Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Album.

No. 13.] ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET;)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of

T. & W. KEMPSHALL,

will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, and the recent one of T. KEMPSHALL, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. CASH at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

☞T. KEMPSHALL thanks his numerous patrons for their liberal favours, and would feel much gratified if such as are indebted to him would call and liquidate the same without delay.

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES,

Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 3

PLAIN SILK GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE now receiving, and will constantly keep on hand, a choice and well selected assortment of

PLAIN COL'D SILK GOODS,

consisitng in part, of Grosdenaples' Levantines, Lustrings, Florences, 4-4 and 8-4 Plain Silk Shawls—together with plain Calicoes, Crapes, Ginghams, Bombazines, Bombazetts, &c. &c. &c. 1

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

PAPER.

THE subscribers have for sale a quantity of Foolscap, Letter and Wrapping Paper of different qualities—Also, a few Reams Printing Paper, at their Store in Mill-street, a few doors below the Bank.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

N. B. They would invite the attention of Teachers and others, to a very general assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Among which are—

SPELLING BOOKS of different kinds; Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's & Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS; TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;

Morse's, Cumming's, Willett's, Guthrie's, Worcester's and Woodbridge's GEOGRAPHIES;

English Reader, Historical do. American do. American Preceptor;

Murray's and Comyn's Grammar;

Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified, &c. &c.

ALSO—Greek, Latin and French Elementary & Classical Books, Blank-Books, Stationary, &c. &c.

☞Marshall's Spelling Book by the quantity. Nov. 10.

NEW BOOK-STORE,

AT PENFIELD.

J. H. SEARS has recently opened a Bookstore a few rods east of the Brick Meeting-House, where he offers a select assortment of BOOKS, comprising a variety of works in History, Theology, Novels, School Books, Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c. which will be sold at the Rochester prices. Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment.

☞The highest price paid for RAGS.

Dec. 14. 10

NOTICE.

90 DOLLARS REWARD!

STOLEN from the pasture of Elizabeth Ball, widow, of Grantham, District of Niagara, U. C. on the evening of the 24th of October, 1825, a brown HORSE, 5 years old past, a natural trotter, had no white about him when taken away;—14 or 15 hands high, with a short dock and rather switch tail—had no shoes on when taken, and think his right eye a little sore—his mane full of burs when taken, with a round full neck underneath, and rather low necked on the top. Said horse was brought to the village of Rochester and sold to some person unknown, between the 24th and 31st October.

The supposed thief, Adam Grass, is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with black bushy hair, brown eyes, and some freckles on his face—wore a brown hat, and drab surtout coat. Any person bringing the said horse to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward.

ELIZABETH BALL.
HENRY C. BALL.

Tharold, 10 Mile Creek, U. C. }
Dec. 11, 1825. 3w11* }

Ostrande's Arithmetick.

THIS valuable Book is more and more used, as teachers become acquainted with its merits. In addition to the recommendations heretofore published, the following have been recently given, without the knowledge of the author, to whom the others were addressed:

Hamburg, 4th 1st month, 1825.

R. W. HASKINS & Co.

Respected Friends—I have examined with considerable satisfaction, the copy of Ostrander's Arithmetick you sent me; and from the opportunity I have had of becoming acquainted with it, I do not hesitate to state, that, in my opinion, it is better adapted consequently, to the right education of youth, than any work of the kind that has fallen under my observation.

Its particular advantages over other treatises of the kind have been so fully and ably explained, that it seems superfluous to multiply words upon this point. It may not be improper however, to state, that I cordially unite with the opinion of those gentlemen whose recommendations are attached to the work. In short, I am confident it will be found a valuable acquisition to the publick, and as such, I cheerfully recommend to all who may be under the necessity of procuring new Arithmeticks.

Yours, most respectfully,
ELISHA DEAN, *Teacher.*

Messrs. R. W. Haskins, & Co.

I have attentively perused the treatise on arithmetick by Tobias Ostrander, and am confident it is the best calculated to lead the mind along from step to step to the calculation of numbers, of any I have yet seen.—The rules of calculating decimals, and computing interest, would of themselves give it a decided preference; but when I take the whole work into consideration, I am induced to express a desire that its merits may be appreciated by an enlightned publick.

Yours, &c. HORATIO JAMES, *Teacher.*

Buffalo, 15th Feb. 1825.

FOR SALE BY

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Rochester, & BEMIS, MORSE & WARD, Canandaigua.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 Oct. 1825. 2

☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES AND **BOOTS,**

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

English Bobinet Lace Veils,

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,

Just received and for sale, from $6 to $10.

DRESS SILKS,

rich and fashionable, *unusually low.*

A full assortment of Ladies' HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS, &c.

The above articles, together with a large stock of *FRENCH & INDIA*

FANCY DRYGOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices, ALL NEW, will be disposed of by the subscriber *at a very small advance from actual cost.* He can furnish Milliners with any article in their line, on such terms as cannot fail to please.

N. B. Millinary removed up stairs, where Milliners and others can be accommodated with any article in that line.

☞Just received this day, the latest and most approved style of

Ladies' Winter Hats,

CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &C.

all which are submitted to the examination of the Ladies, who are respectfully invited to call.

JOHN LAKE.

Carroll-st. Rochester, Nov. 15. 6

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NEW CASH STORE,

F. & C. BREWSTER,

HAVE opened a Store on Mill-st. nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co's. in the New Block recently built by Mr. Smith, where they offer to the publick a choice selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

among which are the following, viz:

Superfine and com. black, blue, olive, Oxford mixt, claret & drab Broad Cloths,
Drab kersey and Fear Nought,
Bangup and Geneva stripe,
Blue, claret and mixt Pelisse Cloths,
Blue, white, scarlet and green Serge,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Scarlet and orange Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Booking,
Blue and claret Cambletts,
Blue and gray mixt Satinetts,
Fig'd. and plain Bombazetts, Twilled do.
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines,
Caroline and Norwich Plaids,
do. stripe and wave,
Black fig'd. and fancy crape Dresses,
Black and fancy crape Shawls,
Cashmere shawls and Scarfs,
An assortment of fashionable fancy silk and gauze dress Handkerchiefs
Gros de Ele and Berage do.
Faionable fancy prints and dark Calicoes, a good assortment,
Furniture Callico,
Corded and plain plush, assorted colours,
Valencia, Toilinett, Marseilles and Swansdown Vestings,
Black silk do.
Silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted colours,
Black and green sarsnet and Sinchews,
Silks, Fancy fig'd. Silks,
Gro. de Ele and berage Dresses,
German, Bandana and flag silk Hdkfs.
Plain and fig'd. silk do.
Gentlemen's fancy and berage neck do.
4-4 Irish Linens,
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
French and Italian Crapes,
Black and white silk Hose,
Black and white half do.
Black and slate col'd. worsted do.
Lined castor and kid Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Patent and web Suspenders,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Garnitures and other Ribbons,
Thread Edgings,
Bobbinett and silk Laces,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks,
Fig'd. and plain book Muslins,
Swiss Mull do.
Brown and bleached 3-4 and 4-4 American Cottons,
British and Steam Loom do.
American stripes and plaids,
Cotton Check, do. Warp,
Russia Diaper, &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE.

Together with 10 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,

All of which they feel disposed to sell on such terms, as they flatter themselves will be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their custom.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 8

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES,** of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

CHEMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

Wrapping Paper.

150 REAMS, different qualities, some of which is superiour to any ever before offered in this market. Also, an additional supply of WRITING PAPER.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

November 24.

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

November 3.

FOUND,

IN this village, on the 5th inst. a number of BAGS, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

JOHN JENKINS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

REMOVAL.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have removed their BOOK-STORE to the new brick building two doors above S. Sawyer's Store, Mill-st. where they offer an extensive assortment of BOOKS in every department of literature. The following is a part of their catalogue:

Poetry, Religious, Miscellaneous, &c.

Life of Franklin, Life of Penn, Life of Marion, Letters to Gov. Strong, Jamieson's Rhetorick, Blair's do. Scottish Chiefs, Kenilworth, Guy Mannering, Redgauntlet, St. Ronan's Well, Body and Soul, Saracen, Peveril of the Peak, Quentin Durward, Irving's Orations, Wardlaw's Lectures, Female Quixotism, Chateaubriand's Martyrs, Prayer Books, a great variety, Mason's Farrier, Domestick Cookery, Golden Treasury, Young's Night Thoughts, Blair's Philosophy, Rob Roy, Frey's Narrative, Arabian Nights, Adsonville, Jemima Wilkinson, Fast of St. Magdalen, Asylum, King of the Peak, Pioneers, Margaret Lindsay, Pirate, Fortunes of Nigel, End of Religious Controversy, Spanish Daughter, Hajji Baba, Tannahill's Poem's, Graham Hamilton, Hibernicus, Tales of the Manor, Entail, Pen Owen, Las Cases' Napoleon, Goldsmith's Poems, Worgan's do. Ray's do. Ayrshire Legatees, Family Receipt Book, Herriot's Travels in Canada, Pedestrian Tour, Tales of my Landlord, Juvenal, Cogan on the Passions, Homer's Odyssey, Beauties of Shakspeare, Bruce's Juvenile Anecdotes, Earthquake, Fuller on Sandemanianism, Montgomery's Poems, Don Juan, Ballad Romances, Pilot, Hints on Early Education, Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline, Chapman's Notes, Memoirs of Dr. Aikin, Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, Memoirs of the Protestant Church, Smith's Sermons, Hazlitt's English Comick Writers, Phillips' Speeches, Robertson's Mexican Revolution, Hallam's Middle Ages, Memoirs of Goethe, Trumbull's Works, Cunningham's Sermons, Didier's Letters, Southey's Wesley, Life of Jackson, Paul and Amicus, Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, Faber on the Prophecies, Parry's Journal, Franklin's Narrative, Memoirs of Dr. Scott, Europe after the Congress, Sketches of the Floridas, People of India, Memoires Historiques de Napoleon, livre ix. Western Gazetteer, Dewee's Essay, Panzas Letters, Logan, Craig's Sword Exercise, Diseases of Sheep, Butler's Reminiscences, Dissertation on Musical Taste, Memoirs of Fouche, Trial of Eberlee, History of Eudoxia, Cowper's Correspondence, Death-bed Confessions, Spafford's Gazetteer, Worcester's do. Domestick Slavery, Rokeby, History of North Carolina, Pharmacopeiæ of U. S. Children of the Abbey, Weaving and Dyeing, Bacon's Essays, Ivanhoe, Hermit in London, Spiritual Quixotte, Jenks' Devotion, Political Economy, Christian Morals, Dyllwyn's Reflections, Methodist Errour, Charles 12th, Late War, Poor Man's Help, Universal Rest, Tuke's Principles of Quakers, Hervey's Meditations, World in Verse, Maritime Discoveries, Story of Joseph, Poor man's Morning Portion, Durand's Journal, Cooper's America, Rollin's Ancient History, Wreath, Butler's History, Scott's works, Village Sermons, Byron's Select Works, Confession of Faith, Perrin's Fables, Irving's Catechism, Reformed Pastor, Beauties of the Bible, Boston's Fourfold State, Baxter's Call, Power of Religion, Christian Comforter, Venn's Essay, Family Worship, Saints' Rest, Law's Call, Francis Apira, Calendar of Nature, Kersey's Treatise, Hieroglyphick Bible, Life of Elwes, Harriet Newell, Law's Address, Christian Faith, Rural Scenes, Spiritual Guide, Almost Christian, Nott's Sermons, Enfield's Theology, Gospel Treasury, Akenside's Poems, Mason's Remains, Rose and Emily, Æsop's Fables, Milton's Works, Burn's Works, Thompson's Seasons, Henry on Prayer, New-Year Improved, Life of Trenck, Immortal Mentor, William Lewis, Vicar of Iver, Life of Washington, Morse's Pocket Gazetteer, Watt's on the Mind, Barclays Catechism, Gray's Poems, Hannah Moore, Spectator, Infantry Exercise, Farmer's Assistant, Brookes's Gazetteer, Eaton's Geology, Dodsley's Fables, Baldwin's do. Stevens' Artillery, Fry's Poems, Margaret Lucas, Sarah Grubbs, John Grattan, Piety Promoted, Sarah Stevenson, Marriott's Poems, Imitation of Christ, Conversion of Paul, Life of Brownas, Clarkson's Abolition, Wisdom, a poem, Woolman's Caution, Dickinson's Shipwreck, Clarkson's Portraiture, Hoyland's Epitome, John Roberts, Canal Guide, Winchell's Watts, Dwight, Bibles of all kinds, Seneca's Morals, Evangelical Instructer, Charlotte Temple, Shakspeare, Federalist, Baines' Late War, Morse's Universal Geography, Guthrie's do. Walker's Dictionary, Sheridan's do, Nugent's do. Entick's do. Johnson's do. Webster's do. Webster's Grammar, Communicant's Companion, Chalmer's Works, Samson's Memoirs, Modern Europe, Robertson's America, Josephus, Plutarch's Lives, Kaimes' Criticism, Edwards against Chauncey, Locke, Townsend's Milner, N. H. Gazetteer, Paley's Theology, Butler's Analogy, More's Strictures, History of Animals, Christian Pilgrim, Catechetical Compend, Practical Precepts, Witherspoon's Letters, Clark on the Promises, Chesterfield, Reciprocal Duties, Porteus, Doddridge's Regeneration, Mason, Jefferson's Manual, Guide to Peace, Guide to Heaven, Constantius, Earle's Exercises, Henry on Prayer, Italian Convert, Baxter's Call, West's Memors, Keeping the Heart, Life of Cowper, Kirk White's Remains, Farmers' Magazine, Family Prayer, Gaston's Collection, Campbell's Rhetorick, Parish's Bible Gazetteer, Manners and Customs, Rise and Progress, Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome, Bigland's France, Barclay's Trials, Meikle's Traveller, Stillman's Sermons, Buchanan, Decatur, Olive Branch, Preachers' Manual, Evangelical History, Paine's Architecture, Carpenter's Guide, Millwright's Guide, London Epistles, Life of Martyn, Hundred Wonders of the World, Bossuet's Universal History, Carver's Travels, Parke's do. M'Kenzie's Voyages, Bennet's Letters, Fothergill's Sermons, Brydone's Tour, Life of Wesley, Wesley's Philosophy, Cavallo's Philosophy, Beasley's Search of Truth, Asbury's Journal, Fletcher's Checks, Massilon's Sermons, Potter on Church Government, History of N. England, Snowden's America, Valuable Secrets, Goldsmith's Natural History, Religious Courtship, Salem Witchcraft, Historical Dictionary, Hymn-books (all kinds) History of Virginia, England's Conversion, Jenks' Devotion, Pleasures of Contemplation, Jackson's Book-Keeping, Brown's Concordance, New British Theatre, Feast of the Poets, Reply to Hibbard, Homer's Iliad, several works on Penmanship, Hudibras, Ariel, Nurse's Guide, Lyrick Muse, Lord's Supper, Inquisition of Genoa, Pope's Works, Student's Walk, Zimmerman, Scientifick Library, Lady of the Lake, Lorenzo Dow, La Fayette, Scottish Chiefs, History of the Shakers, Infantry Manœuvres; —also, a large assortment of MUSICAL WORKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, TOYS, &c. &c.

