOROCCO, of every description, and of a quality equal to any in the state; constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms. JOHN DEMING. Rochester, June 15, 1829. 71t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WE, the subscribers, having made a (see use in our own families) of LORENZO DOW'S [U. S. Patent] FAMILY MEDICINE, do certify, that it is gentle and sure in its operation, as a cathartic, and that it possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humours. And that it is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient, (although taken frequently, but restores the stomach to a proper tone, assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c. (Signed.) PETER GREEN, DANIEL BURROUGHS, Ministers of the Gospel. WM. C. BORN, JOSEPH BRIDGMAN, DAVID CHAPMAN, SAMUEL SHEPARD, JONATHAN PAGE. Hebron, Sept. 8th, 1829. I CERTIFY, That the subscribers to the within certificate or recommendation are all respectable inhabitants of the town of Hebron. SYLVESTER GILBERT, Judge of the County Court. Hebron, Sept. 15th, 1829. This Medicine has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—great in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain! In costive habits a corrective, and in Dysentery a speedy relief has been obtained by many who have used it in New England. LORENZO DOW. New London, March 18th, 1829. A fresh supply just received and for sale by CHESTER GARNSEY, opposite the Bath House, Buffalo-st. Rochester.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

AT Cornhill Rochester, near Williams Inn, a Red Cow, white face, wooden bow and a bell attached to it, she has large horns, about 10 or 11 years old, and a long tail, I believe she is white bellied. Whoever will return said Cow to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. (Signed.) PETER GRANDELL. Rochester, Oct. 26th, 1829. 2w90

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture of the subscriber on or about inst. a SMALL BROWN MARE, four years old, long tail, carries her head low, a piece of skin torn down on her forehead and sewed up; part of her forehead cut off to keep it from the wound. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. O. STRONG. Rochester, Oct. 26, 1829. 90—3w

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS M. POMEROY will teach a Select School of 25 or 30 Young Ladies, of the age of 8 to 15 years. She will commence on Monday, August 10, at the room on Buffalo street, next door but one to the corner of Fitzhugh street, in the building of the late Elisha Taylor.—The attention of those young ladies who attended Miss North's school is particularly requested to this notice. Miss Pomeroy will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. Terms, \$3 per quarter for the common and \$4 per quarter for the higher branches. Parents and guardians desirous of sending, can see Miss Pomeroy at the house of Mr. F. Whittlesey, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, August 7, 1829. 80t

PRINTING.

EVERY variety of plain and Fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12.

Treasurer's Office, Monroe County.

THERE have been received at this office, twenty-four copies of the first and second volumes of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, which will be sold on the terms prescribed by the act concerning the Revised Statutes, passed Dec. 10, 1828. The purchasers will be entitled to the third volume when received. F. WHITTLESEY, Treasurer of Monroe County. Oct. 26, 1829. 903w

SKINNER'S NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER.

(Copy Right secured according to Law.) will be published and ready for delivery to subscribers, in every town and village in the state, about the 1st of January, 1830; and will be sold at all the principal book stores. Price, one dollar. New-York, Oct. 1st, 1829. 90w6

The Anti-Masonic Songster.

A COLLECTION of ANTI-MASONIC SONGS, and Masonic Songs, with answers, containing 15 plates illustrating the Conspiracy, with explanations to the same. This Song Book, will be ready for delivery in two weeks. It will be printed on good paper and type, and contain from 40 to 50 pages. Price per hundred, \$5.—75 cents per dozen. Orders for the present sent to the printer, E. SCRANTON, Rochester, post paid, and enclosing cash, or to the Editors of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer, will be attended to. Printers inserting the above once, will be served with a copy or two by mail. Those pedlars who have ordered the above books, and others, will be allowed the discounts usual. Rochester, Oct. 27, 1829. 90—4w

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, on Wednesday, the 11th November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House, in Rochester, according to Law. O. E. GIBBS, Secy. Oct. 12, 1829. 89—4w

New Goods.

A VERY Extensive assortment of new and fashionable GOODS just opening, and for sale cheaper than ever, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY. Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 886w

Family Groceries.

A CHOICE assortment of Teas, Sugars and Groceries, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY. Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 886w

Domestic Goods.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, Yarn from 5 to 20, Battings, Ticking, Wicks and Wadding, for sale wholesale and retail, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY. Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 886w

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods.

A general assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, such as Merino and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS, Black and White Lace Veils, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Silks of all kinds, colours and descriptions, &c. &c. for sale very low, at the store of BENJ. FITCH. Sept. 30. 87

MERINO CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

A splendid lot of Merino Cloths and Cassimeres, for sale low at the store of BENJ. FITCH. Oct. 1. Buffalo street.

CARPETING.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

AT Cornhill Rochester, near Williams Inn, a Red Cow, white face, wooden bow and a bell attached to it, she has large horns, about 10 or 11 years old, and a long tail, I believe she is white bellied. Whoever will return said Cow to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. (Signed.) PETER GRANDELL. Rochester, Oct. 26th, 1829. 2w90

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture of the subscriber on or about inst. a SMALL BROWN MARE, four years old, long tail, carries her head low, a piece of skin torn down on her forehead and sewed up; part of her forehead cut off to keep it from the wound. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. O. STRONG. Rochester, Oct. 26, 1829. 90—3w

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS M. POMEROY will teach a Select School of 25 or 30 Young Ladies, of the age of 8 to 15 years. She will commence on Monday, August 10, at the room on Buffalo street, next door but one to the corner of Fitzhugh street, in the building of the late Elisha Taylor.—The attention of those young ladies who attended Miss North's school is particularly requested to this notice. Miss Pomeroy will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. Terms, \$3 per quarter for the common and \$4 per quarter for the higher branches. Parents and guardians desirous of sending, can see Miss Pomeroy at the house of Mr. F. Whittlesey, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, August 7, 1829. 80t

PRINTING.

EVERY variety of plain and Fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer. May 12.



From the New-York Investigator.

MORE LIGHT.

During the month of September, 1826, I sojourned in the village of Erie, Pa. which is one hundred miles from Buffalo, from which stages arrived every twenty four hours. As a mason, I was entrusted, almost daily, with certain facts by masons, just arrived from the scene of action, with strict reference to the Royal Arch obligation, which produced the perfect conviction that "Genl Wm Morgan was MURDERED BY MASONS, for violation of his Masonic Oaths, in writing his Illustrations of Masonry. My opinion then was, that he deserved his fate, and I was glad justice had overtaken him. Some time in the autumn of 1827, I visited Jerusalem Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this city, in company with a masonic brother and friend from Cleveland, Ohio, with whom I have lately had a refreshing conversation on this subject. We both concur in the following: During the meeting, a resolution was adopted by said Chapter, to pay out of its funds \$5 FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the relief of the "Western Sufferers." This cash was to be placed in the hands of a "worthy companion" destined to Rochester. It was said that this person would also be the bearer of considerable sums, from other masonic bodies, of the city, to be appropriated to the same purpose. I honestly believe it was applied according to instructions. To the above resolution I assented in my heart, though I was not a member of that Chapter, but only a visitor. I thereby became necessary to the concealment and support of those who were absolutely engaged in the KIDNAPPING AND MURDER OF MORGAN!! I state the above facts to show, what is the blinding and wicked influence of the oaths of Freemasonry; and how men of fair character, and good reputation, may, by masonic alchemy, be changed into demons. I have long since, recanted the opinions and feelings then entertained; and ardently pray God that through his Son, our Saviour, he would extend his pardoning mercy, not only to me, but also to all who have committed these sins in consequence of Freemasonry. JARVIS F. HANKS.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, and who receive no pensions. With this view, it is deemed expedient to ascertain their number. Will some persons in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to JAMES FAIRBANK, Esq. City Hall, New-York!! The parties interested are more likely to be found in the lumber walks of life; Officers of the Revolution and patriotic citizens will therefore do well to circulate this notice. Their patronage is solicited. To the good feeling and liberality of the press towards them, the old Army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, Editors will confer one more favor (and it has much the appearance of being a great one) on a meritorious, but much injured remnant of that army, who are about to ask of their country not charity, but justice. Note.—Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns, and their present places of residence, and pay their postage. NOTICE.—Pursuant to the above information, the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the description, now residing in the state of New-York, are requested to report their names, &c. to S. CAPRON, Esq. Postmaster, Walden, Orange County, New-York.

Calamitous Occurrence.

On Saturday last the 15th, a melancholy accident by fire took place at the North River.—A child four years of age, daughter of Mr. James Cowley happened to be with two younger children in the house, in the absence of their parents. The clothes of the child caught fire, which being unable to extinguish, she ran into a bed; this catching fire, also communicated it to the house, when miserably to mention, the house together with the child was reduced to ashes; the two younger children had the good fortune to escape.—Canada Vindicator.

Western Amusements.

The noted SAM. PATCH continues to amuse our western neighbors, by his leaps at the Falls. His last effort in this way, is thus described by a correspondent of the Buffalo Republican, whose letter is dated Oct. 17, 1829. "Whitney's Eagle Hotel, 1-1 past 4 o'clock. Sam has just made his great jump.—The day was lowering and rainy. However, the number of 300 persons assembled on the Island to witness the feat.—To view the platform, erected for the fearless Patch, from the Biddle Stair-way, did not appear so grand, but to descend to the margin of the water, in the gulf beneath, and then look up at the perpendicular ladder, made you imagine that it would require super human powers to accomplish such an enterprise. Sam ascended the ladder, remained on the top about ten minutes, resting himself and adjusting his position, for the leap; during which he was repeatedly cheered by the spectators. At length he rose—every eye was bent intently on him—he waved his hand, and kissed the star-spangled banner that floated gracefully over his head, and then precipitated himself "like an arrow" into the flood below! "Twas a matchless and tremendous leap. He very soon reappeared and swam to the shore with great ease. Then it was that a painful and unpleasant yet indescribable sensation was driven from each breast, by the flood of joy which succeeded on seeing that he was safe. All rushed forward to take the jumping hero by the hand; and the intrepid Sam Patch spoke to the first, "There's no mistake in Sam Patch!" A gentleman present, who ascended to the top of the ladder, is of opinion that but few could imagine or appreciate this sublimity of the scene, without they ascended the ladder, which was rising 120 feet high.

From the Boston Free Press.

MORGAN.

It is astonishing that masons who complain of the "excitement," do not allay it by producing Morgan. They acknowledge the abduction and of course they know what they did with him. The Lodges and Chapters near the theatre of the outrage have given up their charters and divided their funds to make peace.—Why did they not give up Morgan instead of their charters? He was proved on trial that he placed Morgan in the dungeon of Fort Niagara. But he says he does not know what became of him afterwards and he never inquired! Why did he not seek to learn what had become of him. If the man was alive it might have mitigated the severity of his sentence. But BRUCE KNEW in whose hands he left him and what were their intentions. The boy that binds the sheep and lays it at the feet of the butcher knows what becomes of the helpless creature, although he may not see its blood spilt and "never inquire." If masons complain of the excitement, let them produce William Morgan. And when that is done they may be called to recount their oaths and obligations with the word of God and the laws of the land. We ask them again to restore Morgan. If he is in the land of the living, as they seek to persuade the simple and credu-

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Peace between the Russians and Turks. The Ship Mary Lord at New-York from London, has papers to the 27th Sept. From the London Courier of the 21st Sept. Cessation of Hostilities in the East.—Mr. Whitshed, attached to his Majesty's legation at Berlin, arrived in town on the 21st inst. with despatches from Sir R. Gordon, dated Constantinople, 24th ult. and from Mr. Seymour, at Berlin, of the 13th inst. The following is understood to be the substance of the intelligence which had reached Berlin at the date of Whitshed's departure: In consequence of an earnest representation of the Reis Effendi, on the 23d August, the British and French Ambassadors, and General Muffling concerted together as to the means of averting the calamities which might be apprehended from the appearance of the Russian army before Constantinople. They had accordingly a conference with the Reis Effendi on the 24th, at which were present also the plenipotentiaries of the Porte, Sadeh Effendi, the minister of finance, and Cade Bey, appointed to treat with the Russians. The conference ended in the fullest latitude being given to the plenipotentiaries to treat respecting the indemnities to be conceded to Russia for the expenses of the war; and in the mission of M. de Kuster, the confidential secretary of General Muffling, to accompany the Turkish plenipotentiaries to the head quarters of Gen. Diebitsch, which joint representations of the ambassadors to the Russian General, pleading themselves for the pacific dispositions of the Sultan, and urging the necessity of an immediate suspension of hostilities. The plenipotentiaries and M. de Kuster reached Adrianople on the 27th of Aug. and on the 29th Gen. Diebitsch gave orders for a cessation of hostilities, on the whole line of the Russian operations. The preliminaries of peace had not been signed; but both parties were perfectly satisfied with the disposition manifested on either side, and little doubt was entertained that the terms would be settled in a few days. From the London Courier of Sept. 22d. Despatches were received this morning at the Foreign office from Sir R. Gordon, dated Constantinople, August 28th. They add nothing to the important facts which we were enabled exclusively to communicate yesterday, respecting the opening of negotiations and the cessation of hostilities in the East. Neither do they mention the reports stated from Odessa, that a Russian corps had occupied Rodosto, although, if General Roth had been despatched from Adrianople on the 21st, for that purpose, the intelligence of the event must have reached Constantinople by the 26th. Despatches were also received at the same office from Mr. Dawkins, at Egina, dated the 1st inst. They inform us that the irregular Greek troops, who had murdered a number of the British sailors in the vicinity of Thebas, had returned to their quarters and their duty. The Hamburg papers of the 19th September, give the following as the basis of the preliminaries of peace: "1. Moldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria are to be placed under the sovereignty and protection of Russia. "2. The unconditional emancipation of Greece is to be recognised, and its territory to be enlarged. "3. Several fortresses on the Black Sea, taken by Count Paskewitch are to be ceded. "4. The free navigation between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean is to be secured by the demolition of several of the fortresses on the Bosphorus. "5. A pecuniary indemnity of several hundreds of millions of rubels is to be paid to Russia, in consideration of the expenses of the war; and as the Sultan declares his incapacity to comply with this demand at present, security for the future payment is to be given." The London Atlas of Sept. 27, says—"The basis of the settlement is the treaty of Ackerman; and the Emperor, determined to make no exorbitant demands upon the nearly exhausted resources of Turkey, has merely required the indemnity for the expenses of the war, into which he was originally plunged by what now appears to have been the obstinacy of the Ottoman. 4000 Cossacks accompanied the Turkish plenipotentiary bearing the instrument of peace, signed by Count Diebitsch on behalf of his royal master, back to the city of the Seven Towers; and it is said that they were despatched with the double view of at once confirming the tidings and protecting the representative of the Sultan from the blind violence of the Mahomedan rabble, who, living, like all other rabbles, upon convulsion, might be disposed to murmur at the restoration of social security." A conspiracy had been discovered in the Turkish capital against the Sultan, in consequence of which a large number of the old Janissaries had lost their heads. A Murseilles paper gives an account of the death of Maj. Laing, who it affirms was assassinated by a Turk, who accompanied him, and that his papers are still in existence. The King of England is said to be in excellent health, and the statements respecting his vision to have been much exaggerated. Capt. Dickenson, after 20 days trial by a Court Martial on account of certain charges connected with the battle of Navarino, in which he was engaged, has been honorably acquitted. The ship Sully, at New-York, on Monday, from Havre, has French dates to the 30th Sept. Among the passengers in the Sully, are Mr. Brown, late minister to France with his family, and Gen. Scott of the U. S. Army, and family. NO PEACE YET. By the packet ship Sully, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 1st instant. They prove that the express of the London Atlas carried forged news, no peace

having been concluded as late as the 5th Sept. at Constantinople, though negotiations are still going on. We translate the most important articles. The following is the amount of the news from the seat of war: 1. Negotiations were opened on the 1st of September, at the head quarters of the Russian General, (then at Adrianople,) between the Plenipotentiaries of Russia, and those of the Ottoman Porte. 2. On the 3d of Sept. these negotiations were suspended, but not broken off—the Turkish Plenipotentiaries having obtained a delay for the purpose of consulting their Government on one point of the treaty. 3. The delay granted by the Russian Gen. would expire on the 14th Sept. the day on which the treaty must be ratified by the Porte. 4. Notwithstanding all this, the march of the Russian troops had not been suspended, and according to accounts from Constantinople of Sept. 5th, their advanced posts were within 10 or 15 French miles of that capital. The negotiations have not, then, been broken off but suspended; hostilities have not been recommenced, for the march of the army has never been suspended. It was before stated that peace had been signed on the 29th August. It now appears that negotiations were not opened till the 1st Sept. A London paper of Sept. 25, suspects that the whole story was a stockjobbing manoeuvre.—*Ab. D. Ado.* ADRIANOPLE, 9th Sept.—The conferences were suspended on the 3d, upon the declaration of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries that they required new instructions before acceding to one of the points in discussion. The Russian general granted them ten days' delay, declaring however, that peace must be signed on the 14th Sept. at the latest. The difficulty is, supposed to relate to the pecuniary indemnity fixed at twenty-five millions silver rubles—about twenty millions dollars. *Anapa, Poli, and Akhabrick*, are to be ceded by Turkey; nothing will be regained of them in Europe. While awaiting the definitive signature of the treaty, Count Diebitsch continues operations.—The army is ready to march, if, on the day fixed, the Sultan shall not have decided. Immense magazines are preparing at Adrianople for the Russians.—*Augsburgh Gazette.* The annexed intelligence, while it settles the fate of the invading army of Mexico, shows however, by the terms granted to Barradas, a distrust of his own forces on the part of *St. Anna*, that does not tell well. Translated from "La Abeja de Nueva Orleans," for the *New-York Daily Advertiser.* "NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1829. "CAPITULATION OF BARRADAS. "A passenger arrived in the schooner Galgo, in this port from the port of Tampico, whence she sailed on the 22d of the last month, informs, that General Barradas capitulated to Santa Anna on the 12th, under the condition that he should keep his colors and arms, and be sent to Havana. There had been five engagements before the capitulation. The sick Spaniards to the number of fifteen hundred, are to be taken care of at the expense of the government, and sent back, also at their expense, after the recovery of their health. "The capitulation protects all vessels, (Foreign and Spanish,) which carried provisions to Tampico before it was formed.—Out of the number of schooners that have sailed hence, the Eclipse and Monk arrived; but two others, which are thought to be the *New-Mary* and *Dorothea*, were lost on the coast. "If will be seen, on comparing these statements and dates with those furnished by the Dromo, that there is every thing to give this gratifying intelligence the air of probability. The war in Mexico, we have reason to believe, is now at an end! FROM TAMPICO. We learn from Captain Woodbury, of the brig Dromo, that General Santa Anna was still at the old town; his force was estimated at five to eight thousand men; he had erected some batteries on the opposite side of the river, with an intention of bombarding the town—had given the inhabitants six days notice to leave the place, which time had expired a few days previous to the sailing of the Dromo. On the evening of the 8th of September, he states, he heard some heavy firing, which continued all night, but was not able to learn the result. All the foreigners had left the place chartered, some of the American vessels in port, and with all their moveable effects, had gone twenty miles up the river. The Spanish fleet had all left the place. Gen. Harrison and the *Vice Consul* were on board the *Hornet*. DISTRESSING OCCURENCE. On the 6th instant, Mrs. Eunice Dexter was riding, in the south part of the town of Shelby, in a two horse wagon, and when passing by a certain house, a dog suddenly sprung out at the horses which caused them to take fright, and run. Mrs. Dexter was soon thrown forward between the forepart of the wagon and the horses, and one of her limbs was caught between the whipple-tree and another appendage of the wagon by which she was violently dragged some distance. As soon as the horses were stopped by an individual in the high way, Mrs. Dexter was instantly disentangled from the wagon. But her limb was shockingly mangled, and in other parts of the frame, she was fatally wounded; and, after a groan or two, expired on the spot. She was in the 36th year of her age, & has left two or three children to lament the loss of an affectionate mother.—*Oalems Telegraph.* Irish Courts.—Mr. O'Connell, at a public dinner in Cork, thus describes some Irish judicial proceedings:—"At the present assizes, during the trial of a man for felony, the judge on the bench was asleep; I let my man petition on the subject, and I will prove it. I am a freeman, and should not like to violate the law; but on this very trial an attorney was examining three witnesses at the same time, one of the Jury was reading, and three of them cheapening plums with a fruit girl." Robert Bates, of Nurtumberland, has presented £100 to Rev. G. M. West, for the benefit of Kenyon College in Ohio, accompanied with a promise of a similar amount for nine succeeding years. Dreadful Murder.—The Quebec Gazette mentions a report of the murder of the wife, four children and a servant of Mr. Gamache, a keeper of one of the government posts on the island of Anticosti, during his absence from home. It is not known who did the bloody deed.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRE. TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1829. ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR SENATOR, ALBERT H. TRACY, FOR ASSEMBLY, EZRA SHELDON, JR. THURLOW WEED, JOSEPH RANDALL. THE ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOM is opened at No. 7, in the Arcade. GENERAL MEETING. The Anti-Masonic Republicans of the village of Rochester, are requested to meet at the Mansion-House THIS EVENING, at half-past six o'clock. Monday, Nov. 2. ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ROOM. Saturday, Oct. 31. The following gentlemen are appointed a COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE for the village of Rochester to attend the Polls:— Frederick Whittlesey, Wm. Charles, Timothy Childs, James Fraser, Isaac Weston, Ezra Mason, Edwin Scrantom, Samuel Curtis, Gardner McCracken, Isaac Loomis, Peter Putnam, Calvin Whipple, Joseph Stone, Epiraim Moore, Horace Keeler, Hiram L. Brace, Benj. Fitch, R. H. Adams, John Bingham, F. F. Backus, John Marchant, W. S. Whittlesey, Chauncey Dodge, Col. Brown, Wm. Wade, Harvey Raymond, Abner Fisher, Isaac Preston, Alvin Calhoun, Ashbel Steele, Jr. John Biden, Jr. Caleb H. Bicknell, Henry S. Wells, Joseph P. Needham, David Moody, Joseph Wood, James A. Marsh, Thomas Pease, Archibald Forbes, A. S. Alexander, William Prout, L. Kasson, David S. Dewey, Aaron Erickson, William D. Moore, Peter Springstead, Abner Fisher, Isaac W. Hawley, Lewis Solye, Ephraim Gilbert, George Terry, Waite Hedges, Daniel Ball, John Alling, Leonard Hitchcock, Crossman Clark, Daniel Cooley, David Saunders, James Wallace, William G. Russell, Anson House, Wilson Lambert, Darius Perrin, John W. Miller, Rufus Beach, Joseph Bloss, Mr. Curtis, James Dolbins, J. D. Comins, John Whalen, J. Bissell, Jr. Patrick Mesly, Samuel Cockran, Milton Noyes, Amos White, Tiffany Hunn, Stephen B. Bartlet, Horace Kennedy. F. F. BACKUS, Chairman. H. B. STAUNTON, Secretary. Henry B. Williams, the Royal Arch Candidate for Justice of the Peace, first intended to "deal out tender kindness or vengeance," to the town of Brighton. He consulted Mr. Gilbert, and others, who, with more modesty and good sense than the candidate himself displays, advised him to stand back. But Mr. Williams, it seems, estimates himself higher than his friends estimate him, and he has determined to go forward. He has now entered into Gates. It remains for the electors of this town to pass upon his claims. Edward Doyle was elected GENERALISSIMO of Genesee Encampment, after the murder of Morgan. Daniel Johns was paid by Hamilton Royal Arch Chapter for maturing the conspiracy which led to this murder. When Morgan lay inured in Fort Niagara, (the masons of Canada having shrunk from the task imposed on them) a messenger was sent to Rochester for instructions. The members of this Chapter and Encampment despatched one of their number to the Fort, and the bloody deed was done! HENRY B. WILLIAMS is a conspicuous member of this Chapter and Encampment. FREEMEN OF GATES, will you make this man a Justice of the Peace? The Masons, at their meeting on Friday night, went to work, upon the square, without charters! They resolved to give the Anti-Masons, "three distinct knocks" at the Election. This is sailing under their own colors. One knock, we suppose, will be for Brother Stone, one for Brother Sibley and the other for Companion Williams! The Masonic meeting on Friday night, was addressed by these old, uniform Republicans, Simeon Ford, Ashley Samson, Charles Perkins and Grand Scribe Gould! It will be seen by the proceedings of a town meeting in Rush, which we publish to-day, that the Republicans of that town retain undiminished confidence in their fellow-citizen, the Hon. PETER PRICE. The day has gone by when Free Masonry can execute "Vengeance" upon her enemies. The People will protect and sustain each other in this patriotic warfare against Free Masonry. Josiah Sheldon has signed his name to a Hand bill, accusing honest men of "quandering the public money! This man put \$20,000 of the People's money into his pocket. He is now worth double that sum, but remains on the limits to defraud the public. Our sometimes Anti-Masonic friend, Timothy Barnard, Jr. of Mendon, is offering to relieve the people of all their public burthens. He has consented to be elected member of Assembly and Justice of the Peace at the same time! How patriotic! The Sam Patch Republicans seem to think that "some things can be done as well as others." They don't see why Knights, Princes, Kings and Sovereigns, can't be Republicans, as well as other People. At any rate, they mean to call themselves Republicans, hit or miss! Columbia County.—The Anti-Masons and Jackson men of this county have formed a Union Ticket. The Jackson Convention, it is said, nominated two men who were Anti-Masons (but not political) and one Political Anti-Mason, which Ticket the Anti-Masonic Convention adopted.—The Columbia Republican, which has been all summer ridiculing Anti-Masonry, gnashes its teeth at this nomination. We would rather see our friends support a clean ticket, and leave the old parties to form coalitions, but circumstances with which we are unacquainted, may have rendered the course pursued in Columbia county, a proper one.

