

A. Gary

PALMYRA FREEMAN.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1829.

WHOLE No. 100.

THE PALMYRA FREEMAN PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, IN THE VILLAGE OF PALMYRA, WAYNE CO. (N. Y.) BY J. A. HADLEY, Editor and Proprietor.

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No paper or advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

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

AGENTS.

- Abraham Spear, and } Macdon, Wayne Co.
Wm. P. Richardson, } Ontario, "
John Stolp, 2d, P. M. } Williamsion, "
Horace Morley, } Marion, "
Israel Springer, } Arcadia, "
David McDowell, } Lyons, "
William Voorhies, } Savannah, "
Russell Palmer, } Port Bay, "
David Gates, Esq. } Rose, "
Peter Valentine, } Walcott, "
Geo. B. Brinkerhoff, } Marengo, "
Cyrus Smith, } Red Crook, "
James L. Brinkerhoff, } Butler, "
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John Foot, } Riga, Monroe Co.
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R. Root, P. M. } Borodina, Michigan.
Dr. C. F. Clarke, } Paris, Tennessee.
Asa S. Cramer, } Washington, N. J.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the tenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, executed by Isaac Barton and Nicholas C. Vought, to the subscriber, upon "All that Certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the old town of Wolcott, Sterling Ell. now Butler, and being part of lot number eighty-three, in said town, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the South-West corner of said lot eighty three, and running thence East along the South line of said lot, twenty-five chains and nine links, to the South-West corner of Charles Viele's land; running thence North along the west line of Charles & Jesse Viele's land to the North line of said lot eighty three, eighty seven chains and twenty two links; thence west along the North line of said lot to the West line of said lot; thence South along the West line of said lot, eighty seven chains and twenty two links, to the South line of said lot, and place of beginning, supposed to contain two hundred and twenty seven acres of land, be the same more or less." Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that said mortgaged premises will be sold, by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage, at the Court House in the village of Lyons, in the county of Wayne, on the second Saturday of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated September 26, 1829. AHOLIAB BUCK.

WM. H. SEWARD, Atty. 6m40

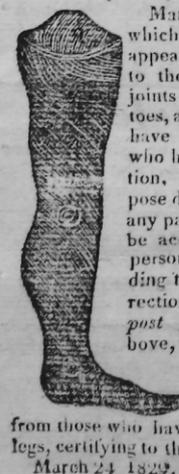
In the matter of the estate of Benjamin F. Sanford, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that distribution of the moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of the said deceased, will be made, according to law, at the surrogate's office in the town of Lyons, on Monday the eleventh day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which place, and on or before which day, all the creditors of the said deceased, are hereby notified and required to produce and prove their several demands.—September 30, 1829.

GRAHAM H. CHAPIN, Surrogate.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS. CHARLES HOTCHKISS, (Palmyra, N. Y.)

Manufactures substitutes, which admirably conform in appearance and movement to the natural leg, having joints and springs in the toes, ankle, & knee. They have been proved by those who have suffered amputation, and answer the purpose designed. Persons in any part of the U. States can be accommodated without personal attendance, by sending their measures and directions by mail.—Letters, post paid, directed as above, will receive attention. Recommendations can be procured, if requested, from those who have used these artificial legs, certifying to their superior qualities. March 24 1829, 1713



21ST. CONGRESS.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 7, 1829.

This being the constitutional day for the meeting of the 21st Congress, the members of both houses gathered to the capital at the usual hour. Thirty-five members of the Senate were present. The Vice President not having arrived, the chair was taken by Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, President of the Senate pro tempore. Messrs. White and Sandford were appointed a committee to join with a committee of the House of Representatives, in waiting upon the President with the customary message of a readiness for business. On motion of Mr. White, a resolution was passed, suspending the rule authorizing the President pro tem. to appoint the standing committees, so far as relates to the chairman of the finance committee, whose appointment was directed to be made by ballot.

On calling the roll of the members of the House 191 answered to their names. The first business was the election of a Speaker. No regular opposition was made to the re-election of Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, and he received 152 votes. The residue were scattering. Mr. Stephenson returned thanks to the House, in a neat and appropriate address, the sentiments of which were manly and creditable, though the occasion admits of little novelty or display of language. The oath having been administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton, Father of the House, Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, moved the re-appointment of Mathew St. Clair Clarke, as Clerk, by resolution. This motion was opposed by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, who wished the election of this officer to be postponed till Thursday, to give time to investigate the claims and qualifications of other candidates. After some debate, this motion was negatived, and Mr. Clarke was ultimately elected—he having 135 votes, and Virgil Maxcy, of Maryland, 54. John Oswald Dunn was re-appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, without opposition. On motion of Mr. Taylor, the usual resolutions were adopted for continuing the Rules of the House, &c. A committee was appointed to join the committee of the Senate, in waiting upon the President. Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, opposed the resolution for supplying the members with newspapers at the public expense; but he was voted down, and the customary resolution passed. The venerable Benjamin Burch was then appointed Door-keeper, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1829.