Medical.

Pickelson on Health, Surgical Dictionary, Murray's Materia Medica, Swediaur on Syphilis, Fordyce on Fever, Thomas' Practice, Parr's Medical Dictionary, Hosack's Nosology, Ridingfield's Medical Practice, Medical and Surgical Register, Physico-Medical Transactions, Paris' Pharmacologia, Boyer's Surgery, Combe's Phrenology, Philip on Indigestion, Ladies' Medical Companion, Liver Complaints, Blane's Medical Logick, Parmly on the Teeth, Bell's Dissections, Duncan's Consumption, Eclectick Repertory, 10 vols. Cooper's Surgery, Armstrong on Fevers, Scudamore on Gout, Cullen's Physick, Thomas' Domestick Medicine, Hamilton on Purgatives, Desault's Surgery, Bell's do. System of Anatomy, Colle's Anatomy, Bard's Midwifery, Underwood on Diseases of Children, Philadelphia Dispensatory, Bateman's Synopsis, Caldwell's Cullen, Domestick Encyclopedia, Richerand's Physiology. Also, a variety of Botanical, Chymical, Mathematical and Scientifick Books, Greek, Latin and French Elementary Works, School Books, &c.

Nov. 17.

New Semi-Weekly Paper

AT BOSTON, MS.

NEARLY two years have elapsed since the subscriber commenced the publication of a daily paper entitled "BOSTON COURIER;" devoted chiefly to the dissemination of Political, Commercial & Marine Intelligence. The degree of patronage which the attempt has received, has been quite equal to the *expectation*, though by no means surpassing the *wishes*, of the proprietor, and while it affords an assurance that the paper is not entirely destitute of claims to publick approbation, it encourages him to proceed with accelerated industry and vigour.

On Monday of every week, the Courier contains a *Review of the Market* and *Prices Current of Merchandize*, including the principal sales of the week preceding. This department is under the superintendence of a gentleman whose intelligence, fidelity, and industry render him competent to discharge the trust reposed in him; who is willing to be responsible for the correctness of his reports; and whose lahours for the last fifteen months have given satisfaction to all who feel an interest in this department of a paper, whether venders or purchasers. With perfect confidence, the editor can recommend to his friends and the publick generally the *Review of the Markets*, as a correct and impartial document, and, without wishing to interpose between the publishers of other papers and their patrons, he ventures to hope that some of the readers of this article, interested in mercantile pursuits, will at least examine it, and give it such encouragement as they may think it deserves.

It has been often suggested to the editor that a semi-weekly paper, composed of the *Miscellaneous Articles*, and the *Review of the Markets*, from the Courier, would be entitled to share with its cotemporaries the favour of those persons in the country and in other seaports, whose business or taste renders a paper published in Boston convenient or useful. In compliance with this suggestion, the editor will, on and after the first of January next, issue a semi-weekly paper, (probably on Mondays and Thursdays) which shall contain all the articles of intelligence, the Review of the Market, and the *new advertisements only*, from the daily Courier—provided a sufficient number of subscribers to make it an object worthy of the indispensible expenditure of labour and money, shall appear previous to that time.

The price of the Conrier, daily, is *eight dollars* a year; that of the semi-weekly paper will be *four dollars*,—the same as that of the other semi-weekly papers of this city. JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM.

Boston, Nov. 1825. eptJ5

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Att'ys 6m5

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

EARLY TIMES.

The following document, while it testifies to the wisdom and foresight, the paternal care and the patriotick fortitude of the leaders of the American revolution and founders of this great republick, does also furnish evidence of a most gratifying and glorious contrast, in the first unprovided and feeble state of these colonies, to the present well-equipped, strong and defensible condition of these United States. "Out of weakness" they have indeed been "made strong;" through the sustaining power of publick virtue, resting on the basis of publick justice and a holy faith, they have "obtained promises, stopped the mouth of the *British* Lion, escaped the edge of the sword, waxed valiant in fight, and put to flight the armies of the aliens."

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Cambridge, Dec. 8, 1774.

As the happiness of particular families arises, in a great degree, from their being more or less dependent upon others; and as the less occasion they have for any article belonging to others, the more independent, and consequently, the happier they are; so, the happiness of every political body of men upon earth, is to be estimated in a great measure by their greater or less dependance upon any other political bodies; and from hence arises a forcible argument, why every state ought to regulate their internal policy in such a manner as to furnish themselves, within their own body, with every necessary article for subsistence and defence: Otherwise their political existence will depend on others, who may take advantage of such weakness, and reduce them to the lowest state of vassalage and slavery. For preventing so great an evil, more to be dreaded than death itself, it must be the wisdom of this colony, at all times, more especially at this time, when the hand of power is lashing us with the scorpions of despotism, to encourage agriculture, manufactures and economy, so as to render this state as independent of every other state as the nature of our country will admit: from the consideration thereof, and trusting that the virtue of the people of this colony is such; the following resolutions of this congress, which must be productive of the greatest good, will by them be effectually carried into execution. And it is therefore *resolved*,

1st. That we do recommend to the people the improvement of their breed of sheep, and the greatest possible increase of the same: and also the preferable use of their own woollen manufactures, and to manufacturers, that they ask only reasonable prices for their goods; and especially a very careful sorting of the wool, so that it may be manufactured to the greatest advantage, and as much as may be, into the best goods.

2d. We do also recommend to the people, the raising of hemp and flax: And as large quantities of flax seed, more than may be wanted for sowing, may be produced, we would also farther recommend the manufacturing the same into oil.

3d. We do likewise recommend the making of nails; which we aprehend must meet with the strongest encouragement from the publick, and be of lasting benefit both to the manufacturer and the publick.

4th. The making of steel, and the preferable use of the same, we do also recommend to the inhabitants of this colony.

5th. We do in like manner recommend the making of tin-plates, as an article well worth the attention of this people.

6th. As fire arms have been manufactured in several parts of this colony, we do recommend the making of gun-locks, and furniture and other locks, with articles in the iron way.

7th. We do also earnestly recommend the making of saltpetre, as an article of vast importance to be encouraged, as may be directed hereafter.

8th. That gunpowder is an article of such importance, that every man among us who loves his country must wish the establishment of manufactories for that purpose, and as there are the ruins of several powder-mills, and sundry persons among us who are acquainted with that business, we do heartily recommend its encouragement, by preparing one or more of said mills, or erecting others, and renewing said business as soon as possible.

9th. That as several paper-mills are now usefully employed, we do likewise recommend a preferable use of our own manufactures in this way; and a careful saving and collecting of rags, &c. and also that the manufacturers give a generous price for such rags, &c.

10th. That it will be the interest, as well as the duty of this body, or of such as may succeed us, to make such effectual provision for the further manufacturing of the several sorts of glass, as that the same may be carried on to the mutual benefit of the undertaker and the public, and firmly established in this colony.

11th. That whereas buttons of excellent qualities and of various sorts are manufactured among us, we do earnestly recommend the general use of the same; so that the manufactories may be extended to the advantage of the people and manufacturers.

12th. That whereas salt is an article of vast consumption within this colony, and in its fisheries, we do heartily recommend the making of the same, in the several ways wherein it is made in several parts of Europe, especially in the method used in that part of France, where they make *bay salt*.

13th. We do likewise recommend an encouragement of horn smiths in all their various branches, as what will be of publick utility.

14th. We do likewise recommend the establishment of one or more manufactories for making wool-combs, as an article necessary in our woollen manufactures.

15th. We do in like manner heartily recommend the preferable use of the stocking and other hosiery wove among ourselves, so as to enlarge the manufactories thereof in such a manner as to encourage the manufacturers and serve the country.

16th. As madder is an article of great importance in the dyer's business, and which may be easily raised and cured among ourselves, we do therefore earnestly recommend the raising and curing of the same.

17th. In order the more effectually to carry these resolutions into effect, we do earnestly recommend, that a society or societies be established for the purposes of introducing and establishing such arts and manufactures as may be useful to this people, and are not yet introduced, and the more effectually establishing such as we have already among us.

18th. We do recommend to the inhabitants of this province, to make use of our own manufactures, and those of our sister colonies, in preference to all other manufactures.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congress. JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

A true extract from the minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

GREEK LEADERS.

From M. Pecchio's Narrative.

General Colocotroni. When I beheld Colocotroni sitting amidst ten of his companions, prisoners of state, his neglected grey hairs fell upon his broad shoulders and mingled with his rough beard, which, since his imprisonment, he had allowed to grow, as a mark of grief and revenge. His form is rugged and vigerous, nis eyes full of fire, and his material and savage figure resembled one of the sharp grey rocks which are scattered throughout the Archipelago. I presented him the compliments of Bobolina, and announced to him that in a few days he would be free. He thanked me by the interpeter; and asked what was the news. I told him that the Egyptians were on the point of gaining possession of Navarino; and that they were formidable, not only for their personal valour, but for their tactical skill, and the cavalry in their army. He observed, that to conquer the Egyptians, it was sufficient merely to have men, and then (suiting the action to the word) to fire. "I know," added he, "the position in which their tacticks and cavalry would be useless. Do you know what has given the victory to the Egyptians?—Unity of command; whilst the Greeks are ruined by the mania that every one has for command without experience." Whilst he raised his arm in speaking, I noticed upon it a sabre wound, and asked him where he had acquired that honourable decoration.—"It is not the only one that I bear on my person," he replied; and thus saying he showed me another mark of a shot on his left arm, and another on the right side of his breast, and a third on his thigh.

Whilst speaking, he hastily run over the beads of a rosary, and instead of the Turkish gravity which the Greeks have contracted, he rolled his eyes rapidly and fiercely, arose and sat down, agitated as if still a kleph in fear of the ambushes and attacks of the enemy. General Colocotroni is certainly not a man of the common stamp.—A few days afterwards he was set at liberty, and received by the government in Napolidi Romania with all due dignity and honour. On the act of reconciliation with the government, he replied without premeditation to the speech which one of the legislators addressed to him. In his unpolished reply is a remarkable passage, in which he said, "In coming hither from Hydra, I have cast all rancour into the sea; do you do so likewise—bury in that gulf all your hatreds and dissention; that shall be the treasure which you will gain." He was speaking in the square of Napoli, where the inhabitants had been for several days excavating the earth, in hope (common in Greece) of finding a hidden treasure.

Prince Mavrocordato.—I entered Calamacta towards evening, and proceded to dismount at the house of the President.—There was a crowd of people there, resembling the press at a theatre opened gratis. I went onwards with the stream, in which I overtook Prince Mavrocordato, who saluted me in the politest way. His countenance appeared to me much handsomer, and more animated than the pictures of him in London. He dresses *a la Francaise*. When I saw him the first time at Calamacta, his dress was in holes, or rather torn, which proceeded, in my opinion, more from affectation than necessity. He speaks French with facility and elegance—his conversation is lively, agreeable and full of wit.—He is very ready in his answers. One day General Roche remarked "It is really a singular thing, that more is said at Paris about the affairs of Greece, than in Greece itself." Mavrocordato replied, "That is because it is easier to talk than to act." The General then replied, I believe it rather proceeds from our always speaking like lovers of those we love." Mavrocordato rejoined, "Pity that hitherto your love has been only Platonick." He is versed in the labyrinth of European politics, and his primary object is to preserve Greece independent; but, if ever she should be compelled to choose a protector, I am of opinion that Mavrocordato would give the preference to Great Britain.