abundant evidence that Free-Masonry is the same with or without Charters. Resolved—That we have full confidence in the integrity, talents and Republicanism of our fellow-citizens EZRA SHELDON, JR. JOSEPH RANDALL, and THURLOW WEED; and that the unprincipled abuse heaped upon the latter, by Masons and their miserable tools, is an additional evidence of his worth and patriotic services. Resolved—That we will, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of November, make a united and vigorous effort to draw the "last nail" from the "Coffin of Anti-Masonry." The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Messrs Timothy Childs, Rufus Beach, F. Whittlesey, T. F. Talbot, A. W. Stow, and Henry B. Staunton, and a committee appointed to prepare the following Address: To the Electors of Monroe County. FELLOW-CITIZENS— The Election is at hand, and requires its accustomed tribute of every Free Man.—Come up, then, to the Temple of Liberty, with a fresh offering of patriotism. The present crisis is one of the great interests, but of little difficulty. The rock that threatened shipwreck to our National Vessel, is in sight, and can be avoided. Let every man be at his post during the storm, and when the perilous point is gained, he may repose himself in quiet and security, until new dangers call him again to duty. In the approaching contest, you will meet an old enemy in a new disguise. All former political lines have been broken up.—The votaries of Free-Masonry, who were hitherto seeking profit and power, in the Federal, Clintonian, Adams, and Jackson parties, are now all banded together in defence of the Institution. Free-Masonry has called home all her subjects, and arrayed them against the PEOPLE. The great civil and political reformation, which had its birth two years ago, in this Hall, is awakening the Patriotism, and arousing the energies of this whole Republic. Michigan, Vermont, and Pennsylvania, have given, successfully withering blow to Free-Masonry. Monroe County is justly denominated the Cradle of Political Anti-Masonry. The eyes and the sympathies of the nation are now directed to Western New-York. You are called upon, Fellow-Citizens, to sanction by a third triumph, the solemn truths, and the sacred doctrines, which you have promulgated to the world. Another year has been devoted to a searching investigation into the principles and character of Free-Masonry. She stands accused of Conspiracy, Arson, Kidnapping, Murder, Perjury, and Treason. You have all heard the arguments, and read the testimony, for, and against the accused. Fellow-citizens of Monroe county, do you find Free-Masonry GUILTY, or NOT GUILTY? Come forth to the BALLOT-BOXES with your VERDICT. MATTHEW BROWN, Ch'n. A. W. RILEY, Sec'y. At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Anti-Masonic Republican electors of the town of Rush, convened at the house of John A. Perry, on the 29th inst. JOSEPH M'FARELAN, Esq. was called to the Chair, and ALFRED BRAINARD, Esq. appointed Secretary. Resolved, Unanimously, that we recommend SIMEON M. COE, as a suitable candidate for Justice of the Peace, for the town of Rush, to be supported at the ensuing election. Resolved, That the following persons compose a vigilant Committee for said town, to be distributed in the following manner, viz: School District, No. 1. B. Brown, Jr. J. Firman, N. Dan, C. Perkins, G. Gordon, No. 2. S. Porter, Wm. Lawrence, S. Rowley, D. Webster, Jr. L. Campbell, No. 3. N. Garvin, H. Rose, G. A. Simons, R. V. Rogers, D. Martin. No. 4. J. Bill, G. Stull, J. Gateline, S. Roderick, J. Hart. No. 5. A. Brainard, J. Tupper, J. Green, T. Ward, Jr. C. Thomas, Jr. No. 6. J. Andrews, S. Branch, N. R. West, D. Hobbs, J. Prentiss, No. 7. J. Townsend, J. Green, J. Monford, C. Tupper, G. Smith. No. 8. E. Nichols, D. Hart, J. Dedrick, H. Whitebeck, C. Johnson. No. 9. J. G. Firman, G. Brown, W. 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READ! READ!—We last week received a hand bill from Lewis county, N. Y. headed "The Nature and Influence of Masonic Oaths." It contains a number of facts, prepared by a county committee, displaying the horrid nature of the oaths and obligations. We select the following, which exhibit Freemasonry at her vocation, and will be new to our readers:— Seventh Fact, to which we would call your attention, shows to what use masonic influence may be applied. We see a criminal confined in goal for an outrageous offence, applying to the head of the Fraternity, to extricate him from "this place of torment," which we think to be an incontrovertible fact, that their masonic obligations compel them to assist a brother out of all difficulties. September the 24, 1829. My Brother and Companion in Fraternity.—I am obliged to call upon my companion to help me out of this place of torment and affliction. I am out of health, and I expect if I have to stay here, I shall be under the doctor care, and my family is suffering for my labor and care, and my crops wants to harvest. do not companion Clinton fail to come and see me, for I am in distress, and by our obligations we are to assist each other out of all trouble—and now I raise my hands O, Lord god have mercy or is there no help for the widow's son? it may be that you herd that I was expelled from western log, but that is false for I never belonged to it, for I was initiated in the county of Onondago in Cicero and took four degrees at some chapter, and if you have herd the truth about my accedence, and you cant blame me becaus ten years ago a limb fell from a tree on my head, and I new nothing all that day and ever sence then when a blo on my head or a fall on the ice would make me crazy and I shall prove it at Cort, so when he struck me I new nothin what I did, and now if you will help me, I will bind myself under all the obligation containing in masonry, that I will not rong you out of one cent, and do come and see me if no more—it is true that Morgan hirt masonry but that has net hurt or set aside our obligation. You may hav herd that I was to blame but I never ment to hurt Shaw but I am what I am, be sure to com and see me if no mor. (Signed) Wm. MYERS. To th Isaac Clinton. The above letter was closed and sealed with two seals directed to ISAAC CLINTON, Lowville, N. Y. (a Royal Arch Mason,) by the above named Myers, who is now confined in the goal of Lewis Co. under an indictment for an assault and battery with an intent to kill the said Shaw, named in the above letter of Myers. Eighth fact, of which we have been enabled to possess ourselves is the following letter from Mr. Ebenezer R. Patrick, a seceding mason, in answer to one addressed him, by a committee, which adds another to the numerous instances, when the guilty have escaped from punishment, through the influence of Freemasonry. Denmark, Oct. 12th, 1829. GENT.—In answer to your inquiries respecting what I know concerning the interference of Masons or a Mason, in advising Mr. Secom, who was about being apprehended for a supposed offence of robbing the mail at Denmark, Lewis co. a few years since, I can say that a mason in good standing, (whose name I do not choose to mention) told me that he saw Secom, and informed him that they had gone to Lowville, for a precept for him for robbing the mail; and you know whether you are guilty or not—if you are not guilty, do you stand your ground.—He replied, "Good God, what shall I do?"—and upon this information he made his escape. On asking why he had given Secom this information, he replied that he considered himself as bound by his masonic obligations, so to do. The other fact to which you allude is simply this. I saw an individual having about him his masonic mark, or medal, and asked him the reason why he wore it.—He replied to me, that he had a suit in court, and thought if he wore it, it might be noticed by some of the jury, should they be masons; or by the court, and that by his masonic medal he might get some assistance. Yours, &c. EBENEZER R. PATRICK. "This is the grand hailing sign, or sign of distress by raising the hands and repeating it within the hearing of a brother mason—he is bound even if there is a probability of endangering his life, to assist him. See Illustrations of Masonry—Master Masons degree. [This is also contained in the Master Mason obligation. See Illustrations, &c.] Libel.—During the sitting of the Court of common pleas for Genesee county, last week, we understand the Grand Jury found an indictment against the editor or proprietors of the "People's Press," at Batavia, for a libel on H. A. Reed, Esq. of this village. The libellous matter was contained in the following paragraph, inserted in the Press of the 9th inst. "H. A. Reed has lost his Heavens in black! Isaac Reed has lost his nomination for Assembly which he was promised after being crowded off the Senatorial race-course! Maine without a Governor.—By the death of governor Lincoln, this state is left without a governor. The President of the Senate has been appointed a Post Master, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the state, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a member of Congress.—*Prov. Dai. Adv.* Massachusetts.—The Sheriff of Boston and of Roxbury county have each renounced Masonry. Active preparations are making for the State Convention in December. The Rev. Dr Beecher, of Boston, has recently preached a sermon against Freemasonry. This we learn from a friend directly from that city.

abundant evidence that Free-Masonry is the same with or without Charters. Resolved—That we have full confidence in the integrity, talents and Republicanism of our fellow-citizens EZRA SHELDON, JR. JOSEPH RANDALL, and THURLOW WEED; and that the unprincipled abuse heaped upon the latter, by Masons and their miserable tools, is an additional evidence of his worth and patriotic services. Resolved—That we will, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of November, make a united and vigorous effort to draw the "last nail" from the "Coffin of Anti-Masonry." The meeting was then eloquently addressed by Messrs Timothy Childs, Rufus Beach, F. Whittlesey, T. F. Talbot, A. W. Stow, and Henry B. Staunton, and a committee appointed to prepare the following Address: To the Electors of Monroe County. FELLOW-CITIZENS— The Election is at hand, and requires its accustomed tribute of every Free Man.—Come up, then, to the Temple of Liberty, with a fresh offering of patriotism. The present crisis is one of the great interests, but of little difficulty. The rock that threatened shipwreck to our National Vessel, is in sight, and can be avoided. Let every man be at his post during the storm, and when the perilous point is gained, he may repose himself in quiet and security, until new dangers call him again to duty. In the approaching contest, you will meet an old enemy in a new disguise. All former political lines have been broken up.—The votaries of Free-Masonry, who were hitherto seeking profit and power, in the Federal, Clintonian, Adams, and Jackson parties, are now all banded together in defence of the Institution. Free-Masonry has called home all her subjects, and arrayed them against the PEOPLE. The great civil and political reformation, which had its birth two years ago, in this Hall, is awakening the Patriotism, and arousing the energies of this whole Republic. 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From the N. Y. American.
The news from Vermont and Pennsylvania gives increased interest to our approaching elections. It cannot be concealed that a cause which we have been taught to believe was dead, has exhibited signs of great vigor; and that this vigor is not that of an exhausted nature, but that of an infant party, rising on every side with the most astonishing success.

Without pronouncing upon the merits of masonry or of Anti-Masonry, I beg leave to point out to you, and to the public looking to your columns for information on all topics of general interest, certain facts, which will bear upon the city election, and which have not hitherto been noticed on your files.

In Vermont, the regular Adams line took the field early, and nominated Samuel C. Crafts for Governor. The regular Jackson line followed, and nominated Joel Doolittle. On the fifth of August, the Anti-Masons formed line, and nominated Heman Allen; notwithstanding Mr. Allen withdrew his name from the list of candidates, the official result gives—

Crafts - 14,325
Allen - 7,346!!
Doolittle - 3,973

A meeting of 4000 citizens of Boston and its vicinity, held in Faneuil Hall 8th September, called a convention of the state of Massachusetts, to meet in Boston on the last week in December next, in behalf of this young cause, which our city papers have thought was defunct; and the towns and counties of Massachusetts are, in every direction, moving towards the appointment of their delegates to that convention.

Not to be tedious, the recent election in Pennsylvania is evidence of a state of things, little expected by this city, as well as by Philadelphia in regard to Anti-Masonry. On the 24th June a small convention assembled at Harrisburg, and formed line against the regular Jackson and masonic candidate, George Wolf. They nominated JOSEPH RITNER, not knowing whether he would espouse their cause so far, as to save them from a disappointment similar to that of the Vermont gentlemen in relation to Mr. Allen. When he accepted their nomination, it was solely as an Anti-Mason; he was advocated against Wolf solely in the same character; papers that shut their columns to masonic inquiry, did not name him but with a sneer; and the few that supported him fully, supported him, not as a Jackson or Anti-Jackson man, but as a tariff or an anti-tariff man, but as an Anti-Mason. The vote he obtains is as fair a demonstration of simple Anti-Masonry in Pennsylvania, as any vote can be; and truly it is like the feat of Maelzel's rope puppet, or of the bounding Herr Cline, so wonderful that it forces from the actor himself, a smile of pleasing admiration.

Those who were in the habit of reading Anti-Masonic papers might have anticipated this great re-action; but to the mere readers of our city journals, it comes with a degree of surprise almost painful. I know not what to expect from the interior of New-York; but should our country friends treat us of the city, to as loud a note of surprise as the Philadelphians have received from the farmers of Pennsylvania, we ought to know something of it before hand; we should in mercy have our ears, if not our hearts, prepared for the thundering peal.

Indeed, Mr. Editor, without laying claim to any mystic benevolence, a tender consideration for our peaceful city of New-York, is one motive for my addressing you upon this subject. The state of New-York rings more with this topic, than its neighbor Pennsylvania, and the sum of its tones collected one month hence, in the ballot-box, will certainly make the ears tingle, that have been shut to its single cries. The National Convention will no longer seem a thing impossible; the doings of Anti-Masonry will possess some interest to the casual observer of the times, and I hope in future the daily journals will pay the young cause as much attention, as they have paid to Rowland Stephenson, to Don Miguel's Ambassador, and to the affairs of the Sublime Port—not that I would have either of these neglected.

By the way, I have travelled, and could beat Capt. Basil Hall himself, in telling a story; but lest I be longer tedious, I subscribe in truth and candor,
SHIB-BO-LETH.

We give place to the above communication, for the sake of the facts which it records—and not with any view to join ourselves, in a cause, which, however honestly embarked in by many, is made by others, less honest and worthy, a stalking horse for their own selfish designs.—Editor N. Y. Am.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Anti-Masonic Herald.

THE CAUSE.
The Anti Masons of Pennsylvania have reason to rejoice at the vote given to the cause. This is the first time Political Masonry has been met in this state, at the ballot-boxes. In all the counties where Anti-Masons have been organized, save one, Masonry has been defeated, and in many instances totally routed. The vote given to Ritner in the counties where the subject is agitated, is as unexpected to our enemies as it is gratifying to our friends. Language can scarcely paint their chagrin and mortification at the result, and the prospect.

When Ritner was taken up for Governor, his friends did not calculate he would receive one third of the votes polled; yet they knew the necessity of having a candidate that would be supported on Anti-Masonic principles. The craft said that he would not receive ten thousand votes, but it is probable he is not more than twenty three thousand behind Wolf, whom all the office-seekers have supported. A less majority than is often obtained in a closely contested election.

All can now see the opposition to masonry and masonic rule, taking a deeper and firmer root daily in the vote for the Anti-Masonic candidate for Governor, who was nominated by a small convention of only 13 counties in the state, and under discouraging circumstances. The demonstration made, foretells the day, when the peo-

ple of this state will banish masonry from the land of Penn. The election has produced an investigation that will grow and increase while danger exists. The progress of Anti-Masonry is certain—no measures of its adversaries can prevent it, success and independence will crown the cause.

Anti-Masonry is a subject that comes home to every man's heart and interest. It is a principle founded upon the common and unalienable rights of every Freeman. The displays of masonic power and spirit are sufficient to fill us with alarm and rouse us to action. If our property, our persons, and our lives, are to be made the sport of a society, with whom vengeance is a sworn obligation, then farewell LIBERTY! If masonic aspirants are to boast that we are theirs to rule over and lead; and that masonry under a political name, can and shall rule over us, and work its pleasure, and accomplish its object by us; and that our resistance shall call down upon us their denunciations and vengeance, it is time the people should arise in their might to resist it as they would the chain of the Turk, or the dirk of the pirate. Nothing but the spread of Anti-masonry can prevent such a state of things, with the addition of that store of vengeance which the present exasperated state of the brotherhood has laid up. It will not recur. Anti-masonry has bearded the ruthless enemy; it has come home to the bosoms of the friends of liberty; and if they persevere in well doing, the boasts and power of the order will soon be unfelt, and ere long, unknown.

The Pennsylvania Village Record thus comments upon the recent election in that state:—

The result of the election in Lancaster county affords ample ground for remark.—The instability of party—the vicissitudes of fortune—the fluctuations in opinion, are made in an extraordinary degree apparent by a contrast between the election of 1828 and that of the present year. Last autumn, after a long continued and more than usually severe contest, a majority for the Jackson ticket was given of more than twelve hundred. The natural conclusion from existing circumstances was, that public opinion was deliberately made up to sustain Gen. Jackson, his principles and his friends. A year only has passed, and a ticket formed of new principles, which is hostile to Gen. Jackson, for he is a Mason—opposed to his leading friends—for every paper that advocated the General's election, was opposed to the Anti-Masonic nominations; has triumphed by sixteen hundred majority! Last year, we doubt not, as is usual on such occasions, the overt advocates of the successful party, said of their opponents—"These men are down, to repose in obscurity for a long time, if not for ever." Behold these very men, considered at the very bottom of the wheel, are in the ascendant, rejoicing in their triumph; for the most prominent Adams men are among the most zealous and influential Anti-Masons, while the leaders of General Jackson's party are in a minority, and under circumstances as perplexing as unexpected.

The news from Pennsylvania will be received at Washington, we should imagine, with disconcerting terror. Pennsylvania was calculated upon as a rock, not to be moved; firm and steadfast in its support of the Administration. To learn that Mr. Ritner, who, for being an Adams man, was said to have fallen to rise no more, has received a majority of more than two thousand votes in Lancaster and Dauphin counties, which but last year gave about that majority for Jackson, will show them that their hopes in this state rest on quick-sands, which an hour may undermine.

Could a ferret catch a rat, unless he followed his ratship into his hole? Certainly not. Neither, then, can anti-masons ferret out political freemasonry, unless they follow the aristocracy into the ballot-boxes. Those are the holes where in the members of the craft have heretofore nourished themselves, until they gained sufficient strength to make prey of the people's interests; they will speedily be "hoed out," however.—Niagara Courier.

A "NAIL."—The first number of a new paper entitled Equal Rights, or Anti-Masonic Advocate, published at Chester, Vermont, by Messrs. J. Hemenway and E. J. W. Holbrook—has just reached us.

From the Ulica Sentinel.
The Virginia Convention.—This body assembled on Monday the 5th inst. at Richmond. Of ninety-six members elected, only six were absent. The Richmond Enquirer says:—

"An intense interest was excited—the gallery, the lobby, and a part of the hall were crowded with anxious spectators. The spectacle of so many distinguished men convened together for so solemn and important a purpose, produced a sensation, which baffles description. When James Madison rose to nominate his friend; and when upon the election of James Monroe to the chair, he was escorted to it by Mr. Madison and by Mr. Marshall; and when James Monroe delivered his feeling and impressive address, the scene was peculiarly touching.

No other nomination of president was made than that of the venerable Monroe, and he was elected nem. con.

Messrs. Madison and Marshall having conducted him to the chair, he addressed the Convention nearly in the following terms:—

Having served my country from very early life, in all its highest trusts and most difficult emergencies, from the most important of which trusts I have lately retired, I cannot otherwise than feel with great sensibility this proof of the high confidence of this very enlightened and respectable assembly. It was my earnest hope and desire, that a very distinguished citizen and friend, who has preceded me in several of these high trusts, and who had a just claim to the precedence, should have taken this station, and I deeply regret the considerations which have induced him to decline it. The proofs of his very important services, and the purity of his life, will go down to our latest posterity; and his example, aided by that of others, whom I need not mention, will give a strong prop to our system of government.

I regret my appointment from another consideration; a fear that I shall not be able to discharge the duties of the trust, with advantage to my country. I have never before held such a station, and am

ignorant of the rules of the house. I have also been afflicted of late with infirmity, which still exists to a degree, to form a serious obstacle. Being placed, however, here, I will exert my best faculties, physical and mental, such as they are, at every hazard, to discharge its duties to the satisfaction of this assembly, and my country.

This assembly is called for the most important object. It is to amend our constitution, and thereby give a new support to our system of free republican government. Our constitution was the first that was formed in the Union, and it has been in operation since. We had at that period, the examples only of the ancient republics before us,—we have now the experience of more than half a century of this, our own constitution, and of those of our sister states. If it has defects, as I think it has, experience will have pointed them out, and the ability and integrity of this enlightened body, will recommend such alterations as it deems proper to our constituents, in whom the power of adopting or rejecting them is exclusively vested.

All other republics have failed. Those of Rome and Greece exist only in history. In the territories which they ruled, we see the ruins of ancient buildings only—the governments have perished, and the inhabitants exhibit a state of decrepitude and wretchedness, which is frightful to those who visit them.

On the subject of order, and the method of proceeding, I need not say any thing to this assembly. The importance of the call, and the manner of election, give ample assurance that no danger need be apprehended on that subject. Our fellow citizens, in the elections they have made, have looked to the great cause at issue, and selected those whom they thought most competent to its duties. They have not devoted themselves to individuals, but have regarded principle, and sought to secure it. In this I see strong ground to confide in the stability and success of our system. It inspires me with equal confidence that the result of your labors will correspond with their most sanguine hopes.

Internal Improvement.—On the adjournment of the board of canal commissioners, early in the present month, the Bank of Philadelphia very promptly and handsomely loaned 25,000 dollars for the further prosecution of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal below Lewistown; 20,000 dollars for the Susquehanna division below Northumberland; 10,000 dollars for the North Branch division, and 6,000 dollars for the French Creek feeder; in all, 61,000 dollars.—The Bank of Pennsylvania has since loaned 20,000 dollars for the rail road, and the Columbia Bridge company 25,000 dollars for the same object. The Eastern Bank has loaned 25,000 dollars towards the completion of the Delaware division of the canal. It is believed that the remaining 65,000 dollars for that object will be obtained without difficulty. The energy and intelligence evinced by the canal commissioners have inspired the public moneyed institutions with fresh confidence, and secured the uninterrupted prosecution of the great works of improvement now going on in this state.—Phil. Enquirer.

From the Bath, Steuben co. Advocate.
There is in the town of Tyrone, in this county, a mound of about 50 feet diameter, which in olden time was used for Indian sepulture. In the spring of this year it was opened, from motives of curiosity by some gentlemen of the vicinity. In the course of the excavation, large quantities of arrow heads, a rifle, brass kettle, fragments of earthen vessels, the bones of squirrels and other animals were found. The human skeletons were found in a sitting posture, with the faces to the east, and their folded knees brought close to the breast. Those of the children were found sitting in the laps of the adults. The mound is situated about midway between Little and Mud Lakes, on the land of Mr. John Bennett. We conversed with the gentlemen who made the excavation and requested from them a written detail of their discoveries, which we hope to receive soon.

The Bath Journal states that a woman 107 years old, recently walked 12 miles to that city to see her child, who is upwards of 80. The old lady also walked about to view the improvements of the city.

In repairing a mill in Halifax county, N. C. a large stone was removed and found to contain considerable gold. Many persons immediately searched for gold at the place where the rock was originally taken, and some met with success.

We mentioned on Friday, a report that Selah R. Hobbie, a member of the last Congress from Delaware co. was appointed assistant deputy postmaster general. We now announce it as a fact.—Albany Daily Adv.

On Dit!—It is said that the Erie is to be sent out to the Coast of Mexico, to bring back Mr. Poinsett, if he considers it expedient to leave Mexico. It is said that he has expressed a desire to return—and perhaps, under existing circumstances, such a measure is called for by the public interest.—Richmond Enquirer.

The report is current, and we deem it well founded, that the U. S. ship Brandywine is preparing to sail for Mexico, to take out Major Eaton as U. States Ambassador to that country. That he is to be succeeded in the War Department, by Colonel Hamilton, of South Carolina, seems generally conceded.—Dem. Press.

We learn with regret that Master Blanchard, who has given such general satisfaction as an equestrian performer in the Circus, was much bruised by a fall last night. We sincerely hope, that he has not sustained any serious injury.—Ball. Gazette.

Applying Scene.—The London Courier in concluding a report of the trial and condemnation for an attempt to murder says:—"The prisoners were led away in different directions, the men on one side and the women on the other.—It was altogether a very appalling scene to witness a whole family, consisting of the husband, wife, son and daughter, all condemned to die at once."

The Devil his own Distiller.—A few weeks since, a person who had been in the habit of furnishing Mr. H. an old manufacturer of evil spirits in W— county, N. J. with barrels, called to inquire if more were not wanted, and was answered in the negative by the distiller, who stated that he had determined to renounce his business, although he had then 1000 bushels of grain on hand; adding, "if the Devil wants any more whiskey, he may make it himself for all me."

Eseck Viall of Hanover, Chautauque co. has been for some time missing—supposed to have been murdered by some of the Cattaraugus Indians, with whom he had some difficulty about buying oxen.

Michael Schultz, of Fredonia, Chautauque, while cutting up corn with a knife, cut himself so severely near the knee, that he died to death immediately.

Mr. Carter, late editor of the N. York Statesman, sailed from New-York on Friday, for Marseilles, for the benefit of his health, which is very delicate.—Alb. Daily Adv.

It is rumoured at Washington, says the National Journal, that Commodore Porter has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, in room of the Hon. Mr. Broach; and that Mr. Hamilton has been appointed Secretary at War in the place of the Hon. Mr. Eaton, who is to be provided for by succeeding Mr. Poinsett our Minister at Mexico. We regard these reports rather as possible than probable.

A cabinet maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when this ceases, six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.

John Randolph, says the Boston Palladium, in his famous opposition to the passage of the Woolens Bill in Congress, entered so deeply into the anti-manufacturing spirit, that he declared he would go at any time twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep.

[This is, without doubt, a calumny on the Roanoke Orator. And we venture to say the Orator would go two miles out of his way to kick the fellow who uttered the slander.]—West. Carol.

Robert Burns.—Being in church one Sunday, and having some difficulty in procuring a seat, a young lady who perceived him, kindly made way for him in her pew. The text was upon the terrors of the gospel, as denounced against sinners, to prove which the preacher referred to several passages of scripture, to all of which the lady seemed very attentive, but somewhat agitated. Burns, on perceiving this, wrote with a pencil on the blank leaf of his Bible the following lines:—

"Fair Maid, you need not take the hint,
Nor idle texts pursue;
'Twas only sinners that he meant—
Not Angels such as you."

For the Enquirer.
ANTI-MASONS,
March to the battle field,
The foe is now before us;
Each heart is freedom's shield,
And heaven is smiling o'er us,
The woes and pains,
The galling chains,
That keep our spirits under,
In proud disdain,
We've broke again,
And lore each link asunder.

Who, for his country brave,
Would fly from her invader?
Who, his base life to save,
Would, traitor-like degrade her?
Our hallowed cause,
Our home and laws,
Gains't tyrant power sustaining,
We'll gain a crown,
Of bright renown,
Or die—our rights maintaining! J. D.

Marriages.
In this village, Mr. Volney Chapin of Ogdensburg, to Miss Chloe Sloan of this village.

By the Rev. Mr. Lanning, Mr. Thomas Law Bate, to Mrs. Ann Hartford, of Gates.

Deaths.
In this village, on the 28th inst. Mr. William Stowell, proprietor of the Rochester Museum, aged 54 years, formerly of Hingham, Mass.

In Rochester, on the 23d inst. Rebecca Neal, in her 18th year. On the 23d inst. Peter, infant son of Mr. Peter Springstead.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New-York and offer for sale, a choice assortment of Buffalo Robes and Gentlemen's South Sea Otter and patent Leather Caps. Fur collars for coats, and cloaks, Boys and childrens fancy caps; together with a general assortment of hats of every description and of the latest fashions, which they will warrant to be equal in point of beauty, fast colors and durability, to any manufactured in the state, and which they will sell low for cash.—Country Merchants will do well to call and examine their Hats and prices before they buy elsewhere. Hatters Stock and Trimmings for sale cheap for cash.—Cash paid for Hatting and Shipping furs.
W. & J. HAYWOOD.
Rochester, Nov. 2, 1829.
N. B. The notes and accounts which are due the subscribers at this time, must be paid immediately and save cost.

YOUTH'S COLLECTION.
THE Officers and Members of the YOUTH'S COLLECTION will meet THIS EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock at their room on Main-Street.
Nov. 2, 1829. *91—1w

ANTI-AUCTION.
DRY GOODS,
BELOW AUCTION PRICES.
At E. & H. Lyon's Cash Store,
Carroll street.

WE have just received from New-York a most splendid and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, which we are now offering for cash below auction prices. In evidence of this take the following: We have

Good Brown Shirtings at 6d. per yard.
Indigo blue Plaids 9d. "
Domestic Calicoes, 8d. to 1s 4d "
Tartan Plaids 2s. "
Blue Camlets 2s. 6d. "
Silk flag handkerchiefs 3s. 6d. each.
In our stock will be found,
Ladies' superior French Merino Cloths,
French and English Gingham,
Rich Foulard Chintz & common Prints,
China French and Italian Silks
of all colors and descriptions, from 4s. to 14s per yard.
Thread and Bobinet Laces of every description.
Lace Veils, Collars, Capes and Palerines,
Merino, Tibet, Cashmere, Imitation, Valencia and Prussian Shawls,
Merino, Cashmere, Grodenap, Silk and worsted Barge, Palmerine & Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, from 2s. 6d. to 24s.
Swiss, Sarsnet, Mull, Jaconett, Book and Cambric Muslins, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. per yd.
Leghorn Hats of all descriptions and prices,
Hosiery, Gloves, Hdk's, Ribbons, &c. of every description, together with a general assortment of
Millinery Goods and Trimmings.
Also, a first rate stock of
Broad Cloths of all colors, qualities and prices,
Superfine and common Blue, Brown and Plaid Camlets,
Frieze of all colors, Baizes,
Frisz Cloth, Lionskin Coating,
Superfine and common Carpets, of all qualities and prices,
Floor and Table Oil Cloths,
Bombazets, Rattinets and Circassians of various colors and prices,
Irish Linen, Shirting and Sheetings,
Damask, Birdseye and common Diaper, Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Osanburgs, Burlaps, Russia Sheetings, &c. including all the variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
Nearly every article that comes under the appellation of Dry Goods, may be found at our store. Now, all we have to say further is, that the qualities, patterns and prices of our Goods are such as particularly recommend them to the attention of Country Purchasers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
E. & H. LYON.
Rochester, Nov. 2, 1829. 91w4.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Marvin Redfield, or of Phelps Smith, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber without delay.

For sale, cheap, a quantity of Joiners, Carpenters and Blacksmiths tools, a little impaired by use.—Houses to let in different parts of the village.
RAPHAEL BEACH, Administrator,
near the Roman Catholic church.
Rochester, Nov. 2, 1829. 91 w 3

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

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an Indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb. 14, 1829. 54tds.
SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee.
WHITTESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

The sale of the above property is postponed, until the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the village of Rochester. Dated, August 15, 1829.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee.
WHITTESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.
The sale of the above property, is further postponed until the fourth day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-House, in the village of Rochester.

SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee.
WHITTESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directed by the construction of a wooden sewer between Brown street and King street, in the village of Rochester, 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 occupants and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Leonard Butler was assessed the sum of twenty-one dollars for lots numbers thirty-seven, (37) and thirty-eight, (38) lying on or near said sewer—and whereas, the whole of the said sum of twenty-one dollars still remains due and unpaid—Now, therefore, the owner of the said lots, and he 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 October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court-House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 21st, 1829.
F. WHITTESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 64tds

The sale of the above described property is postponed until the eleventh day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to be held at the place in the above notice specified.—Rochester, Oct. 28, 1829.
F. WHITTESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester.