The President's Message was received at 12 o'clock to-day, by the hand of his private secretary, Mr. Donaldson. Four thousand five hundred copies of the Message were ordered to be printed in the Senate, and 10,000 in the House. The House, on motion of Mr. Taylor, directed that two chaplains, of different denominations, should be appointed by Congress, one by each house, who shall interchange weekly. No other business transacted.

MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the Seat of Government, to enter upon the important duties to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task devolves upon me, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you as the Federal Legislature of twenty-four sovereign States, and twelve millions of happy people, a view of our affairs; and to propose such measures, as in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the object of our Union.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is, to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, calling for mutual gratitude and devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings enjoyed by ourselves, and advancing in knowledge, in freedom, and in social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character pacific and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To affect an adjustment of these shall continue to be the object of my earnest endeavors: and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavorable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the responsible trust confided to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong; and I flatter myself, that, supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the People, we should be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the U. States and other powers, the most prominent are those which have, for years, been the subject of negotiation with England, France, and Spain. The late periods at which our Ministers to those Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged. Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we

have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honorable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both, that it is their policy to preserve the most cordial relations: Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candor and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of Sovereign State, seeking to adjust by the most unexceptional means, important and delicate subject of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication, on our part, is in a course of preparation.—This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic member of this Confederacy. The exposition of our rights already made, is such as, from the high reputation of the commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interest at the court of the Sovereign who has evinced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust.—With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent and magnanimous People. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1822, limited as are its provisions, are to obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government.—Should this result induce a disposition to embrace, to their full extent, the whole some principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Minister to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conducting it to useful practical conclusions.—The claims of our citizens for deprivations upon their property, long since committed under the authority, and in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain, unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims, and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French monarch, that the injurious delays of the past, will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and pre-ferable justice, and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain had been authorized to assist in removing evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance in their full extent, of the mutual beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliation upon our commerce, committed under the authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honor of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Power, our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by the territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the U. States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favorable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The treaty of peace between these Powers having been ratified we can

not be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the U. S., from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions, by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past summer, an antecedent, but unsuccessful attempt to obtain it, was renewed under circumstances which promised the most favorable results.—Although these results have fortunately been thus in part obtained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are in my opinion sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that Power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual and, as far as practicable, prescriptive condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliation; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claimants, been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary powers continue, as they have long been, on the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific.

The Southern Republics, of our own hemisphere, have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and eternal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens, will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the fell spirit of civil dissension rebuked, and perhaps, for ever stifled in that republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevails in the other states, this devotion to liberty can not be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of interference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries.

Deeply interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister republics, and more particularly in that of our bonded

neighbor, it would be most gratifying to me, were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands has been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success, gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a Treaty negotiated and concluded in its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Pinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be dispatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of our Minister. This was promptly complied with: & a Representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican diplomatic Agent near this Government was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character, and having thus removed the only alleged obstacles to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Pinsett, it is proper to say my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that an imputation of any improper interference by him, in the local politics of Mexico, was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communication with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice President. Our system of Government, was, by its framers, deemed an experiment; and they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the people belongs the right of electing their chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency confided, under certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that in proportion as agents to execute the will of the people are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance; and, in that event, the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where, it is obvious, the will of the people may not be always ascertained, or, if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by twenty-four votes; and it may often occur, that one of these may be controlled by an individual Representative. Honors & offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballottings may make it apparent that a single individual holds the cast in his hand. May he not be tempted to name his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates; finally, although all are inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, a minority may often elect the President, and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority, to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But although no evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must be very certain that a President elected by a minority, cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to

the free operation of the public will.— Let us, then, endeavor so to amend our system that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would therefore recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connexion with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such positions as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our government would doubtless be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President, in whose election they have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office and the necessity of securing in the cabinet and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, perhaps, except these from the exclusion.

There are perhaps few men who can for any great length of time, enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings unfavorable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations immediately addressed to themselves, but they are apt to acquire a habit of looking with indifference upon the public interests, and of a tolerating conduct from which an unpractised man would revolt.

Office is considered as a species of property; and government, rather as a means of promoting individual interests, than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people.

Corruption in some, and, in others, a perversion of correct feelings and principles, divert Government from its legitimate ends and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or, at least, admit of being made so plain and simple that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration, whether the efficiency of Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the People, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official stations than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense.— No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since neither appointment to nor continuance in office, is matter of right. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits; and when these require his removal they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the People, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so greatly connected with official station; and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give healthful action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our Agriculture, Commerce or Manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Importations of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic competition, under an illusive excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption. The consequences have been low prices, temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its sure guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect selfish legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adopt our own to their regulations, in the

manner best calculated to avoid serious injures, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day, are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives. Legislation subjected to such influences, can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people, whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance, which gave life to our political compact, and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any portion, of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of government.