Captain Canaris.—I inquired for the habitation of Captain Constantine Canaris, desirous of becoming acquainted with that intrepid leader of the fire-ships. I found him by the side of his wife, playing with his son Miltiades, a child of three years of age. He received me with frankness and courtesy, and made his elder son Nicholas present me with a half-blown rose, a mark of affection in the Levant. Canaris is a young man about thirty-two, frank and gay, and at the same time extremely modest.—I could never induce him to relate his deeds; he is loved by all his countrymen, but envied by the Hydriots, through whom he has been left this year without the command of a fire-ship. His gun was hanging against the wall. His arms and his courage are all the riches of this intrepid man, after having burnt four of the enemy's ships of war.—Last year, having avenged the burning of his country by that of an enemy's ship, he presented himself at Napoli di Romania, poor and in want of every thing. Whilst each inhabitant was eagerly making him some present, he said before the Legislative body, "I would much rather than all these gifts, receive another fire-ship to burn in the service of my country." Whilst we were speaking, his wife, with matronly dignity, suckled an infant three months old, named Lycurgus. She is an Ipsariot, of great beauty, grave and modest-a Minerva.

Conduriotti.—Mavrocordato introduced me to the President, well known by name, Conduriotti. Neatly habited in the costume of his island, he was sitting upon a sofa *a la Turque*, counting the beads of a *columbojo*. As he speaks no foreign language, our conversations, whenever we met, were short and unimportant. The Conduriotti family is certainly the richest in Hydra; its property is said to amount to a million.

At the commencement of the revolution, this family contributed very important sums of money for the support of the navy; and this sacrifice, with the reputation of being an excellent citizen, raised Conduriotti to the first rank in the government: but from that time his fame has been on the decline. He was formerly esteemed a man of firmness, but experience has proved him obstinate rather than firm. His integrity is without blemish, but he is accused of partiality towards his own friends and the Hydriots, his countrymen. The fatal termination of the expedition that he undertook against the Egyptians has greatly diminished his credit. However, though his administration may be censured, he will, at least, have given a useful example in all revolutions, that the wealthy, instead of declining publick employment, and standing on the shore watching the tempest, should plunge at once into the danger, and perish, if necessary, with their country.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1826.

New Years Retrospect. The commencement of a new year is a season peculiarly proper for a little serious reflection. At such a time, the philanthropist reviews those events which are calculated to affect the happiness of his species, or indulges himself in speculations on the future; and they whose views are confined to narrower limits, give a moment to the recollection of by-gone cares and conquered difficulties—to the thoughts of anticipated happiness, or the remembrance of pleasures that have fled to return no more.

In this republick, if the past year has produced few changes calculated to dazzle the mind or excite our enthusiasm, we have witnessed a steady and progressive improvement of the face of our country, and the moral and intellectual condition of its citizens. Our population and resources have increased; our fields have teemed with plenty; nor have our blessings been alloyed by the visitations of pestilence, by foreign aggression, or domestick discord.

The new republicks of the south, after a contest in which one side was no less distinguished for its perseverance than the other for its infatuated cruelty, have at length established their rights upon a permanent and honourable basis; and although they may have been debased by centuries of despotism, intolerance and superstition, every day brings proofs of tneir progress in the arts of government and civilization, in intellectual refinement, and moral virtue.

Although the kingdoms of Europe have exhibited less of vicissitude, still there has been a steady growth of free principles, and an increasing attention to the subject of the rights of man, not the less dangerous to tyranny because their progress has been unmarked by sedition or tumult. In a contest between the oppressor and the oppressed, the former must eventually lose ground, whether he treats their complaints with contempt, or attempts to silence them by increased rigour; even his successes are fatal; while the multitude acquire vigour from defeat, and every new act of injustice but tends the more strongly to unite them.

It requires no extraordinary sagacity to perceive, that those governments which seek only to promote the arts of luxury among the few, and to effect the degradation of the many, must soon sink into decay. Like a falling pillar every step in their descent adds to its velocity; and at length, with the nations of other times, they will be remembered only by their ruins.

A PETITION.

To the Honourable the Congress of the United States of America:

The undersigned doth humbly represent, that he is a person of honourable parentage, of comely proportions, and sound republican principles; and one who hath no other object in life but to defend the oppressed, to promote harmony and good neighbourhood, and teach men to live as becometh virtuous citizens and good Christians. Yet, (with sorrow do I make the assertion) notwithstanding the manifest harmlesness of my nature, I have been persecuted, even from the day of my birth, by swarms of impertinent quacks and meddlers, who are continually striving to improve my health and appearance by means the most ridiculous and absurd. One objecteth to the old-fashioned cut of my coat, and another layeth sacrilegious hands upon my pocket-flaps; I am ofttimes insulted by the boys for my cue and cocked hat, and have more than once been put in fear for my breeches and long hose. Some affirm that I am afflicted with marasmus, and others, with plethora; there is hardly a member of my body in which my tormentors do not affect to perceive some deformity; I have been tortured on the bed of Procrustes to increase my stature; and one of my limbs, which was disjointed by their friendly experiments some twenty years ago, remaineth out of place to this day. To such an extent hath their impertinence been carried, that my imagination is continually occupied with lancets, scissors, tourniquets, badges of red bunting, calomel, camphor, wormwood, and 'pothecary shops; and I am haunted even in my dreams by fancied blisters, phials of vitriol, pennyroyal and hot catnip.——But I need not wound your compassionate hearts by a longer recital. Trusting that you will regard my grievances with due commiseration and in the spirit of Christian benevolence, I humbly conjure you, by your regard for the virtues of my fathers, and by my personal claims to favour and respect, to restore me to my original happy condition, and permit me to pass the remainder of my days in peace.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Norwegian Emigrants. About fifty persons, men, women and children, in Norway, formed themselves into a company some time last summer, purchased a small vessel, and embarked for New-York, where they arrived after a voyage of fourteen weeks. For a number of days on their passage they were obliged to put themselves upon an allowance; and their vessel was siezed immediately on its arrival, in conformity to a law prohibiting all vessels from taking over a certain number of passengers, in proportion to its tonnage. The President, on being made acquainted with their case, released the vessel; but they have not yet been able to dispose of her. They are now principally residing in the town of Murray, and are anxious to procure employment. They are represented as being honest, ingenious and industrious; and it is hoped that our citizens will not permit them to suffer, while they profess a willingness to live on the coarsest fare, and are as ready to earn as to receive it. We understand that they have already been obliged to contract debts for provisions, and unless furnished with employment must soon be reduced to beggary.

Eye and Ear Infirmary. It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that more than 400 applications have been made at this institution, since its establishment, for relief in diseases of the eye alone. The labours of Messrs. Smith and Harrall have been attended with distinguished success.

New Manufacture. A fact has lately been communicated to us, which shows that we Yankees have not exhausted all our ingenuity upon basswood squash-seed and wooden nutmegs. There has of late been a brisk market for merino sheep in the eastern parts of the state, in consequence of which some ingenious Yankees bought up a large number of the common breed, clipped off the ends of their locks, crisped their fleeces with a searing-iron, and gave them the true merino shade by applying a composition of grease, lampblack and tar.—Thus prepared, these domestick merinos passed for genuine full bloods, and were sold at a most extortionate price.

Last Saturday, a poor fellow who was staggering towards the gaol under the convoy of a constable, fancied he had hit upon "a new way to pay old debts," and leaped from the Genesee bridge into the river, a distance of 30 feet. Luckily he received no injury, and after paddling 40 or 50 rods down the stream, he was taken out and conducted to prison.

A man whose name we have not learnt was killed in a cooper's shop near the Aqueduct a few evenings ago, by the falling of a chimney.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM,—From the Saturday Evening Post.

The amount of auction duties paid into the State Treasury, by the auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending the first day of December, is about thirty thousand dollars!!!

The amount of specie exported from Philadelphia from April to October last, both months included, was $2,811,329—an amount greater than the value of domestick goods and produce exported in the same period.

It is ascertained that the amount of duties due to the Government of the United States, by Edward Thompson, is as nearly as may be Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars. The security taken by the Custom-House, is said to be utterly unable to pay any part of this immense sum.

The publick may, ere long, look for another "Waverly Novel;" the author is said to be engaged in a work, the scene of which is laid on the shores of Fife.

In New-York, while the criminal receives by law his daily meals, and a bed, the poor debtor is furnished with neither.

A grand lodge of freemasons has been constituted in Mexico, and its officers have been installed by Mr. Poinsett, our minister to that country.

The grand jury of Ohio has presented as a great evil, the gatherings at elections, and the constant use of ardent spirits, which they say result in sending the worst men to the publick councils of the state.

An edition of Percival's Poems, in 2 vols. 8vo. has lately been published in London.

It is about to be attempted in the North-Carolina Legislature, to make horse stealing punishable with death without the benefit of clergy.

Mrs. Wright's philanthropy has formed a community to liberate slaves. She gives $5,000 and her services, La Fayette $10,000; and many others, large sums, as $5,000, etc. This is the celebrated English authoress, who accompanied La Fayette in his recent tour through the U. States.

Josiah Seely, of Bridgetown, (N. J.) has killed three hogs over a year old, weighing 1,070 lbs.—five others, killed in the same place, weighed 2,422 lbs. The success of the Bridgetown farmers in raising pork, is greatly due to the exertions of Mr. Johnston in procuring the proper breed.

The number of steam boats now running on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is estimated at seventy, and there are seven new boats now building at Pittsburgh, nine at Cincinnati, two at Marietta, two at New Albany, one at Brownsville, and one at Big Bone Creek, making in all ninety-two.

The N. Y. Eve. Post of Saturday last, states that "a few days since Geo. Hoadly, president of the Eagle Bank, and Normand Dexter, formerly a director, were arrested by the New-Haven Bank for a conspiracy to defraud that institution, and are held to bail to answer for it at the court to be holden in New-Haven in March next."

It was not till near 60 years after the first permanent settlement in Virginia, and 50 years after the settlement in Massachusetts, that the art of printing was introduced into this country. The first office was established at Cambridge, by the agency of the Rev. Jesse Glover, for the benefit of the Harvard University. In 1675 an office was established in Boston, and in 1704 the first newspaper was issued under the title of the Boston News Letter.

The Legislature of the State of Ohio assembled at Columbus, on the 5th inst. In the Senate, Allen Trimble was elected Speaker, and in the House of Representatives, Wm. W. Irwin was chosen to the same office.

It appears by an advertisement in the N. York papers, that about one hundred thousand yards of various cloths have been received in donations for the Greek women and children.

The whole extent of Louisiana, deducting 1-5th for swamps, rivers, lakes, barrens, &c. is estimated at 23,480,320 acres; and it is supposed that 250,000 are capable of being cultivated advantageously in sugar; 250,000 in rice; 2,400,000 in cotton; 2,000,000 in indigo, and 1,500,000 in tobacco.—The indigo and tobacco lands are as well suited for cotton as any other.

The Sexton of a church in New-Orleans has been arrested for attempting to bury a living child, about 8 days old. The infant from long exposure, died soon after the discovery.

The Canadian Courant states that the Lachinck Canal is so far completed as to be ready for opening into the river early in the spring.

It is the intention of the merchants of Boston, to run a line of Packet Ships direct from thence to Liverpool, to sail semi-monthly.

Editorial movement.—G. A. Gamage, Esq. author of the "Garland," and for two years the independent editor of the Auburn Republican, has removed to Albany to take charge of the editorial department of the daily Patriot.—*American Traveller.*

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The following is an extract from the report of the Treasury Department of the U. States for the year 1825, and exhibits the prosperous condition of our government. It appears that the publick debt of the United States on the 1st of October last, was $80,985,537 72. Of this sum, $13,296,231 45, is the Revolutionary debt, and $7,000,000 the stock held by government in the Bank of the United States. After deducting the two last sums from the total publick debt, the balance, $60,689,396 27 cts. has accrued since the 1st of Jannary 1812, for the support of the last war and the augmentation of the Navy.

Publick Revenue and Expenditure of 1825.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to amount to $21,681,444 56

viz:

Customs,	15,196,397 00	
Pub. Lands,	976,902 67	
Dividends on Stock in the Bank of the U. States,	367,500 00	
Arrears of internal duties & direct taxes, and incidental receipts,	98,886 29	
Repayments of advances made in the war department, for services or supplies prior to the 1st July 1816,	41,758 60	
Loan under the act of May 26, 1824,	5,000,000 00	
And the actual receipts into the Treasury during the fourth quarter of the year, are estimated at		5,100,000 00
Making the total estimated receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825.		26,781,444 56
And, with the balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1824, of		1,946,597 13
An aggregate of		28,728,041 69

The expenditures during the three first quarters of the year 1825, are estimated to have amounted to 20,190,979 91

Viz:

Civil, diplomatick, & miscellaneous	2,098,525 16	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary & military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearaages, prior to the 1st of Jan. 1817.	4,890,310 59	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy.	2,127,156 37	
Public debt	11,074,987 79	
And the expenditures during the 4th quarter are estimated at	3,253,000 00	

Viz:

Civil, diplomatick, & miscellaneous	445,000 00	
Military service, including fortifications, ordnance, Indian department, revolutionary & military pensions, arming the militia, and arrearages, prior to the first of Jan. 1817	960,000 00	
Naval service, including the gradual increase of the Navy	820,000 00	
Publick debt	1,028,000 00	
Making the total estimated expenditure of the year 1825		23,443,979 91
And leaving in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1826, an estimated balance of		$5,284,061 79

Should the expectations formed respecting the receipts in the fourth quarter be realized, the amount of receipts for the whole year will have exceeded the estimate presented by the Treasury, at the last session of Congress, by about 500,000.