AMERICAN SYSTEM—The subscribers have formed a connexion in business. The Printing, Book-selling, and stationery business will be continued at Rochester, under the firm of Marshall, Dean & Co.; and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will in future, be carried on at the "Waterloo Paper Mill," under the firm of Chapin, Lucas & Co.

A more extensive assortment of Paper, than heretofore, will be kept at their Book-store and Paper Warehouse in Rochester; and School Books of every description may be found at their establishment in Waterloo.

As the reputation of the "Waterloo Paper" stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of Marshall & Dean, and Chapin & Lucas, are invited to continue their patronage.

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

N. B. Cash paid for Rags, Merchants, and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call.
ELIHU F. MARSHALL,
ELISHA DEAN,
EPHRAIM CHAPIN,
ALBERT LUCAS.
Rochester, April 14, 1829. 62 3w

ROCHESTER HOUSE.
JAMES C. HENRY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has become the lessee of that spacious establishment in the village of Rochester, designated the **ROCHESTER HOUSE**, and recently kept by Mr. Thomas Noyer. The great comfort of this house is attributable to the many commodious suits of rooms, and other apartments, where parties, travelling, have the option of enjoying a private, or pleasant public table.
Strict attention is paid to the numerous lodging rooms throughout the establishment. The whole interior economy is such, the proprietor deems it superfluous to add any remark as regards his table, bar, etcetera.—His attention will be devoted to the convenience and pleasure of visitors who may honor him with their company. Every exertion will be made to sustain the reputation the house has heretofore enjoyed. 71 f

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Charles F. Hotchkiss, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Charles F. Hotchkiss, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York known and distinguished as part of out lots, number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, in the Atwater and Andrus tract, so called, surveyed by David Hudson, situated on the east side of Genesee River, in the village of Rochester, and being lot, number sixty-five, (65) on the north corner of Bowery street, and east side of North street, in the subdivision of said out lots, as surveyed and allotted by Elisha Johnson, reference being had to his map and field notes of the same:—Also, lot, number sixty-one, (61) in the subdivision of lots, numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, Atwater and Andrus tract, above named, reference being had to the map of Franklin's tract, filed in the Clerk's office, for Stebbins and Cuyler; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Nov. 2, 1829.
J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff.
J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Shff.

BY virtue of a Justices execution issued out of the Clerks office of Monroe county, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Gideon C. Ball, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said G. O. Ball to that following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and being part of lot number thirty nine, in township number eleven in the fifth range of townships, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south east corner of said lot, running thence east seventeen and a half rods on the south line of said lot; thence north six rods; thence west six rods to the centre of the highway; thence northerly in the centre of the highway nineteen rods; thence west fifteen rods to the west line of said lot; thence south on the said west line twenty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the store of Brewer Jarvis, in Mendon, on the twenty-ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated September 15, 1829. 84tds.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff.
I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Shff.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed, until the twenty fifth day of November next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated October 29, 1829.

JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Shff.
I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Shff.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directed by the construction of a wooden sewer between Brown street and King street, in the village of Rochester, 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 occupants and others interested in all the houses and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Leonard Butler was assessed the sum of twenty-one dollars for lots numbers thirty-seven, (37) and thirty-eight, (38) lying on or near said sewer—and whereas, the whole of the said sum of twenty-one dollars still remains due and unpaid—Now, therefore, the owner of the said lots, and he 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 October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court-House, in the 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 lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 21st, 1829.
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ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1829.

VOL. 2—NO. 41—WHOLE NO. 93.

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13 OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.



HUDSON AND ERIE LINE.
I snow in complete operation and performs her trips regularly from Albany and Troy and Buffalo, passing the intermediate places *EXCEPT* on the *SAB-BATH*. The Boats are newly repaired and furnished, and are inferior to none on the Erie Canal for accommodation of *Freight* or *Passengers*.

Advances will always be made on produce, when requested and the same forwarded to Troy, Albany, New-York, or Boston, and disposed of according to the directions of the owner. The following persons will receive consignments for this line when not otherwise consigned.

J. SCOTT, Buffalo.
L. FELLOWS, & Co., Lockport.
ALLEN, TIBBITTS, & Co., Rochester.
JNO. T. TROWBRIDGE, & Co., Oswego.
JAMES MOORE, jr., Syracuse.
THORP & CURTIS, Utica.
ALLEN, TIBBITTS, & Co., Troy.
DOUGLASS & DUNN, Albany.
ALLEN, TIBBITTS, & Co., Rochester, May 29, 1829.

DR. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

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

CERTIFICATES.

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

T. O'NEIL.

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

A. P. PAINE.

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

THOMAS BRYANT.

GOLDEN EYE-SALVE.

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

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

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

Sold by R. A. BUNNEL, at the store lately occupied by G. H. W. W. W.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, GEORGE TERRY,

IS NOW RECEIVING and offers for sale at his store, near Buffalo-Bridge, very cheap for cash, the following articles, viz:—
600 bbls. Fine Salt.
400 do Coarse do.
20 do Pork.
20 do Lump and Brown sugar.
40 do Whiskey.
Mackerel Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
50 quintals Codfish.
50 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, 3da 20d
10 hhdls. Molasses,
5 bbls. Lamp Oil.
15 chests Fresh Tea.
3000 yards Cotton Shirting and Sheet- ing.
20 boxes Soap and Candles.
20 do Raisins.
10 Bales Cassia.

ALSO—Rice, Indigo, Starch, Alum, Logwood, Nicaragua, Pearlash, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Powder, Shot, Lead, Flints, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Coffee, Pepper, Pimento, Cotton Yarn, Pails, Tubs, Ropes, Bedcords, Cloathlines, Brooms, Shovels, Spades, Bottles, Tumblers, Crockery and Stone Ware, &c. &c.
200 bushels Herd's Grass Seed wanted, for which Cash or goods will be paid at a fair price.
Rochester, Sept. 4 1829. 84w12.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c.

T. ANDREWS & CO. Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS, 4 doors south of the Clinton House, ROCHESTER N. Y., are now receiving direct from New York, in addition to their former stock, a very large and extensive supply of every article in their line of business, making such a general and complete assortment, as will merit the attention and patronage of Physicians, Druggists, Painters, Dyers, and all others who wish to purchase any article in their line. Among their articles worthy the attention of PHYSICIANS, are

- Ferrocyanic, or Prus- Quinine, French and ic Acid,
- Iodine,
- Colocynth,
- Croton Oil,
- Opium,
- Piperine,
- Ext. Belladonna,
- Do Stramonium,
- Do Hyocyamus,
- Jugube's Paste,
- London Blue Pill,
- Patent Lint,
- White Mustard seed,
- Pyrologinous Acid,
- Swain's Panacea,
- Parker's do,
- Lemon Acid,
- Bala. Honey,
- Batemans drops,
- Godfrey's cordial,
- British oil,
- Turtington's balsom,
- Harlem oil,
- Tooth ache drops,
- Tooth pills,
- Scarificatorse,
- Catheters silver,
- Do elastic,
- Bogies,
- Evans' heat thumb Lancets,
- Common do
- Spring do
- Publiken's straight, Do. swivel,
- Tooth Forceps,
- Nipple Shells & Breast pipes,
- Rectum Borgees,
- Pocket instruments. &c. &c.

PAINTERS AND GILDERS,

will be furnished with any article they may be pleased to order. Among their present variety, are

- White Lead,
- Red Lead,
- Black Lead,
- Crown Yellow,
- Crown Green,
- King's Yellow,
- Mineral Green,
- Fig Blue,
- Yellow Ochre,
- Vergidrie,
- Prussian Blue,
- Venetian Red,
- Spanish Brown,
- Stone Ochre,
- Paris White,
- Spanish do
- Rose Pink,
- Terra De Siena,
- Turkey Umber,
- Chinese Vermillion,
- Ivory Black,
- Litharge,
- Blue, Green, Black & Brown Smalts,
- Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil,
- Copal varnish,
- Gold and Silver Leaf,
- Bronze,
- Camel's hair pencils,
- Paint brushes of every variety description.

SHOP FURNITURE,

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

PAINTS AND OILS, Wholesale and Retail.

- White Lead,
- Red do,
- French Yellow,
- Stone do,
- Spruce do,
- Chrome do,
- do. Green,
- Paris White,
- Spanish do,
- do. Brown,
- Spanish do
- Litharge,
- Prussian Blue,
- Rose Pink,
- Umber,
- Terra de Lieu,
- Drop Lase,
- Venetian Red,
- Vermillion,
- Linseed Oil,
- Spts. Turpentine &c.

NEW SUPPLY.

WM. H. WARD & CO. Carroll-st. are operating their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season—and the prices, to the hard times.
1 June 69ft.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

By the late arrivals from Liverpool, the subscribers have just received, and are opening part of their fall supply of new goods, and they now offer for sale at low prices, a complete assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, and BRASS WARE.
GILL, FRENCH & WEBSTER, 32w12 42S, North Market-st. Albany

NEW ARRANGEMENT, And Removal.

The subscribers having formed a co-partnership in business and removed to the ARCADE buildings No. 1, four doors from the corner of Carroll Street, where they are receiving NEW GOODS, which, added to their former stock, comprises as extensive an assortment of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES as can be found in the village, which they will sell unusually low, and to which they invite the attention of their former customers, and the public.
S. G. ANDREWS, W. S. WHITTLESEY, Rochester, June 1st, 1829. 70

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AND ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber, as Agent for the above Companies, will issue policies of Insurance on property in this vicinity, upon application at his office, in Carroll-st. LEVI WARD, Jr. January 13, 1829. 49

NOTICE.

ALL the property and effects of the late firm of S. MELACNTON SMITH & Co have been duly assigned to the subscribers. Payment of all debts must be made without delay, to Preston Smith, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The goods on hand will be sold low for cash, or approved paper. Rochester, August 1st. 1829. JOHN CALDWELL, PRESTON SMITH, Wm. T. CUYLER, Assignees.

Boot and Shoe Making.

I HAVE taken into partnership, Mr. Reuben M. Crary, in the business of BOOT and SHOE MAKING, at my shop two doors south of H. H. Brown's Store, on State st. where the business will be conducted under the firm of I. PRESTON, & Co.

To my old customers I return thanks for favors received, and solicit a continuance of their patronage under the new arrangement, and would remind those indebted, whose notes and accounts are due, that my circumstances require that immediate payment should be made.
ISAAC PRESTON, Rochester, Sept. 15th, 1829. 2m.

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD FARMS, situate on the Lyle road in Gates. One within one mile and a quarter, and the other within two miles of Rochester. The land of the first quality and title indisputable. Also, two village lots, with a good house nearly finished, on the corner of Lyle road and State-street, near C. C. Lunt's Inn, and is a good situation for a public house. Who also has 30 Acres of standing timber for sale, of the first quality, within one mile and a quarter of the village. Enquire of JOHN HARFORD, On the Lyle road. 82.

JUST RECEIVED, and now offered for sale, a new stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery, which will be sold low for cash, at No. 5, Buffalo-st. E. MOORE. Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829. 32ft.

Hogs' Bristles Wanted.

CASH will be Paid for Hogs' Bristles, by JOHN FOX, next the Bank, Exchange St. Rochester, Sept. 14, 1829. 84

DR. FENN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

his office is in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention.
Rochester, Sept. 8, 1828. 88

SHEEP SKINS WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest market price, for any quantity of Sheep Skins and Lamb Skins, with the wool on, if delivered at his Morocco Factory, a few rods north of the new tannery erecting by J. & D. Graves, and adjoining Stebbens's Brewery. Hatting and Spinning Wool for sale.—Also—MOROCCO, of every description, and of a quality equal to any in the state, constantly on hand and for sale on liberal terms.
JOHN DEMING, Rochester, June 15, 1829. 71t

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WE, the subscribers, having made a free use (in our own families) of LORENZO DOW'S [U. S. Patent] FAMILY MEDICINE, do certify, that it is gentle and sure in its operation, as a cathartic, and that it possesses a peculiar quality to remove obstructions in the stomach and bowels, and in carrying off bad humors. And that it is well adapted to females in a debilitated or declining state, forasmuch as it does not weaken the patient, (although taken frequently, but restores the stomach to a proper tone, assisting the digestion, and thereby exciting the appetite, &c.
(Signed.) PETER GRIFFIN, } Ministers of DANIEL BURROUGHS, } the Gospel. W. C. BOON, JOSEPH BRIDGMAN, DAVID CHAPMAN, SAMUEL SHEPARD, JONATHAN PAGE. Hebron, Sept. 8th, 1829. I CERTIFY, that the subscribers to the within certificate or recommendation are all respectable inhabitants of the town of Hebron.

SYLVESTER GILBERT, Judge of the County Court.

Hebron, Sept. 15th 1829. This Medicine has been found of general utility and efficacy in all those disorders called Bilious, and affections of the Liver, exceeding common credibility—even in many cases wherein repeated courses of mercurials have been used in vain! In costive habits a corrective, and in Dysentery a speedy relief has been obtained by many who have used it in New England.
LORENZO DOW, New London, March 18th, 1829. A fresh supply just received and for sale by CHESTER GARNSEY, opposite the Bath House, Buffalo st. Rochester.

PRINTING.

EVERY variety of plain and fancy Job and Book Printing, executed in superior style, and on short notice, at the office of the Anti Masonic Enquirer. May 12
SOME outlands to exchange for village property. MILTON NOYES, Rochester, Oct. 25, 1829. 90ft



Ornamental Hair Factory.

JOHN SEARS, Hair Dresser, Carroll-st opposite the Mansion House, from New York, grateful for the liberal support he has received from the ladies and gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, hopes by unremitting attention to his business, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage. He keeps constantly on hand of the best workmanship and materials, manufactured by himself, Flat, Roll, and Cluster curls, Ringlets, French Puffs, All over-frized curls, (newest fashion)—wigs and toupees. Any of the above articles made to order at the shortest notice. Old curls dressed, as heretofore, so as to appear nearly as good as new. He has also on hand a good assortment of perfuming, &c. &c. He has fitted up in the back part of his shop a commodious dressing room, where gentlemen will at all hours of the day, and until nine o'clock in the evening, be waited on. The highest price given for hair. July 14. 75ft.

Anti-Masonic Almanac.

GIDDINS' Anti-Masonic Almanac for 1830, is now in the press in this village, and will be ready for distribution by the middle of August. It will be printed on paper of a good quality, and contain thirty-six pages of close matter, embellished with a well executed plate representing the ceremony of bringing a "poor blind candidate" to light. It will contain the conclusion of the "statement of facts," began in the almanac for 1829, relative to the confinement of Wm. Morgan at Fort-Niagara, and much other matter illustrative of the true principles of Masonry, and the progress of Anti-Masonry through the Union. The price will be three dollars per hundred, fifty cents per dozen, or six and a quarter cents single. Orders from any part of the Union or the Canadas, post paid and enclosing cash will meet with due attention. Agents will soon be appointed in various sections of the country to distribute the work on the above terms. A complete assortment of Anti-Masonic publications for sale by the subscriber, at his Anti-Masonic Book-Store in Lockport, among which is "Light on Masonry," disclosing the secrets of forty-eight degrees of the order, and containing much other interesting matter. All Editors favorably disposed, will please to give the above a few insertions in their respective papers. EDWARD GIDDINS. E. GIDDINS having removed to Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y. All orders on him for Anti-Masonic publications will hereafter be directed to that place. Lockport, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1829. 7712w

NEW LINE OF POST COACHES.

FROM ROCHESTER TO OSWEGO, three times a week on the RIDGE ROAD. Leaves Rochester, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Oswego the same evening—returns leaves Oswego every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and arrives at Rochester the same evening. This line intersects the Stages at Rochester for Buffalo and Niagara and the Utica, Syracuse, Watertown and S. Harbor daily Stages at Oswego, and the Steam Boats to Kingston and Ogdensburg. The proprietors having spared no pains or expense to fit this Line, suitable for the accommodation of Passengers travelling on this route, respectfully solicit their patronages. Gentlemen and parties of Pleasure, can at all times be accommodated with Pos Coaches, Gigs and saddle Horses at J. Christopher's, Rochester, and at the Liverty Stable of Thompson & Sickels Oswego. For Seats or information in the above line, apply at J. Christopher's Mansion House Rochester at the General Stage Office Oswego. All baggage at the risk of its owners. J. CHRISTOPHER, Rochester. D. M'FAIRLAND, Oswego. THOMPSON & SICKELS, do. Oswego, March 14, 1829.

WOOL-CARDING AND Cloth-Dressing.

JAMES DOBBIN 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 the Lyman's Brewery, at the east end of the Aqueduct. With experienced 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 the place. Most kinds of produce received in payment for work. Wool carded on shaves. Blue Dying and other colours done in good style and warranted. Rochester, June 2d, 1829. 69

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of Martin Redfield, or of Phelps Smith, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber without delay.

For sale, cheap, a quantity of Joiners, Carpenters and Blacksmiths tools, a little impaired by use.—Houses to let in different parts of the village. RAPHAEL BEACH, Administrator, near the Roman Catholic church. Rochester, Nov. 2, 1829. 91 w 8

ROCHESTER RECESS.

THE subscriber returns thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the above establishment is now fitted up in style corresponding with the taste of the day. He keeps for sale the following articles which are warranted to be of a superior quality:—Soda Water, Carbonated Mead, Ice Cream, Congress Water, (just received.) Cake of different kinds, Pastry, Confectionary, Fruits, a large assortment of fancy articles too numerous to mention, Musical instruments, &c. &c. The Bar is well supplied with choice Wines and Liquors, and having engaged a first rate Cook, gentlemen can at all times be supplied with refreshments, and every luxury and delicacy of the season. WILLIAM COCHRANE. He has just received a quantity of Pickled Oysters, Clams, Mapes, Tongues, Bologna Sausage, &c. &c. 1669

MANSION-HOUSE, ROCHESTER.

THIS well established Public House, so long and so favorably known to Travellers, while kept by Mr. CHRISTOPHER, has recently been leased to the subscriber, who respectfully solicits the patronage of old customers and the public generally. Every possible attention will be paid to the wants and convenience of guests. Nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Proprietor, either in attentions, at his bar, or upon his table, to render the House worthy of a continuance of the liberal support which it always received under the administration of his esteemed predecessor. H. H. CRANE. June 2d, 1829. 69 ft

Eastern, Western, Southern and Oswego Stage offices, and the Lake Ontario Steam Boat office, are kept at the Mansion House. Parties can always be accommodated with Coaches, Hacks, Gigs, Saddle-Horses, &c. at the Mansion-House.

DOCT. MARSH'S OFFICE is on State street, next door to Whipple, & Co's. store. April 8, 1829. 61.

ROCHESTER HOUSE.

JAMES C. HENRY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has become the lessee of that spacious establishment in the village of Rochester, designated the ROCHESTER HOUSE, and recently kept by Mr. Thomas Noyes. The great comfort of this house is attributable to the many commodious suits of rooms, and other apartments, where parties, travelling, have the option of enjoying a private, or pleasant public table. Strict attention is paid to the numerous lodging-rooms throughout the establishment. The whole interior economy is such, the proprietor deems it superfluous to add any remark as regards his table, bar, etcetera.—His attention will be devoted to the convenience and pleasure of visitors who may honor him with their company. Every exertion will be made to sustain the reputation the house has heretofore enjoyed. 71

AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The subscribers have formed a connexion in business. The Printing, book-selling, and stationary business will be continued at Rochester, under the firm of Marshall, Dean & Co.; and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will in future, be carried on at the "Waterloo Paper Mill," under the firm of Chapin, Lucas & Co. A more extensive assortment of Paper, than heretofore, will be kept at their Book-store and Paper Warehouse in Rochester; and School Books of every description may be found at their establishment in Waterloo. As the reputation of the "Waterloo Paper" stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of Marshall & Dean, and Chapin & Lucas, are invited to continue their patronage. Orders for Books or Paper will be promptly attended to at either place; and customers are particularly desired, when making orders for printing paper, to note the size in inches, and if practicable, transmit a sample of the quality wanted. N. B. Cash paid for Rags. Merchants, and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call. ELIHU F. MARSHALL, ELISHA DEAN, EPHRAIM CHAPIN, ALBERT LUCAS. Rochester, April 14, 1829. 62 3w

THE subscribers are now receiving for sale, a choice assortment of Buffalo Robes and Gentlemen's South Sea Otter and patent Leather Caps. For collars for coats, and cloaks, Boys and childrens fancy caps, together with a general assortment of hats of every description and of the latest fashions, which they will warrant to be equal in point of beauty, fast colors and durability, to any manufactured in the state, and which they will sell low for cash.—Country Merchants will do well to call and examine their Hats and prices before they buy elsewhere. Hatters Stock and Trimmings for sale cheap for cash.—Cash paid for Hatting and Shipping furs. W. & J. HAYWOOD. Rochester, Nov. 2, 1829.

N. B. The notes and accounts which are due the subscribers at this time, must be paid immediately and save cost.

MILL IRONS AND EDGE TOOLS.

LEWIS SELYE continues to manufacture MILL IRONS, EDGE TOOLS, SCALE BEAMS, and almost every other article of Ironmongery, at his shop near the Falls. He has constantly on hand Carpenters Tools, of every description: Broad and narrow Axes and Scale Beams, warranted inferior to none made in this state. MILL IRONS made to order on short notice. From his experience in the manufacture of Mill Irons and Tools, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction as to the workmanship of any article that may be wanted in his line. His prices will be found to be reasonable. Rochester, January 27, 1829. 51ft

A GENERAL assortment of Justice's Blanks, just printed and for sale at the office of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer.

Treasurer's Office, Monroe County.

THERE has been received at this office, twenty-four copies of the first and second volumes of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, which will be sold on the terms prescribed by the "act concerning the Revised Statutes" passed Dec. 10, 1828. The purchasers will be entitled to the third volume when received by F. WHITTLESEY, Treasurer of Monroe County. Oct. 26, 1829. 90w 3

The Anti-Masonic Songster.

A COLLECTION of ANTI-MASONIC SONGS, and Masonic Songs, with answers, containing 15 plates illustrating the Conspiracy, with explanations to the same. This Song Book, will be ready for delivery in two weeks. It will be printed on good paper and type, and contain from 40 to 50 pages. Price per hundred, \$5.—75 cents per dozen. Orders for the present sent to the printer, E. Scramton, Rochester, post paid, and enclosing cash, or to the Editors of the Anti Masonic Enquirer, will be attended to. Printers inserting the above once, will be served with a copy or two by mail. Those pedlars who have ordered the above books, and others, will be allowed the discounts usual. Rochester, Oct. 27, 1829. 90—4w

New Goods.

A VERY Extensive assortment of new and fashionable GOODS just opening, and for sale cheaper than ever, by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY, Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 886w

Family Groceries.

A CHOICE assortment of Teas, Sugars and Coffee, for sale by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY, Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 886w

Domestic Goods.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, Yarn from 5 to 20, Batts, Ticking, Wicks and Wadding, for sale wholesale and retail by ANDREWS & WHITTLESEY, Arcade Block. Oct. 13, 1829. 886w

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods.

A general assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, such as Merino and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS, Black and White Lace Veils, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Silks of all kinds, colours and descriptions, &c. &c. for sale very low, at the store of BENJ. FITCH. Sept. 30. 87

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

AT Cornhill Rochester, near Williams Inn, a Red Cow, white face, wooden bow and bell attached to it, she has large horns, about 10 or 11 years old, and a long tail, I believe she is white bellied. Whoever will return said Cow to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. PELEG CRANDELL. Rochester, Oct. 4th, 1829. 3w90

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Price thirty-seven and half cents. The character of this Ointment is so well established as to need no recommendation for being a safe, pleasant and sure remedy for that loathsome disease the Itch. It is also a cure for other eruptions of the skin, particularly the Salt Rheum and Chilblain. —ALSO— JAUNDICE BITTERS, Prepared and Sold in Dedham, Mass. PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS. The character of these Bitters for removing Jaundice and Bilious complaints, are too well established to require any recommendation.

DR. DEVENPORT'S BILIUS PILLS.

THESE Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operation and good effects; as a mild, safe and sovereign remedy for Bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels; in removing obstructions of every kind; by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter; helping digestion; restoring lost appetite, and a sure relief for costive habits. They are so accommodated to all ages, hours and seasons, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet, or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to the public. —ALSO— DEVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. This Eye Water having been so successfully used in every stage of weak, sore and inflamed eyes, and numbers have offered their affidavits and would be here inserted were it necessary—the proprietor deems it an indispensable duty to offer it to the public. A fresh supply just received and for sale in Rochester, wholesale and retail by G. Hitchcock and W. Putkin, retail by W. S. Rossiter and T. Andrews & Co.; in Batavia by Webster and Reynolds, and by the Druggists in Utica, Albany, New York, and Boston. 44 12ms

MEDICAL NOTICE.

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

MONROE COUNTY CANVASS.

We, the board of county canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the county of Monroe, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, having received the statements of votes taken in each town of the said county, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the county of Monroe, at such an election, for the office of Senator of the Eighth Senate District was seven thousand one hundred and forty-seven. Of the votes given for the office of Senator for the Eighth Senate District, Albert H. Tracy received three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight votes. Samuel Russell received for the same office, three thousand two hundred and sixteen votes. Danl. D. Barnard received for the same office, one vote. William Neafus received for the same office, one vote. A. H. Tracy received for the same office, one vote.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the Board of County Canvassers, of the votes taken at a General Election, held in the County of Monroe, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine; having received the statements of the votes taken at such election, in the respective towns of Brighton, Clarkson, Chili, Gates, Greece, Henrietta, Mendon, Ogdon, Parma, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and having upon such statements, duly canvassed and estimated the votes given in the said county at such election, do certify, that twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-two votes were given in the said county for the office of Member of Assembly. Of the votes given for the office of member of Assembly, Ezra Sheldon, Junior, received three thousand eight hundred and eighty one; Thurlow Weed, three thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and Joseph Randall, three thousand eight hundred and eighty one votes. Enos Stone, received three thousand two hundred and seventy four; Joseph Sibley, three thousand two hundred and fifty-three, and Timothy Barnard, Junior, three thousand two hundred and forty-three votes. Ezra Sheldon received three; Timothy Barnard, nineteen; Gustavus Clark one; Timothy Barnard, two; J. Randall, two; T. Barnard, one; E. Sheldon, Jr. one; T. Weed one; Enos Stone, one, and Josiah Sheldon, one vote.

The board of county Canvassers therefore determine and declare, that Ezra Sheldon, Junior, Thurlow Weed, and Joseph Randall, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected members of Assembly. 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 tenth day of November, 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Brighton, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was nine hundred and eighty-six. Of this number William B. Alexander received five hundred and fifty-nine votes; and Thomas Blossom received four hundred and twenty-one votes. Wm. B. Alexander, one vote. Samuel Hamilton, three votes. Samuel Beckwith, one vote, and Henry B. Williams, one vote.

The board therefore determine, that William B. Alexander, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated, this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Chili, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was five hundred and twenty-two. Of this number, Stephen Porter received two hundred and eighty votes. Timothy Barnard, Jr. received two hundred and forty votes. Levi Russell received one vote, and S. Porter received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Stephen Porter, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Chili, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Ogdon, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was two hundred and seventy-two. Of this number, Abial Randall received one hundred and seventy-two votes, and Stephen Bradley received one hundred votes.

The board therefore determine, that Abial Randall, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Ogdon, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Clarkson, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was four hundred and forty-six. Of this number, Samuel Mead received two hundred and thirty-three votes, and Zebulon Williams received two hundred and thirteen votes.

The board therefore determine, that Samuel Mead, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe.

Peace for the town of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated, this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Gates, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was one thousand and sixty. Of this number, Samuel Hamilton received five hundred and forty-eight votes, and Henry B. Williams received five hundred and twelve votes.