Looking forward to the period not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the Tariff. Of these tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore of the existing duties will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

The public prosperity is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imports and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of May 19, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-one cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty-four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time at twenty-six millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand and seventy dollars and eighty-one cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and eighty cents; reducing the whole debt of the Government on the first of January next, to forty-eight millions five hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and six dollars and fifty cents, including seven millions of five per cent stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the first of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations.— But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangement of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and suspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the State will also be increased, and may be more extensively

exerted in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general *welfare*, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff, upon principles satisfactory to the People of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the Treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress; and it may be fortunate for the Country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connexion with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the General Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the states, and strengthen the bonds that unite them. Every member of the Union, in peace or in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of highways in the several States. Let us then endeavor to attain the benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient.— All feel that it has been employed at the expense of harmony in the legislative councils.

To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States according to their ratio of representation; and should this measure not be found warranted by the Constitution, that it would be expedient to propose to the States an amendment authorizing it. I regard an appeal to the source of power, in cases of real doubt, and where its exercise is deemed indispensable to the general welfare, as among the most sacred of all our obligations. Upon this country more than any other, has, in the providence of God, been cast the special guardianship of a great principle of adherence to written constitutions. If it fail here, all hope in regard to it will be extinguished. That this was intended to be a Government of limited and specific, and not general powers, must be assumed by all; and it is our duty to preserve it in the character intended by its framers. If experience points out the necessity for an enlargement of these powers, let us apply for it to those for whose benefit it is to be exercised; and not undermine the whole system by a resort to overstrained constructions. The system has worked well. It has exceeded the hopes of those who devised it, and become an object of admiration to our country, and to the glorious cause of self government, for the preservation of so great a good. The great mass of legislation relating to our internal affairs, was intended to be left where the Federal Convention found it—in the State Governments. Nothing is clearer, in my view, than that we are chiefly indebted for the success of the Constitution under which we are now acting, to the watchful and auxiliary operation of the State authorities. This is not the reflection of a day, but belongs to the most deeply rooted convictions of my mind. I cannot, therefore, too strongly or too earnestly, warn you against all encroachments upon the legitimate sphere of State sovereignty. Sustained by its healthful and invigorating influence, the Federal system can never fall.

In the collection of the revenue, the long credits authorized on goods imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, are the chief causes of the losses at present sustained. If these were shortened to six, nine, and twelve months, and warehouses provided by Government, sufficient to receive the Goods offered in deposit for security and for the entire; and if the right of the United States to a priority of payment out of the estates of insolvent debtors were more effectually secured, this evil would, in a great measure be obviated. An authority to construct such houses, is, therefore, with the proposed alteration of the credits, recommended to your attention.

It is worthy of notice, that the laws, for the collection and security of the revenue arising from imports, were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation for illicit trade than at present exists. There is reason to believe, that these laws are, in some respects, quite insufficient for the proper security of the revenue, and the protection of the interests of those who are disposed to observe them. The injurious and demoralizing tendency of a successful system of smuggling, is so obvious as not to require comment, & cannot be too carefully guarded against. I therefore suggest to Congress the propriety of adopting efficient measures to protect this evil; avoiding, however, as much as possible, every unnecessary infringement of individual liberty, and embarrassment of fair and lawful business.

On an examination of the records of the Treasury, I have been forcibly struck with the large amount of public money which appears to be outstanding. Of the sum thus due from individuals to the government, a considerable portion is undoubtedly desperate; and in many instances, has probably been rendered so by remissness in the agents charged with its collection. By proper exertion, a great part, however, may yet be recovered; and, whatever may be the portions respectively belonging to these two classes, it behoves the Government to ascertain the real state of the fact. This can be done only by the prompt adoption of judicious measures for the collection of such as may be made available. It is believed that a very large amount has been lost through the inadequacy of the means provided for the collection of debts due to the public, and that this inadequacy lies chiefly in the want of legal skill, habitually and constantly employed in the direction of the agents engaged in the service. It must, I think, be admitted, that the supervisory power over suits brought by the people, which is now vested in an *accounting* office of the Treasury, not selected with a view to his legal knowledge, and encumbered as he is with numerous other duties, operate unfavorably to the public interest.