It is to be remarked, that, of the above estimated balance of 5,284,061 78, the sum of 3,500,000 is not subject to appropriation, being the estimated amount that will remain, on the 31st of December next, unsatisfied, of appropriations heretofore made. These appropriations being necessary for the objects for which they were severally made, are still an existing charge upon the means of the Treasury. Of the residuary balance of 1,784,061 78, it is proper distinctly to state, that about one million cannot be counted upon in any estimate of effective funds for the publick service. It is made up of debts due from various banks, whose notes were received by the Government during the suspension of specie payments, or which were heretofore used as banks of deposite; debts, of which the recovery must, in regard to a large part, be doubtful, and, in any case, slow.

The following is an estimate of the probable publick revenue and expenditure for the year 1826, viz:

From Customs,	$24,000,000 00
From Publick Lands,	1,000,000 00
From Bank Dividends,	385,000 00
From Miscellaneous and incidental rec'pts.	115,000 00
Making an aggregate of	25,500,000 00
The expenditures of the year are estimated at	20,584,730 02

A London paper asserts, that England produces more national wealth than France, Russia, and America put together. The produce of England is nearly 37 millions sterling, France about 18 millions, America nearly 11 millions, and Russia between 8 and 9 millions.—*Philad. Evening Post.*

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Monday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Dickerson, of New-Jersey, submited the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States; and which, when ratified by the Legislatures of 3-4ths of the States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution.—"No person who shall have been elected President of the United States a second time, shall again be eligible to that office."

Mr. Cobb submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on Thursday last, to inquire into the expediency of recommending the Constitution of the U. States, in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice-President, be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, as to prohibit the appointment of any Senators or Representatives in Congress to any office of honour, trust or profit, under the authority of the United States, during the period for which such Senators or Representatives shall have been elected.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Van Buren submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power to make Roads and Canals within the respective states.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution, for an amendment to the constitution, prescribing and defining the power congress shall have over the subject of internal improvements, and subjecting the same to such restrictions as shall effectually protect the sovereignty of the respective states, and secure to them a just distribution of the benefits resulting from all appropriations made for that purpose.

The resolutions of Mr. Cobb and Mr. Dickerson, relative to amendments of the constitution, were agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 19.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Webster, lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the examination and survey of the Peninsula of Florida, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it be practicable to unite the Atlantick Ocean and the Gulph of Mexico, by a ship Canal, to run from the neighborhood of St. Augustine, or from the mouth of St. Johns river, on the Atlantick Coast, to the neighborhood of the mouth of the Suwanee River, to the Gulph of Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a line of communication between the Atlantick and Pacifick Oceans, through the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Reed spoke briefly, but ably, on the great importance of the object which his resolution embraced, in every point of view in which he was able to place it, he conceived that the importance was as vast, as the expense which would attend the execution of it was considerable. It was eminently important in a commercial view.—A number of nations, bordering on the Pacifick Ocean, have achieved their independence. We have made treaties with these independent powers, greatly favourable to our commerce, which has become profitable and extensive, and is still rapidly increasing. It is vastly important to our whale ships, who, in that remote ocean, are far distant from home, frequently remaining absent for the period of three years, and to which a medium of more expeditious communication with home, especially in case of disaster, is not to be outweighed in value by any trifling consideration of expense. But the most important view in which this subject can be considered, is in relation to our navy. We have already two vessels of war stationed on the Pacifick, and another is about to be sent into that ocean. It will be seen by a reference to the able and satisfactory report of the Secretary of the Navy, that hitherto all our correspondence with all our ships in that sea, has been by means of special vessels. He needed not to expatiate on the disadvantages attending on a tedious voyage of ten thousand miles round Cape Horn. They would present themselves to every individual. The object of his resolution was to do away with this tedious voyage, and to provide a more safe and expeditious mode of communication. By this means, there would be a great saving of time effected, at a very trifling expense. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would pass.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Hamilton, of South Carolina, from Thomas Cooper, President of the South Carolina College, praying that he may be refunded the amount of a fine which he paid to the United States by reason of a conviction under the sedition law.

A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Dwight, inquiring if any losses in the collection of the custom duties had recently taken place, and, if so, to obtain the particulars. Mr. Owen offered a resolution, calling for information relative to the treaty with the Creek Indians, negotiated by Generals Jackson and Pinkney, at Fort Jackson. The bill making appropriations for fortifications for the next year, was reported and read twice. It asks $795,000 for the service of the year. The bill relative to the sale of school lands in Ohio caused some discussion, but was finally ordered to a third reading; as also was the bill making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary pensioners.

The total amount of coinage at our Mint since its first establishment is only 23,650,502 dollars: a sum entirely inadequate, in our opinion, to the demands of a trading community like that of the United States averaging, in gold, silver, and copper, for a national circulating medium, scarcely two dollars a head for an increasing population. Would it not be proper for Congress to look into the matter, and extend the limited operations of the Mint as national convenience demands it.—*Philad. Evening Post.*

Rather queer.—A gentleman at Falmouth, C. C. on Monday last shot a *loon*, weighing 11 pounds, which seemed *armed and equipped* for battle, having a fish-hook fixed in his neck, "and thereby hung a tail," or in other words, attached to this hook were *three feet of cod-line and a pound of fishing lead;* doubtless all for the purpose of assisting his loonship in the practice of diving.—*American Traveler.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

LAFAYETTE.

From the Edinburgh Observer.

After a residence of nearly twelve months in the United States, General La Fayette has at last returned to Europe. Hitherto we have somehow abstained from saying a single word on the extraordinary spectacles by which his visit has been throughout distinguished. We have, like all mankind, been struck mute, as it were by each successive gushing out of the spontaneous and unpurchased homage of ten millions of free people. We have stood by, in almost stupid wonder, while so many more than classick triumphs—so much higher than classick feelings—were performing and bursting around us: hardly knowing, indeed, whether we had to deal with the honest excitement of a real and gallant people, or were cheated by the solemn fantasies of a race of Bedlamites. It was not, in fact, till after the blinding pageant had passed away, that we could bring ourselves to talk soberly either of its fitness or its reality. At last, however, the question does rush upon our minds—Why have all these things been! How is it that for twelve long months we have heard of nothing but processions, feastings and jubilees, among a people pre-eminent among all men for thrift, jealousy and stubbornness? What can this, or any man have done, to turn upon himself the rejoicing lustre of so many millions of eyes: to call down blessings from so incalculable a host uf uplifted hands; and to feel the honours and gratitude of a mighty people wafted to his bosom as by the voice of a single man.

What is it, in fact, that has swayed the hearts of these stout republicans throughout every one of their twenty-four communities, that has hurried, all along that vast line, every woman from her distaff, and every infant from its cradle, to shout on the steps of a total stranger to their blood; and has now melted so many jarring cries and interests into one general prayer of regret, thankfulness and safety? This is not any thing like a venal sycophancy to dignity, or riches, or descent; it is not the conventual homage of one great authority to another; nor can it be placed even among the reasonable but frigid trophies of a mere general merit. It is too stupendous, too immediate, too much akin to the burning adour of children towards a parent. It is a portion of the unbounded gratitude of a gallant people to the *Founder of their Freedom.* It is no mere temporary return of any present benefit: but a part of the perpetual worship owing to an author of their political existence. It is the homage of America to the Nestor of the revolution. Her early warriors are now no more. Her Franklins and Washingtons have long since sunk, one after another amid the tears of their people, into an illustrious tomb. One commander alone remains who fought at the Flat Bush, at Brandywine and at Lexington. What wonder, then, that the honours and almost the merits of the extinguished mighty should seem to concentrate around their sole surviving fellow? Generation after generation has sundered him from every thing in America that could excite rivalry, and add a sting to passion. He left them in a feverish and bloody infancy; he has returned in their peaceful and majestick manhood. He left them worn, divided and impoverished; he has found them strong, unanimous and rich. He has come to see the grain quietly waving over the fields of slaughter; to find their once vacant harbours crowded with a gallant navy: their unsheltered beaches secured by impregnable works; their swampy forests swarming with a gay and growing population. And he can say, what no living leader can say with him, "this is partly my work: in the heart of a corrupted state I digested the manual of Freedom; hemmed round by the blandishments of luxury, I preserved the spirit of independence; I forsook the court for the sword; I adopted danger for ease; and here are my rewards!" It was the younger Scaliger, we believe, who would have preferred the honour of writing a single ode of Horace, to the empire of Germany; and he was right. But what are the honours of all the odes of all the Horaces that ever lived, to this pride of a patriot's bosom, to the out-bursting of a nation's gratitude! After all, there is much more in these things than the merit or the praise of any one person, or any one set of persons.—It is not man individually, but man collectively that is here chiefly concerned. These rewards and these deservings, are, in fact, the recognition by nature of her own nobility; they form the evidence which she bears to the eternity of her own character, they are the proud effusions of her thankfulness to the Power which impressed that character upon her.

IMPORTANT VICTORY.

By the ship Lima, from Montevideo, we have received the bulletin announcing a complete victory, gained by the Independents of the Banda Oriental over the Brazilians. This is the precursor to more important operations, and will tend to shake the new empire of Brazil, which cannot exist after the other parts of South America assume a permanent republican character.

National Adv.

United Provinces of Rio de la Plata—Banda Oriental.

LONG LIVE OUR COUNTRY.

On Thursday last the following particulars appeared in our periodical prints, and found a place in our columns, owing to their importance, and the impressions they are calculated to make on the feelings of every heart alive to its country's welfare. This glorious news furnishes a convincing proof of the overwhelming power of decision and heroism, when brought into the field in support of the liberty of our beloved country, and when opposed to the despotick mandates of a cruel tyrant. In a word, they furnish a wholesome lesson to every oppressor of mankind, that ignominy and certain downfall is the inevitable lot of all those who aspire to dominion over the rights of freemen.

VICTORY OF SARANDI.

It is no longer possible for the despot of Brazil to calculate upon the aggrandizement of his empire, by the enslavement of this province. The Orientals have just given to the world an indubitable testimony of the high value at which they estimate liberty. Two thousand of soldiers, selected from the Brazilian cavalry, commanded by Col. Dentis Manuel, were completely routed yesterday, on the coast of Sarandi, by an equal force, which I had the honour of commanding. That division so proud of its chief, were doubtless unaware of the bravery of the army which they braved. To meet and to conquer was the act of a moment. The charge was the only manœuvre that took place on both sides; and it was one of the most obstinate that ever took place. The enemy commenced theirs by a heavy discharge of fire arms, which was despised by our brave troops, who with sabre in hand, and carbine on the shoulder, according to my orders, met, encountered and sworded the foe, and after completely dispersing them, pursued them two leagues, and obtained a complete and prompt victory.

Such was the result of the action, that 400 men lay dead upon the field of battle, 470 were made prisoners together with 52 officers, without including wounded, whom we are collecting on the field, and the dispersed who are to be met with in all quarters.

Over 2000 stand of arms, 10 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of munitions of war, and all their horses fell into our hands. Our loss consisted in one officer killed, and 13 of the same rank wounded, thirty soldiers deceased, and 70 with severe wounds. The commanders, officers and troops, are meritedly entitled to the fame of brave men.—The valiant and brave Brigadier General, after a most resolute and determined contest throughout the entire action, attacked a flying squadron, which escaped the blades of our swords. When the earliest opportunity presents itself, I shall give you a detailed account of his memorable encountre, for at present, time will not allow me to enter into a circumstantial account thereof.—For all further information, I refer you to the Sergeant Major, bearer of these despatches, who will satisfy you as to all minute matters relating to this signal victory.

God preserve you many years, is the sincere wish of your Excellency's friend and obedient servant,

JUAN ANTONIO LAVALLEJA.

To the Commissioners of the Oriental Government of Buenos Ayres.

By the way of Philadelphia, we have information, that the brig Helen, from Gibraltar, bound to New-York, has been wrecked at sea, and that all on board perished, except one seaman, who reports that Lieut. H. S. Newcomb, of the U. S. Navy, was passenger in the brig. No further particulars are known.

Again, then, we must mourn the untimely fate of another distinguished officer of our navy, whose character for skill, enterprise, and gallantry—in short, for the brightest and noblest qualities of our nature—cannot be surpassed, even in the distinguished profession to which he belonged.

United to Lieut. Newcomb by no common ties of long and personal attachment, our admiration has followed him through his career, and we had promised ourselves that he would have lived to realize for his country, some of the glorious aspirations of his ardent mind; but this may not be—and it is left for us to mourn his loss, in common with the nation—to mingle, as we do, our heartfelt sympathy with the griefs of his bereaved widow and orphan children.—*N. Y. American.*

MARRIED—In this village, on the 25th ult. by Rev. J. Penney, Dr. John D. Henry to Miss Elizabeth Case.

On Sunday evening, by Rev. E. Savage, Mr. Horace Herrick to Miss Lucy Ann Bacon.

In New-York, on the 19th ult, by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Mr. John L. D. Mathies, of this village, to Miss Nancy Dunner, of the former place.