The board therefore determine, that Samuel Hamilton, by the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated, this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Greece, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was six hundred and sixty-eight. Of this number, Giles H. Holden received one hundred and eighty-eight votes. Harry Olmsted received one hundred and sixty-eight. Silas Walker received one hundred and sixty-two. James Currier received one hundred and forty-two. G. H. Holden received six. S. Walker received one, and Silas Walk received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Giles H. Holden and Harry Olmsted, by the greatest number of votes, have been duly elected Justices of the Peace for the town of Greece, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated, this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Henrietta, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was six hundred and sixty-four. Of this number, Isaac F. Nichols received one hundred and eighty-seven votes. Isaiah Keyes received one hundred and eighty-eight. Ebenezer Gooding received one hundred and forty-eight votes. Jonathan Winslow received one hundred and forty-four votes, and James Sperry received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Isaac F. Nichols and Isaiah Keyes, by the greatest number of votes have been duly elected Justices of the Peace, for the town of Henrietta, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Pittsford, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was six hundred and sixty-four. Of this number, Isaac F. Nichols received one hundred and eighty-seven votes. Isaiah Keyes received one hundred and eighty-eight. Ebenezer Gooding received one hundred and forty-eight votes. Jonathan Winslow received one hundred and forty-four votes, and James Sperry received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Isaac F. Nichols and Isaiah Keyes, by the greatest number of votes have been duly elected Justices of the Peace, for the town of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Mendon, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was five hundred and twenty-two. Of this number, Stephen Porter received two hundred and eighty votes. Timothy Barnard, Jr. received two hundred and forty votes. Levi Russell received one vote, and S. Porter received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Stephen Porter, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Mendon, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Ogdon, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was two hundred and seventy-two. Of this number, Abial Randall received one hundred and seventy-two votes, and Stephen Bradley received one hundred votes.

The board therefore determine, that Abial Randall, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Ogdon, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Clarkson, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was four hundred and forty-six. Of this number, Samuel Mead received two hundred and thirty-three votes, and Zebulon Williams received two hundred and thirteen votes.

The board therefore determine, that Samuel Mead, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

the office of Justice of the Peace, was three hundred and eighty-eight. Of this number Samuel Castle received two hundred and seven votes, and Elijah Duham received one hundred and seventy-one votes.

The board therefore determine, that Samuel Castle, by the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Parma, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Penfield, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was six hundred and thirty-five. Of this number Ebenezer L. Gaige received three hundred and seventy-four votes, and Ebenezer Cook received two hundred and sixty-one votes.

The board therefore determine, that Ebenezer L. Gaige, by the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Penfield, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Perrinton, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was three hundred and thirty-one. Of this number, Abishai Goodell received one hundred & fifty-two votes, Abial D. Gaige received one hundred and thirty-four votes, Hezekiah A. Patterson received one vote, and Jesse Treadwell received forty-four votes.

The board therefore determine, that Abishai Goodell, by the greatest number of votes has been duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Perrinton, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Pittsford, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was six hundred and sixty-four. Of this number, Isaac F. Nichols received one hundred and eighty-seven votes. Isaiah Keyes received one hundred and eighty-eight. Ebenezer Gooding received one hundred and forty-eight votes. Jonathan Winslow received one hundred and forty-four votes, and James Sperry received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Isaac F. Nichols and Isaiah Keyes, by the greatest number of votes have been duly elected Justices of the Peace, for the town of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Mendon, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was five hundred and twenty-two. Of this number, Stephen Porter received two hundred and eighty votes. Timothy Barnard, Jr. received two hundred and forty votes. Levi Russell received one vote, and S. Porter received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Stephen Porter, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Mendon, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Ogdon, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was two hundred and seventy-two. Of this number, Abial Randall received one hundred and seventy-two votes, and Stephen Bradley received one hundred votes.

The board therefore determine, that Abial Randall, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Ogdon, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Clarkson, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was four hundred and forty-six. Of this number, Samuel Mead received two hundred and thirty-three votes, and Zebulon Williams received two hundred and thirteen votes.

The board therefore determine, that Samuel Mead, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Sweden, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was two hundred and twenty-three. Of this number, Abel Gifford received two hundred and twenty-two votes, and Pelatiah Rogers received two hundred and one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Abel Gifford, by the greatest number of votes has been duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe.

and, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was four hundred and twenty-three. Of this number Abel Gifford received two hundred twenty-two votes, and Pelatiah Rogers received two hundred and one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Abel Gifford, by the greatest number of votes has been duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Wheatland, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was two hundred and two.

Of this number Jirah Blackmer received one hundred and twenty seven votes, and Theron Brown received seventy five votes.

The board therefore determine, that Jirah Blackmer, by the greatest number of votes, has been duly elected Justice of the Peace for the town of Wheatland, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Perrinton, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was three hundred and thirty-one. Of this number, Abishai Goodell received one hundred & fifty-two votes, Abial D. Gaige received one hundred and thirty-four votes, Hezekiah A. Patterson received one vote, and Jesse Treadwell received forty-four votes.

The board therefore determine, that Abishai Goodell, by the greatest number of votes has been duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Perrinton, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Pittsford, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was six hundred and sixty-four. Of this number, Isaac F. Nichols received one hundred and eighty-seven votes. Isaiah Keyes received one hundred and eighty-eight. Ebenezer Gooding received one hundred and forty-eight votes. Jonathan Winslow received one hundred and forty-four votes, and James Sperry received one vote.

The board therefore determine, that Isaac F. Nichols and Isaiah Keyes, by the greatest number of votes have been duly elected Justices of the Peace, for the town of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

PETER PRICE, Chairman. WILLIAM GROVES, Secretary.

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The board therefore determine, that Stephen Porter, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Mendon, in the county of Monroe.

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The board therefore determine, that Abial Randall, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Ogdon, in the county of Monroe.

In witness whereof, we have caused this statement to be attested according to law, by the signatures of our Chairman and Secretary. Dated this tenth day of November, in the year 1829.

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The board therefore determine, that Samuel Mead, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Peace, for the town of Clarkson, in the county of Monroe.

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We, the board of county Canvassers of the votes taken at a general election, held in the town of Sweden, on the second, third and fourth days of November, in the year 1829, do certify, that the whole number of votes given in the said town for the office of Justice of the Peace, was two hundred and twenty-three. Of this number, Abel Gifford received two hundred and twenty-two votes, and Pelatiah Rogers received two hundred and one vote.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1829.

We necessarily exclude considerable original matter, to make room for the highly important proceedings of the Circuit Court, in Orleans county. The remainder of the proceedings will be published next week.

Returns from 32 towns of the 5th Congressional District, in Vermont, give Gen. CARROLL a majority of 900 over both the other candidates. His election is certain.

We learn that there has been a destructive fire at Buffalo. Sixteen stores upon the Main street were consumed, among which, we regret to learn, was the establishment of the Buffalo Journal.

The ominous expression contained in the reckless Patch's advertisement, has been fearfully vindicated. It was indeed his "Last Jump!" He jumped from a staging twenty-five feet above the brink of the Falls, into the abyss below, whence, not even his body has yet been recovered. A variety of reasons are given for the fatal termination of this presumptuous feat. All, however, concur in saying that Patch, from some cause or other, did not retain the position while descending, or strike the water, as he did on the former occasion. It was a daring and useless exposure of human life, which, having resulted disastrously, creates a train of painful reflections. We would not dwell upon this distressing scene, and yet we cannot banish it from our thoughts. We still see the frail mortal, standing, as it proved, upon the brink of eternity! The terrified imagination follows him from the giddy height, through the thin air, into the deep, dark chasm below! It lingers out a few moments of breathless and agonized suspense! The waters, troubled a moment in swallowing up their victim, are at rest! The expiring bubbles announce that the spirit has departed, leaving the body in the "dark bosom of the Ocean buried." The multitude shrink away abashed and rebuked!

The communication of "An Atheneum Subscriber" is unavoidably deferred till next week.

TRIAL OF ELIHU MATHER.

ORLEANS CIRCUIT COURT. His Honor Judge GARDNER, Presiding. Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1829. The Hon. John C. Spencer, Special Counsel for the People, called on the trial of ELIHU MATHER, who stood indicted for a conspiracy to kidnap WILLIAM MORGAN.

Gen. V. Mathews, Wm. H. Adams, Esq. and Daniel D. Barnard, Esq. were Counsel for the Defendant. Mr. Spencer was assisted by J. B. COLES, Esq. in behalf of the People. Upon calling the jurors, some conversation took place between the respective counsel upon the manner of ascertaining whether the Jurors were unbiased. The counsel for defendant proposed to put questions to jurors as they were drawn, and if the answers were not satisfactory, then reserve their right to challenge. To this Mr. Spencer objected, and offered to refer the examination of the Jurors to the Court. Judge Gardner remarked that questions would probably arise of considerable importance, and suggested the propriety of pursuing the legal course, which was adopted.

The Clerk then proceeded to draw the Jury. William Loomis and Simeon Gilding were drawn from the Panel of Petit Jurors, and being found acceptable to both parties, were appointed Triers by the Court. Jonathan French was challenged by the defendants counsel, and upon being sworn, said he had formed no opinion upon the question at issue. He had, he said, no bias against the defendant. Triers decided that Mr. F. was impartial, and he was sworn as a Juror. Amos Cliff was drawn and challenged by the defendants counsel, and upon being sworn, said he had formed an opinion. He was rejected. John Follett was challenged by the defendants counsel. Upon being sworn, he said he did not know that he had formed or expressed any opinion. Had heard something about the Morgan business, but had read very little upon the subject. Had no bias or prejudice. The challenge was withdrawn.

Charles Kelly challenged by the defendants counsel, and sworn. Has not heard much said about Mather and has formed no opinion against him. Thinks he has not said that the whole fraternity were guilty of the murder of Morgan. The challenge was waived. Samuel Church was challenged. Seymour Murdock was sworn as a witness. He said he had heard Church say that Mather ought to be punished for the Morgan business. He said that those who drove the carriage ought to be punished. He had heard Mr. Church say this several times. Mr. Church was then sworn. He said he had often said that the guilty ought to be punished, but did not recollect of having named Mather. The Triers after a short consultation, rejected Mr. Church. Chauncy Hood was challenged by the defendants counsel. Eldridge Farewell testified that he had heard Mr. Hood say that Elihu Mather, and others, who were concerned in the abduction of Morgan, ought to be severely punished. Had heard Hood say that he believed Mather had a hand in it. This Juror was rejected. Epaphras Pennell challenged. Zimri Ferrigo testified that he had heard Pennell say that he thought Mather was concerned in carrying off Morgan. Mr. Pennell was himself sworn and testified that he had no recollection of saying that Mather was positively guilty. He had said that if the circumstances related about Mather were true, he must be guilty. He had not, however, made up a positive opinion. The Triers rejected Mr. Pennell.

Luther St. John challenged and sworn. He said he had formed a qualified opinion. If reports were true, he considered Mather guilty; if not true, not guilty. His opinion would be governed, he said, entirely by the testimony. He had no bias or prejudice against the accused. Had heard and read much about the abduction of Morgan. Mr. Spencer contended that Mr. St. John was, in the eye of the law, a competent Juror. It would be impossible, he said, to find, in the county of Orleans, an intelligent man who did not believe Mather guilty, if the circumstances alleged against him should be proven to be true. Mr. Adams insisted that Mr. St. John, having formed a qualified opinion, could not be impartial, and therefore urged his rejection. The Triers, after a short consultation, decided that Mr. St. John "is indifferent."

Daniel Reed was challenged and sworn. Thinks he has expressed an opinion that Mather was concerned in the Morgan business. Rejected. William Bullard, upon being drawn, said he had formed an opinion, and was expunged from sitting. ROBERT ANDERSON was next drawn. Mr. Spencer challenged this Juror on the ground that he was a member of the society of Freemasons and of the degree of Royal Arch. Mathews demanded that the cause of challenge should be reduced to writing, which having been done, Gen. Mathews and Mr. Barnard denied that the cause stated was a legal ground of challenge. Mr. Spencer then produced his authorities. It was laid down in Archbold, among other causes for principal challenge, that where a Juror "belonged to the same Society or Corporation" with a party, he was an incompetent Juror. The Court remarked that the term society, in the sense which it was used by Archbold, had reference to societies recognised

by law. Mr. Spencer said he was prepared to prove that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of which the Juror and Defendant were members, was a body Corporate by an act of state Legislature. After hearing the arguments of Counsel, the Court overruled the challenge of principal cause. Mr. Spencer then challenged the Juror "to the favor."

Mr. Spencer here stated that the Juror, Judge Anderson, was an important witness in behalf of the people, and ought not to act in the capacity of Juror and witness. The defendants counsel urged that Mr. Anderson's being a witness did not disqualify him as a Juror, and that they could not consent to excuse him for that cause. The same Triers were again sworn, and Mr. Spencer called.

Doct. Joseph K. Brown.—Witness is a Royal Arch Mason. Knows Robert Anderson and Elihu Mather as masons of the same degree.—He and they are members of the same Chapter. All Freemasons are not of the Royal Arch degree.—Lodges are below, and Encampments above the Chapter. Witness has met with Anderson and Mather in the Gaine's Chapter.—The avowed objects of Freemasonry are to favor morality and benevolence. Their charity is confined to their own members. Witness does not recollect a quarter of the obligation of the Royal Arch degree. He was unwilling, he said, to say any thing about the obligations.—There is something in the Royal Arch obligation about helping a Companion out of difficulty. The words are:—"That I will will and assist a Companion Royal Arch Mason, wherever I shall see him engaged in any difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether right or wrong." There is a sign by which a mason can communicate his distress to a brother mason. This is a secret sign, in the Master's degree. This sign binds a mason to go to the relief of a brother.—Thinks this obligation is imperative; if the person to whom the sign is given has the power to extend the relief.

Cross Examined by defendant's Counsel.—Was first initiated, at Ridgeway, in 1820. Was made a Royal Arch Mason at Gaines in 1827. The obligation which he then took was administered verbally. Recollects the striking parts of it, and that part which he had related, in particular. There was no qualification or explanation of the obligation, at the time it was administered. A part of the oath related to keeping the secrets. The candidate swears that he would sooner have his head smote off

opinion whether father did or did not know that Morgan was in the carriage. Isaac W. Averill—Witness was a member of Gaines Royal Arch Chapter. The Royal Arch Oath requires us to "extricate a companion out of any quarrel or difficulty, whether he is right or wrong."

Nearly two years ago, Mr. Taber Potter, a Royal Arch Mason of Seneca county, dissolved his connexion with the institution. He stated several reasons which he rightly judged, called upon him as a conscientious man to take this step.

There is no qualification or explanation to the oath relative to the sign of distress, or that about applying a brother of approaching danger. These oaths are not explained to mean any thing different from what their tenor imports.

Witness was made a mason in Jefferson county, in 1817. He succeeded in July, 1826. He had studied masonry a good deal. When Morgan's book was first published he could have rehearsed two thirds of it.

Witness knows that this obligation is administered in the Lodge in this town, (Barre) and is quite sure he has seen it administered in the Gaines Lodge.

Mr. BARNARD, of counsel for the defendant, addressed the Triers in a speech, ingenious and eloquent, for four hours, against the sufficiency of the challenge.

The Triers, after the Court had recapitulated the testimony and stated the law which should govern them, retired, and after consulting about twenty minutes, returned that "Robert Anderson is not indifferent."

Appointments by the President of the United States.—John George Schwartz, to be consul of the U. S. at Vienna, in the Austrian Empire.

Silas K. Everett, of New-York, to be consul of the U. S. at Panama, in the Republic of Columbia.

John M. Bowyer, of Alabama, to be consul of the U. S. at Guazacualco, in Mexico, vice Charles Douglass removed.

Joseph W. E. Wallace, to be consul of the U. S. at Santa Antonio, in Mexico, vice David Dixon, resigned.

Fire.—The carding and clothing works belonging to Mr. Silas Pierce, in East-Bloomfield, were consumed by fire, on the night of the 29th ult., together with his books, accounts, and about 1000 yards of customer's cloth.

We recommend the following, taken from the Cooperstown Tocsin, to the attention of the fraternity—particularly to such as grossly abuse those of the order who have renounced Freemasonry.

Return of process.—By the new revision of the laws, the February term of the Supreme Court is altered to January; but the new law does not take effect till the first day of January.

The Astor Case.—The trial of the action of ejectment brought by John Jacob Astor against James Carver, for the recovery of certain lands in Putnam county, ended this morning, when a verdict was given in favor of the plaintiff.

Horrid Casualty.—The Berkshire American gives the particulars of a distressing accident, which occurred at a factory in that town, on Thursday of last week.

Whatever may be the peace that the Emperor Nicholas will consent to make, Turkish Empire has received its death wound, and we will proceed to prove it.

From Liberia.—The brig Liberia, arrived at Philadelphia, has brought unpleasant news from the western coast of Africa. The Black Prince, Abdull Rahman, for whom subscriptions were raised in New-York and elsewhere, it appears, is dead.

Marriages.—MARRIED—In Portage, Allegany Co. N. Y. by the Rev. Mr. Lindsey. Mr. JARED GAGE, to Miss HANNA WEEP.

Deaths.—In Buffalo, on Tuesday evening last of a pulmonary complaint, Richard E. Sill, late editor of the Orange Gazette, at Painesville, Ohio, aged 22 years.

Supreme Court.—Sir—Take notice that the above case is hereby discontinued, November 14, 1828.

Supreme Court.—S. CLARK, Atty for Plff. Jno. M'ALLISTER, Esq. Def't Atty. Mr. Childs, the firm and talented editor of the Seneca Farmer, having re-published the above notice of the discontinuance of the suit, accompanied with some unmasonic remarks on the masonic candidates for Assembly, Dr. Fifield, it appears by the following statement, made an attempt to take "vengeance" on Mr. Child for "having as the reasons seem to fancy, been somewhat instrumental in depriving them of their former means of getting spending money.

Supreme Court.—The publication in our last, exposing the connexion of Samuel Clark, Esq. the King's Attorney, with the Masonic brotherhood, seem to set the whole fraternity into an almost instantaneous fermentation.

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NOTICE.—THE SLIPS in the First Presbyterian Church, will be rented this morning at 10 o'clock, at the ringing of the bell. Nov. 17, 1829.

New Hardware Store. BOULTON & WILLIAMS, Importers and Dealers in Hardware, Wholesale and Retail, have for sale a complete assortment of Goods in their line, comprising Iron of various sizes, Russia, Swedes and English.

SHelf GOODS.—Among the shelf goods received direct by them from Birmingham and Sheffield, are Bureau trimmings, Britannia tea and coffee, Locks, various kinds, see pots, Screws, brads, and Norfolk latches, tacks, Smoothing irons, Bits and braces, Butts and hinges, Augers and chisels, Brass candlesticks, Tea trays, Scissors and pen-knives and forks, knives, and 5000 pair of Spectacles.

New Fall & Winter Goods! GOING! GOING! GOING!!! At Auction, and ANTI-Auction Prices. THO'S. J. PATERSON, (Exchange-street,) is now receiving one of the most general & well selected assortments of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, and DRY GROCERIES,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—THE subscriber offers for sale, at the sign of the Golden Mortar, next door to the Eagle Tavern, on Carroll Street, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Fine Paints, and all articles usually kept in a Druggist's Store.

The Time has Come! THE Proprietor of the Rochester Bath-House, gives notice that the bathing season expired on the 1st inst. when all subscriptions for bathing became due; and he further gives notice, that all indebted to him will be waited upon in a few days, when he hopes they will be in readiness to pay their subscriptions at the first call.

Elevating Power Engine.—THE subscriber having completed a model of his Elevating Power Engine, for raising Canal Boats, Steam Boats, Ships or other Vessel, now offers for sale, Rightly, for constructing Engines in any section of the United States. Apply at the Cabinet shop of Mr. I. Boss, No. 5 Harmony row, Sophia Street. BENJ. PRUFF, Rochester, 16th Nov. 1828.

CHEAP as can be found in any store this side of Gotham. NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has removed to the Arcade Building, one door east of the entrance to the Post Office, where he is receiving a splendid and extensive assortment of Goods, which, with a few exceptions, have all been purchased within a few weeks past in New-York, at auction, and of honest men, which will enable him to sell at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to satisfy those who are looking for goods, a little cheaper of the same quality.

TO WOOD CHOPPERS. WANTED to contract for the chopping and delivery of a quantity of wood, on shares, from a lot near this village. Enquire, at the Mansion-House. Rochester, Nov. 17th, 1829.

FRESH MUTTON HAMS. FOR SALE by SAMUEL SHELDON, butchered every day, except Sundays, 3-4 of a mile south of the village of Rochester, between the feeder and Genesee river. He will sell to those who will take 100 lbs. or more, for \$1 50 per hundred pounds, payable in cash, all sorts of grain and merchandise.

NOTICE. DR'S. J. W. SMITH & REID, have formed a co partnership in the practice of Medicine and Surgery—Office north side Main-st. a few doors east of Blossom's tavern. Nov. 7, 1829 92.

ANTI-AUCTION. DRY GOODS. BELOW AUCTION PRICES. At E. & H. Lyon's Cash Store, Carrall street. WE have just received from New-York a most splendid and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, which we are now offering for cash below auction prices.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.—THE subscriber offers for sale, at the sign of the Golden Mortar, next door to the Eagle Tavern, on Carroll Street, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Fine Paints, and all articles usually kept in a Druggist's Store.

The Time has Come! THE Proprietor of the Rochester Bath-House, gives notice that the bathing season expired on the 1st inst. when all subscriptions for bathing became due; and he further gives notice, that all indebted to him will be waited upon in a few days, when he hopes they will be in readiness to pay their subscriptions at the first call.

Elevating Power Engine.—THE subscriber having completed a model of his Elevating Power Engine, for raising Canal Boats, Steam Boats, Ships or other Vessel, now offers for sale, Rightly, for constructing Engines in any section of the United States. Apply at the Cabinet shop of Mr. I. Boss, No. 5 Harmony row, Sophia Street. BENJ. PRUFF, Rochester, 16th Nov. 1828.

SKINNER'S NEW-YORK STATE REGISTER. (Copy Right secured according to Law.) will be published and ready for delivery to subscribers, in every town and village in the state, about the 1st of January, 1830; and will be sold at all the principal book stores. Price, one dollar. New-York, Oct. 1st, 1829.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatum fieri facinus, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ebenezer Cook, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Ebenezer Cook, to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, distinguished as subdivision number seventeen, (17) in section I, in that part of the village of Rochester heretofore called Frankfort, according to the survey and allotment of said Frankfort made by Elisha Johnson Esq.—Also those certain pieces or parcels of Land lying in the village of Rochester, town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as village Lots number seventy eight [No. 78] seventy nine, [No. 79] being one hundred feet front on Allen Street and running back to Kent street—Also Lot seventy three, [73] being twenty feet front on Allen Street, and sixty nine feet on Oak street, the northerly and east lines being at right angles with each street—Also lot seventy two, [72] fronting on Oak street, bounded on the North by the North line, of great lot fifty; and on the south by lot seventy three, reference being had to a map made by Elisha Johnson, of Canal Tract; so called, or north half of great lot fifty;—Also, all that certain piece of parcel of land, lying in the village of Rochester aforesaid, and known and distinguished on a map or plat made by Elisha Johnson, and on record in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, of a subdivision of town lot fifty, in the town of Gates, as lot number one, hundred and twenty eight, [128] together with all and singular the hereditaments thereto belonging, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Mansion-House of H. H. Crane, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Rochester November 17th, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Gerrotte, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town of Gates, in township number one, in the short range west of Genesee River, being part of lot number eighty-three, beginning ten rods west of a stake on the south line of said lot & the south west corner of one hundred acres, belonging to Ezra Mason, thence north five rods, thence west ten rods, thence northerly to the south line of lot number eighty-two, thence west to the west line of certain lands, deeded by Benedict Harford to Abel Moore and Little Moore, thence southerly on the west bounds of said lands last mentioned to the south line of said lot number eighty-three, thence east on the said south line to the place of beginning, supposed to contain twenty-two acres, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs; at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated November 16th, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of one of Justices Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Joab Britton, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Joab Britton, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the town of Brighton, County of Monroe, and state of New-York, being lot number thirty, (30) in Johnson and Mastick's tract, reference being had to a map of said tract, filed in Monroe County Clerk's office, and fronting on Alexander-street, containing one acre of land, be the same more or less. Also, a certain piece or parcel of land, being lot number forty, (40) in section N. reference had to Johnson's and Seymour's printed map; which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at Blossom's Inn, in the town of Brighton, on the 12th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated September 28, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

WHEREAS, pursuant to a Resolution of the Trustees of the village of Rochester, directing the construction of a wooden sewer between Brown street and King street, in the village of Rochester, 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 and lots intended to be benefited by the said sewer, in proportion to such benefit, were duly made, and the said assessment was afterwards returned to, and duly ratified by the said Trustees, by which assessment Lemuel Butler was assessed the sum of twenty-one dollars for lots numbers thirty seven, (37) and thirty-eight, (38) lying on or near said sewer—And whereas, the whole of the said sum of twenty-one dollars, 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 October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, at the lowest term of years, and with the expense of advancing the said sum assessed on the said lot, for the expense aforesaid, together with the interest and costs thereof.—Dated Rochester, April 21st, 1829. F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the Village of Rochester. 65ds

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed, until Monday, the 23d day of November.—Dated, Nov. 12, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester.

The sale of the above described premises is further postponed, to Wednesday the eighteenth day of November instant at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the place of sale above mentioned.—Dated November 11th, 1829. F. WHITTLESEY, Attorney for the Trustees of the village of Rochester.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Pond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Levi Pond, in and to the following described parcel of land, lying in the village of Brockport, town of Sweden, and county of Monroe, known and distinguished as village lot number six, in a survey and map of village lots in the east part of said village of Brockport, made by Zenas Case Esq., and filed in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the twenty second day, of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, containing about, one third of an acre of land, the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, Dated, November 17th, 1829. 93 J. K. LIVINGSTON, S'Y. J. CECHESTER, Deputy.