It is important that this branch of the public service should be subjected to the supervision of such professional skill as will give it efficiency. The expense attendant upon such a modification of the Executive Department would be justified by the soundest principles of economy.— I would recommend, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the superintendence and management of legal proceedings, on the part of the United States, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that this officer be placed on the same footing, in all respects, as the Heads of other Departments—receiving like compensation, and have such subordinate officers provided for the Department, as may be requisite for the discharge of those additional duties. The professional skill of the Attorney General, employed in directing the conduct of Marshals and District Attorneys, would hasten the collection of debts now in suit, and, hereafter, save much to the Government. It might be further extended to the superintendence of all criminal proceedings for offences against the United States. In making this transfer, great care should be taken, however, that the power necessary to the Treasury Department be not impaired; one of its greatest securities consisting in a control over all accounts, and they are audited or reported for suit.

In connexion with the foregoing views, I would suggest, also, an inquiry, whether the provisions of the act of Congress, authorising the discharge of the persons of debtors to the Government, from imprisonment, may not, consistently with the public interest, be extended to the release of the debt, where the conduct of the debtor is wholly exempt from the imputation of fraud. Some more liberal policy than that which now prevails, in reference to this unfortunate class of citizens, is certainly due to them, and would prove beneficial to the country.

The continuance of the liability, after the means to discharge it have been exhausted, can only serve to dispirit the debtor; or, where his resources are but partially the want of power in the government to compromise and release the demand, instigates to fraud, as the only resource for securing a support for his family. He thus sinks into a state of apathy, and becomes a useless drone in society, or a vicious member of it, if not a feeling witness of the rigor and inhumanity of his country. All experience proves that oppressive debt is the bane of enterprise; and it should be the care of a Republic not to exert a grinding power over misfortune and poverty.

Since the last Session of Congress, numerous frauds on the Treasury have been discovered, which I thought it my duty to bring under the cognizance of the United States' Court for this district, by a criminal prosecution. It was my opinion, and that of able counsel who were consulted, that the cases came within the penalties of the act of the 17th Congress, approved 3d March, 1823, providing for the punishment of frauds committed on the Government of the United States.— Either from some defect in the law or in its administration, every effort to bring the accused to trial under its provisions, proved ineffectual; and the Government was driven to the necessity of resorting to the vague and inadequate provisions of the common law. It is therefore my duty to call your attention to the laws which have been passed for the protection of the Treasury. If, indeed, there be no provision by which those who have been unworthily entrusted with its guardianship, can be punished for the most flagrant violation of duty, extending even to the most fraudulent appropriation of the public funds to their own use, it is time to remedy so dangerous an omission. On the law has been perverted from its original purposes, and criminals, deserving to be punished under its provisions, have been rescued by legal subtleties, it ought to be made so plain, by amendatory provisions, as to baffle the arts of perversion, and accomplish the ends of its original enactment.

In one of the most flagrant cases, the Court decided that the prosecution was

barred by the statute which limits prosecution for fraud to two years. In this case all the evidence of fraud, and indeed all knowledge that a fraud had been committed, were in possession of the party accused, until after the two years had elapsed. Surely the statute ought not to run in favor of any man while he retains all the evidences of his crime in his own possession; and, least of all, in favor of a public officer who continues to defraud the Treasury and conceal the transaction for the brief term of two years. I would therefore recommend such alteration of the law as will give the injured party and the government two years after the disclosure of the fraud, or after the accused is out of office, to commence their prosecution.

In connexion with this subject, I invite the attention of Congress to a general and minute inquiry into the condition of the Government; with a view to ascertain what offices may be dispensed with, what expenses retrenched, and what improvements may be made in the organization of its various parts, to secure the proper responsibility of public agents, and promote efficiency and justice in all its operations.

The report of the Secretary of War will make you acquainted with the condition of our army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs. The proper discipline of the army, the training and equipment of the militia, the education bestowed at West Point, and the accumulation of the means of defence, applicable to the naval force, will tend to prolong the peace we now enjoy, and which every good citizen—more especially those who have felt the miseries of even a successful war—must ardently desire to perpetuate.

The returns from the subordinate branches of this service, exhibit a regularity and order highly creditable to its character: both officers and soldiers seem imbued with a proper sense of duty, and conform to the restraints of exact discipline, with that cheerfulness which becomes a profession of arms. There is need, however, of further legislation, to obviate the inconveniences specified in the report under consideration; to some of which it is proper that I should call your particular attention.

The act of Congress of the 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the military establishment, remaining unexecuted as it regards the command of one of the regiments of artillery, cannot now be deemed a guide to the Executive in making the proper appointments. An explanatory act, designating the class of officers out of which this grade is to be filled—whether from the militia list, as existing prior to the act of 1821, or from it, as it has been fixed by that act—would remove this difficulty. It is also important that the laws regulating the pay and emolument of officers generally, should be more specific than they now are. Those for example, in relation to the Paymaster and Surgeon General, assign to them an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; but are silent as to allowances which, in certain exigencies of the service, may be deemed indispensable to the discharge of their duties. This circumstance has been the authority for extending to them various allowances, at different times, under former administrations; but no uniform rule has been observed on the subject. Similar inconveniences exist in other cases; in which the construction put upon the laws by the public accountants, may operate unequally, produce confusion, and expose officers to the odium of claiming what is not their due.