DIED—On Wednesday morning last, of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Patterson, a native of England, aged about 45 years.

SMITH & HORAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

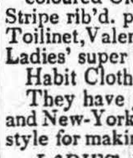
ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash*.

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

STRAY COLT.



STRAYED from the subscriber in the town of Rush, on or about the 5th of last month, a dark bay horse colt, with a spot in the forehead, aged about six months. Whoever will give information where he is, shall have all reasonable charges paid.

BENJAMIN TITUS.

Rush, 28th of 12th mo. 1825. *3w13

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount, . . 5
Plattsburgh, ... broke
Jefferson County, ... 3
Washington and Warren, ... 3
Niagara, ... broke.
Utica Insurance Company 3
All other Banks, par.

NEW-ENGLAND.

Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.
Derby Bank Conn. . . . . broke
New-Haven Bank, par.
Bridgeport, par.
All other Connecticut Banks, ... 3
Massachusetts Notes, ... 2 a 3
Rhode-Island do. 3
Vermont do. 3
New-Hampshire do. 3
Maine do. 3

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton State Bank, broke.
Protection and Lombard Bank . . . broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co. . . . . 3 a 5
All other Notes, ... 1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City Banks, par.
Easton Bank, ... 5
Carlisle, ... 5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 6 per cent discount.

CANADA.

Upper Canada (at York) 5
Montreal, ... 5
Quebec, ... 5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan Bank, ... 3 a 5

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$75	to
Pearl,	75	to
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	44	
grafted,	50	to 63
Butter, lb.	14	
Beeswax,	25	
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50	to 3 50
Beans, bush.	50	to
Cheese,	5	to 6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to 6
Raccoon, skin,	12	to 25
Muskrat,	12	to 44
Red Fox,	75	to 1
Mink,	19	to 81
Otter,	2	to 4
Nutria	40	to 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4	
Fine,	3 75	
Flax, lb.	10	
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to 50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	53	to
Corn,	31	
Rye,	44	
Oats,	25	to
Barley,	50	
Buckwheat,	38	
HONEY—strained, lb.	10	
in comb,	8	
Hay, ton,	6	to 7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25	
Works & Graves' best	27	
upper, side,	3	to 3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 25	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to 28
Onions, bush.	50	to 62
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	2 50	to 3 75
mess, bbl.	11 50	
prime,	8 50	
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to
Potatoes,	25	to
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to 19
Calf, trimmed,	10	
Hides, green,	5	
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75	
Clover,	6	to 6 50
Timothy,	88	to 1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6	
tried,	7 1-2	
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11	
mould	12 1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25	

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers. Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 8. 6m13

THE ROCHESTER

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

WAS established two years and a half since, in this village; and has been during that period, and still continues to be in full operation. We are happy to inform the publick, that the patronage which has been granted this establishment has far exceeded our expectations, and the number of applications which has been made from Canada, and different parts of the Western section of this State, as well as the Western part of Pennsylvania, Michigan Territory and Ohio for relief, prove abundantly the necessity of such an Institution, located as this is, in the interior, amidst a numerous population. The usefulness of an establishment of this kind properly regulated and managed, is apparent to every one; the relief which has been given, and the success we have met with, warrant us in making use of our exertions to place this institution on a permanent basis, and to give the publick to understand that we exclude no applicant from receiving such benefit as we are capable of affording.

Four hundred persons and upwards have applied with every variety of disease to which the eye is subject, and out of this number many have been brought from a state of blindness to distinct vision, while others, who were less unfortunate, have been restored to complete sight from a state of imperfect vision. To remedy the unseemly appearance which the Eye puts on, after disease, even when there is no hope that its function can be restored, is a matter of considerable importance to the afflicted. The number of cases of Deafness has been small; the organ of hearing being less liable to disease. Several, however, have received benefit; others being dismissed as incurable.

GEO. E. HARRALL, *M. D.*
A. G. SMITH, *M. D.*

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1826. 3w13

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent PLOUGH CASTINGS,

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed from the south part of the town of Gates, to the village of Rochester, where he may be found at all seasonable hours in his office, on Carroll-st; four doors north of Ensworth's Tavern, over the store occupied by Col. Peter Magher, ready to attend to the duties appertaining to the office of Magistrate and Commissioner, under the act of April 19, 1823. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.

JOEL WHEELER.

Rochester, Dec. 28, 1825.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle immediately, or necessity will compel him to say that he must enforce a collection.

13 J. WHEELER.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

THE ALBANY ARGUS.

State Paper—corner of Market and Beaver-streets, Albany.

THE proprietors of the Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette have made such improvements in their establishment, by the publication of their paper daily, and by the introduction of a new type throughout, as will enable them to give very prompt and full accounts of the proceedings of the legislature and of the passing events. They take the liberty to add, that efforts will be made to give them the earliest possible direction through the mails.—The daily paper will be mailed on the evening previous to its date, and will contain the legislative proceedings of each day. The semi-weekly paper will also be mailed on the evening preceding its date; and when the legal notices which now partially ocupy its columns shall expire (which will soon be the case) it will contain in a compact form nearly all the reading matter of the several daily publications. As a vehicle of general advertising, its extensive circulation may offer some advantages, and as a source of early intelligence, the proprietors intend to make it equally useful and interesting to their readers. The terms of the daily paper are $8 per annum—the semi-weekly do. $4. 3w13

MONROE COUNTY

LOTTERY OFFICE,

Carroll-st. Rochester.

G. W. PRATT,

IMPRESSED with the deepest concern for the publick welfare, and highly interested in the prosperity of his fellow-citizens, takes this *seasonable* opportunity to retract his former opinion, that "the Literature Lottery to be drawn in January is the most splendid scheme ever adapted and drawn in America." Truly grand as that scheme is, there is one that as much exceeds it in magnificence and liberality, as the King of Day surpasses the "modest Queen of Night" in the glory of his shining—and to which all other Lotteries now before the publick are like "the pale, far-off stars." The Lottery referred to is P. Canfield's

EIGHTH CLASS

University Lottery,

50 *Numbers*—6 *Ballots to be drawn.*

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000,

WITH

Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Prizes over the denomination of One Hundred Dollars!!

The Literature Lottery contains only one hundred and thirty-seven prizes over the denomination of one hundred dollars.

UNPARALLELLED SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1	"	50,000	50,000
1	"	40,000	40,000
1	"	25,000	25,000
1	"	20,000	20,000
5	"	10,000	50,000
10	"	5,000	50,000
44	"	1,000	44,000
88	"	500	44,000
176	"	240	42,240
352	"	100	35,200
5676	"	50	283,800
6356	Prizes.		$784,240
13244	Blanks.		

19600 Tickets.

This immense Lottery will be drawn on or about the first of January next (if the sale of Tickets will admit.)

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $48. | Halves $24
Quarters 12 | Eighths 6
Sixteenths 3 | 32dths, 150

☞For Capital Prizes apply at

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Dec. 20. 11

ROCHESTER

Lottery Office

AT THE POST-OFFICE, ROCHESTER.

LITERATURE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 3.

TO BE DRAWN THE 4th OF JANUARY NEXT.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	"	50,000 is	50,000
1	"	20,000 is	20,000
1	"	10,000 is	10,000
2	"	5,000 is	10,000
4	"	2,500 is	10,000
10	"	2,000 is	20,000
39	"	1,000 is	39,000
78	"	500 is	39,000
468	"	100 is	46,800
4446	"	50 is	222,400
5,051	prizes.		$567,600
9,139	blanks.		
14,190	tickets.		

☞The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by A. Reynolds, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $60, $50, and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, (or that which is better,) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-Office, where adventurers are invited to call and take a few chances in the above splendid scheme.

Dec. 10. A. REYNOLDS.

CALEDONIA PLOTT, CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

REMOVAL.

J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Legers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1825. 10

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;
Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;
Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26. 12

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

A BARGAIN!

A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.

FOR SALE,

200 Cords Wood,

neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.

Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

A. P. dit COMUS,

BARBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that he has commenced business in the Art of Shaving lightly, dexterously, and with a natural gift to give an easy shave.—He can cut hair in any fashion, and to suit physiognomy. His shop is near the Oil-Mill, under Mr. Medbury's gunsmith's shop.

Rochester, Dec. 20 1825. 3w11

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Carriers of the ALBUM present to their patrons the compliments of the season, with the following

ADDRESS.

In days of yore, ere type of lead
Had shown its alphabetick head,
When knowledge, wits were forced to dole
In parchment or papyrus scroll,
Was seen no news-retailing sheet,
To tell the price of stocks or wheat,
To chat of robb'ries, murders, fires,
Of demagogues and party liars,
And drones and leeches of the state,
And all the dire events of fate,
From seamen wrecked upon the main,
To battles fought and armies slain;—
No news-boy's song was heard to cheer
The entrance of the new-born year;
The postman FAME limped slow along,
Unheeded by the vacant throng,
Nor passing wonders could he save
From Lethe's dark, oblivious wave;
Heroes for glory toiled in vain—
Unknown, sea-serpents swept the main—
Blank IGNORANCE ruled with nerveless hand,
And darkness covered ev'ry land.

Ah! had this barb'rous Gothick night
Ne'er been dispelled by FAUSTUS' might,
Learning e'en now were forced to dwell
In hermit's drear monastick cell;
E'en now the Muses' brows were crowned
With cypress plucked from Phocis' mound;
MOMUS were reft of half his glee,
And PALLAS sighing o'er her tea;
Science and art were lost together—
And trunks now papered lined with leather!

But in this press-illumined age,
Far diff'rent scenes our eyes engage;
Homer, re-born, his proud front shows
Where'er the type its lustre throws;
Xenophon roves from door to door,
And tells his tales of wonder o'er;
From mouldered manuscripts arise
Old Plutarch's hosts before our eyes,
Gilt, lettered, and in sheepskin bound,
Again to spread their terrors round;
And all the flow'rs of ancient lore
Now flourish green, to fade no more.

Bred by our art's prolifick light,
Lo! swarms before our wond'ring sight
Of *modern* wits a countless throng,
Lab'ring with wild romance and song,
With pointless pun and endless tale,
With trifles new and trifles stale,
Peopling the bookstore's groaning shelves
With fairies, goblins, sprites, and elves,
With bandits, robbers, heroes, fiends,
And lovesick maids, and faithless friends:—
Now toiling on with might and main,
The sapient editorial train
Each postboy burdens with the weight
Of dogmas wise, and sage debate,
And sonnets of some jaded muse,
And accidents, and foreign news,
And puffs, and squibs, and grave orations,
And all th' affairs of all the nations,
Till list'ning crowds stare with surprise,
That scribbling man should be so wise!

And may not we some portion claim
Of lofty news-dispensing fame?
We too have gleaned from various climes
The passing tidings of the times,
And retailed many a sightly page
Of thoughts profound and axioms sage—
Catched the sweet strains of poet's lyre,
And eke the patriot's holier fire—
Wisdom and wit have meted round,
Pathos and mirth, and sense and sound.

While such our claims, shall we not share
A portion of your generous care?
Shall worth like *ours* unheeded roam,
And live unhonoured and unknown?
No! Now, with keen prophetick eye,
Th' approaching time I fain descry,
When our fair sheet shall load each mail,
And o'er each envious foe prevail;
When HERMES blest shall stoop below,
And crown with *golden* wreath our brow,
And the rapt Nine their song shall raise,
And all Olympus shout our praise!

January 1, 1826.

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE OLD MAN'S LAMENT.

"Life but a lengthened chain,
Youth weary, wild and vain,
Age on a bed of pain,
Longing to die." *Shakspeare.*

Joys of my Childhood! too quickly ye vanish'd,
Your reign of enchantment too shortly was o'er;
The stern voice of Reason your fairy form ban-[ish'd—
The spell was dissolv'd, and I saw ye no more!

Hopes of my Youth! ah, how soon were ye shaded;
I scarce saw your bloom till I felt your decay;
Like the hues of the rainbow, so swiftly ye faded,
While I gazed on your splendour, it melted away!

Dreams of Ambition! in vain were ye cherish'd;
In vain was the laurel wreath bound on my brow;
The foes whom I met in the battle have per-[ish'd,
But the friends who stood by me—Oh, they lie as low!

Age! of thy comforts the few now remaining,
My world-wearied spirit no longer can cheer;
Like the light of this dim eye, their lustre is waning,
They soothe not the pangs of my closing ca-[reer.

Yes! Childhood is nought but a beautiful vision;
Youth's pleasures are fleeting, and mix'd with alloy;
Proud Manhood is mock'd by the phantom Am-[bition;
And Age has not even the shadow of Joy.

But still there is one hope that will not forsake us,
A day-star that springs from the night of the tomb—
When the angel of mercy shall come to awake us,
To soar in the glory of ages to come!

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF MEPHIBOSHETH STEPSURE.

From the Acadian (Halifax) Recorder.

I have somewhere read in an old book, that, at one time, Jupiter being in a great rage, as fathers sometimes are, tossed his son Vulcan neck and heels out of heaven. The poor fellow, between terror and tumbling, had a sad time of it. Whether it was that the gods of those days could not tumble upward, I cannot tell; but, sure enough, he came down just as any of us would have done. If any body think that I am telling an incredible story, I can only say, that it is nothing to what happened in Scotland, when it rained old wives and pike staves. Vulcan, poor lad, in the course of his descent, had recovered himself considerably; for, like the cats that always contrive to fall in the most comfortaqle posture, he came down feet foremost. But, even though he was a god, such a terrible tumble could not be experienced without some damage; and, accordingly, when he began to gather himself out of the mud, into which he had sunk pretty deep, he found himself lame of both legs.