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

WHEREAS default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, executed by William Comfort, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and state of New-York to Benjamin Comens of the same place and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, in Liber 4, of mortgages, at page three hundred and thirty six, (336) and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, on the west side of the Genesee river, and south of the aqueduct, and known and distinguished on the plat of the village of Rochester, as title F, together with the water and mill yard privileges, and restrictions, attached to the same, being the same lot on which a saw mill now stands.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such cases made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court-House in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the eleventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Sept. 7th, 1829. BENJAMIN COMENS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the seventeenth day of July, 1828, & executed by Lawson Thayer and Sarah his wife, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Matthew Brown Jr, in the county of Monroe, who has been duly assigned to the subscribers.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such cases made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in that part of the village of Rochester called Frankfort, and distinguished in a map of the said village of Frankfort, as lot number two hundred and forty-six, (246) which map was made by Benjamin Wright Esq. will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on Saturday the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, September 10th, 1829. AZOR S. MARVIN, Assignee. MARVIN & MCNELLY, Attys. S. MATTHEWS, Atty.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by an indenture of Mortgage, executed by John Lacy of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and state of New-York, to William S. Bishop of the same place, and bearing date on the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, and conveying the following described premises, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester aforesaid, bounded east, twenty seven feet and eight inches on Ann street—west twenty seven feet on Pindle Alley, and south twenty two feet, by land in the possession of David Traphagan, together with all the buildings thereon.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgaged premises above described, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated May 11th, 1829. WILLIAM S. BISHOP, Mortgagee. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, executed by Orison Beardsley, of Rochester, Monroe county, to Prosper Brown, of the same place, of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and is part of town lot number sixty-six, and part of the land purchased by Everard Peck, from Enos Stone, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber two of Deeds, on page three, on which map said piece of land is distinguished, as the north half of lot number fifteen, (15) and is bounded as follows: two rods on Chesnut-street, on the east, ten rods on the line between lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, on the north, and ten rods on the south by a line through the centre of said lot, number fifteen, being two rods wide and ten rods deep, and containing one eighth of an acre of land, be the same more or less. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in the said indenture of mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated, May 26, 1829. PROSPER BROWN, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by John Dixon of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and Sarah Dixon his wife, to Elam Smith of the same place, and bearing date on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the 50th day of May, 1825, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, at folio 474, and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, viz:—part of Lot (No. 203) two hundred and three, on Washington street, and beginning for said part at the distance of three rods south of the north west corner thereof; running thence easterly by a line parallel with the north line of the lot to Spring Alley; thence southerly on said alley to the southern boundary line of the Allen Mill Lot; thence with said southern boundary line westerly to its intersection with Washington street; thence with said street northerly to the place of beginning, be the contents more or less.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 3, 1829. ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. Wm. S. BISHOP, Attorney.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by mortgage, bearing date the first day of August, 1825, executed by Cheney Luce and Polly his wife, to George Terry, of all that certain parcel of land in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known as lot number six, (6) in a subdivision of great lot, number fifty, and bounded as follows:—Beginning four rods west of the west line of Oliver street, thence running westerly, on Buffalo street, six rods; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Oliver street, far enough to contain half an acre of land, the north or rear line of said lot to run parallel with the north line of great lot, No. fifty; excepting and reserving all that part of lot, No. six, conveyed to William Atkinson by Deed, dated May 25, 1825, and also the part conveyed to Oren Sage, which is forty feet in front and rear on the easterly side of the above described premises.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court-House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on Wednesday the fifth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated November 3d, 1829. GEORGE TERRY, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE. At a Surrogate's Court held at the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe at the Surrogate's Office, on the 13th day of October, 1829. Present, O. E. GIBBS, Surrogate. On reading and filing the petition of Betsey Brownson, Administratrix of the estate of Theron Brownson, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, it was ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the deceased, appear before the said Surrogate, at his office in Rochester, on Monday the thirteenth day of November next at 10 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 deceased, died seized, should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay his debts. O. E. GIBBS.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas, of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Charles F. Hotchkiss, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Charles F. Hotchkiss, in and to the following piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as part of out lots, number thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, in the Atwater and Andrus tract, so called, surveyed by David Hudson, situated on the east side of Genesee River, in the village of Rochester, and being lot, number sixty-five, (65) on the north corner of Bowery street, and east side of North street, in the subdivision of said out lots, as surveyed and allotted by Elisha Johnson, reference being had to his map and field notes of the same:—Also, lot, number sixty-one, (61) in the subdivision of lots, numbers thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, Atwater and Andrus tract, above named, reference being had to the map of Franklin tract, filed in the Clerk's office, for Stebbins and Cuyler; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 16th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Nov. 2, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

WHEREAS, default having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money secured by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Russel Dyer to Samuel Works, bearing date the twelfth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all the equal one undivided fourth part of that certain piece or parcel of land known as the grist mill, standing on lot number fifty six (56) in the town of Riga, known by the name of Bristol's mill, and the ground on which the same stands—and also, a sufficient quantity of land for the accommodation of a mill yard adjoining said grist mill—and likewise the one undivided fourth part the privilege of flowing the land in the same manner as the said Dyer now enjoys the said privilege, will be sold at Public Auction, at the court house, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the nineteenth day of August next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated Feb 14, 1829. SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

The sale of the above property is postponed, until the fourth day of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the village of Rochester. Dated, August 15, 1829. SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

The sale of the above property, is further postponed until the fourth day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-House, in the village of Rochester. SAMUEL WORKS, Mortgagee. WHITTLESEY & MUMFORD, Attys.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New York, being part of town lot number sixty six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty-six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six; thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly, along said Alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of a lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in Liber two of deeds, page four, the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three-fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in Liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 19, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY order of the Honorable Timothy Childs, a Judge of Monroe County Courts, and Councillor, &c.—Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Judah C. Landon, imprisoned in 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, on the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, 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 an act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated, Sept. 11, 1829. 84w10. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY order of O. E. Gibbs, Esq. Surrogate of Monroe county, will be sold at public auction, on Wednesday the eighteenth day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house now occupied by John Tuttle, in Penfield, in said county, the equal undivided half of all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate in township number thirteen, in the fourth range of townships, in the former county of Ontario, (now Monroe,) and state of New-York, being a part of the southeast division of lot number thirty-eight, in said township, and bounded as follows:—viz:—beginning in the centre of the highway, at the north east corner of a three acre lot, a part of said division, thence running south, on the east line of said three acre lot, to the south-east corner thereof; thence west, in the south line of said three acre lot, to the south-west corner thereof; thence south, in the centre of the highway to the north-east corner of a four acre lot, part of said division, now owned and occupied by Samuel Rich; thence east, on the south line of said four acre lot, to the south-east corner thereof; thence north on the east line of land owned by Elisha Fullum, Jun. to the south-west corner of a one acre lot, part of said division, formerly owned by Russel Sewell; thence west, on the south line of said one acre lot, to the south-west corner thereof; thence north on the west line of said one acre lot, to the north-west corner thereof; in the centre of the highway; thence westerly in the centre of the highway, to the place of beginning; containing forty-one acres and fifty rods of land; excepting and reserving therefrom, one acre, formerly deeded to George Penfield; about one quarter of an acre formerly deeded to Elias Wear, by Jabez Matthews, Jr. late of Penfield, deceased, subject to the widow's right of dower in said premises. Conditions to sale made known on the day of sale. Dated at Penfield, this 30th day of September, 1829. 87-6w ELENOR MATTHEWS, Adm'r. LEONARD ADAMS, Adm'r.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert Huginin, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Robert, in and to the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Greece, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being village lot number six, town of Greece, (excepting therefrom one acre in the southwest corner, which was sold to Hezekiah Smith,) bounded as follows:—On the west by the river road, north by lot number five, east by the Genesee river, south by lot number seven, belonging to A. B. Shaw, until it comes to Hezekiah Smith's northeast corner; thence north three chains and thirteen links; thence west three chains and eighteen links, to the place of beginning, according to the original survey, containing twelve acres of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Oct. 19, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution, issued out of the Monroe County Clerk's Office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Samuel H. Hoag, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Samuel H. Hoag, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of lot number fifty-nine, township number thirteen, town of Brighton, seventh Range, and part of subdivision number four, surveyed by Elisha Johnson, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the northeast corner of lands owned by John Klane, on the road leading eastward from the village of Rochester, by Oliver Culver's, and extending westward, by said road, two chains, across the said road; thence southward, by said cross, seven chains and eighty-nine links, to a stake; thence eastward, and parallel with the first named road, two chains, to the westline of said Klane's land; thence northward, seven chains and eighty-nine links, to the place of beginning, containing one acre and fifty-eight one hundredths of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 12, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a Justice's execution issued out of the Clerk's office of Monroe county, and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Gideon C. Ball, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said G. O. Ball to the following described piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Mendon, and being part of lot number thirty nine, in township number eleven in the fifth range of townships, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south east corner of said lot, running thence east seventeen and a half rods on the south line of said lot; thence north six rods; thence west six rods to the centre of the highway; thence northerly in the centre of the highway nineteen rods; thence west fifteen rods to the west line of said lot; thence south on the said west line twenty-four rods to the place of beginning, containing two acres of land, be the same more or less—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the store of Brewer Jarvis, in Mendon, on the twenty-ninth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated September 15, 1829. 84tds. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed, until the twenty fifth day of November next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Dated October 29, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Justice's Execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of Monroe County, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles Hammond, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Hammond, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Scottville, town of Wheatland, county of Monroe, and state of New-York; beginning at the east side of the highway, at the corner of Lydia Scott's lot, thence north, eighty-three degrees and thirty minutes east, four chains and fifty eight links, to the northeast corner of Lydia Scott's lot; thence north, seven degrees east, two chains and forty-three links; thence north, sixty-five degrees west, three chains and five links, to the centre of the highway; thence south, twenty-five degrees west, four chains and sixty-three links, to the place of beginning, containing one acre and one fourth of land, be the same more or less, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the Court House in Rochester, on the 26th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 13, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. I. CHICHESTER, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Hiram F. Hawks, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Hiram F. Hawks, in and to the following described premises, viz:—all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, to wit:—lot number six, (6) in section C, in the village of East-Rochester, so called, as laid down in Johnson & Seymour's printed map of said village, lying in front on North-street, so called, one chain, and bounded as follows, viz:—On the northeast by lot number seven, (7) on the west by lots number nine (9) and ten, (10), on the south and southeast by lots number four (4) and five, (5), all of which lots are in said section C; which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, November 9, 1829. 92tds. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Pierce Darrow, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Pierce Darrow in and to the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being Mill Lot A and B south of the Aqueduct, and to the appurtenances and appurtenances thereon, and thereunto belonging, or appertaining, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 19, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Ward and Richard Gosline, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said William Ward and Richard Gosline, in and to the following described premises, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, in Great lot number fifty-four, (54,) in the twenty thousand acre tract, township number one, Short Range, known and distinguished on a map of Caladona Platt, recorded on page two hundred and twenty-six, (226,) Liber four, (4,) of Deeds and Records, in the office of the Clerk of said County, as lots eighty and eighty nine, (80 and 89,) recorded in Liber eight (8) of Deeds, page six hundred and fifty-four, (654,) dated March 25, 1826; Recorded July 2, 1827,—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, on Wednesday the twenty third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated November 9, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Streeter, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest, of the said Elias, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, viz:—All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeast side of Court-street, in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as lot No. one hundred and thirty, on a map made by Elisha Johnson Esq., as a subdivision of town lot number sixty-three, in township number one, short range, west of the Genesee river, being the same lot conveyed to Lyman Clark, by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by Mendwell P. Granger, and Francis Granger, Executors &c., and Lyman Granger and Mabel his wife, and conveyed by the said Lyman Clark and Sally his wife, to Ezra M. Parsons, by deed bearing date the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,—Which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Sept. 18, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

IN MATTER OF SALE. WHEREAS, Lothrop Real Estate, is Kellogg, Administratrix, and Alpheus W. Smith, Administrator of the estate of Horace Kellogg, Jr. late of Penfield, in the county of Monroe, deceased, has presented their petition to me, Olin E. Gibbs, Surrogate of said county of Monroe, setting forth, that the said deceased, died seized of real estate, within this state; and further, that they have discovered that the personal estate was totally insufficient to pay his debts, and praying the aid of the said surrogate in the premises. On reading and filing said petition, together with the vouchers accompanying them, it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Horace Kellogg, Jr. deceased,—be, and appear before me, at my office in Rochester, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said deceased died seized, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his debts.—Dated Rochester, Oct. 31, 1829. O. E. GIBBS

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Pierce Darrow, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Pierce Darrow in and to the following described premises, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being Mill Lot A and B south of the Aqueduct, and to the appurtenances and appurtenances thereon, and thereunto belonging, or appertaining, which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated October 19, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Ward and Richard Gosline, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said William Ward and Richard Gosline, in and to the following described premises, lying and being in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, in Great lot number fifty-four, (54,) in the twenty thousand acre tract, township number one, Short Range, known and distinguished on a map of Caladona Platt, recorded on page two hundred and twenty-six, (226,) Liber four, (4,) of Deeds and Records, in the office of the Clerk of said County, as lots eighty and eighty nine, (80 and 89,) recorded in Liber eight (8) of Deeds, page six hundred and fifty-four, (654,) dated March 25, 1826; Recorded July 2, 1827,—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, on Wednesday the twenty third day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated November 9, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Streeter, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest, of the said Elias, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, viz:—All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeast side of Court-street, in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as lot No. one hundred and thirty, on a map made by Elisha Johnson Esq., as a subdivision of town lot number sixty-three, in township number one, short range, west of the Genesee river, being the same lot conveyed to Lyman Clark, by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by Mendwell P. Granger, and Francis Granger, Executors &c., and Lyman Granger and Mabel his wife, and conveyed by the said Lyman Clark and Sally his wife, to Ezra M. Parsons, by deed bearing date the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,—Which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Sept. 18, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Elias Streeter, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest, of the said Elias, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, viz:—All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the southeast side of Court-street, in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, known and distinguished as lot No. one hundred and thirty, on a map made by Elisha Johnson Esq., as a subdivision of town lot number sixty-three, in township number one, short range, west of the Genesee river, being the same lot conveyed to Lyman Clark, by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, by Mendwell P. Granger, and Francis Granger, Executors &c., and Lyman Granger and Mabel his wife, and conveyed by the said Lyman Clark and Sally his wife, to Ezra M. Parsons, by deed bearing date the eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight,—Which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Sept. 18, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

NOTICE. STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the pasture of the subscriber on or about inst. a SMALL BROWN MARE, four years old, long tail, carries her head low, a piece of skin torn down on her forehead and sewed up; part of her forehead cut off to keep it from the wound. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she can be found, shall be liberally rewarded. O. STRONG. Rochester, Oct. 26, 1829. 90-3w

SELECT SCHOOL.—Miss M. POMEROY will teach a Select School of 25 or 30 Young Ladies, of the age of from 8 to 15 years. She will commence on Monday, August 10, at the room on Buffalo street, next door but one to the corner of Fitzhugh street, in the building of the late Elisha Taylor.—The attention of those young ladies who attended Miss North's school is particularly requested to this notice. Miss Pomeroy will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Rhetoric, and Natural and Moral Philosophy. Terms, \$3 per quarter for the common and \$4 per quarter for the higher branches. Parents and guardians desirous of sending, can see Miss Pomeroy at the house of Mr. F. Whittlesey, in Buffalo-st. Rochester, August 7, 1829. 80

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.—Dr. Dawson's Urethritic Balsam, much celebrated for the cure of Gonorrhoea, long standing Gleet, and all difficulties in the urinary passages arising from structure or gravel, with complete directions accompanying every bottle. New-York, June 4, 1829. DR. DAWSON, Sir.—The person whom I had two bottles of URETHRITIC BALSAM, had a wish that I should communicate to you the great benefits I received from the use of it in gravel. I have been several times sounded by surgeons, who have all agreed that I had stone in the bladder. One of them declared an operation for the stone was the only means of restoring my ease and comfort. Since I have been using your balsam, it is almost incredible to say, I have passed nearly a wine glass full of small rough gravel stones from the bladder, since which the pain and uneasiness has entirely left me. My only object for the liberty I have taken in addressing you, is to give your servant to this valuable medicine. Give your serv't. JOHN B. WATERFORD. Philadelphia, April 27, 1829.

Mr. Dawson.—Sir: I have used your Urethritic Balsam for a complicated affection of the urinary passages attended with Gleet, and received great benefit by its use, whilst I was using it several gravel stones passed off from the bladder. I have reason to think it a good remedy. Your humble servant, JAMES Y. RAMAGE. Sold by Dr. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chambers street; Wm. L. Rushton, 81 William-street; Geo. Dexter, Albany; C. Z. Smith, 436 Grand-street, opposite Division-street, and John D. Phillips, Newburgh, Agent for the county of Orange. For sale also by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo-street, Rochester.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Dr. Miller's Indian Vegetable Compound for the growth and nourishment of Hair on bald places.—Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, and during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to their method of curing disease, and the compound they prepared and used for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil the juicy in Bears oil; with their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave when interrogated by the doctor, for this custom was, that it made long black hair. The following communication will show its merits: Mr. RUSHTON—I promised I would inform you what effect the Indian Compound would have on my head. I have applied nearly all I had of you, and I am astonished at the effects. Not a hair comb out; the falling off is totally stopped. Two of my youngest children have had little or no hair, owing to the scurf, I presume, obtruding the roots. Since the application of this Indian Cerate, their heads have become clear, and a fine growth of hair is coming out, which appears to grow very fast. I have no doubt of the good effects of this remedy in producing hair. You are at liberty to use this letter as you think proper. Yours, DAVID B. JOHNSON. Brunswick, Jan. 14, 1829.

The above article for sale by WM. L. RUSHTON, 81 William street, second door from the corner of Liberty, sole Agent for the state of New-York. COMMUNICATION.—Philadelphia, April 28, 1829.—Mr. Wm. L. Rushton, I have this day used the last of the Indian Cerate I had from you; it has answered my expectation; the bald piece I showed you is covered with a fine growth of hair. You will have the goodness to send by the steamboat line one dozen of the Indian Cerate, well packed, directed to me, as soon as possible, which I propose to take to London with me for the use of my friends. Yours, &c. D. J. LUKEMAN. For sale by BRACE & STARR, No. 3, Buffalo-st. Rochester.

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

The action of the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer is not immediately purgative; but as it restores the strength of the stomach, the natural peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, by the slow but certain tonical effects communicated to the whole alimentary canal. It is perfect nonsense to attempt to cure indigestion by disturbing the natural digestive process. Letter from a Physician, dated Richmond, August 20th, 1828. Dr. C. L. SMITH. I have sold three dozen of the Anti Dyspeptic Elixer and I am confident it is a most excellent remedy for dyspepsia, several gentlemen have called on me and expressed their decided belief in its efficacy; a lady in particular, who has been for six or seven years afflicted with palpitation of the heart, and debility of the stomach, is to my knowledge now enjoying tolerable good health, from the use of the Elixer. In fact, I have seen no person that has taken the Elixer in this place, but that has been greatly benefited. Do not fail to send me a further supply, say six dozen, or as many more as you think proper. I am Respectfully your Serv. ANSON BROOKS. The Elixer and Pills, are for sale by BRACE & STARR, Druggists, No. 3, Buffalo-st. Rochester.

PIONEER STAGES LEAVE Rochester at 9 in the morning and at 9 in the evening for Albany except the Sabbath—Offices at Christopher's Mansion-House, and opposite the Clinton-House on Exchange-street. Rochester, march 30, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

BY WEED & SPRAGUE.

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830.

VOL. 2--NO. 49--WHOLE NO. 101.

THE ENQUIRER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, FOR TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED AT THE USUAL RATES. PERSONS RESIDING IN THE COUNTY, WHO FORM INTO COMPANIES OF 13, OR MORE, WILL RECEIVE THE PAPER FOR \$1.50.

65 BUSHELS DRIED PEACHES. just received, and for sale by **SPRAGUE & SAWYER.** No. 4, Buffalo-st. 96tf

100 BOXES Geneva and Ontario Glass, just received and for sale at the store of the late S. Melancton Smith, No. 4, Buffalo-Street. **SPRAGUE & SAWYER.** December 22, 1829. 98

PIONEER STAGE OFFICE REMOVED. THE Pioneer Office has been removed from the Mansion house to the General Pioneer Office, opposite the Clinton House, where seats may be taken for any part of the country, as usual. Rochester, Dec. 7, 1829. 94

A CARD. MR. CHAPMAN is now ready to write in the Souvenir, Token, Talisman, Pearl, Keepsake and Forgetmenot, together with bills on Ladies' Albums, in a style which is calculated to please the taste and adorn the page of any annual of value. MR. CHAPMAN returns his thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed, while he informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester, who are desirous of cultivating their hand writing, that he will wait on them with the greatest pleasure, at his Academy, Arcade Buildings, room No. 2, second story, where he doubts not of disappointing all who think it an object to write with elegance, ease and despatch. Hours of attendance as usual. Dec. 22, 1829. 98tf

New Hardware Store. **BOULTON & WILLIAMS,** IMPORTERS and dealers in Hardware, Wholesale and Retail, have for sale a complete assortment of Goods in their line, comprising Iron of various sizes, Russia, Swedes and English, Nail rods, sheet and band iron, Cut and wrought nails, boat spikes, Tin plates; sheet, bar, and pipe lead, Brass and copper kettles, Cross cut and mill saws, Hollow ware; wagon boxes, English and American blister'd steel, German and cast steel, Brass and iron; shovels and tongs, Blacksmiths' vices, hammers and anvils, Joiners' and carpenters' tools, Trace chains, &c. &c.

SHELF GOODS. Among the shelf goods received direct by them from Birmingham and Sheffield, are: Britannia tea and coffee pots, Norfolk latches, Smoothing irons, Butts and hinges, Brass candlesticks, Scissors and pen-knives, and 5000 pair of Spectacles, and, in fact, the usual variety of articles furnished from these great workshops, to all which they call the attention of country merchants, farmers and builders who may be desirous of purchasing cheap for cash. Merchants wanting to replenish their stocks will find us ready to furnish them at New-York prices.

We have also on hand, and manufacture at short notice, all kinds of tin ware at our store opposite the Bank. Rochester, Nov. 17th, 1829. 93

CHEAP as can be found in any store this side of Gotham.

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS. THE subscriber has removed to the Arcade Building, one door east of the entrance to the Post Office, where he is receiving a splendid and extensive assortment of Goods, which, with a few exceptions, have all been purchased within a few weeks past in New-York, at auction, and of honest men, which will enable him to sell at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to satisfy those who are looking for goods, a little cheaper of the same quality. The enumeration of articles, with a list of prices, will be given at the counter, where the goods will at all times be shown with pleasure. **ASAHEL BARBER,** Arcade Building. Nov. 17. No. B.—Shirting, Sheeting, Cotton-Yarn, from No. 7 to 18, Candle Wick, and Cotton Batting, of a superior quality, by the bale. 93tf

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

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods.—A general assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, such as Merino and Cashmere Long and Square SHAWLS, Black and White Lace Veils, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sheetings, Shirtings, Silks of all kinds, colours and descriptions, &c. &c. for sale very low, at the store of **BENJ. FITCH.** Sept. 30. 87

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

DR. FENN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—his office is in the rooms over Avery & Griffith's Store, on Exchange street, adjoining the canal, where all professional business will receive his immediate attention. Rochester, Sept. 8, 1828. 83

NEW FIRM. THE subscribers inform the public that they have entered into co-partnership, and taken the old stand formerly occupied by S. Melancton Smith, No. 4, Buffalo-st., four doors west of the Market, and are now receiving a general assortment of

Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Ship Chandlery, and English and Champlain Glass, of all sizes. ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF **WINDOW SASH,** which they offer at wholesale and retail, very low for cash. **JOHN A. SPRAGUE, AMOS SAWYER.** Also—House and Sign Painting, Glazing and Graining, done in the first style, as usual. P. S. Commission Business transacted on liberal terms. S. & S. Rochester, Nov. 23, 1829.

NEW BOOKS. **LAFAYETTE'S** Tour in America in 1824 and 1825; Narrative of a Journey through the upper provinces of India, from Calcutta to Bombay, in 1824 and 1825, &c. &c., by Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D. D., 2 vols.; Bishop Heber's Life, Irving's Conquest of Grenada, 2 vols. Sketches of Irish Character, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Yesterday in Ireland; The Book of The Boudoir, by Lady Morgan; Specimens of American Poetry, with critical and biographical notices, 3 vols.; Tales of the Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman; The Collegians, in 2 vols.; Richelieu, a Tale of France; The Peace Campaigns of a Cornet; Rybent De Cruise; The New Forest; Romances of Real Life; The Rivals of Este, and other Poems, by J. G. & M. E. Brooks; Waldgrave; Memoir of the Rev. Leigh Richmond; Dick's Philosophy of Religion; Pelham; Devereux. Memoirs of Simon Bolivar, by Gen. H. L. V. Ducondrag Halstein. Barker's Parent's Monitor. Adventures of a King's Page. a novel. Young Cadet. A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers, Hotel and Tavern Keepers, and Dealers of every denomination, by William Beas-toll, &c. &c. for sale by **MARSHALL, DEAN & CO** Dec. 29, 1829. 98tf

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

FIFTY DOLLAR ACT. **E. PECK & CO.** will publish on Thursday next, a neat edition of the **REVISED FIFTY DOLLAR ACT,** which takes effect on the first of January, 1830. To which is added the proceedings in Justice courts and courts of special sessions, in criminal cases, &c. &c. with a copious Index. Also for sale, **WATERMAN'S JUSTICES MANUAL,** second edition, adapted to the Revised Statutes. Rochester, Dec. 29, 1829.

ANTI-MASONIC SONGSTER. JUST PUBLISHED and for sale by the hundred, dozen or single, by the subscriber, and at the Book-Stores. Price \$5 per hund. 75cts pr. doz. **E. SCRANTON.** Dec. 29, 1829. 99—6w

70 KEGS Cut nails, assorted sizes, 2 a 20 a superior article from the Thames Manufacturing Company. 11 Bales Shirting and Sheeting, for sale on accommodating terms by **GEORGE TERRY.** Dec. 5, 1829. 968w

NEW SUPPLY. **WM. H. WARD & CO.** Carroll-st. are opening their stock of GOODS, which will be found suited to the season—and the prices, to the hard times. 1 June. 69tf.

Grocery & Medicine Store. No. 3, Buffalo-Street Rochester. **B. BRACE & STARR,** would inform their customers and the public that they have lately received large additions to their stock, which enables them to furnish articles in their line, on as good terms as any establishment in the western country. Our assortment consists of J. maica and St. Croix Rum, French and American Brandy, Holland and American Gin, Port Madeira, Teneriff and Malaga Wines, Old Whiskey, Old and Young Hyson, Tonkin and Hyson Skin Teas, Lump and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Codfish, Mackerel, Shad, Coffee, Spices, &c. &c. &c. Also a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines, all worthy the attention of Physicians and Families. Rochester, Dec. 15, 1829. 953m

PAY YOUR TAXES! THE subscriber is ready to receive the TAXES from the taxable inhabitants of the town of Gates. Those who can conveniently do so, are requested to call at the store of P. Smith, & Co. **WILLIAM C. SMITH,** Collector. -November 23, 1829.

Sausage Skins Wanted. THE subscriber will pay six pence a set for SAUSAGE SKINS, (before cleaning,) delivered to him on Troup-street, or at Thorn & Friak's Stall in the Market. **JOB BEATLEY.** Dec. 1, 1829. 95—tf

MR. ANDREW MUTCHER is living in Rochester or its vicinity, he may hear of something of some importance to him, by calling at the Surrogate's office. **O. E. GIBBS.** Rochester, Dec. 25, 1829.

From the Ontario Messenger. **THE REVISED STATUTES.** NO. VI.

The second chapter of the second part, treats of the title to real property by descent. The rules of descent, which now does not go beyond nephews, are extended to the descendants of brothers and sisters of the father of the intestate, and of his mother. If the intestate leave a mother and a brother or sister or descendants of them, the inheritance goes to the mother during life, and the reversion to the brother or sister, as their descendants. If there be a mother and no brother or sister, or descendants of them, the inheritance goes to the mother in fee. In case of the intestate being illegitimate and having no descendants, the inheritance passes to his mother, if living, if dead, to her relatives. Illegitimate children and relatives, can in no case inherit. Persons capable of inheriting are not to be precluded by the alienism of their ancestors. The law of advancement is extended to personal as well as real property, and the whole is to be reckoned as real estate, and is to be estimated in ascertaining the portion of real property to which a child is to be entitled.

The third chapter of the second part, relates to the proof and recording of conveyances, and cancelling mortgages.—The term conveyances includes mortgages, and every other species of instruments by which the title to real property can be effected, except wills, leases for a term not exceeding three years and executory contracts. The same rules, with respect to the effect of recording will therefore hereafter apply to mortgages as to deeds. Subscribing witnesses are to state their places of residence, which is to be inserted in the certificate of proof. Witnesses to deeds may be compelled to appear before certain officers, to prove them, and are to be committed until they answer. Certificates of proof or acknowledgment are to be conclusive, but may be rebutted, and if the witness was interested or incompetent, the certificate is invalid. The certificates are in all cases to set forth the names of the witnesses examined, their places of residence and the substance of their testimony.—Without these requisites the certificate would be void. Certificates that a mortgage is satisfied are to be acknowledged or proved in the same manner as deeds; and are to be recorded at full length; and in a record of the mortgage a minute is to be made referring to the record of the discharge. If all the witnesses to a conveyance be dead, it may be proved, as at law, before certain officers, and if deposited with the county clerk, becomes constructive notice to subsequent purchasers. Power of attorney to convey land, and executory contracts for the sale of land, may be recorded on being acknowledged with the like effect as deeds, but their recording is not required. And a letter of attorney that has been recorded, cannot be revoked without recording the instrument of revocation. The recording of an assignment of a mortgage is not notice, so as to the mortgagee. In Albany, Ulster, Sullivan, Herkimer, Dutchess, Columbia, Delaware, and Schenectady counties, leases for life or lives, or for years, need not be recorded.

The fourth chapter treats of the title to personal property in certain cases. The first title, relating to limited partnerships, contains no provisions of importance. The second title relates to promissory notes and bills of exchange. Notes payable to the order of the maker or of a fictitious name, if negotiated by the maker, have the same validity as notes payable to bearer. Persons within this state cannot be charged for acceptance of bills, unless the acceptance is in writing; and if made on any other paper than the bill itself, it is not binding, except in favor of a person who has seen it, and on the faith of it has received the bill for a valuable consideration; but a previous unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill, is to be deemed an acceptance in favor of a person receiving the bill upon the faith of such promise. A refusal to make a written acceptance on request, is to be deemed a refusal to accept. A person to whom a bill is presented for acceptance, who shall destroy it, or refuse to return it within twenty-four hours, accepted or non-accepted, is deemed to have accepted. The rate of damages to be paid on protest for non-payment of bills of exchange drawn upon any person at any place in Europe, is to be ten dollars upon the hundred, on the amount of the bill; which is to be paid in lieu of interest and all charges incurred previous to giving notice of non-payment, but interest is to be recovered on the principal and damages, from the time of demand of payment. If the bill is payable in dollars and cents, the amount due is to be ascertained without reference to any rate of exchange, but if payable in foreign currency, the amount due is to be determined by the rate of exchange, or the value of such foreign currency at the time of demand of payment. The same rate of damages is to be allowed on the protest of a bill for non-acceptance, and interest is to be recovered on the total amount of the principal sum and the damages from the time of giving notice of non-acceptance. The damages allowed by this title shall be recovered only by the holder of a bill who has paid a valuable consideration for it.