(Remainder next week.)

THE subscriber would give general information, that he has just received from New York a full and complete stock of CLOTHS, Super and Common do. Blue, Black, Claret, Olive, and Brown; Blue and Black mix'd do. Blue, Black, Brown, and mix'd Kersemer; one piece Goat-hair Camblet, (a superior article); one piece Super Common Blue Camblet; also, a new stock of

**CLOTHING,** cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner; good Camblet Mantles for Ladies and Gentlemen, from \$8 upwards; *Pea Coats, Common Coats, Round Jackets, Vests, Pantaloon and Drawers,* proportionably low.

All those wanting of the above articles, will do well to call. All orders in the

**TAILORING LINE,** will be attended to in a fashionable, careful, and punctual manner, as usual, in the shop of the subscriber.

**BURR BUTLER,**  
Palmyra, Oct. 13, 1829. 42

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

**Joist and Scantling.**  
GEO. N. WILLIAMS.  
Palmyra, June 23, 1829 26cf.

**AN** Antidote for the Doctrine of Universal Salvation. By J. G. Stearns, Minister of the Gospel.—For sale at this office.

**CUMINGS' GEOGRAPHY,**  
For sale at the office of the Freeman.

OPINION OF GREAT MEN.

BEWARE OF SECRET ASSOCIATIONS. George Washington. I am decidedly opposed to ALL SECRET SOCIETIES WHATSOEVER. Samuel Adams. I am opposed to ALL SECRET ASSOCIATIONS. John Hancock. I AM NOT, NEER WAS, AND NEVER SHALL BE A FREE-MASON. John Quincy Adams. That masonry is sometimes applied to the position of POLITICAL POWER, CAN NOT BE DISPUTED. De Witt Clinton. A man wishing to eschew ALL evil, SHOULD BE A FREE-MASON. C. D. Colton.

Our absence for two or three days during the past week, is the only excuse we have to make for the late appearance of this day's paper.

It was our intention to have given the President's Message at length in this number of the Freeman; but our unusual quantity of original matter, unavoidably compels us to defer a part until next week. The Message is a well-verified state paper, yet there are many parts of it which we consider as quite objectionable. We point them out at some future period, when we have room.

the Patrons of the Palmyra Freeman. Being about to remove our printing establishment to the village of Lyons, in this county, it becomes necessary, that we should change the name of our paper, the publication of which we mean to continue. In leaving Palmyra, we do so in no degree, forego the good will of its respectable inhabitants. We have always endeavored to receive, with proper sensibility, the generous expressions of friendly regard offered here; and though, in our judgment, circumstances make it expedient for us to take a different location, we shall, every where, be proud to acknowledge them. It is one of the attractive elements of our new position, that it will enable us to reciprocate offices of kindness with all our present patrons; and we shall certainly cherish an undiminished desire, on all occasions, to continue our best exertions to promote their interests.

selecting a new name, under which our editorial labors are hereafter to come before the public, we have endeavored to unite originality and propriety. We have never known a periodical paper, with the name of the Countryman, and we can think of no name which better fits the circumstances of our past life—the character of our present tastes and sympathies—or the description of persons with whom our efforts, hopes, and enjoyments will be permanently blended. We shall, therefore, as soon as we remove to Lyons, adopt the title of *The Countryman*.

This title calls up in our minds, and we trust, in those of our readers, the most pleasing and interesting associations which can be connected with the beautiful beauties of nature; with the freedom and its countless variety of gay inhabitants; with bubbling springs, running streams, and verdant meadows; with wild and magnificent woodlands; with green pastures, luxuriant meadows, waving corn-fields, and prolific orchards; with the noble and useful animals, which man has domesticated, and made his property and his aid; with well replenished barns and granaries, comfortable farm houses, thriving villages, and well equipped schools; and with cheerful industry, animated enterprise, comprehensive intelligence, and exalted virtues, by which these have been rendered subservient to the highest purposes of human life.

We have an habitual respect for the axe, the plow, the sickle, and the flail; for the hammer, the saw, the shuttle, the needle, the spindle, and the wheel; and for all who use them with diligence and skill. We place in the ranks of commendable industry also, those by whose agency exchanges are honestly effected, of the surplus productions of nature and art, in our cities, and all over the world. We venerate the men who are engaged in communicating instruction, or enlarging the boundaries of science, or applying it to the removal of disease, the maintenance of justice, or the enforcement of piety.

With these implements of useful labor, and these classes of our fellow-citizens, we know that our interests, the interests of our country, and the best hopes of the human race, are bound up. These are the interests, therefore, which it would be madness in us, or something worse, to betray. We will not betray them; nor will we see them betrayed or threatened by others, without putting forth our best efforts for their preservation. We trust, and will labor, that they may be advanced, and perpetuated. But they can neither be advanced nor preserved, without preserving, in their utmost extent and purity, all our political rights.