For my own part, I can give no such honourable account of my origin and lameness. I neither came down from Jupiter, nor am I, to the best of my knowledge, of royal descent; but the son of Jabez Stepsure, of whom I know nothing but that, along with his wife and my cousin Harrow, who had been left upon their hands a little orphan, he came into the town very poor, about the time that I was born, and died soon after. Nature, in conferring upon me the due quantity of lower extremities, had been sufficiently bountiful; but somehow she had omitted the last finish; so that, though by a little care I became pretty surefooted, my gait was never the most graceful. Of my mother I know as little as of my father; for she did not survive him long; and, on this account, by the time I was able to crawl about, my cousin Harrow and I came upon the town. As is usual in such cases, we were publickly advertised: but, when the day of sale came, though my cousin went off for a trifle, nobody would bid for me; for who, it was said, would take the trouble of bringing up a creature that would never be worth its victuals? When the crowd was about to disperse, old Squire Worthy arrived; and understanding how things stood, he told them that, though they had all seen a good deal of hardship since they came to the town, they had yet some humanity to learn; and that, if the poor boy was deformed, he had the more need to be taken care of. He then told the overseers of the poor to allow him a reasonable sum; and lifting me upon the horse before him, he carried me home to his house.

Squire Worthy, or the old Squire as he was afterwards called, was a man very different from the squires of the present generation. There were then no offices of profit, nor expenditures of publick money, which, in these days, make honour the ladder to advantage; and the old gentleman, instead of trafficking in writs for the sake of fees, was the peacemaker of the town.—When neighbours quarrelled and threatened to sue each other, Squire Worthy, instead of sending the constable, used to get upon his horse and visit them; and somehow, by good-natured remonstrances, for he was a very good-natured man, he generally prevailed upon them to cease from strife. In short, he had been made a magistrate, because our governor at that time knew him to be a good man, and likely to do good, not by dealing out law, but by promoting good neighbourhood. When the Squire settled in the town, he brought considerable property with him; so that he could afford both to live better and to show more hospitality than those around him; and, as he did not seem to have a worldly wish beyond the desire of seeing every body comfortable about him, his family always enjoyed abundance, and the neighbours looked up to him in all their little straits.

By the time that I entered the Squire's family, his own children were young men and women; and I must say for them, that, as they lived very affectionately amongst themselves, so they all used me with a great deal of kindness. As far as I recollect, the only hardship which I experienced was the occasional difficulty of serving a great many masters at once. Every syllable of my name would be put in requisition at the same moment: Meph must bring one thing, and Phib must take away another; Bosh come here, and Sheth go there. But, as nature had given me only one person to four names, Mephibosheth could do but one thing at once; and of course, where one was pleased there were three angry. Still, after their little pet was over, they were as kind as ever. They knew that I was willing to serve them all, and easily saw, that to be in four places at once was too much even for one who had his feet in good order.

The history of my apprenticeship I shall make very brief. It contains little which can amuse your readers, and I am sure just as little which will afford them instruction; for the world is wonderfully changed since I was an apprentice. This province in particular is fast growing into importance. The proposal which was made some time ago to adapt the state of the country to its ideas, by making all our militia-men captains and colonels, very plainly shows, that with a few exceptions, we are a nation of gentlemen: and what instruction can gentlemen derive from the apprenticeship of a bound servant?

With the exception of the youthful griefs of being called the lame boy, and then the lame lad; and being occasionally not so well dressed as the rest of the family, my time passed pleasantly away. As soon as I was of any use, I was set to do little things about the house; and by and by to job about the farm. One thing I recollect, that, being at first a good deal with my mistress, who was an excellent woman, she used frequently to tell me that I was a poor orphan, without parents to take care of me; and therefore I must learn to take care of myself.—The good lady's dwelling upon this subject had all the effect which she could desire. Who am I? was a question which I frequently put to myself; and, as the answer never contained any account of rich parents or fine prospects, my humility suffered no violent attack; and it regularly recurred to me, that I who had nobody to do any thing for me, must learn to help myself.

Whether I ever made any havock in the hearts of the young women of our town, my knowledge does not enable me to affirm.—I am rather inclined to think that my achievements in this line were not very great; for when I happened to be in the company of any of them, which by the by, was not often, my feet seemed to be the only thing about me which attracted their attention; and, though my old Dorothy says that they are very becoming feet of the kind, they are not the most comely part of my frame. This only I recollect, that when any frolicking was going on, I was never asked to be there. To be overlooked by the young folks in this way, was to me a sore affliction; and I would often wonder, whether it was that I was a bound servant and could not dress very finely; or because, being no great hand at the dancing, it was supposed that a frolick could not give me much enjoyment. I must, however, do the young people the justice to say, that though I was overlooked at their frolicks, I was not always neglected; for I recollect, that when any of them were sick or dying, they would often send for me to come and chat with them; which the rest of the youngsters had seldom leisure to do. These things I mention principally, for the purpose of showing you, that I had fewer occasions for being from home in evenings than other young people. Indeed I was rarely from my master's, except when he sent me to chop a little firewood for the Widow Scant, and see how she was coming on. The widow and her daughters lived upon my master's farm, in a little log hut by the side of the woods. She was a very religious sensible woman, and on this account, as well as because she had seen better days, the squire was very kind to her: and when any thing nice was in his own family, he took care that the portion to the widow and the fatherless was always sent. The whole family, indeed, considered kindness to the widow, as an indispensable duty. My master's daughters, in particular, who were excellent young women, would have parted with almost any thing, for the sake of seeing her comfortable.

Being thus generally at home in the evenings, I had a great deal of spare time upon my hands; and often in the winter, like other boys, I did not know what to do with myself. At last, my master advised me to try the writing and cyphering a little; and all the young people promised to help me. It was fortunate for me that my worthy master was so considerate; for, otherwise, I must have remained without these useful branches of learning. Our town, at that time, happened to be in the same state, as many parts of the province at present. No two persons could agree about a place for a schoolhouse; and, therefore, they all resolved to prevent their neighbours children from receiving education, by having no school at all. With a little help and perseverance, I learned as you see, to write a tolerable legible hand; and got through my Dilworth without much difficulty.

After getting on so far in my learning, I was again very much at a loss how to dispose of my spare time. I was past those days in which windmills, and bows and arrows, gratify the mind. It happened that Widow Scant, out of the wreck of the world, had saved her husband's books; and, when I would step up about dusk to see how the firewood stood, she frequently put a book into my hand, and asked me to read for her. Though the widow was a very good woman, she did not restrict her reading to religious books. Young people, she used to say, should know something about this world as well as about the next; and when she employed me to read, it was generally some book of voyages and travels; of which she had a number. Of this kind of reading I became at last so fond, that she would sometimes be obliged to remind me of home; and finally, to get rid of me, would allow me to put the book into my pocket. By these means I contracted such a habit of staying at the widow's, that my master's family began to joke me about the daughter. But they might have easily seen, that a lame lad like me, who was another man's servant had no use for a wife.

Here again, I must introduce you to our worthy old parson, the Rev. Mr, Drone.—The old gentleman has often told me, that, next to my lame legs, my acquaintance with Widow Scant, was the best gift which I ever received from a bountiful providence.—He says, and from experience I know it to be true, that an inclination to read is an incalculable gain: that, besides the information and enjoyment which reading affords, it leads to those sober and steady habits which constitute character, and qualify persons for the duties of the social life.

At one time, I recollect that the parson was so impressed with the importance of this point that he exerted himself to get a small library begun among us; and he so far succeeded, as to persuade a number in the town, after grumbling a good deal and abusing the parson, to give a trifle for the sake of the youth. It was of no use, they said, the boys of the country had no inclination to read; and it was needless to throw away good money upon parson Drone's nonsense. Accordingly, when the books were bought, those who had paid for them, recounted their predictions; and those who abused the clergyman most, and given nothing, laughed at their neighbours; for not a youngster would look at them. In the selection of the books, the parson's voice had no influence. Every man who gave any thing, was determined to have a book to his own taste. Deacon Scruple, who had found the benefit of hymns when he was smuggling, insisted upon getting a great many hymn-books; some of the magistrates wanted Burn's Justice; and Mrs. Grumble's husband Job voted for the Crook of the Lot. Mr. Drone told them that they were doing wrong: that, if they wished the youth to read, they must provide books which are engaging to youth: and that, if they did not render amusement an introduction to rational and religious information, they would not succeed.

As the parson predicted, so it fared with the library. The only readers are a few religious old people, who still make it a point of conscience to read so many pages to their family, upon the Sunday evening: and it generally happens, that the young people, when the reading begins, lay themselves back upon their chairs and are soon fast asleep. Saunders Scantocreesh says, that there is no wonder, though the young people in our town be as ignorant as his stots; for the most of their parents have just as little sense: they encourage their children in card playing and frolicking, and every kind of folly; but where is there one of them that brought for them a diverting story book to entice them to read? Saunders farther affirms that almost every village in Scotland has its library, and that the thing speaks for itself. Every body, he says, reads, except ne'er do well vagabonds: and that, not only diverting stories, but the bible too. As a proof of this, he tells me, that in his country, a decent sober lad would as soon be catched stealing, as without his bible at the sermon: and, as an effect of this reading disposition, he declares, that he has known many a farmer, who never had any thing upon his head but a blue bonnet, that could run through the *kittle* names in the Chronicles, and handle a point of doctrine almost as well as the minister. For myself I can only say, that my disposition to read was acquired exactly as the parson stated; and also, that, by means of it, I have passed many an hour in the evening with pleasure and profit, when my neighbours were in Tipple's.

The period of my apprenticeship was now drawing near its conclusion; when, one day my master put me in mind of this circumstance. At the same time he told me, that, if I would consult my own interest as carefully as I had attended to his, I must look out for a good lot of land, settle upon it, and get married; for he had generally seen, that, in this country, if young people acted otherwise, they rarely turned out well. He then said, that, as a reward for my fidelity to him, I might either have the money, which he had received from the overseers, or one of his wood lots; and, that, if I chose the last, I might take a little time to myself, and get a few acres down before next spring. The land was by far the best offer; it was, therefore, my choice; and next spring, with my lot of land, a few acres chopt, and my lame legs, I began the world.

MEPHIBOSHETH STEPSURE.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FASHION.

It will, perchance, set some readers in a puzzle to discover what connexion can exist between fashion and philosophy, especially those who are apt to confound terms, and imagine that philosophy can only be applied in the vulgar sense. That so profound a word should be used to designate any of the follies of society, may appear a little anomalous. Most have heard of the fashionable philosophy of modern times, which, after all, is a complete misnomer, if philosophy be to be used but in one sense. Carp not, gentlemen, at terms; two and two do not always make four, in spite of Crocker—at least, if political economists know any thing at all, and many a seeming contradiction may be resolved into a consistent whole. "Old improbabilities," says a late writer, "are become modern probabilities," and the philosophy of fashion may be comprehended in an analysis of the prominent characteristics of a numerous sect of community:—marry, proceed we then analytically.

To catch "the Cynthia of the minute,"—to depict the ever-shifting Proteus universally worshipped by the most ardent of votaries, to define with fidelity its multiform transmutations, and the flickering hues that sparkle around the idol, coming and going like the ebb and flow of the ocean, would be a vain task for pen and pencil united.—Some painters complete a picture by only delineating the striking parts in a bold manner, and flinging into undefined shadow those to which their art is unequal—thus by bold and prominent outlines the original is easily recognized. This must be our stratagem, we must hit off a sketchy draught and leave the filling up to imagination, that best of finishers. Custom, then is styled "the law of fools," and fashion may be truly denominated their religion. Custom may approve of fashion. Nothing but what is so approved can be tolerated—fashion, unless tolerated by custom, is put beyond the pale of adoration, made liable to pains and penalties, and finally driven into obscurity. Thus the heretical attempts made by presumptuous individuals of the supreme *bon ton*, to launch a mode, have been many; but in spite of every effort, if custom have withheld her patronage, it has perished in neglect. Lady Arcot, just arrived from India, with all the notoriety of wealth and the sanguine hope of a fashionable of the first water, endeavoured to introduce palanquins for visiting or shopping in a London summer, by no means a bad scheme; many stood and admired her equipage, but the thing would not take. On the other hand, a noble lord, a few years ago, cut off the skirts of his coat, and *outre* as he appeared, the fashion was universally adopted; the rage for shorn garments spread like a pestilence, and did not cease until another fashion perhaps equally extravagant, "pushed it from its stool." Fashion has numerous attendants in her temple—

——— every sort
Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,
Jugglers, and dancers, anticks, mummers, mim-[icks,

messengers too that go up and down the whole range of her empire with unwearying activity, and search out novelties, to satisfy her insatiable demands. Her extremest votaries are nearly always in the ranks of weak intellect, while every fool of a particular class in life is a certain devotee.—How degrading is this devotion of mankind to a reasonless phantom; yet how mysterious in its origin! Youth with its generous sympathies catches the contagion, and the aged, in spite of experience, are as much wedded to it as the young. A great portion of the cold heartlessness of the many, is owing to the practice of duplicity and insincerity, instilled by fashionable manners, arising from the constant efforts of men to appear what they are not, and to hide under a glazing courtesy, envy, hatred, 'and all uncharitableness.' An air of fashion borne by many honourable individuals, it must be granted, sets off the innate good principles they possess; such would scout fashion if she made them hypocrites—they may be trusted. But how few is the number of such as confer honour upon fashion, not fashion upon them! Yet all must more or less adopt a portion of it to pass current in the world with,—as in taking our necessary food we must ever swallow some portion of a deleterious poison. The wise must therefore follow fashion at a sober distance, while its intoxicated disciples press close on its heels, and try to hug themselves in its harlequin garments. There is no object on earth so rapidly disagreeable as your superlative man of fashion, encounter him under any circumstances. I do not mean the well-bred gentleman, but him of the spurious breed, who is the reverse in character—yet is at the *acme* of exalted life. Meet him in the drawing-room, or at the dinner-table, in the theatre or the street, he is a nuisance, an object for contempt, rather than the detestation of the wise. He is proud; but his is not the pride of principle or the weakness of high birth, which latter, considering the fallibility of human nature, may sometimes be excused, when he who shows it has better qualities to weigh it down. It is the inflation of self-confidence from the imaginary possession of every thing superior to other men. He is as mean in solicitation, as he is insolent in triumph. Does he make a request of you, he makes it like a 'fawning greyhound,' with a 'deal of candid courtesy.' You instantly think with the peer in addressing Sir Plume, that it is a pity—

"Who speaks so well should ever speak in vain!"