The third title relates to the interest of money. Promissory notes, or bills of exchange, in the hands of the holder receiving the same for a valuable consideration, without notice that such bill or

note had been given by a usurious contract, are not to be effected by the usury. A borrower is entitled to file his bill in equity for the discovery of a usurious contract, without paying or depositing the principal sum, as a condition of obtaining relief. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month shall be considered the twelfth part of a year as consisting of thirty days, and interest for any number of days less than a month shall be estimated by the proportion which such number of days bear to thirty.

The fourth title treats of the accumulation of personal property and of expectant estates in such property. The absolute ownership of personal property cannot be suspended for a longer period than until the termination of not more than two lives in being. Limitations on future interests in personal property, are in all other respects to be subject to the same rule as are prescribed in relation to future estates in land. Accumulations of the interest of money, or other profits of personal property, must terminate at the expiration of the minority of the infants for whose benefit they are directed. The moneys accumulated may be taken under the order of the Chancellor, for the support or education of the infant. All other directions for accumulations, than such as are allowed by this title, are void.

Chapter five of the second part, relates to title to property, real and personal, transmitted or acquired by special provisions of law; and the first title is concerning the assignment of estates of non-resident, absconding, insolvent or imprisoned debtors, and consists of eight articles, in which the various and complicated laws on those subjects are collected, simplified and arranged in their natural order; with numerous alterations in the details, of which those only will be noticed which involve some principle.

Provision is made for trying a claim to property attached by the sheriff and a jury, and the cases specified in which he is to detain it notwithstanding a verdict for the claimant. In case of the seizure of a vessel, or of any share in her, proceedings may be had to obtain her release, promptly, or for her sale, in case of no claim being interposed. Notices in cases of non-resident debtors, are to be for nine months instead of a year. After application for an attachment, any other creditor may file a specification of his demand with the judge, and shall therefore be entitled to all the rights of an attaching creditor. If a second or other attachment be issued by any other judge, return is to be made to the judge who issued the first, and all the papers are to be transmitted to him: the proceedings are to be the same as if such attachment had been issued by the officer who issued the first warrant, and the creditors are to have the same rights. Assignees of the person proceeded against, and persons who may have received payments from him, may contest the fact of his being absconded, concealed or non-resident: whenever contested either by them or the debtor, the question may be tried by a jury. If the proceedings be discharged by the debtor's giving a bond, a suit must be brought on it by the creditor within six months. Trustees of the debtor are to be appointed within three months after the expiration of the time limited for his appearance, and if not appointed within that time, the attachment is thereby cancelled. The appointment of trustees is to be recorded. If the debtor die or become insane before the time limited for his appearance, the proceedings are to be stayed, and the property given to his representatives: if he die after that time the proceedings are to continue. Sheriffs may be compelled by attachment to return attachments. The proceedings may be removed at any time into the supreme court, by certiorari, who are to proceed thereon, or may remit the matter to the same or any other officer having jurisdiction. The sureties in bonds offered by the debtor may be required to justify in the same manner as bail in actions. A warrant under this article supercedes an attachment issued under the poor laws.

The second article relates to attachment against debtors confined by crimes and authorizes similar proceedings, as those prescribed in the first article, against debtors, imprisoned in the state prison for any term less than life, and against debtors imprisoned in a county jail for any term more than one year. After paying the debts, the trustees may apply the surplus to the support of the family of the debtor or the education of his children, until his discharge, when the property in their hands is to be delivered to him. Connected with this subject, it is proper to remark that by Title 7, of Chap. 1, of the 4th part every person injured by the commission of a felony, for which the offender, shall be imprisoned in the state prison, is to be deemed a creditor under the provisions of this article, and the amount of his damages are to be ascertained by a suit brought by him against the trustees of the offender's estate.

The third article relates to voluntary assignments made by an insolvent in conjunction with creditors to two thirds the amount of his debts. Creditors may require a hearing before a jury, in all cases. If it appears that since swearing to his petition, the insolvent has collected any debts, or transferred any property, before he can receive a discharge, he is to pay the amount thereof, except such as were necessarily expended for the support of himself or family. If it shall appear, that after this article has taken effect as a law, the debtor, knowing his insolvency, or in contemplation of it, or of his petitioning,

has made any transfer of any property, or confessed a judgment or given any security, with a view to give a preference for any antecedent debt or any creditor, he shall not be entitled to a discharge.—[The term "antecedent" was introduced in the legislature, after the chapter was reported: with the intention probably to confine the prohibition to the securing debts then existing, and not to involve liabilities, which might afterwards become debts; although as such securities would operate for the benefit of the existing creditor, it may be questioned how far the supposed intention has been accomplished.] The finding of the jury on any point in favor of the insolvent, is to be conclusive on the officer, & he is to grant a discharge. Contingent interests do not pass by the assignment unless they become vested within three years. The effect of discharges, is very distinctly expressed, in conformity with the decisions of the supreme court of the United States the insolvent is discharged from all debts founded on contracts made since 12th April, 1813, within this state or to be executed within this state; from all debts owing to persons residing in the state at the time of first publishing notice; and from all debts owing to non-residents who unite in the petition to accept a dividend. With respect to contracts made after 1st of January next, the insolvent is also discharged from all liabilities as maker or indorser of notes or bills, made before his assignment, notwithstanding any part to such note or bill may pay the same after the making of the assignment. And in respect to such liabilities, the discharge may be pleaded in bar of any action, and the insolvent is not to be imprisoned on account of them.

The fourth article relates to proceedings by creditors to compel an assignment by an insolvent. Any creditor having a demand to the amount of \$25 against a person who has been imprisoned in execution in a civil action sixty days may commence the proceeding by petition, on which a day is to be appointed and notice given as under the last article. On the day of hearing, upon receiving the affidavits of any creditors the officer is to direct the debtor to be brought before him to be examined on oath concerning his creditors, the sums due them and the place of residences, and if he refuses, he is to be committed to close custody until he complies; and other proof of his debts is to be taken. If it appear that two thirds in amount of the creditors, have not requested an assignment, all proceedings are to cease; but if two thirds have requested it, the debtor is to render an account, &c. and the like proceedings as these prescribed, in the last article are to be had.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives. On Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson, of Ten. Beekman, and Coleman. On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplanck, Dwight, Smith of Va. Ingersoll, Gilmore and Overton. On Claims.—Messrs. Williams, Whittlesey, Barker of Con. McIntire, Ramsey, Lew and Leitt. On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreng, Newton, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard and Wayne.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irwin, of Ohio, and Clev. On Post Offices.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell, McCready, and Campbell. On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Tallafere, Ibrrie, and Semmes. On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Wickliffe, Storrs, of N. Y. Davis of S. C. Poulind, Ellisworth, and White of Louisiana. On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burges, Dickinson, Fry, Wingate, Goodnow, Young and Brown.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport, of Va. Lyon, Maxwell, of N. Y. Spencer, of Md. Thompson, of Ohio, and Norton. On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Gurley, Sterngiere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Test, Foster and Taylor. On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Stanberry, Condict, Martin, Daniel, Irwin, of Pa and Mosell. On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Conn. Hubbard, Gaither and Lewis. On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Bolk, Wald, Crawford and Barnwell.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desna, Findlay, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, and Speight. On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crownshield, Miller, Ripley, Cason, Dorsey, and White of N. Y. On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer of N. Y. Wilson, Rose, Smith, of Pa. Standifer, Deberry, and Charoller. On the Territories.—Messrs. Clark, of Ky. Green, Creighton, Armstrong, Angel, Cowles, and W. B. Sheppard. On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Leconte, Forward, Chilton, Hammoos, Beckee, and Ford. On Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pearce, Reed and Pearson. On Accounts.—Messrs. Halsey, Swan, and Broadhead.

On Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Earl, Sill, King, of N. Y. On Expenditures of Treasury.—Messrs. Leiper, Crocheron, and Kendall. On Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Maxwell, of Va. Muhlenburgh, and Crockett. On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. A. H. Sheppard, Bartley, and Evans, of Pa. On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Yancy, Borst, and Scott. On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, Baily and Swift.

Select Committees. On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Hemphill, Blair, of Ten; Haynes, Fletcher, Vinton, Craig, of Va. and Bufman.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Thompson, of Ga. King, of Pa. Barringer, Weeks, Craig, of N. Y. Kincaid, and Cahoon.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Wickliff, Coulter, Davis, of Mass. Lamar Coke, Huntington and De Witt. On the Census.—Messrs. Storrs, of N. Y. Crane, Johns, Everett, of Vt. Richardson, Boon and Cooper.

On the Presidential Election.—Messrs. McDuffie, Haynes, Carson, Lea, Martindale, Stephens and Hughes. A communication was presented from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, on the subject of various accounts remaining unadjusted for more than three years, prior to Sept. 30th, 1829. An adjournment then took place, until 12 o'clock, on Tuesday.—Washington Tel.

On Saturday night last, as the mail Stage to Harrisburgh, was ascending the hill about 4 miles this side of Middletown, several men seized the horses and commenced cutting them loose from the Stage. The driver who was armed with a brace of pistols, fired one upon them, which frightened the horses and cleared them from the robbers. They proceeded about 60 rods, when the Stage was again attacked as supposed, by another party of the gang; but another discharge of a pistol thwarted the attempts of the robbers as effectually as the first. The object of the highwaymen, undoubtedly was, to rob the mail and passengers.

The example of carrying pistols, we hope will be generally adopted. Holsters can be readily constructed so as to be fitted, or attached to drivers box without inconvenience.—Lancaster Herald.

The Governor has appointed *District Deputy Grand Master*, SAMUEL M'KEAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth. It will be remembered that M'KEAN, was a prominent masonic candidate for Governor; that when the Southland masons found they were not able to carry him, M'Kean was dropped, and they went over to Wolf. The night previous to this; there was a great meeting at the Masonic Hall. The thing was there fixed—Wolf was to be Governor, and M'Kean Secretary of State. The appointment though extremely unpopular, is a consummation, and ratification of the BARGAIN by Wolf. He could not act otherwise. The LODGE made the appointment, before Wolf was nominated. It was a stipulation under which his nomination was made and accepted, and to the fulfillment of which it held him. A disregard of this "bargain and sale," of the Grand Lodge, would have thrown him into the ban of that powerful secret institution, and heaped its curse and vengeance upon his head. And though Wolf may have been inclined to honesty; though he may have wished to have made a different appointment; yet his masonic obligations and the omnipotent decree of the lodge, took from him the right of a Freeman, and sold his Executive power to their support. The conclusion in this case is irresistible. It is that the Grand Lodge holds the Executive power of the State, and that all appointments, throughout the different counties, will be fixed by the different lodges, under the sanction of the Grand Lodge, before they are announced through their organ the Governor.—Lancaster (Pa.) Herald.

On Monday Dec. 7.—Mr. Moore of Erie offered the following resolution which elicited considerable debate.

"Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing a law passed February 9th 1820 entitled an act for the relief of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania."

The gentlemen who took part in the debate were Messrs Moore, Middlewarth, Parke, Power Patterson, Rahn and Wilkins. Mr. Moore is a mason, and said in reply to Mr. Wilkins "he expected to come in contact with a hornets nest when he offered the resolution, and he found he was not mistaken."

The resolution was postponed until Monday the 13th inst. when it was called up in order, while Gov. Wolf was in the House. The debate was warm and threw contentation into the masonic ranks. The remarks of Messrs Moore, Parke, and Middlewarth were not reported by the masonic Reporter. They have since however appeared, we understand, in the Republican, and will be copied into this paper.—Lancaster Herald.

Idleness is more in the mind than the body.

From the Ladies Magazine. **THOU DYING YEAR, FAREWELL.**

Farewell, thy destiny is done,
Thy obbing sands we tell,
Blended and set with centuries gone—
Thou dying year, farewell!

Gifts from thy hand—spring's joyous leaves,
And summer's breathing flowers,
Autumn's bright fruit and bursting sheaves,
These blessings have been ours.

They pass with thee, and now they seem
Like gifts from fairy spell.
Or like some sweet remembered dream—
We bid thee thus farewell!

Though frail the fair, rich things of earth,
Must mix'd with bright hopes be frail?
And those pure thoughts that owed their birth
To thee—thus with thee fail!

Not, if the soul but gird her might,
Her treasures guard with care,—
The storm swell'd stream that sweeps the height,
But lays the rich mine bare.

The high resolve, the holy fear,
Waked by the passing knell,
O, take not these, thou dying year!
We bid not ~~these~~ farewell!

ANTI-MASONIC ENQUIRER.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1830.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

This day at 10 o'clock, Lt. Gov. Throop transmitted to both houses, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the Assembly:

In compliance with the constitution, I proceed to lay before you the condition of the state, and to suggest for your consideration such matters as I deem conducive to its welfare.

In looking back upon the past year, we see abundant reason to be thankful to Almighty God, for having spared us from the ravages of disease, for having prospered the industry of the country, and for having made us conscious of our national advantages, and content with our condition.

Although in some sections of the state an unusual excitement has prevailed, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that it has not originated in a desire to change our constitution, or in a distrust of the integrity of our laws: but in an honest zeal, oversteering its proper boundaries, misdirected in its efforts, and carrying into public affairs matters properly belonging to social discipline. Such feelings cannot long exist beyond the limits of their proper sphere of action; and it is a source of gratification that in this instance they give evidence of speedily subsiding into their natural and healthful channel.

One of the most important incidents to government resting upon the public will, peculiar to it, is the constant observation of the public eye, and its rigid scrutiny into the conduct of public functionaries; tending to keep them within the limits of their authority, and in the active performance of the duties pertaining to their important trusts. No officer is so high or so humble, as not to be awed by its presence, or to be made conscious of its power. This searching operation is prompt to detect abuses, to discover impure motives, and to expose offenders to the corrective tribunal. Our fellow citizens are sufficiently enlightened to know all the advantages they enjoy under the governments of their choice; they have manifested an increasing attachment to it, and have been conspicuously auxiliary in supporting the laws and constituted authorities, and in promoting measures for improving the condition of the state.

From the period of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, we have progressed in testing the federal system, with cautious steps, under the guidance of instructed public sentiment; and although doctrines have, from time to time, been honestly advanced, and incipient measures taken, at variance with constitutional restrictions, and deemed adverse to the true interests of the people, they have found a prompt corrective in the public voice. During the present administration, the sound sense, enlightened views, and ardent patriotism of the executive, leave no room to doubt, that the known landmarks of the constitution will be respected, that the sovereignty of the states will not be violated, and that measures, warranted by plain constructions only, will be pursued in direct reference to the public good.

We are, happily, at peace with all the world; and relying upon the spirit of justice which has always dictated our dealings with other nations, and continues to influence our national councils, we have great reason to hope that all causes of complaint against foreign powers will be amicably removed, and that we shall not soon be called upon to rally round our national head to enforce our just claims, or resist unjust aggressions. In a state of peace, the financial resources of the general government greatly exceed the amount required for its ordinary expenses; and under a system of strict economy, and with a due regard to so desirable an event, our national debt, which was incurred during the revolutionary and late wars, will, in the course of five or six years at most, be extinguished: Our government will then present a new claim to the affections of its citizens, and to the admiration of the world, founded upon the novel spectacle of a great nation paying off a great national debt.

In the course of my administration, I have been repeatedly called upon to exercise the constitutional power of pardoning convicts. The painful duties connected with that trust, I have endeavored to perform with a due regard to the objects of punishment; and I have, in many instances, been compelled to resist the most earnest and affecting appeals to my sympathy, supported often by petitions signed by the most intelligent citizens, and those whose official stations have given them the best opportunities of knowing the unworthiness of the supplicants. During the past year, there have been four convictions for murder, in each of which executions have taken place: But I have pardoned from the state prison twenty-eight convicts. Nearly all these pardons were granted in cases, where, first, great doubts of guilt were certified to me by the courts before whom the convictions took place, and those doubts appeared to me to be well founded, on examining a full statement of the cases; secondly, on personal examination, and inquiry of the keepers of the prison and the presiding judges, as to certain convicts for whom petitions had not been presented I deemed them fit objects of mercy; and thirdly from want of sufficient latitude of discretion in the courts, sentences too severe were necessarily imposed.

The punishment of criminals is one of the most interesting subjects which can engage the attention of the Legislature; and although our criminal code has been very recently revised, and its features much softened, yet I consider it my duty to bring it again to your notice. We have been gradually relaxing the severity of punishments, until our laws relating to them have a decided character of mildness; still it behoves us to consider, whether the great objects of punishment will not be better attained by further mitigations.

We derive our classification of crimes, from the English laws; and many of their distinctions have arisen from the state of society, and the structure and peculiar policy of that government. It is a serious question, whether the moral turpitude of crimes, or the policy of the government, requires that the existing artificial gradations should continue to influence, to their present extent, the punishments prescribed for them.

Our revised code imposes the punishment of death for arson of the first degree; and empowers the court to imprison for life, for certain kinds of rape, mayhem, attempt to poison, arson, burglary, forgery, robbery, and murder. I submit to your consideration,

whether the punishment of death ought to be extended beyond the crimes of treason and murder; and whether it is politic to imprison for life in any case, except on second conviction. I am persuaded from observation, that a period of ten years imprisonment in our best regulated state prisons, is, in most cases, sufficient to subdue the moral, mental or physical faculties of the most obdurate man. An imprisonment for life is rarely, if ever, where the convict's life is not near its natural close, or unexpectedly terminated, carried into effect. The public sympathy becomes awakened in behalf of the most atrocious life convict; and if he is imprisoned on a first conviction, pious and humane hopes are entertained that he is a renewed man, and that the discipline of the prison has purified his heart, and corrected his evil propensities. These considerations are urged with zeal for his pardon, after a brief imprisonment, and have been so far successful, that I can assert from an inspection of the prison book, that there are now in the prison at Auburn comparatively few of that class of convicts, who have served a longer period than five years.

One of the great objects of punishments, is the reformation of the offender. It has been the hope of the philanthropist and I indulge the belief, that it has now become, to a certain extent, the feasible object of the legislator. An amount of punishment which will receive the sanction of public feeling, executed to its full extent, will have a more salutary effect in restraining crime, than greater severity, which enlists public sympathy into the service of those combined outlaws, who make it a part of their operations to procure pardons for their associates in crime. We can indulge but a faint hope of reformation in one, who has suffered a term of imprisonment in a state prison, without correction of his evil propensities; and the public owes it to the safety of the citizens, to shut out from the world, in most cases for life, those who are returned to prison on second convictions.

As intimately connected with this subject I earnestly solicit your attention to the condition of our county jails, and the punishments for petty offences. The greatest defect in our former mode of treating state convicts, was the necessity of imprisoning them, of all ages and grades of crime, in the same room, where by they mutually contaminated each other; and those who entered fresh in crime, came out adepts in all the arts of mischief. Success has crowned our efforts to correct this evil in our state prisons, by means of separate dormitories, and associated silent labor; but our work will be incomplete until our county jails cease to be the primary schools of vice. As they are now constructed, the novice, the youthful transgressor and the merely suspected, are crowded into rooms of the petty convict, the old marauder, the confederate and the graduate of many prisons. Secluded from observation, and compelled to be idle, they indulge in wicked discourse, and such social vices as are within their means of enjoyment: Here, the arts of accomplishing deeds of villainy are communicated, and illustrated by tales of adventures, and all the captivating minutiae of heroic and eventful lives, until the novice becomes initiated into the mysteries of crime, and waits impatiently for an opportunity to commence a career of wickedness. I submit to your consideration the propriety of enlarging the provisions of the revised laws so as to prepare the way for executing a plan of separating offenders, confined in county prisons on sentences, from those committed on suspicion; providing separate dormitories for all; and for the regular daily employment of convicts at some useful trades. By these means, the county expenses of prisons, as well as the amount of crime, would be very much diminished.

The expense to counties, under our present system of supporting convicts in county jails, is very considerable; and those who have had experience in the proceedings of criminal courts, know, that very inadequate punishments are frequently inflicted for misdemeanors, in consideration of the burdens which a protracted imprisonment imposes. The convictions for petit larceny, second offence, are very numerous, and constitute a large proportion of the inmates of our state prisons. There are now in the state prison at Auburn eighty one of that class of convicts (a great portion of them boys, from twelve to twenty years of age, and blacks, male and female) out of six hundred and twenty seven—the whole number confined there; and fifty seven out of five hundred and eighty four, the whole number of convicts now in the state prison at Sing Sing. Persons are convicted a second time, for trifling larcenies, and often sent to the state prison, it is believed, to relieve the neighborhood of a pauper, or of an idle or troublesome person. Should they be included within county arrangements, it might save the state much expense hereafter, in the multi-lying or enlarging our magnificent and costly edifices for state convicts.

The evils of county jails, to which I have alluded, are more apparent in our large cities where great numbers of all conditions are huddled together in an atmosphere most pestilential in its physical and moral effects. The experiment for remedying these evils, might be made there, and the propriety of extending the principle to other counties, or several associated counties, determined. So far as relates to the punishment of petit convicts, the city of New-York has already erected a building on this plan.

I advert with great satisfaction to the high state of improvement, and prosperous condition, of our state prisons. That at Sing Sing is not yet finished, but the prison at Auburn has been in operation a sufficient time to enable us to judge of the influence of our system of prison discipline in reforming offenders, and its bearing upon the finances of the state. The reputation which this system has already acquired not only with our sister states, but in Europe, is a matter of just state pride; and should stimulate us to further endeavors to aid the cause of humanity at large by the influence of our example. The radical vice of old prisons is corrected in the plan of our buildings, which are constructed with a separate dormitory for every convict. Workshops are built in long lines. The convicts are employed, during the day, at all the various mechanic arts; and each man may be put to that business which suits his capacity, his health, and former habits of life. They are kept in small companies, constantly under the eye of a keeper, who has charge over them from the time they leave their cells in the morning, until they are returned to them in the evening. A secret avenue surrounds the workshops at Auburn, where, by means of small glass openings, each convict, as well as the keeper over him, may be seen at any time. Through this avenue, strangers are constantly introduced to see the convicts, and the superior keepers patrol them at pleasure, without the convicts or subordinate keepers being con-

scious of their presence. The convicts are provided with all the necessaries of life, subjected to reasonable hours of labor; not suffered to speak during the day and returned at night to solitude and darkness, to reflect upon their past mispent life, and form resolutions for future amendment.

To aid these operations of the mind, the ignorant are instructed by means of suitable schools, and a minister of the gospel, supported by the state, employs portions of his time in visiting and conversing with the convicts, at their cells, and performing divine service with them collectively, at stated times. They enjoy, by regular and suitable alterations of labor and rest, all the comforts which are compatible with their condition. They exhibit a remarkable appearance of health, and work with industry and apparent cheerfulness. These are the powerful means which are brought to bear upon their reformation, and produce a submissive and penitential state of feeling.

From the old, and long practiced culprit, it is vain to expect reform, by human means; but the inquiries which have been judiciously and extensively made, to ascertain the effects of our prison discipline, upon those who have been subjected to it, have resulted in establishing the fact, that nearly all who were young, and convicted for first offences, or whose crimes have proceeded from ignorance intemperance and idleness, have become useful members of society.

The experience of the prison at Auburn, also shows, what has been reasonably doubted heretofore, that the labor of the convicts may be made to supply the expenses of the establishment. During the last three or four years, the earnings of the convicts have produced a surplus, after paying for the supplies and government of the prison; and it is fair to infer, that heretofore the funds of the state will be relieved from that, hitherto, most oppressive burden.

It, however, must not be forgotten, that very much of the success of these establishments depends upon the ability of the person placed at their head. Thus far the state has been exceedingly fortunate in being able to command the services of gentlemen of the highest respectability and talents.

To preserve what is good, to correct what is evil, to amend where errors have been committed, to know that the officers of the prison are faithful, and that the commissioners and inspectors are attentive and discreet in all things entrusted to them, and to make the two institutions conform to each other, and to place both on the best foundations, I conceive there is a manifest propriety in the legislature appointing, from time to time, a committee from their body to visit both prisons. I recommend it at this time with the more confidence, because it is not a new measure, two such committees having been heretofore appointed, and because the Sing Sing prison will soon be finished and placed under a new discipline.

Among the preventatives, as well as correctives, of crime, may be placed many of those charitable institutions which owe their origin to the enterprise and liberality of benevolent individuals, with timely contributions on the part of the state. In these efforts, the city of New-York, containing within itself, as well abundant objects of charity, as a great proportion of the population, intelligence, benevolence and wealth of the state, is proudly conspicuous. The infant schools, orphan asylum and house of refuge, are among the most useful of these institutions.

The infant schools are of recent introduction, and although the means of the society are not adequate to the wants of that portion of the destitute who are the objects of their care, yet sufficient has been done to prove its exceeding usefulness. This noble charity is looked upon with great interest by those who feel for suffering humanity, and who have enlightened notions of the effects of early impressions upon the human mind. They receive into these schools the children of the poorest class of the city population, who would probably be overlooked in the great mass of human beings, and be suffered to grow up in ignorance and vice, but for that active charity which seeks to do good. Children are received at the early age of eighteen months, and taken care of during the day, while such of their mothers as are well disposed, pursue their daily labors. None but those who have witnessed the discipline of these schools and its effects, can have an adequate idea of the amount of useful knowledge which can be conveyed, by an ingenious and novel mode of instruction, into the minds of these small children. It is to be hoped that the attention of humane individuals will be more effectively directed to this subject, and that by their contributions, and suitable aid from the legislature, the amiable ladies who have these institutions in charge, may be enabled to extend their care to all who are in a condition to need it.

Benevolent institutions of this kind, properly belong to our great towns. In the country and smaller towns, individual distress becomes known, and is relieved by individual exertions; and there is not usually a sufficient number of persons at leisure to conduct schools of this description.

Of the same character, and equally creditable to the ladies, who patronize and direct it, and equally deserving of public encouragement, is the Orphan Asylum of the city of New-York. Children who are destitute of parents, friends, and home, are sought out and placed there, where their natural wants are provided for, and they are instructed in the elements of learning and the principles of good behavior, until they are of sufficient age to be bound out to proper service.

The House of Refuge was established by an association for the reception of juvenile-vagrants and delinquents, and receives minor convicts from every part of the State.— They are kept there under a strict and wholesome discipline, and are instructed in trades, and the rudiments of education, until they are sufficiently reformed to be bound out or discharged.

These institutions, together with the several kindred establishments in other cities and large towns, many of which are entitled to equal commendations, and the numerous charity and Sunday schools throughout the state, are exerting a great power for the prevention of pauperism and crime. In this country, where labor is well rewarded, and the means of comfortable, nay, luxurious subsistence, are, within the reach of every one not disabled by disease or old age; it is manifest that the greater part of crime and pauperism results from idleness and intemperance, and that want of instruction and bad example are the primary causes of these vices. The institutions which I have noticed, strike at the root of the evil. Most of them have been liberally patronized by the state, and some of them have received all the aid which their exigencies demanded.

Among the numerous other charitable institutions which adorn the city of New-York, those for the education of the Deaf and

Dumb, and for the care and restoration of insane persons, stand conspicuous. They have been cherished by the legislature, and will not cease to be interesting objects of its regard. But it is deserving of consideration, whether the poor of the latter class are sufficiently provided for by our laws.

By the census of 1825, it was ascertained that there were at that time, eight hundred and nineteen insane persons in this state. Of these, two hundred and sixty-three were of sufficient ability to pay for their own support; two hundred and eight were in jail or supported by charity; leaving three hundred and forty insane persons at large a terror of others, and suffering in addition to mental derangement, all the privations attending penury and want. The condition of those under poor-house regulations, or confined in jails, is, if possible, worse. No person of sensibility can look upon those sufferers, in their small cells, surrounded by a bad atmosphere, sometimes chained to the wall, and witness their dejected or wild despairing looks, or frantic madness, without a feeling of horror. No restoration can be hoped for under such circumstances: indeed the instances are not rare, of persons slightly deranged, becoming incurable maniacs by these injudicious means. The contrast of their condition, with those in the lunatic asylum in New York, is very striking. In the latter place, every thing is spacious, cleanly and pleasant to the eye—the inmates are suffered to be at liberty, and range in the open air, in an enclosed yard—they are treated with kindness and their innocent whims indulged. The consequence is, that many who are placed there are restored to reason, and discharged after a short period, to enjoy the society of their friends. It speaks much in favor of its keepers, attendants, and superintendants of that interesting institution, that during my visit there last summer, but one out of sixty or seventy, then under care, was in close confinement.