Our nation has produced statesmen, soldiers, and patriots, who have meritoriously received, and will forever retain, the favor of mankind.—The great foundations of this favor were laid in their successful exertions to establish our independence, to institute that political equality which we now enjoy, and to provide the means of perpetuating both, by the just diffusion of the right of suffrage. Independence of all foreign governments, political equality among ourselves, and the universal right of suffrage, are the precious corner stones of our glorious republican edifice. And we must never permit them to be broken or displaced.

While our frame of government creates legislative, courts of justice, and offices of magistracy, for the suppression of all ordinary wrongs, it also recognizes a higher power than it vests in any or all of these, in which the ultimate sovereignty of the nation resides,—the will of the people. And it intends that this sovereign power shall be practically applied, for the suppression of every wrong which is too obstinate, too complicated, too secret, or too widely spread, to be removed by its inferior powers. Otherwise the functions of our government would soon cease.

Experience has shown, that free-masonry, among us, is a wrong too potent to be redressed by the ordinary means above alluded to, and requiring, therefore, the interposition of the sovereign power. The most direct and explicit application of this power, which it is possible to make, may be obtained, through the ballot boxes. We are desirous of aiding the application of the public will, to free-masonry, in this way, not for the purpose of vengeance, but for those of safety.

The illustrious Jefferson, in his first address, as President of the United States, denominates "the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped, by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided." If there ever can exist a case of abuse, which by its aggravation and fearful menace demands of the people of this country to apply this mild and safe corrective, the principles of free-masonry, and its crimes committed in conformity with them, as they are detected and confessed, constitute such a case.

We have not undertaken the support of anti-masonry without expecting to be assailed, by calumny, reproach, ridicule, and persecution; but have done it, determined, that these things shall not deter us from our duty. And we entertain the most perfect confidence, that the cause will soon prevail. Wherever the masonic outrages, and the oaths in which they are nourished and brought forth, are understood, the injury of the institution is conceded, by an overwhelming majority of the people, and it descends, in the public estimation, to the deep disgrace, which it deserves. Such has been the fact in this state, in Vermont, in Pennsylvania. Such will be the fact throughout our country. The reiterated falsehoods of the brethren sworn to conceal its principles and its crimes, cannot hinder this. The most vigilant and perfect drill of party discipline, cannot hinder this. The impudent clamor, with which the whole fraternity, and their unsworn, but interested auxiliators send forth the cry of persecution against their opponents, cannot hinder this. Persecution indeed! Think, fellow citizens, we beseech you, for a moment, of the midnight conspiracy, arson, kidnaping, and murder of which they are guilty. Think of the bereaved widow and helpless orphans whom their felonious malice has made such, and will send unprotected and sorrowing to the grave. Think of the flagrant violation of civil obligation, with which the whole fraternity have endeavored to screen from the demands of justice, and the broken laws of our country, the most atrocious villains. And then say who has appropriated to themselves all the attributes of the most vindictive persecution.

Free-masons have committed the highest crimes known to our laws. Some of these crimes have been confessed, others have been proved in court; and infamous punishments have been imposed upon the criminals. Yet these criminals are retained in the institution as worthy members! Not one of them have been expelled or even censured. An institution of which such felons are worthy members, deserves the detestation and zealous opposition of every friend of liberty, law, morality, and religion. The crimes of which they were convicted, were committed against you, my fellow citizens, and against your wives and children; for, if the house of one freeman accused of no breach of moral or legal duty, may be broken open, and he kidnaped and murdered, without exposure or punishment, the same thing may happen to every freeman's house. Many members of the fraternity, as respectable as any of their order, now know the individual monsters who were guilty of the attempt to burn Miller's office; and also those who were concerned as principals and accessories in the stealing and murder of Morgan. But they are prevented from disclosing their names. Why? Is it because all these members have the hearts of bandits! That we can hardly believe, though there can be no doubt, that free-masonry impairs every member's moral sense.—It is because the crimes of these men were committed in conformity with masonic requirements, and because masonic oaths and principles require the brethren to conceal the crimes committed by their order, under penalties the most horrible.—This character of their oaths is most clearly established, in court, and out of court; and it is most charitable to masons themselves to admit it. For if they cannot lay their anxious and careful concealment of the crimes of their brethren, to the fault of their institution, then it is their fault individually; and this, while it would in no way lessen their delinquency, would render it unaccountable. From whatever motive this concealment springs, it obviously endangers every thing we most value. The moral and political guilt of those who practice it, is of the deepest dye.—And of this guilt a portion adheres, and will forever adhere to the soul of every man, whatever may be his pretensions, who countenances the oaths and principles of the institution. The laws of moral and political integrity are of universal and eternal obligation. They cannot be evaded or violated, with impunity. And they as clearly require the members of the masonic fraternity to aid in the exposure and punishment of the crimes of their brethren, as they do that they should aid in the exposure and punishment of the crimes of others. Until they do this, they are under the just imputation of guilt, and unfit to be trusted. And it will ever be in vain for such criminals to complain of persecution, because they are excluded from the confidence of the community.