The honey of Nestor without the wisdom hangs on his lips. He is insinuatingly persuasive: talks of "immense obligations" and "grateful feelings," while he is circumventing you, as he imagines, by his stratagems of speech, or a downright lie or two, if nothing else will serve his turn; all which you easily see through, but must not quarrel with, for fear of the *ultima ratio* with a man of honour! The next day he will not recognize you. Vanity is his reigning passion; whoever will administer to this may command him wholly; he wishes all to look at his appliances and appendages, to trumpet their cost and magnificence, and to acknowledge that their owner must be the noblest of created bipeds. This is known, and obtains him friends who feed themselves and his folly at the same time. Mothers, too with marriageable daughters, plot to make him a son-in-law, and are eager to sell off their kine, while they satisfy their avaricious views for young stock. One fashionable apes another, even in his defects. I have heard a healthy brawny fellow, habited in the pink of the mode, declare his envy of a hobbling beau, equally high dressed, because he bore emaciated legs and a mealy visage, expressive of ill health from long dissipation, which threw over his gait a modish languor, exactly squaring with certain *bizarre* ideas of the most exquisite of fashion's masterpieces.—Life, with the man of fashion, evaporates in essences and perfumes. Knowledge, except its outscourings is the butt of all such, and reason has no place in their vocabulary. Natural impulse must be limited, and never transgress set forms and customary ordinances. Honesty, virtue, or talent, are of no avail in a circle of fashion, if the air of the *ton* be wanting—it is well they have better supporters. Wit might be voted an agreeable accomplishment in a man of fashion from its rarity—we have no George Selwyns now; but in one whom a first rate tailor had not clothed, it would be declared a bore. The mental acquirements of the man of fashion are comprised in the smaller chit-chat of the day; politicks are above him, even if drawn from the skim-milk of some obscure newspaper—the Koran of fashion's disciples. His acquirements are all copied; he has nothing original; though he may go farther than others in the beaten track. His tailors are his most benefited auditors, and they as usual scantily *en poche*. Rough and coarse on the coach-box, when in the drawing-room he is so delicately essenced, he looks as if he might be 'brained with his lady's fan'—*si il a en.* Yet he leads a certain number of admirers even there, like the *ignis fatuus* of a marsh, into the maze of his own stagnation. Safe under the shelter of fashion's wing, he struts the favourite of the softer sex and the envy of his own.—*N. Y. Literary Gaz.*

DRESS OF OTHER DAYS.

In Reeve's "God's Plea for Nineveh," written about the middle of the seventeenth century, we find the following passages in reference to the fashionable attire of the day:

"The kings of Egypt were wont to give unto their queens the tribute of the city of Antilla to buy them girdles; and how much cowls, crisping-pins, veils, rails, frontlets, gorgets, bonnets, bracelets, necklaces, slops, slippers, roundtires, sweetballs, rings, earrings, mufflers, glasses, hoods, lawn, musks, civets, rose-powders, jessamy butter, complexion waters, do cost in our days, many a sighing husband doth know by the year's account. What ado is there to spruce up many a woman, either for streets or market, banquets or temples. She is not fit to be seen, unless she doth appear half naked, nor to be marked, unless she has her distinguishing patches upon her; she goeth not abroad till she be feathered like a popinjay and doth shine like alabaster. It is a hard thing to draw her out of bed, and a harder thing to draw her from the looking-glass: it is the great work of the family to dress her—much chafing and fuming there is before she can be thoroughly tired; her spongings and perfumings, lacings and lickings, clippings and strippings, dentifricings and daubings, the setting of every hair methodically, and the placing of every beauty spot topically, are so tedious, that it is a wonder that the mistress can sit, or the waiting-maid stand, till all the scenes of this fantastick comedy be acted through. O these birds of paradise are bought at a dear rate! the keeping of these lannerets is very chargeable! The wife oftentimes doth wear more gold upon her back than the husband hath in his purse, and hath more jewels about her neck than the annual revenue doth amount to. And this is the she-pride; and doth not he-pride equal it?—Yes, the man now is become feminine as the woman. Men must have their half shirts and half arms, a dozen casements above, and two wide lakehomes below: some walk (as it were) in their waiscoats, and others (a man would think) in their petticoats; they must have narrow waists and narrow bands, large cuffs upon their wrists, and larger upon their shin bones; their boots must be crimped and their knees guarded. A man would conceive them to be apes, by their coats; soap-men, by their faces; meal-men, by their shoulders; bears or dogs, by their frizzled hair; and this is my trim man. And oh, that I could end here; but pride doth go a larger circuit: it is travelled amongst the commons; every yeoman in this age must be attired like a gentleman of the first head; every clerk must be as brave as a justice; every apprentice must match his master in gallantry; the waiting gentlewoman doth vie fashions with her lady; and the kitchen-maid doth look like some squire's daughter, by her habit; the handicraftsmen are in their colours, and their wives in rich silks."

The portrait of a gallant is still more whimsical:

"The gallant is counted a wild creature; no wild colt, wild ostrich, wild cat of the mountain, comparable to him: he is indeed the buffoon and baboon of the times; his mind is wholly set upon cuts and slashes, knots and roses, patchings and pinkings, jaggings, taggings, borderings, brimmings, half shirts, half arms, yawning breasts, gaping knees, arithmetical middles, geometrical sides, mathematical waists, musical heels, and logical toes.

THE WIFE WITH TWO HUSBANDS. The sailing master of a vessel belonging to a port on the east coast of Scotland, was on a voyage to the Mediterranean, captured by the Algerines, and detained in slavery for 11 years, five of these employed at hard labor with a bullet of 11lb. weight fettered to one of his ancles, until happily released from so painful a situation, in consequence of the celebrated chastisement inflicted on these barbarians, by Admiral Lord Exmouth. Returning to his native town, sufficiently disguised in tattered apparel, a toil worn countenance, and an unshorn beard, he learnt that his wife, after passing ten years in supposed widowhood (ship, cargo, and crew, being conjectured to have perished at sea,) had married a second husband; and that a son left apprentice to the book-binding business, now kept a book-selling and stationary shop, in which he was assisted by a daughter. The liberated captive sought out and entered the shop, and on pretence of being recomended to a bed, invited himself home with them in the evening, and there found his Jean and her new husband, enjoying themselves around the domestic hearth. After some circumlocution and preparing the way, he inquired (naming his wife) if such a woman still lived in the place, and if she did, he had some intelligence of her husband to communicate? the question under present circumstances of the family rather alarmed than pleased, and caused the stranger to be looked upon with suspicion, as meaning to impose on them. At length, assuming the well known look and tone of undiminished affection he appealed to his Jean if she did not recognise him under all his concealment. This appeal was not made in vain; the recognition on both sides was tender and affecting. On being asked to which of the two husbands she chose to attach herself, the "wife of two husbands" emphatically exclaimed, that Willie, (the first husband) had been the betrothed of her youth, her first love, and the parent of her children; and now that he was, as it were restored to her from the dead, her choice was to be his for life and death.—The second husband having had it put to his option, by the real judgement, to appropriate what he could not justly claim, acted extremely honourable, choosing nothing but a gold watch he himself had presented to the supposed widow when he wedded her; and on its being restored, left the house, town, and that district of the country, never since having been either seen or heard of. The prominent actor of this little interesting drama has now a vessel of his own, and is occasionally in the habit, in pursuance of his marine occupation, of visiting the port of Perth, and tells the tale of his romantic adventures as it really occurred with an amusing pleasantry and original simplicity.

ABSENCE OF MIND. It is related of the Rev. Mr. Harvest, by those who knew the case, that his maid frequently gave balls to her friends, and her fellow, and other servants in the neighbourhood, and persuaded her master that the noise he heard was the effect of wind. His memory, if judged of according to his actions, seems to have been a perfect sieve, for any thing would fall through it; and he has even been tried and found to have forgotten his own name. His ideas were so confused, sometimes, that he has been known to write a letter to one person, direct it to another, and address it to a third, who could not devise who it came from, because he had forgot to subscribe his name to the bottom of it. If a beggar happened to take off his hat to him in the street, in hopes of receiving alms, Mr. Harvest made him a low bow, told him he was his most humble servant, and walked on. His reveries and distractions were so frequent, that not a day passed but he committed some egregious mistake. A friend and he walked together in the Temple gardens, one evening, previous to the meeting of the club in Ivy Lane, to which they were going, called the beef steak club, to which Smollet, Johnson, and others belonged; Mr. Harvest picked up a small pebble of so odd a make, that he said he would present it to Lord Bute, who was an eminent virtuoso.—After they had walked some time, his friend asked him what it was by the clock in the evening, to which, pulling out his watch, he answered that they had seven minutes good. They took a turn or two more, when, to his friend's astonishment, he canted his watch away into the Thames, and with great sedateness in his look, put up the pebble, he had before found, in his fob. His notorious heedlessness was so apparent, that no one would lend him a horse, as he frequently lost his beast from under him, or, at least from out of his hands; it being his frequent practice to dismount and lead the horse, putting the bridle under his arm, which the horse sometimes shook off, or the intervention of a post occasioned to fall: sometimes it was taken off by the boys, when the parson was seen drawing his bridle after him; and if any one asked him after the animal, he could not give the least account of it, nor how he lost it. Being desired to officiate one Sunday morning at St. Mary's, in Oxford, an acquaintance, a wag, wrote the following burlesque upon the banns of matrimony, and which being duly put forward, was read by him as follows:

I publish the marriage banns between
Jack Cheshire and the Widow Glo'ster,
Both of a parish that is seen
'Twixt Oxford here and Paternoster;
Who, to keep out the wind and weather,
Hereafter mean to pig together.
So if you mean to put in caveat,
Now is the time to let us have it.

Hartlib, the friend of Milton, pensioned by Cromwell for his agricultural writings, says, that old men in his days remembered the first gardeners that came over to Surrey, and sold turnips, carrots, parsnips, early peas, and rape, which were then great rarities, being imported from Holland.—Cherries and hops were first planted, he says, in the reign of Henry VIII, artichokes and currants made their appearance in the time of Elizabeth; but even at the end of this latter period we had cherries from Flanders; onions, saffrons, and liquorice from Spain; and hops from the Low Countries. Potatoes, which were first known in these islands at about the year 1536, continued for nearly a century to be cultivated in gardens as a curious exotick, and furnished a luxury only for tables of the richest persons in the kingdom. It appears in a manuscript account of the household expenses of Queen Anne, wife of James I. that the price of potatoes was then 1s. per lb.

A certain Judge of a criminal court, famous for his severity, was dining one day at the table of an eminent counsel. A fine piece of hung beef attracted his lordship's eye, and a barrister who was near, asked if he should help him to a piece? "If it's hung," said his lordship, "I'll try it."—"Oh!" replied the witty barrister, "if your lordship *tries* it, I'm sure it will be *hanged*."

The tolls received on the Schuylkill canal amount to from $100 to 1000 dollars per week. Great quantities of produce are finding their way to market by this canal, and its business will rapidly increase. It is stated that a survey has been made of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and to be ascertained that it may be united to the waters of the Ohio, by a Canal only six miles long, the rest of the space being overcome by slack water navigation. The sources of this branch of the Susquehanna are west of the mountains.—*Phila. Evening Post.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Album.

No. 14.] ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,
MILL-STREET,
(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)
ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

Adversisements inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of

T. & W. KEMPSHALL,

will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, and the recent one of T. Kempshall, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. Cash at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

☞T. KEMPSHALL thanks his numerous patrons for their liberal favours, and would feel much gratified if such as are indebted to him would call and liquidate the same without delay.

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK
HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;
Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;
Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. Aldrich, lately deceased, and S. Pattison Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. Jackson, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick.

PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. Smith, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2

☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

English Bobinet Lace Veils,

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,

Just received and for sale, from $6 to $10.