But that institution is not designed for general charity. It receives only those who are able to pay for their support, and such paupers as are sent by the authorities of the several towns, and paid for out of the poor fund at a certain price, stipulated by law. I submit to your consideration, the propriety of establishing an asylum for the gratuitous care and recovery of that most destitute class of the human family, who are suffering from a darkened understanding and the evils of poverty at the same time. While roaming at large, they are dangerous to the personal safety of the citizens, and many crimes of the deepest die, have been excused on the plea of mental alienation. The ties of natural affection frequently compel relatives who are struggling with poverty themselves, to afford that relief which is a public rather than a private duty.

Our poor laws, originally founded upon the English system, were pregnant with all its evils. Conflicts between towns relative to the settlement of the poor, were attended with expensive litigations; paupers were suffered to idle at private lodgings; and those whose decrepitude demanded care and kindness, frequently suffered from neglect and cruelty, without the means of redress.

A few years since, an entire revision of the system took place. Counties were authorized by law to purchase farms, and erect houses upon them, for the reception and employment, so far as they were able to work, of all the poor in the county. The distinction between the county and town poor, and all the regulations for the transportation and settlement of the poor were abolished. Many counties have made the experiment, and I am persuaded that the tendency of the new regulations has been to keep idlers away from situations where they are exposed to a rigid superintendance, and compelled to work; to provide better for the sick and disabled; and to lessen very much the expense of supporting the poor. The reports, which the revised laws require of the superintendents to make to the secretary of state, I hope will present such a favorable view of the new system, as to induce the legislature at no distant day, to render the adoption of it imperative upon all the counties.

A sense of the importance of common education, has been strongly manifested by the legislature, in setting apart an ample fund for that purpose. An enlightened people will not live under a government where their rights are unnecessarily abridged; and a free government cannot be maintained by an ignorant population. The enlightened mind, while it discerns the truth, looks with indulgence upon the errors of opinion, religion, political, or social, others may entertain; and in our government, where every measure depends upon the public voice, our reliance must be placed upon the general intelligence of the people for exemption from those civil disorders which have put a short period to the duration of free governments, in whatever nation or time they may have existed. But I need not press this subject.

The capital of the common-school fund consists of \$1,660,811, in stocks and other securities; and \$39,000 acres of land. The productive fund is augmented annually, by the sale of those lands, and sufficiently to meet the increasing demands upon it. I regret to say, that the principal of the fund has sustained a diminution during the past year, of \$50,000, by a failure of the Middle District Bank. The revenue for distribution the ensuing year, is estimated at \$109,981.

The common school system is yet in its infancy; and as the attention of the Legislature will be constantly directed to it, as one of the primary interests of the State, the defects which experience points out will in time be remedied by their wisdom. The returns for the past year, shew that school districts have been organized in almost every neighborhood in the state, amounting in the whole to eight thousand eight hundred and forty-seven; and that eight thousand two hundred and seventy have made returns according to law. Two hundred and thirty eight new districts have been formed, and the districts which have made returns, exceed by one hundred and six those of the previous year. The aggregate number of children over five and under sixteen years of age, in the districts which have made returns, is four hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven; and four hundred and eighty thousand three hundred and twenty-five children have been taught an average time of eight months during the year. The increase of children between the ages of five and sixteen, in the same districts is nineteen thousand one hundred and forty-four, and the increase of the number instructed, is twelve thousand one hundred and twenty.

The public money paid to the school districts during the past year, is two hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. Of this sum, one hundred thousand dollars was paid from the revenue of the school fund; and the residue was derived from a tax upon the towns, and particular funds possessed by some of them. In addition to this amount, there has been paid in the several districts, two hundred and ninety-seven thousand and forty eight dollars: making a total of five hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars paid for teachers' wages alone, in the common schools of the state.

The want of competent teachers is a difficulty which has always been experienced and still exists. To devise a remedy, is well worthy of further efforts. The course of education might be advantageously varied under competent teachers, by introducing among the early studies of children, those elements of the natural sciences, which are easily comprehended by means of sensible illustrations, and which impart a knowledge of things useful in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

Our state has not been unmindful of its institutions for instruction in the higher departments of literature. The revenue from a literature fund is annually distributed to our academies; and of four colleges, three have been amply endowed. Those in New-York and Schenectady continue in a flourishing condition; and that in Clinton, in Oneida co. exhibit symptoms of reviving energies. The College at Geneva which has received no other favor from the State than its charter, has been laboring under peculiar difficulties for the last two or three years; but hopes are entertained that it will recover, and it has at this time an increased number of students. The classical learning taught in these seminaries is a useful preparation for the learned professions, polishes and refines society, and sheds a lustre upon the country. As its attainment is generally sought by the more wealthy, it does not need that fostering care of the government, which is indispensable to the dissemination of common learning, yet no wise government will be inattentive to its wants. I notice with peculiar pleasure the various private schools for instruction in the higher branches, established by individual enterprise, in several parts of the state. They ask no aid from the government; are generously patronized by the public; and are, for the most part, conducted by gentlemen of high character and great literary attainments. Their multiplication and success afford evidence that the profession of teaching is taking that elevated rank in society, to which it is entitled by the importance of its duties.

Our medical colleges, established by the authority of the state, at Fairfield and New-York, continue under the care of talented and learned professors, and are rising in the public estimation. At Fairfield there are now one hundred and sixty students attending lectures; one hundred and thirty eight of that number are from various parts of this state, eight from New-England states, nine from Canada, three from Pennsylvania, one from North Carolina, and one from New-Jersey. The whole number at New York is one hundred and seventeen. Under judicious regulations, and the protection of the state, there is reason to believe that the usefulness of these colleges will increase, and that they will speedily rival the most flourishing institutions in our country.

The great interests of agriculture and manufactures, have strong claims upon your attention. A state of the world is fast approaching, if it has not already arrived, in which it will be necessary for us to supply our wants by our own industry. International commerce will be restricted to fewer, or other articles; and our pursuits must necessarily be more diversified. To increase the variety of productions, and thereby enlarge the materials for internal trade, is an object worthy of the paternal care of the government. Our soil and climate are adapted to the cultivation of many articles of great commercial value, which have not hitherto come within the range of agricultural operations, for want of a knowledge of the process for producing them. The most important of these are the articles of silk, wines, and hemp. They have all been partially attempted in this latitude of our country, with great success.

Among the matters of interest relating to this subject and which promise to satisfy the desires of those patriotic individuals, who have labored to introduce more science into practical agriculture, I notice with pleasure the dawnings of a scientific agricultural education. A school for that purpose is established in Oneida county, which has placed itself in the class of literary institutions under the care of the regents of the university. Students are there instructed in scientific and practical agriculture; are compelled to go through all its manual operations, and pay for their instruction by their labor. A principle, similar in some respects, is introduced into the polytechnic of Chittenango, founded by and under the superintendance of Dr. Yates. In his school, which is designed to carry a pupil through all the sciences, he has provided for the instruction of such youth in the principles of husbandry, and other branches of education, as will volunteer to labor for their tuition and support. It is also deserving of notice, that he has admitted the students to a share in the government of the school. He has established a miniature legislator for passing laws, and courts for trying offenders, where all the forms of election, legislation and judicial proceedings are observed. The students are represented in one branch of their legislature; the faculty form another, and the principal has a veto. A judge is appointed from among the officers, to preside in the court, for the trial of offences against their laws, with an appeal from the decisions of the court to the faculty and principal.

The General Fund, on the 30th day of November, 1828, consisted of the following items, to wit:

Canal stock bearing an interest of five per cent.	\$250,000 00
Bank stock, (deducting \$15,000 lost by the failure of the Hudson bank.)	112,740 00
Bonds and mortgages for lands sold	818,826 00
Do. for loans to individuals and others,	395,100 00
Do. for sundry debts due the state	23,319 00
Total.	\$1,629,985 00

The estimate of revenue from this fund for the year ending 30th November 1829, was \$172,550, including the following items, which were not revenue, but capital, to wit:

Principal to be received on bonds and mortgages on lands sold.	\$30,000
Do. on loans	20,000
To be received on 1st payment for lands,	5,000
	55,000

Leaving the estimate of income, only \$117,555. The estimate of expenses for the same year, ending Nov. 30, 1829, was 291,500. Thus it appears that the expenses of that year, as estimated, would exceed the income of the general fund 173,950.

To meet the claims upon the treasury, and the expenses of the government for the year 1829, the canal stock belonging to the general fund (\$250,000) has been sold, and that fund is indebted to the literature and school funds, to the amount of 158,365. The amount of Bank stock has also been diminished 20,000, by the failure of the Columbia Bank, during the past year; as it is supposed that the capital of the bank has been entirely lost.

The items which now compose the general fund, are:

Bonds and mortgages for lands sold,	\$306,313
Loans to individuals and others,	336,865
Sundry debts due the state,	23,319
And available bank stock,	92,740
Making the total amount of the productive capital of the general fund,	\$1,309,267

There is also about 120,000 acres of land belonging to the general fund, but most of this land has been bought in for taxes, and is of little value. About 26,000 acres is all from which the state can expect to receive avails, in aid of the treasury. The state owes no debt except on account of the canals. The ordinary expenses of the government for the ensuing year, are estimated at \$264,000, to which is to be added \$158,365 14, the amount due from the general fund to the literature and common school funds; making an aggregate of \$422,365 14. The means to meet these demands, consist of the avails of the contemplated sales for taxes, interests payable on bonds and mortgages, miscellaneous sources of revenue, and the balance in the treasury, the whole of which are estimated at \$306,398 56, showing a deficit of \$115,971 58. To meet which, resort may be had to the sale of the bank stock \$92,740 and so much of the principal of the bonds and mortgages as can be collected.

On the 30th November 1826 the general fund amounted to \$2,637,936. And the balance in the treasury on that day, including the last receipt into the treasury from the half mill tax, (amounting to \$147,534.) applicable to the ordinary expenses of the government, was \$264,240.

This balance was reduced on the 30th November 1827, to the sum of 115,028. Showing a consumption that year beyond the revenue arising from the general fund received into the treasury, of \$149,218.

The deficiencies in the revenue since the year 1827, have been supplied, solely, from the balance then in the treasury, and by the consumption of the principal of the general fund.

On the 30th November 1828, the balance in the treasury had been expended, \$20,000 of the canal stock, belonging to the general fund, had been sold and expended, and the treasury was indebted \$68,837, for the expenses of the preceding year.

The consumption in the year 1829, beyond the receipts into the treasury, was as follows, to wit:—

Balance in the treasury 30th Nov. 1827,	\$115,028
Canal stock sold,	20,000
Claims upon the treasury,	68,837
Making,	\$203,865

From the above causes, and by legislative acts in 1827, transferring—

Canal stock to the literature fund,	\$150,000
Bank stocks to the school fund,	100,000
The balance of the loan of 1786 to do.	33,616
By the sale of the Seneca lock navigation stock,	23,218
And by the receipts of the principal of debts for lands sold,	32,427
Total,	\$339,264

And by the subsequent receipts of the principal of debts, the general fund is now reduced as above stated to the sum of \$1,309,267, leaving claims upon the treasury for the balance of expenditures for the last year to a considerable amount.

By the foregoing brief view of our finances, it will be seen that the general fund is rapidly diminishing, that our reliance for meeting future calls upon the

treasury, to defray the current expense of the government is principally upon the government debtors; and that an active collection of those debts must be immediately commenced. If taxation is delayed a few years, the general fund will be entirely exhausted, and it will be necessary then to provide by tax for the whole amount of the annual expenditures.

I have thought it my duty to lay this statement of the condition of the treasury before you, for the purpose of submitting to your consideration, whether it is good economy, whether it is compatible with the duty which the government owes to a progressive improvement of the condition of the state, to exhaust the general fund, and rely, in future, entirely upon direct taxation for the means to defray the annual expenses of the government, to give effective aid to necessary charities, to advance the interests of knowledge, to multiply the objects of industry, to facilitate the means of internal communication and commerce, and to perform those acts of sovereignty which a government owes to the prosperity of its citizens, and to its own glory.

This is an interesting crisis in the affairs of our state, and a heavy responsibility rests upon the present, and upon the immediately succeeding legislatures. Our funds are diminishing to a point, while an extensive view of great national prosperity is opening upon us. We may enter and possess ourselves of its realities, or by a timorous, hesitating policy, it may pass by us as an unsubstantial vision.

Our state has doubled its population within the last twenty years, and has quintupled since 1790. In that year it formed less than a tenth of the population of the United States, it now forms a seventh; thus showing that it has increased in population beyond all example, and more rapidly than its proportion of the astonishing increase of the population of the United States. Although like its sister states upon the Atlantic border, it is pouring its thousands and tens of thousands into the great central valley of the west, its own increase has not been materially retarded. It has now a population not far from one million nine hundred thousand, and is capable of sustaining at least eight millions of souls. And when we contemplate those changes in the pursuits of industry, which tend to compress us into more dense communities, and consider our capacities for abundant productions within a small compass, in the fertility of our soil, in the riches of our mines; and in our hydraulic facilities, we have great reason to believe, that the time is yet distant, when, under a judicious administration of affairs, a decline in the ratio of increase and wealth and population will be discernible. Is it not our duty, by a wise forethought, to lay the broad foundations of a policy, adapted not only to our present condition, but fitted to sustain the state in her future progress to a glorious maturity.

A system of progressive improvements, by means of rail-roads and canals, has become engrafted upon the policy of our state, and should be kept steadily in view. The benefits which their construction will confer, depend upon the produce of the legislative enactments concerning them.

The canal debt, on the 1st day of January, 1829, amounted to the sum of \$7,940,155. Erie and Champlain canal debt, In 6 per cent stock, 2,943,500 5 do 4,409,665 7,353,155 Oswego canal debt, In 5 per cent stock, 437,000 Cayuga and Seneca canal debt, In 5 per cent stock, 150,000 Making the above amount of \$7,940,155

Of this debt there has been paid during the year ending on the 31st December last, of the 5 per cent, Erie and Champlain canal stock, the sum of \$321,142. The Cayuga and Seneca canal debt, has within the same time been increased by the issue of 5 per cent stock, \$87,000. The whole canal debt, therefore, stood on the 1st of January inst. as follows: Erie and Champlain, 6 per cent stock, payable 1st January 1837, \$2,943,500 5 per cent, payable in 1837, and 1845, 4,088,518 \$7,032,018 Oswego, 5 per cent, payable in 1845 and 1849, 437,000 Cayuga and Seneca, 5 per cent payable in '846, 237,000 Making \$7,706,018

The tolls received upon the canals during the year 1829, cannot yet be exactly ascertained, but it is supposed that the amount received upon the Erie and Champlain canals will not vary far from \$790,933. From this sum there has been expended by the commissioners, superintendents, collectors, and other canal officers, about \$310,099. For interest of debt, \$387,035 697,134 Leaving of tolls to be applied to the debt, \$93,849

In addition to this, the receipts from the auction duties belonging to the fund, will be about 209,052. From salt duties about 140,844. From other sources about 27,781. Making \$471,526 derived from the Erie and Champlain canal fund, to be applied towards the payment of that debt.

The receipts from tolls on the Oswego canal, will vary little from \$9,314. There have been received by

the payment of principal and interest of bonds for lands sold, belonging to the Oswego canal fund, 6,607. And from leases of surplus water, 723. Making \$16,644

There has been expended by the superintendents and collectors about the sum of \$14,585. For interest of debt, 21,850 36,435 Leaving a balance against the fund of \$19,789

The claims against that fund have been answered by an exchange with the Erie and Champlain canal fund of bonds for lands sold, for stock which has been converted into money, and by money borrowed of that fund, for which a balance now remains due of \$11,612.

There is belonging to the Oswego canal fund in lands, and bonds for lands sold, from \$150,000 to \$200,000. There is no auxiliary fund belonging to the Cayuga and Seneca canal. The tolls received during the last year will not vary far from \$7,905

The expense of superintendents and collection for the last year, exclusive of the expenses of the commissioners, will be about \$9049. Interest on the debt 9,956 19,005 Leaving a deficit in the revenue of \$11,100

The funds which have thus far been applied towards the reduction of the interest and principal of the Erie and Champlain canal debt, have been derived from tolls, from the duties on auctions, and salt manufactured within the state. These funds were appropriated by the law, authorising the construction of these canals, and have always produced more than enough to pay the interest. They are guaranteed by the constitution, and cannot be diverted to any other purpose, until the effects of their appropriations are fulfilled. The demands upon these funds for the payment of interest and repairs, and other expenses although considerable, will be satisfied, and still leave a large annual surplus, applicable to the extinguishment of the principal; and we have the pleasing prospect, that in a few years that debt will be entirely extinguished.

The payment of the debt, however, may be retarded by various causes: The carrying may be diverted into other channels—more serious repairs may be necessary than have been experienced or expected—new locks and double locks, and other facilities for expediting transportation, may become indispensable—a change may be wrought in the policy of our laws, materially affecting the duties—and when the debt is paid, or nearly so, modifications of the tolls, and of the salt and auction duties, may be deemed politic, just and necessary.

Our funds, however, applicable to the extension of the public works, may be augmented, at no distant day, from a new source. The duties upon the importation of merchandise are secured by the constitution of the United States, to the general government, and have been its great source of revenue for all purposes. In a few years the national debt will be paid off, and as but a small portion of the revenue will be consumed in conducting the affairs of the Union, within the Constitutional limits, and as there are prudential reasons for continuing the duties to a certain extent, there can be no valid objection to the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states to be disposed of at their discretion. If constitutional obstacles exist against the measure, they may be removed by constitutional means.

During the last session of the legislature, laws were passed, directing surveys and estimates to be made in reference to the construction of the Chenango, Chemung, and Crooked Lake canals, and authorising the canal commissioners to construct them on certain conditions. The officers who have made the examinations in relation to these contemplated works, will furnish you such information as will enable you to act understandingly and adopt such measures as may be required.

The loan of the credit of the state to the Hudson and Delaware canal company, last winter, by authorising issues of stock to the amount of \$300,000, I am happy to state, has enabled that company to complete their work. They have sold fifty eight thousand dollars of the stock, and pledged the residue for money borrowed, except thirty seven thousand dollars, which they have not needed. They commenced transporting coal in October, and on the 19th day of December last, had delivered, at tide water, on the Hudson, seven thousand tons, of a good quality, which was immediately sold at from seven dollars and fifty cents to eight dollars per ton. The company is now making arrangements to transport the next season upon their rail road and canal to the Hudson, three hundred and sixty tons per day, which, I am assured, they will be able to sell to purchasers at reduced prices.

During the session of 1818, the governor was authorised to settle the claims of the state against the United States, for aid of various kinds afforded them during the last war. Negotiations were entered into, and considerable repayments were made on that account, although claims to a considerable amount remain to be adjusted. Further negotiations were suspended by the repeal of that law in 1826. There is, however, an acknowledged balance on the property account, for arms and equipments. It would be desirable to receive that balance in field ordnance for the supply of the artillery companies, forty of which are now destitute, and our arsenals do not possess the means of supplying their wants. It is submitted to your consideration whether you will authorize the negotiations to be renewed for that purpose.

At the same time another matter of much moment might be made the subject of negotiation.

The fortifying the harbor of the city of N. Y. the commercial emporium, not only to the state but of the nation on the eastern border, is of the first importance in case of war, and has attracted the attention of the general government, which is now erecting a very strong work, Fort Hamilton, on the eastern side of the Narrows. The outer defence of that harbor will not be complete, until a similar erection is made on the opposite side; and I perceive that the government contemplate a work there, as part of their cord of defence for the sea-board. During the late war, the state expended at least three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on works at that point, known as the fortifications on Staten-Island, which were never entirely finished, and are now in a state of decay. The advanced state of their similar public works, and the prosperous condition of the finances of the general government, indicate the present as a favorable time to treat for a sale of those works to the government. By an act of 1818, the governor was authorized to institute a negotiation for the sale of those fortifications, and the lands connected therewith, and was directed to report to the legislature. Nothing effectual was done under that law. In 1828, a survey and map and estimate of their value, were directed to be made. It is submitted to your consideration, whether further legislation on that subject is not expedient.

By a law of the last session, the person administering the government, was authorized to treat with the First Christian party of the Oneida Indians, and the Orchard party of the same tribe for the purchase of their lands; and to appoint an agent to accompany such of them as should choose to emigrate to Green Bay. Under this law, the late governor concluded a treaty with the First Christian party, for the purchase of a portion of their lands; and at an early period of the summer, I appointed an agent, who accompanied a large party of them, and saw them comfortably settled. After his return, and in the month of September last, I concluded a treaty with the same party for the purchase of the residue of their lands. It is supposed that the remainder of the people of that party will emigrate to Green Bay in the course of the next summer.

By these purchases, we have become possessed of about three thousand four hundred and seventy acres of valuable land in the heart of the state, which will soon be put into useful cultivation by respectable freeholders; and have removed thereby, from a state of temptation and misery, to a situation better fitted to their natural habits and the improvement of their condition, a small degenerated remnant of a once formidable and heroic race. It is to be hoped that those who remain will be tempted, by the improved condition of their brethren, soon to follow their example.

In fulfilment of the duty imposed upon me by the act of the last session, to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations, I have designated the first Monday in February next, as the day for the meeting of the delegates of the several banks, at the city of New-York, and the village of Auburn, to appoint bank commissioner under that law.

The provisions of the law have received the decided approbation of the public; and it is to be regretted that it has not been satisfactory to all the banks. Those in the city of New-York are the principal complainants; although I learn from other parts of the state, that the severity of those provisions in the revised laws, which are made, by reference, part of the general law of last winter, will tend to weaken, rather than strengthen the public security, by driving men of character and responsibility from the direction. I have reason to believe that the banks in the city of New-York are now prepared to relinquish their opposition to the safety fund and supervision, and accept their charters, provided a modification of the harsh features of the revised statutes can be obtained, and the local tax, now imposed directly upon the banks, be withdrawn, or placed upon the stockholders.

The provisions of the revised statutes, from sections eleven to seventeen inclusive, were adopted previous to, and without reference to the general law, and were supposed to contain within themselves the best security to the community. It is worthy of consideration, whether the law of last winter, creating a safety fund and a board of visiting and examining commissioners, does not afford all the guarantee for the soundness of bills, which it is in the power of legislation to advise.

If an application should be made on the part of the city banks, your sense of their intimate connexion with the prosperity of the city, their importance to the commercial operations of the state, will unquestionably induce you to give it a favorable consideration.

The unfortunate controversy between this state and New-Jersey, respecting the boundary line, still continues to excite much feeling, and has been productive of some violence between citizens of the respective states. To bring the question of right to a legal decision, New-Jersey has seen fit to institute a lawsuit against this state in the United States court. I have employed able counsel to assist the attorney-general; and they, on consultation, have come to the conclusion, that under existing laws, that court cannot take cognizance of the cause, and have therefore, declined to appear. It is certainly desirable that this source of irritation between us and our sister state, should cease to exist; and I respectfully submit it to your wisdom to devise suitable measures for its removal. I send you herewith the attorney-general's report on that subject.

One of the suits instituted on the claim of John Jacob Astor, against the grantees of the state in Putnam county, was tried in the circuit court of the United States, held during the month of October last, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. A case has been made to be submitted to the supreme court, embracing many questions of law, upon which the counsel for the state have hopes of a favorable issue. The cause is expected to be brought to a hearing at the opening of

the court in January; and from its importance, I have deemed it necessary to direct the attorney-general, whose report is herewith transmitted, to attend the argument at Washington.

The revised statutes went into full operation on the first day of the present month. Their recent enactment will relieve you, for the present, from much legislation on general subjects. Our laws are now clothed in plain language, collected and arranged under proper heads, amended in many respects, and put into a shape adapted to long continuance. This revision has been perfected with great industry and ability, and is highly creditable to the distinguished gentlemen who were charged with it, and to the legislative bodies which passed upon and adopted the result of their labours.

Our late governor, whose administration, although of short duration, has left its impress upon our public policy, presented forcibly to the consideration of the last legislature, the corrupting tendency of the use of money at elections. A law was passed in pursuance of his suggestions, which has had the most salutary effect. We cannot begin too early to surround our elective franchise with defences against the approach of impurity. The example of good men, with occasional amendments of the law; and a strict enforcement of its penalties, will, I am confident, produce the desired result.

I cannot close this communication, without referring to an illustration of the virtuous tendency of our representative system, and the corrective energy of public opinion. I cannot speak of it without reproach, as it is a part of the public history of our legislation, that at a former period, individuals congregated for the sake of pecuniary gratifications, and forced their services upon those who had legislative grants in view, and endeavoured by their combined efforts, to control the passage of laws. Encouraged by their numbers, they openly boasted of an influence which they did not possess, and frequently threw a suspicion upon the purity of individual members. They have not appeared, embodied for several years; and it is the strongest proof of their entire dispersion, that the whole subject of re-chartering the banks, and revising our monied institutions, was acted upon at the last session, without the least suspicion of improper extraneous influence.

E. T. THROOP,
Albany, January 5, 1830.

Governor's Message.—The length of this document leaves us space for but brief comment. It is long, too long for a paper embracing so few subjects. Yet we cheerfully admit that the subjects presented, are of general importance, but we think the same views might be condensed, with greater effect. We have no hesitation in saying, that with its general tenor, we are pleased; and we have no doubt our readers will peruse it with deep interest. It is with surprise that we hear from this document, that this great state has been living upon its capital, instead of its income; and with a reckless want of economy and foresight, has been for years encroaching upon that fund which is of so much importance to the stability of public credit, and to furnish resources in extraordinary emergencies. An inquiry into this subject, is the imperious duty of a faithful Legislature.

Upon the subject of Anti-Masonry, His Excellency is remarkably brief. Yet it seems to have been a subject of no small anxiety with him, as he approaches it first, and hastily disposes of it, as if to relieve his mind of a task which brought with it disagreeable and unwelcome thoughts. It is but a single paragraph, and we copy it for a closer examination. "Although in some sections of the state an unusual excitement has prevailed, I am happy to have it my power to say, that it has not originated in a desire to change our constitution, or in a distrust of the integrity of our laws; but in an honest zeal, overflowing its proper boundaries, misdirected in its efforts, and carrying into public affairs matters properly belonging to social discipline. Such feelings cannot long exist beyond the limits of their proper sphere of action; and it is a source of gratification, that in this instance they give evidence of speedily subsiding into their natural and healthful channel."

Now if this means any thing, it is meant as information to the citizens of this state, and of the whole Union, that the cause of Anti-Masonry is subsiding, and that the people are relinquishing their zeal for its spread. And will the Governor of this state, under the high sanction of his official character, dare to publish to the world, that Anti-Masonry is retrograding here? He has done so, and in so doing he has published what every citizen of this state knows to be false. The seventy thousand votes polled for Anti-Masonry at the last election, the thirty members of the Legislature which this cause has returned, the free press established, the popular meetings held, the audible and emphatic expressions of a deep seated and wide spread feeling, all disprove by well known and irresistible evidence, the truth of the assertion. It is but a paltry artifice, to which we regret to say, men in high places are not ashamed to resort to deceive the public, to check the spirit of free enquiry, to deter people from investigating Freemasonry, and to attach men to the political fortunes of the dominant party by quickening their wavering confidence in its power and perpetuity.

It is a precious discovery of His Excellency, that Anti-Masonry "has not originated in a desire to change our constitution." He who as a judge, pronounced it to be "a blessed spirit," and saw in it "a pledge that our rights and liberties are destined to endure," we should think would be precluded as Governor, from even insinuating a doubt as to the propriety of its objects. He thinks our zeal is "misdirected in its efforts." If he had shown that Freemasonry had not interfered, and was not calculated to interfere in "public affairs," in the distribution of official patronage, in the administration of justice, he would then have convicted us of misdirected efforts. But believing as we do, and as a large portion of the people of these western counties believe, that Freemasonry is from its very constitution calculated to attain undue and secret influence in our "public affairs," we shall follow it there, and exercise the high prerogative of freemen to question its pretensions through the ballot-boxes. We feel

equal gratification with His Excellency, that these feelings "give evidence of speedily subsiding into their natural and healthful channel." Most assuredly this will be the result. The feelings of the people upon this subject, are like pent up waters, restrained from their natural flow, by formidable barriers. The swelling tide is wearing for itself its proper channel, and when it shall have swept away all opposing obstacles, it will resume its "natural and healthful" flow. The evidence is most strong that such will speedily be the result; but when this event occurs, we shall look in vain for any vestiges of Freemasonry, except among the rubbish of the torrent.