In truth, there never was a combination of human beings treated with as much mildness and forbearance, as the free-masons have been, considering all the circumstances of their persisting and unatoned offences. And we devoutly thank the Ruler of the Universe, that in our country, an evil of such portentous magnitude as their institution is, may be prostrated by the mild and safe corrective of elections by the people. To us continued, persevering, and universal appli-

cation of this corrective, The Countryman will be devoted; and we earnestly solicit the active concurrence of every freeman to whom our voice shall be audible, in the accomplishment of this object.

J. A. HADLEY.

This number of the Freeman (it completing the first year since the establishment passed into our hands) is the last one of a full size, that we shall publish in this village. Our paper, however, will be issued on a half-sheet, for the purpose of continuing the advertisements, until the commencement of the Countryman, at Lyons, which will probably be in the course of two weeks.

Masonic Post-Masters, again.—The lash we applied in our paper of the 1st inst. to Mr. Post-Master Doubleday, of Italy Hill, appears to have been felt by him, judging from an attempted denial of the charge we made against him, which appears under his hand, in that scurrilous masonic print, the Wayne Sentinel, of last week. We made a serious charge against Mr. Doubleday, and stated that we were ready to prove its truth, and by whom and how we could prove it. The public will not, therefore, be satisfied with the bare denial of Mr. Doubleday, especially when we re-assert, as we now do, that we are ready to prove our charge against him, substantially true. We said of this post-master, among other things, "that on the arrival of our paper at his office, he sent it back the same minute it came, instead of forwarding it on to the office to which it was directed, which is in the same town that his office is, and but a few miles distant." In corroboration of this, we have in our office the copy of a direction or request from the post-master at Prattsburgh to Mr. Doubleday, which accompanied our paper on its being returned to Mr. Doubleday by the Prattsburgh post-master, which is in the following words:

"Will the post-master of Italy have the goodness to send this paper to Flint Creek, if he knows the road, and not let it come back to Prattsburgh again?"

We think that here is a little "testimony" in favor of our "charge," and if Mr. Doubleday chooses to put us in a situation to furnish more testimony, we are ready to do it.

Mr. Doubleday, in his communication to the Sentinel, to which allusion is above made, says: "I have no knowledge that his paper (the Freeman) ever passed my office." This is partially true, for it is a part of our complaint, that he would not let it pass his office, as his duty required him to do; but if he means that our paper has not been received at his office, or has not been improperly sent by him to Prattsburgh, "instead of forwarding it on to the office to which it was directed," then we say that his assertion is false.

Our paper was regularly received by the subscriber to it, until a short time previous to the election, and then, for reasons which Mr. Doubleday, or the principles of masonry, can account for, it was no longer allowed to pass. We have fallen upon evil times indeed, who abuses like this are not only allowed to go unaddressed, but furnish a strong inducement, with those in power, to retain the incumbent in office! We have the consolation, however, to know, that there is a redeeming spirit abroad, that will not rest until a new order of things is produced, and masonic culprits shall be no longer allowed to practice their frauds and impositions with impunity.

We regret that it again becomes necessary for us to defile our columns with the mention of things so vile as the Wayne Sentinel and its conductors; but the cause of truth demands that we should briefly notice an article which appeared in the last number of that paper, in reference to the New-England Conference. We accused the Sentinel of misquoting the resolution referred to, and furnished a reference by which its editor might have corrected the error had he felt so disposed. But instead of taking this course, which is the only one that would have suggested itself to an honorable mind, he attempts to get off by the miserable quibble, that he quoted correctly from the Albany Argus! We do not believe that the public will sanction the doctrine, that because a falsehood is published in one paper, it may be published in another for truth. Yet this is the ground assumed by the editor of the Sentinel. "The same resolution," says this contemptible quibbler, "word for word, can be found in the file of the Albany Argus, and in numerous other papers"—therefore he was justified in transferring it into the columns of the Sentinel, notwithstanding he knew it was not the resolution passed by the Conference, and was nothing less than a libel upon the sentiments of that respectable body!

The editor of the Lockport Gazette says we have "abused" him. If he calls it abuse to tell the truth, then, we acknowledge, we have abused him.

STEARNS' INQUIRY. FOR sale at this office, "An Inquiry into the nature and tenacity of speculative free-masonry: with an appendix. To which is added, plain truth; a dialogue; and the author's reasons." By John G. Stearns, minister of the Gospel, Paris, N. Y.