Cayuga County.—An Anti-Masonic Convention was held in Cayuga county on the 1st instant.—One hundred and fourteen delegates attended. Their proceedings were spirited and interesting, and are to be published in a pamphlet form for general distribution throughout the county.—Glen Caylor, Allen Warden, John J. Williams and Silas Wood, were appointed delegates to the State Convention, and Elias Manchester, Josiah Hopkins, Eleazer Carter and Allen Benton, substitutes. Truly this is a method of keeping new years, worthy of freemen.

Niagara County.—Seth Parsons and M. Cadwallader, have been appointed delegates to the Anti-Masonic State Convention from this county.

Massachusetts Convention.—We received a letter from a friend attending the Massachusetts Anti-Masonic Convention, dated at Faneuil Hall, on the third day of the Convention. One hundred and seventy-five delegates selected from the most respected and patriotic sons of that state, which took the first bold stand against regal oppression, convened in the very cradle of liberty, to provide a safe guard against "secret combinations," for those rights which were purchased by their fathers' blood. The cause was worthy of such a place of meeting, and from the hallowed recollections which attach to this spot, in times which "tried men's souls,"—the zeal of the patriot will be kindled to give his honest and fearless exertions to redeem the free institutions of our land from the corrupting influence of secret societies. Delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention, but their names are not given. The proceedings of the Convention were conducted with dignity and spirit, in the presence of a numerous audience. The age of the ancient institution, was settled at one hundred and thirteen years, and its commencement at A. D. 1717.

Our Correspondent writes.—"The subject of a National Convention was taken up in committee of the whole, when Col. Merrick took the floor, and the house and galleries gave way to their feelings, unrestrained by a vote of the Convention, in repeated bursts of applause. When he had done, the whole house twice resounded with the clappings of liberty, and the resolution to send delegates to the National Convention was adopted unanimously. A motion was made, tending to postpone the appointment to a future day, which was met on the spot with a spirit of prompt action, and when the speaker sat down, again the galleries rung with applause. These things show the feelings of the public here."—Massachusetts has struck a blow for liberty, which Freemasonry will long remember.

Equity Clerks.—The Revised Statutes vest the appointment of the Clerks of the Court of Chancery in the Chancellor. He has appointed all the Clerks of the Equity Courts, except Frederick Whittlesey of this (the 8th) district, in whose place Samuel L. Selden of Rochester, was appointed. Mr. Whittlesey is a democrat; but he is a member of the Morgan committee, and a political Anti-Mason; the Chancellor is a mason, and hence the exception. This may be considered as an unequivocal declaration of hostility by the Regency against Anti-Masonry. The dominant political party in this state, have chosen to give the weight of their influence in aid of false Freemasonry. They have taken their stand; they have struck at a man who has borne a prominent part in questioning the pretensions of Freemasonry, and they must abide the result.—we are content. On this subject, we have this week only room for the following extract of a letter from a correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser:—"The appointment of Equity Clerks is given by the Revised Statutes, to the Chancellor, who, as appears by the Argus, has re-appointed all the incumbents but Mr. Whittlesey, of the 8th district. Mr. W., I understand, is a conspicuous and zealous Anti-Mason, who has contributed time, talents and money to the dissemination of that sentiment. He held the office under Judge Rochester and Judge Birdsall, and his friends say, he discharged the duties with great fidelity. He was, withal, a thorough democrat. The Anti-Masons are highly incensed, and regard the removal of their party by the Regency, as a high act of some importance to a gentleman, at Washington, who is accused of conniving with this Antimasonic excitement, both in Pennsylvania and New York. The wanton removal of Whittlesey, who is said to be a decided favorite of the Antimasons of this State, and was a missionary to Pennsylvania, can scarcely fail to thwart Mr. Van Buren's views in that quarter."

We have received the first number of "The Sun," a new Anti-Masonic paper published in the city of Philadelphia. Also, the "Newark Monitor," published in Newark, N. J. devoted to the same cause. More News!!

Erastus Root was chosen Speaker of the house, having 93 votes. Francis Grainger received 30 votes, and there were 4 blanks. William M. Oliver, was chosen President of the Senate.

On account of the great length of the Governor's message, several advertisements have been unavoidably omitted.

ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION. The General Central Anti-Masonic Committee, having given notice of a State Convention to be held in the city of Albany, on the 25th day of February next, a county Convention will be held at the Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Saturday the 30th day of January, inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. to appoint Delegates to represent the county of Monroe in said State Convention. The citizens of each town in the county, are respectfully requested to elect three delegates, to represent their respective towns in said county Convention. Rochester, January 12th, 1830. By order of the county Committee. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

Marriages. MARRIED.—In Chili, on the 31st ult by the Rev James Hemenway, Mr. J. Little, to Miss Elizabeth Hemenway. Mr. Amos Holly, to Miss Marcia Stillson. In West Mendon, on the 31st ult, by Elder Joseph Badger, Mr. Rita Green, of Perinton, to Miss Phoebe Gillet.

Bull's-Head Tavern. For eighteen hundred and thirty, Wishing to raise, not make money, SALFS I offer, at fifty per cent, And quite as cheap, or cheaper rent. Who'll buy my little all in Brighton, That Antimasonic stand on! Also a mill site near the same, At any price a man may name! But if you'll neither of them buy, Be pleased to rent my Factory; Or offer at Bull's Head my call— A pleasing thing it cash to all; Best road to the rapids, so smooth and dry, The stage should always call that way. The house is large, and wishing to please, Welcome you are to two rooms a piece; I've patience to hear the longest story, Even bachelors on matrimony; Like a doctor in vogue, I've the best medicine. And when the bills are too high, I'll discount them. WM. C. BLOSS. Bull's Head, Jan. 11, 1830.

PARTNER WANTED. ANY person wishing to engage in the Mercantile business, who can furnish a small capital, will find a desirable situation, by enquiring of the Editors of this paper. 100 4w Rochester, Jan. 5, 1830.

100 BOXES GENEVA GLASS, received this day, and for sale by GEORGE TERRY. Jan. 9, 1830. 49w5

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

BY virtue of an execution, in the nature of a fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John G. Hall, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said John G. Hall, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the town of Gates, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, distinguished on E. Johnson's subdivision of part of that part of the village of Rochester heretofore called Frankfort, as subdivision lot number eight, (8,) in section P, being thirty three feet, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 12, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Under Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a justices execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of Monroe county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of John Nivison and John Scutt, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of John Scutt, to that certain piece or parcel of land situate in township number thirteen in the fourth range of townships, in the town of Penfield, county of Monroe, (formerly Ontario), and state of New-York, viz:—Forty six acres and one hundred and thirty-seven rods of land, to be taken off the north end of the south east division of lot number twenty-nine, in said township, and bounded as follows, viz:—north, east, and west, by the lines of said division, and south by a line to be run parallel to the said north line, and so far distant as to contain the aforesaid quantity of forty-six acres and one hundred and thirty rods of land—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at the house of John Tuttle, on the twenty-fifth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, January 12, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. CHICHESTER, Dep't. Sh'ff.

INEQUITY—EIGHTH CIRCUIT. Hastings R. Brender Simon P. All. Complainant. Edw. =zer Watts and Lyman B. =ants. Langworthy. vs. Franklin Hillhouse, Ebenezer S. Beach, J. Deane, Thoma = Kempshall, and Henry Kennedy. =ants. Monroe County, ss.

IN pursuance of a Decretal Order of sale, made by this Court in the above cause, will be sold at public auction, by or under the direction of the subscriber, one of the masters in chancery of the state of New York, at the Rochester House, kept by James C. Henry, in the village of Rochester, on the sixth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Sweden, and in the village of Brockport, and bounded as follows:—Beginning twelve feet south of the south east corner of the stone house owned by Hiel Brockway and Jeremiah Cogswell, and on the west side of the basin; running thence southerly on the east line of said basin, to the east corner of E. S. Beach's store house and along the west line of said store house to the south east corner of said store house eighty three feet; thence westwardly on a line of the front of the said Beach's store house forty feet; thence northerly parallel with the east line seventy five feet; thence easterly to the line of E. S. Beach's store house and along the west line of said store house, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.—Dated Rochester, Nov. 20th, 1829. EBENEZER GRIFFIN, Master in Chancery.

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed until Wednesday the 13th day of January, instant, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.—Dated January 5, 1830. EBENEZER GRIFFIN, Master in Chancery.

INEQUITY—EIGHTH CIRCUIT. Abraham = Pemb. Erasmus D. Smith. Complainant. Abelard Reynolds and Rufus Beach. =ants. vs. Asa Little, Abel Eldridge, Alvan Reynolds and Ashley Samson. Defendants. Monroe County, ss.

IN pursuance of a Decretal Order of sale, made by this Court in the above cause, will be sold at Public Auction, by or under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in Chancery, of the State of New York, at the Rochester House, kept by James C. Henry, in the village of Rochester, on the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and State of New York, known as lot number twenty-five, lying eighty one links on Ford-street, and due easterly of an equal width three chains, containing one quarter of an acre more or less, reference being had to a map by E. Johnson, recorded in the Clerk's Office of Monroe county, in Liber four of Deeds folio five hundred and ninety-eight, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof. EBENEZER GRIFFIN, Master in Chancery. Rochester, November 20th, 1829.

The sale of the above property is hereby postponed until Wednesday the 13th day of January, instant, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.—Dated January 5, 1830. EBENEZER GRIFFIN, Master in Chancery.

Legal Advertisements.

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

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the seventeenth day of July, 1828, and executed by Lawson Thayer and Sarah his wife, of the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, to Matthew Brown Jr. which said mortgage has been duly assigned to the subscribers.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in that part of the village of Rochester called Frankfort, and distinguished in a map of the said village of Frankfort, as lot number two hundred and forty-six, (246) which map was made by Benjamin Wright Esq. will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on Saturday the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated, September 10th, 1829. AZOR S. MARVIN, Assignee. MARVIN McNELTY, Assignee. S. MATHEWS, Attys.

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

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

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured by indenture of mortgage, executed by John Dixon of Gates, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and Sarah Dixon his wife, to Elam Smith of the same place, and bearing date on the twenty fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Monroe, on the 30th day of May, 1826, in Liber 3 of Mortgages, at folio 474, and conveying the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, and county of Monroe, viz:—part of Lot (No. 293) two hundred and three, on Washington street, and beginning for said part at the distance of three rods south of the north west corner thereof; running thence easterly by a line parallel with the north line of the lot to Spring Alley; thence southerly on said alley to the southern boundary line of the Allen Mill Lot; thence with said southern boundary line westerly to its intersection with Washington street; thence with said street northerly to the place of beginning, the contents more or less.—Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power in said Mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said Mortgaged premises will be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the fourteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 3, 1829. 706m ELAM SMITH, Mortgagee. Wm. S. Bishop, Attorney.

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

INEQUITY—EIGHTH CIRCUIT.

STATE OF NEW-YORK. In pursuance of an order of the Court of Equity for the Eighth Circuit of the State of New-York, made on the second day of November, 1829, in a certain cause then pending in said court, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, under the direction of the subscriber, one of the Masters in the Court of Chancery of the State of New-York, at the Eagle Tavern in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, on the twelfth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and is known as lot number thirty-nine, on the plat or plan of said village, on the south side of the Erie Canal, and is bounded east by the west line of Exchange-street, south by the north line of lot number forty, west by Pindale Alley, north by lot number thirty-eight, being sixty-six feet in front, on Exchange-street, and ten rods deep, be the same more or less; and is the same lot of land conveyed by Thomas Morgan and his wife, by deed bearing date January 25th, 1827, to Ann Livingston, and by her conveyed to John T. Talman, by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of November, 1827, which deed is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the county of Monroe, in Liber 10 of deeds, at page 201. Dated November 27, 1829. ORSON BENJAMIN, Master in Chancery [95-5w]

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature, of the State of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Horatio N. Curtis and Enos Stone, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Horatio N. Curtis and Enos Stone, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Range of Townships, Phelps & Gorham's purchase, township number thirteen, on the east side of the Genesee River, viz:—one lot, distinguished on Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of Rochester, as lot number one, in section I., containing three-fourths of an acre.—Also—All that other certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe and State of New-York, on the east side of the Genesee River, distinguished as a part of lot number one and three, and number two in section J., reference had to Johnson & Seymour's printed map, bounded as follows:—(being the ground on which the Woollen Factory and Oil-Mill stood in 1821.) beginning six inches southerly from the south east corner of said Factory on the west line of a highway, along the Canal, thence westerly, parallel with the south side of said building, and parallel with Main-St. seventy feet, to low water mark of the Genesee River, thence down said River to the Bridge on Main-street, thence easterly along said Main-street to a point in range of the west end of the main factory building, thence southerly at right angles with Main-street to a point six feet northerly from the north west corner of said main building of the factory, thence easterly parallel with said factory, thirty-four feet to Canal-street, thence southerly in range, and along the front of said factory building, thirty-four feet to the beginning, said premises; bounded south by H. Ely, west by the Genesee River, north by the highway, and east by the Canal and Canal street, and the right and privilege of taking from the Canal, which passes along the east side of the said lot, as much water as shall be sufficient and necessary by a prudent use of the same in common low water, during the average of the seasons, to produce a water power necessary to drive two run of mill-stones, & all other privileges and appurtenances, in anywise thereunto belonging.—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the third day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 21, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counsellor &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Horace D. Kennedy, of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the 22d day of February 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 an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 30th day of December 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY order of Moses Chapin, Esq. first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Monroe, Counsellor &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Horace D. Kennedy, of Rochester, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Gates, in the county of Monroe, on the 22d day of February 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 an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 30th day of December 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sheriff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William B. Alexander, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said William B. Alexander, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southeast corner of certain lots formerly owned by Samuel Atwood, and now owned by Stephen Lusk; thence running easterly along the south line of the said Lusk's lot, to the southwest corner of the said Lusk's lot; thence south to the state road leading from Rochester to Canandaigua; thence on said road, easterly, to a line made by extending southwardly to the eastern boundary line of said lot; thence along the last mentioned line to the place of beginning.—which I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 7, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy 96-10s

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Sylvanus Perry, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Sylvanus Perry, in and to the following described premises:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, distinguished on Johnson & Seymour's printed map of a part of Rochester, as lot number fifteen, (15) section M, as conveyed to him by E. Johnson and others, on the fourteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in liber sixteen of Deeds, page one hundred and four, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 7, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Dep'y. 96.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Peter Brackett, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Peter Brackett, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the village of Rochester, town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a map of which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, in liber two of deeds, at page third, being designated on said map as part of lot twenty-six, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning on Elm street, at a stake standing fifty eight feet northerly from the southwest corner of said lot twenty six, thence easterly seventy three feet, to a stake standing fifty feet north of the south line of said lot twenty six, thence northerly to Walnut Alley; thence westerly along said alley, to Elm street; thence south, along Elm street, to the place of beginning. Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being a part of lot, eight acres and three fourths of an acre of land, purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, a deed of which purchase is recorded in the office of the clerk of Monroe county, in liber two of deeds, page four; the land conveyed and intended to be conveyed by this indenture, is the southeast part of lot number thirteen, in said tract, and bounded on Chesnut street, in said village, thirty-three feet by one hundred and five feet, being a piece of land thirty-three feet wide and one hundred and five feet in length, which said lot number thirteen is more fully described on a map of subdivisions of said eight acres and three-fourths of an acre, which said map is recorded in liber two, of deeds, folio three, reference being had to the same, with the buildings thereon, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House, in the village of Rochester, on the twenty-fourth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated December 14, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY virtue of a decree for an order of sale, made by O. E. Gibbs, Surrogate of the county of Monroe the subscribers, administrators of the estate of Horace Kellogg Junior, deceased, will sell at public auction, on Thursday the fourth day of February next, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the premises, nine acres of land, to be taken off from the south west corner of a fifty acre lot of which the said Horace Kellogg, jr. died seized.—The said fifty acre lot being a part of the north west division of lot No. 31, in township No. 13, in the 4th range, in the town of Penfield. The boundaries of which nine acres, so to be sold, are particularly described in said order of sale, together with the appurtenances belonging thereto. Terms of the sale known, by application to the subscribers on the day of sale. Dated Penfield, Dec. 16, 1829. 95w6 LOIS KELLOGG, ALPHEUS W. SMITH, Administrators

IN MATTER OF SALE. A T A Surrogate's of Real Estate. A Court, held in and for the county of Monroe, at the office of the Surrogate, on Wednesday, the 10th day of Dec. 1829. Present, O. E. Gibbs, Surrogate. On reading and filing the petition of Joshua Whittier, acting administrator of the Estate of Edmund Whittier, late of Ogdon, deceased. It is ordered, That all persons, interested in the estate of the said Edmund Whittier, deceased, be and appear, before me, at my office, in the village of Rochester, on Monday the 25th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate, whereof the said Edmund Whittier died seized, should not be sold, as will be sufficient to pay his debts.—Dated Rochester, Dec. 10th, 1829. O. E. GIBBS

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Bill Colby, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Bill Colby, in and to the following described premises, viz:—All that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and situated in the town of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66.) on the tract purchased of Enos Stone by Everard Peck, reference being had to a map recorded in liber two of deeds, page three, in the Monroe county Clerk's office, distinguished as part of lot twenty-six, (26,) and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of said lot twenty-six, on Walnut Alley, thence runs westerly by said Alley, thirty eight feet; thence south, three degrees west, sixty two feet six inches, to a stake; thence north, eighty-two degrees and thirty minutes east, twenty feet and nine inches, to the east line of said lot twenty-six; thence along said east line to the place of beginning. Also, one other piece or parcel of land, being part of said lot twenty-six, beginning on Elm-street, at a stake standing thirty feet northerly from the south west corner of said lot twenty-six; thence runs north, eighty-four degrees east, seventy three feet, to the west line of the first described piece; thence north, three degrees east, twenty-four feet and nine inches, to a stake; thence south, eighty eight degrees west, eighty two feet, to Elm-street; thence southerly along Elm-street, thirty feet, to the place of beginning. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land, being part of town lot number sixty-six, (66.) and being a part of a lot of land purchased by Everard Peck & Co. of Enos Stone, reference being had to a map recorded in liber two of deeds, page three, in the office of the Clerk of Monroe county, and being part of the lot distinguished on said map as lot number five, (5) it being the rear part, bounded on the south by Walnut street, thirty-three feet, commencing at the southwest corner, to contain one sixteenth part of an acre, together with all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging.—which I shall expose to sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on the twentieth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this 7th day of December, 1829. JAS. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Zoeth El dridge, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Zoeth El dridge, in and to the following described piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Rigau, county of Monroe and state of New-York, distinguished as part of lot No. thirty-eight, on the north side of Black Creek, on the west Pultney tract. (so called) bounded as follows:—Beginning at the south east corner of said lot, running thence north forty one chains and twelve links, to the centre of a public road, running south, eighty-five degrees west; thence along said road seven chains and fifty links, to a stake and stones in the centre of said highway; thence south eighteen chains and eighty-two links to the Creek; thence with the meanders of said Creek, down first course south, forty-nine degrees, east, three chains and fifty links; thence south, twenty-one degrees east, four chains; thence south, eight degrees east, fourteen chains and sixty-five links; thence south, fifty-one degrees east, one chain and twelve links, to the place of beginning, containing twenty three acres, one rood and twenty-three rods of land, be the same more or less.—Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Greece, county and state aforesaid, bounded as follows: beginning at the south west corner of lot No. four, running northerly on the west line of said lot, six chains and twenty links; thence easterly, parallel with the south line of said lot, ten chains; thence north, two degrees east, five chains; thence easterly, parallel with the south line of said lot, fourteen chains and fifteen links; thence south, two degrees west, eleven chains and twenty links, to the south line of said lot; thence westerly along said line, twenty four chains and fifteen links, to the first bounds; containing twenty-two acres and four hundredths of an acre of land.—Also, all that other certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Greece, county and state aforesaid, and bounded as follows: beginning at the south west corner of lot No. forty-one, (41) of Township No. one, short range, running easterly on the south line of said lot, ninety-one links; thence northerly, parallel with the west line of said lot, to the south end of large division, being Hiram Colby's share; thence westerly to the west line of said lot; thence southerly on the said line, three chains and fifty links, to the first bounds; containing thirty-six hundredths of an acre of land; all of which above described premises, with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the Mansion House of H. H. Crane, in the village of Rochester, on the 13th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated Dec. 29, 1829. 95tds J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. E. POND, Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Gatt, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, in township number one, in the short range west of Genesee River, being part of lot number eighty-three, beginning ten rods west of a stake on the south line of said lot, the south west corner of one hundred acres, belonging to Ezra Mason, thence north five rods, thence west ten rods, thence northerly to the south line of lot number eighty-two, thence west to the west line of certain lands, deeded by Benedict Harford to Abel Moore and Little Moore, thence southerly on the west bounds of said lands last mentioned to the south line of said lot number eighty-three, thence east on the said south line to the place of beginning, supposed to contain twenty-two acres, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the third day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated December 21st, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Monroe, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of William Gatt, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Gates, in township number one, in the short range west of Genesee River, being part of lot number eighty-three, beginning ten rods west of a stake on the south line of said lot, the south west corner of one hundred acres, belonging to Ezra Mason, thence north five rods, thence west ten rods, thence northerly to the south line of lot number eighty-two, thence west to the west line of certain lands, deeded by Benedict Harford to Abel Moore and Little Moore, thence southerly on the west bounds of said lands last mentioned to the south line of said lot number eighty-three, thence east on the said south line to the place of beginning, supposed to contain twenty-two acres, which I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs, at H. H. Crane's Mansion House, in the village of Rochester, on Wednesday, the third day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated December 21st, 1829. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY virtue of one Justice's execution issued out of the Monroe county Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jonathan Babcox, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right, title and interest of the said Jonathan Babcox, in and to the following described premises, viz:—all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Wheatland, in the county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and described as follows:—Beginning at the northeast corner of Vine Kingsley's lot, on the south line of the highway running west from Carpenter's Inn, in the village of Scottsville; thence westerly, on the south line of said highway, twelve rods; thence southerly, on a line parallel with said Kingsley's west line, eight rods; thence easterly, parallel with said highway, twelve rods, to said Kingsley's lot; thence northerly, on said Kingsley's west line, to the place of beginning; containing half an acre of land, be the same more or less; which, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, as the law directs, at the house of the said Jonathan Babcox, in the village of Scottsville, in the town of Wheatland, on the tenth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.—Dated, December 29, 1829. 98tds J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy Sh'ff.

BY virtue of one Justice's Execution issued out of the Monroe county Clerk's office, and to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Harvev Gilman, in my Bailiwick, I have seized and taken all the right title and interest of the said Harvev Gilman, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land, viz:—All that part of lot number fifteen section K, situate on St. Paul street, in the village of Rochester, county of Monroe, and state of New-York, and bounded north by the lot now owned and occupied by Anson House, Esq. and south by land owned by Elisha Johnson, Esquire, being thirty-eight feet front on Stone street, and the same in width on St. Paul street: Also one other piece of land, situate on the west side of St. Paul street aforesaid, having forty feet front on the same, and bound west by the Erie canal, and south by Tiffany Hunn's lot, being the lot on which the said Gilman's blacksmith shop now stands; all of which, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, I shall expose to sale at public vendue, as the law directs at H. H. Crane's Mansion-House in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated Rochester, January 4th, 1830. J. K. LIVINGSTON, Sh'ff. J. F. BALDWIN, Deputy.

BY order of the Honorable Moses Chapin, first Judge of Monroe County courts.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Selleck Richardson, of Perinton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the 13th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said Insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the provisions of the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated this 31st day of December 1829. A. MERICAN VSTEM.—The subscribers have formed a connexion in business. The Printing, book-selling, and stationery business will be continued at Rochester under the firm of Marshall, Dean & Co.; and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will in future, be carried on at the "Waterloo Paper Mill," under the firm of Chapin, Lucas & Co. A more extensive assortment of Paper, than heretofore, will be kept at their Bookstore and Paper Warehouse in Rochester; and School Books of every description may be found at their establishment in Waterloo. As the reputation of the "Waterloo Paper" stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of Marshall & Dean, and Chapin & Lucas, are invited to continue their patronage. Orders for Books or Paper will be promptly attended to at either place; and customers are particularly desired, when making orders for printing paper, to note the size in inches, and if practicable, transmit a sample of the quality wanted. N. B. Cash paid for Rags, Merchants, and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call. ELIHU F. MARSHALL, ELISHA DEAN, EPHRAIM CHAPIN, ALBERT LUCAS. Rochester, April 14, 1829. 623w

BY order of the Honorable Moses Chapin, first Judge of Monroe County courts.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Selleck Richardson, of Perinton, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to show cause if any they have, before the said Judge at his office in Rochester, in said county of Monroe, on the 13th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said Insolvent's estate should not be made, and he discharged according to the provisions of the act entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," and the acts amending the same. Dated this 31st day of December 1829. A. MERICAN VSTEM.—The subscribers have formed a connexion in business. The Printing, book-selling, and stationery business will be continued at Rochester under the firm of Marshall, Dean & Co.; and the manufacturing of almost every description of paper, suited to the wants of this market, will in future, be carried on at the "Waterloo Paper Mill," under the firm of Chapin, Lucas & Co. A more extensive assortment of Paper, than heretofore, will be kept at their Bookstore and Paper Warehouse in Rochester; and School Books of every description may be found at their establishment in Waterloo. As the reputation of the "Waterloo Paper" stands high in the estimation of those who have used it, the friends of the late firms of Marshall & Dean, and Chapin & Lucas, are invited to continue their patronage. Orders for Books or Paper will be promptly attended to at either place; and customers are particularly desired, when making orders for printing paper, to note the size in inches, and if practicable, transmit a sample of the quality wanted. N. B. Cash paid for Rags, Merchants, and others who deal in the article, are invited to give us a call. ELIHU F. MARSHALL, ELISHA DEAN, EPHRAIM CHAPIN, ALBERT LUCAS. Rochester, April 14, 1829. 623w

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FEMALE SEMINARY, AT WATERLOO.

MRS. ELDER'S SEMINARY, will in future consist of two sessions in each year, commencing the first of November, and the first of May, and continue 24 weeks each. It would be desirable to have Scholars enter at those periods on account of Clothing, but they will be received at any other time. TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Reading, Writing, Grammar and plain Needle Work, \$6 per Session. Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, delineating Maps, History, Philosophy, and the higher branches of Mathematics, \$10 per Session. Flower and Landscape Painting, Painting on Velvet, Lace work, Music, French and Spanish Languages, on the usual terms. Board \$1.50 per week. Washing, &c. \$5 per Session. No other charges to be apprehended. Mrs. E. assures the parents and guardians of young Ladies trusted to her care, that the strictest attention will be paid to morals. The domestic part of the school will be judiciously arranged. Competent teachers are constantly engaged. Several branches will be taught by analytic demonstrations. Dr. Elder will give 2 or 3 lectures per week, on Geography, History or Philosophy. Mrs. E. W. ELDER, proposing to establish a Seminary for Young Ladies, in this village, I cheerfully embrace the occasion to express my belief, that she is well qualified to discharge the duties that will devolve upon her. Having enjoyed superior advantages, and had long experience in teaching Young Ladies, she will doubtless conduct the institution in a manner deserving patronage and satisfactory to those parents, who may entrust their children to her care. AARON D. LANE, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Waterloo, Dec. 11, 1828. The undersigned has been acquainted with Mrs. Elder a number of years, and cordially bears testimony both to her character and extensive literary attainments. Her early habits of teaching, her intelligence, piety and refined manners, enable me, with the greatest assurance, to recommend her as a Preceptress to Young Ladies. REV. WM. M. WEBER, Of the Episcopal Church. Waterloo, Dec. 12, 1828. We have attended an Examination of Mrs. Elder's Seminary, and are happy to bear testimony to the correctness of the performances in the various branches. The knowledge attained in Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, showed great perseverance and industry. The specimens of writing were excellent. The Needle work displayed great taste and skill in the art. The situation of the school is pleasant and healthy, and the domestic arrangements equal any thing of the kind in the country. REV. WM. M. WEBER, " AARON D. LANE, JOHN WATKINS,