TRIAL, &c. OF GEO CHAPMAN, For the murder of Daniel Wright, on the 20th day of July, 1828, who was Executed at Waterloo on the 28th May, 1829. With the remarks of Judge Mosely previous to passing sentence. Also, his subsequent confession. For sale at this office. Price 6c.

FEMALE SEMINARY, 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 Clashing; 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 entrusted to her care, that the strictest attention will be paid to morals. The domestic part of the School will be well and 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 habit 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, EPHRAIM CHAPIN, BENJ. MALTBY, Waterloo, April 21st, 1829. 50

NEW STORE, IN THE TOWN OF MACEDON, Near the Upper Locks.

PURDY, WILLITS, & CO. HAVE now opened a general assortment of MERCHANDISE, embracing almost every article called for in a Country Store.

As the Goods are all new, and have been purchased expressly for this place, and at very reduced prices, they are enabled to offer their stock to customers as cheap as has before been sold in this part of the country.

Believing that the citizens of Macedon will patronize their own town in preference to others, where the inducements are equal, they particularly invite the attention and solicit the public in general, to call and examine for themselves.

Salt for Sale. Most kinds of Produce taken in payment for GOODS. Macedon, Nov. 24, 1829. 48

NEW GOODS, AT THE Palmyra Cash Store.

GILES S. ELY, IS now receiving, directly from New York, one of the most extensive assortments of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

never brought to this vicinity; which, from the pains taken in making selections, he thinks cannot fail to please. Among them will be found the new patterns of the most fashionable style, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, not generally kept in the country. He invites all persons, wishing to purchase the Ladies in particular, to call and examine the Goods. November 2, 1829. 45th

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

Relating the above hints on board of a boat bound to the west, an old gentleman (whose appearance was more like that of an ordinary rustic, than a son of Esculapius) declared with a confidence rarely to be met with on a similar occasion, that he could cure the liver complaint with a single root, in every instance. Although the declaration could not be supported by reason or my own experience, yet it excited a desire to become acquainted with the supposed imaginary caustic. I therefore solicited his friendship and information, which, for a moderate sum, he granted. His instructions were to use the root recently dug as, he observed, it lost all its medicinal powers by drying, which he gave found to be the case. I then made a tincture, and although in perfect health, commenced taking the saturated tincture, in doses of a tea-spoonful. Nausea ensued, a trembling of the limbs, and palpitation of the heart. An inclination to puke, induced me to take about two grains of opium, to allay the irritation. The symptoms subsided, and a glow of heat covered the surface, accompanied with moisture. I repeated the medicine, and finding no deleterious effects, concluded I might venture to administer it to patients afflicted with diseased liver. I did, and with a certainty, that it has proven the most speedy and salutary of any thing I ever before used. Not wishing, however, to have it rest solely on my own observation or assertions, I have prepared and left a quantity at the office of the Palmyra Freeman, and some other places, in hopes the unprejudiced physician, as well as the afflicted, will test its validity, by giving it a fair trial; and if found adequate to my own expectations, and asprising invalid's necessity, that its worth may be promulgated for the benefit of the afflicted. Printed directions will accompany every bottle, so that any person may manage the tincture with perfect safety.

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

The following medicines, warranted genuine, are also offered for sale: Dr. Merwin's RHEUMATIC POWDERS, for chronic Rheumatism. JAUNDICE BITTERS, for bilious complaints, a costive habit, indigestion, weakness, ague and fever, &c. COMMON BITTERS, for tavern-keepers, families, travellers, &c. GERMAN ADHESIVE PLASTER, for cuts, sores, burns, scalds, stiff joints, weakness, pain in the back, side, or any other part. OINTMENTS, for piles and salt rheum, which never fail. EYE-SALVE & EYE WATER, which cure the worst of sore eyes, in almost every instance. BILLOUS PILLS, warranted as good as any others, without exceptions. DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for indigestion, a costive habit, palpitation of the heart, female weakness, &c. HEADACHE SNUFF, for catarrh, weak eyes, and obstructions of the head.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS. These are to certify, that a child of mine was grievously afflicted with an eruption for a long time, which seemed to threaten her ruin, and bid defiance to the skill of eminent physicians, as well as every remedy I could use. At length, though with little confidence, I employed Dr. John C. Merwin's who, to my great surprise, soon effected a cure, (as I believe.) This and many other cures, not only similar, but of different character, established by satisfactory testimony, proves to my satisfaction, that his skill merits the applause of the public, and that his remedies or specifics for salt rheum and other complaints, are deserving confidence and a trial. ELIAS DURFEE, Marion, May 13, 1829.

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

NO. 1. RHODE-ISLAND ANTI-MASONIC ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1830.

WILL be published by ALLEN and FOLSOM, at the office of the Anti-Masonic Rhode Islander, about the first of October next. New-Port, July 22, 1829.