DRESS SILKS,

rich and fashionable, *unusually low.*

A full assortment of Ladies' HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS, &c.

The above articles, together with a large stock of *FRENCH & INDIA*

FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices, ALL NEW, will be disposed of by the subscriber *at a very small advance from actual cost.* He can furnish Milliners with any article in their line, on such terms as cannot fail to please.

N. B. Millinary removed up stairs, where Milliners and others can be accommodated with any article in that line.

☞Just received this day, the latest and most approved style of

Ladies' Winter Hats,

CAPS, HEAD-DRESSES, &C.

all which are submitted to the examination of the Ladies, who are respectfully invited to call.

JOHN LAKE.

Carroll-st. Rochester, Nov. 15. 6

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

NEW CASH STORE,

F. & C. BREWSTER,

HAVE opened a Store on Mill-st. nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co's. in the New Block recently built by Mr. Smith, where they offer to the publick a choice selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

among which are the following, viz:

Superfine and com. black, blue, olive, Oxford mixt, claret & drab Broad Cloths,
Drab kersey and Fear Nought,
Bangup and Geneva stripe,
Blue, claret and mixt Pelisse Cloths,
Blue, white, scarlet and green Serge,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Scarlet and orange Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Booking,
Blue and claret Camblets,
Blue and gray mixt Satinetts,
Fig'd. and plain Bombazetts, Twilled do.
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines,
Caroline and Norwich Plaids,
do. stripe and wave,
Black fig'd. and fancy crape Dresses,
Black and fancy crape Shawls,
Cashmere shawls and Scarfs,
An assortment of fashionable fancy silk and gauze dress Handkerchiefs
Gros de Ele and Berage do.
Faionable fancy prints and dark Calicoes, a good assortment,
Furniture Callico,
Corded and plain plush, assorted colours,
Valencia, Toilinett, Marseilles and Swansdown Vestings,
Black silk do.
Silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted colours,
Black and green sarsnet and Sinchews,
Silks, Fancy fig'd. Silks,
Gro. de Ele and berage Dresses,
German, Bandana and flag silk Hdkfs.
Plain and fig'd. silk do.
Gentlemen's fancy and berage neck do.
4-4 Irish Linens,
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
French and Italian Crapes,
Black and white silk Hose,
Black and white half do.
Black and slate col'd. worsted do.
Lined castor and kid Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Patent and web Suspenders,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Garnitures and other Ribbons,
Thread Edgings,
Bobbinett and silk Laces,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks,
Fig'd. and plain book Muslins,
Swiss Mull do.
Brown and bleached 3-4 and 4-4 American Cottons,
British and Steam Loom do.
American stripes and plaids,
Cotton Check, do. Warp,
Russia Diaper, &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE.

Together with 10 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,

All of which they feel disposed to sell on such terms, as they flatter themselves will be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their custom.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 8

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,
2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,
37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*
20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,
58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

Wrapping Paper.

150 REAMS, different qualities, some of which is superiour to any ever before offered in this market. Also, an additional supply of WRITING PAPER.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

November 24.

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

PLAIN SILK GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE now receiving, and will constantly keep on hand, a choice and well selected assortment of

PLAIN COL'D SILK GOODS,

consisitng in part, of Grosdenaples' Levantines, Lustrings, Florences, 4-4 and 8-4 Plain Silk Shawls—together with plain Calicoes, Crapes, Ginghams, Bombazines, Bombazetts, &c. &c, &c. 1

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

REMOVAL.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have removed their BOOK-STORE to the new brick building two doors above S. Sawyer's Store, Mill-st. where they offer an extensive assortment of BOOKS in every department of literature. The following is a part of their catalogue:

Poetry, Religious, Miscellaneous, &c.

Life of Franklin, Life of Penn, Life of Marion, Letters to Gov. Strong, Jamieson's Rhetorick, Blair's do. Scottish Chiefs, Kenilworth, Guy Mannering, Redgauntlet, St. Ronan's Well, Body and Soul, Saracen, Peveril of the Peak, Quentin Durward, Irving's Orations, Wardlaw's Lectures, Female Quixotism, Chateaubriand's Martyrs, Prayer Books, a great variety, Mason's Farrier, Domestick Cookery, Golden Treasury, Young's Night Thoughts, Blair's Philosophy, Rob Roy, Frey's Narrative, Arabian Nights, Adsonville, Jemima Wilkinson, Fast of St. Magdalen, Asylum, King of the Peak, Pioneers, Margaret Lindsay, Pirate, Fortunes of Nigel, End of Religious Controversy, Spanish Daughter, Hajji Baba, Tannahill's Poem's, Graham Hamilton, Hibernicus, Tales of the Manor, Entail, Pen Owen, Las Cases' Napoleon, Goldsmith's Poems, Worgan's do. Ray's do. Ayrshire Legatees, Family Receipt Book, Herriot's Travels in Canada, Pedestrian Tour, Tales of my Landlord, Juvenal, Cogan on the Passions, Homer's Odyssey, Beauties of Shakspeare, Bruce's Juvenile Anecdotes, Earthquake, Fuller on Sandemanianism, Montgomery's Poems, Don Juan, Ballad Romances, Pilot, Hints on Early Education, Hoyt's Cavalry Discipline, Chapman's Notes, Memoirs of Dr. Aikin, Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, Memoirs of the Protestant Church, Smith's Sermons, Hazlitt's English Comick Writers, Phillips' Speeches, Robertson's Mexican Revolution, Hallam's Middle Ages, Memoirs of Goethe, Trumbull's Works, Cunningham's Sermons, Didier's Letters, Southey's Wesley, Life of Jackson, Paul and Amicus, Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri, Faber on the Prophecies, Parry's Journal, Franklin's Narrative, Memoirs of Dr. Scott, Europe after the Congress, Sketches of the Floridas, People of India, Memoires Historiques de Napoleon, livre ix. Western Gazetteer, Dewee's Essay, Panzas Letters, Logan, Craig's Sword Exercise, Diseases of Sheep, Butler's Reminiscences, Dissertation on Musical Taste, Memoirs of Fouche, Trial of Eberlee, History of Eudoxia, Cowper's Correspondence, Death-bed Confessions, Spafford's Gazetteer, Worcester's do. Domestick Slavery, Rokeby, History of North Carolina, Pharmacopeiæ of U. S. Children of the Abbey, Weaving and Dyeing, Bacon's Essays, Ivanhoe, Hermit in London, Spiritual Quixotte, Jenks' Devotion, Political Economy, Christian Morals, Dyllwyn's Reflections, Methodist Errour, Charles 12th, Late War, Poor Man's Help, Universal Rest, Tuke's Principles of Quakers, Hervey's Meditations, World in Verse, Maritime Discoveries, Story of Joseph, Poor man's Morning Portion, Durand's Journal, Cooper's America, Rollin's Ancient History, Wreath, Butler's History, Scott's works, Village Sermons, Byron's Select Works, Confession of Faith, Perrin's Fables, Irving's Catechism, Reformed Pastor, Beauties of the Bible, Boston's Fourfold State, Baxter's Call, Power of Religion, Christian Comforter, Venn's Essay, Family Worship, Saints' Rest, Law's Call, Francis Apira, Calendar of Nature, Kersey's Treatise, Hieroglyphick Bible, Life of Elwes, Harriet Newell, Law's Address, Christian Faith, Rural Scenes, Spiritual Guide, Almost Christian, Nott's Sermons, Enfield's Theology, Gospel Treasury, Akenside's Poems, Mason's Remains, Rose and Emily, Æsop's Fables, Milton's Works, Burn's Works, Thompson's Seasons, Henry on Prayer, New-Year Improved, Life of Trenck, Immortal Mentor, William Lewis, Vicar of Iver, Life of Washington, Morse's Pocket Gazetteer, Watt's on the Mind, Barclays Catechism, Gray's Poems, Hannah Moore, Spectator, Infantry Exercise, Farmer's Assistant, Brookes's Gazetteer, Eaton's Geology, Dodsley's Fables, Baldwin's do. Stevens' Artillery, Fry's Poems, Margaret Lucas, Sarah Grubbs, John Grattan, Piety Promoted, Sarah Stevenson, Marriott's Poems, Imitation of Christ, Conversion of Paul, Life of Brownas, Clarkson's Abolition, Wisdom, a poem, Woolman's Caution, Dickinson's Shipwreck, Clarkson's Portraiture, Hoyland's Epitome, John Roberts, Canal Guide, Winchell's Watts, Dwight, Bibles of all kinds, Seneca's Morals, Evangelical Instructer, Charlotte Temple, Shakspeare, Federalist, Baines' Late War, Morse's Universal Geography, Guthrie's do. Walker's Dictionary, Sheridan's do, Nugent's do. Entick's do. Johnson's do. Webster's do. Webster's Grammar, Communicant's Companion, Chalmer's Works, Samson's Memoirs, Modern Europe, Robertson's America, Josephus, Plutarch's Lives, Kaimes' Criticism, Edwards against Chauncey, Locke, Townsend's Milner, N. H. Gazetteer, Paley's Theology, Butler's Analogy, More's Strictures, History of Animals, Christian Pilgrim, Catechetical Compend, Practical Precepts, Witherspoon's Letters, Clark on the Promises, Chesterfield, Reciprocal Duties, Porteus, Doddridge's Regeneration, Mason, Jefferson's Manual, Guide to Peace, Guide to Heaven, Constantius, Earle's Exercises, Henry on Prayer, Italian Convert, Baxter's Call, West's Memors, Keeping the Heart, Life of Cowper, Kirk White's Remains, Farmers' Magazine, Family Prayer, Gaston's Collection, Campbell's Rhetorick, Parish's Bible Gazetteer, Manners and Customs, Rise and Progress, Goldsmith's England, Greece, and Rome, Bigland's France, Barclay's Trials, Meikle's Traveller, Stillman's Sermons, Buchanan, Decatur, Oli's Branch, Preachers' Manual, Evangelical History, Paine's Architecture, Carpenter's Guide, Millwright's Guide, London Epistles, Life of Martyn, Hundred Wonders of the World, Bossuet's Universal History, Carver's Travels, Parke's do. M'Kenzie's Voyages, Bennet's Letters, Fothergill's Sermons, Brydone's Tour, Life of Wesley, Wesley's Philosophy, Cavallo's Philosophy, Beasley's Search of Truth, Asbury's Journal, Fletcher's Checks, Massilon's Sermons, Potter on Church Government, History of N. England, Snowden's America, Valuable Secrets, Goldsmith's Natural History, Religious Courtship, Salem Witchcraft, Historical Dictionary, Hymn-books (all kinds) History of Virginia, England's Conversion, Jenks' Devotion, Pleasures of Contemplation, Jackson's Book-Keeping, Brown's Concordance, New British Theatre, Feast of the Poets, Reply to Hibbard, Homer's Iliad, several works on Penmanship, Hudibras, Ariel, Nurse's Guide, Lyrick Muse, Lord's Supper, Inquisition of Genoa, Pope's Works, Student's Walk, Zimmerman, Scientifick Library, Lady of the Lake, Lorenzo Dow, La Fayette, Scottish Chiefs, History of the Shakers, Infantry Manœuvres; —also, a large assortment of MUSICAL WORKS, JUVENILE BOOKS, TOYS, &c. &c.

Medical.

Picketson on Health, Surgical Dictionary, Murray's Materia Medica, Swediaur on Syphilis, Fordyce on Fever, Thomas' Practice, Parr's Medical Dictionary, Hosack's Nosology, Ridingfield's Medical Practice, Medical and Surgical Register, Physico-Medical Transactions, Paris' Pharmacologia, Boyer's Surgery, Combe's Phrenology, Philip on Indigestion, Ladies' Medical Companion, Liver Complaints, Blane's Medical Logick, Parmly on the Teeth, Bell's Dissections, Duncan's Consumption, Eclectick Repertory, 10 vols. Cooper's Surgery, Armstrong on Fevers, Scudamore on Gout, Cullen's Physick, Thomas' Domestick Medicine, Hamilton on Purgatives, Desault's Surgery, Bell's do. System of Anatomy, Colle's Anatomy, Bard's Midwifery, Underwood on Diseases of Children, Philadelphia Dispensatory, Bateman's Synopsis, Caldwell's Cullen, Domestick Encyclopedia, Richerand's Physiology. Also, a variety of Botanical, Chymical, Mathematical and Scientifick Books, Greek, Latin and French Elementary Works, School Books, &c.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK,
Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m8

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA PLOTT, CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Governor, by his private secretary, (C. A. Clinton, Esq.) communicated to both houses of the Legislature, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the Assembly:

The blessings of Divine Providence still rest upon our country: Peace, liberty and plenty contipue to shed their auspicious influence over the land, and every man may sit down under his own vine and under his own fig-tree and there is none to make him afraid. The exertions of agriculture have been rewarded with abundant harvests: The skill and ingenuity of our mechanics and manufacturers have received liberal and merited encouragement: Internal trade was never more flourishing and every sea witnesses the enterprising spirit of our commerce: We have been exempt from those malignant diseases which in various shapes frequently occur in new settlements and sometimes scourge our maritime cities, and good health with its attendant blessings has generally prevailed: The cause of useful knowledge is daily gaining ground and the advantages of education are duly appreciated and generally diffused. Notwithstanding immense emigrations to the fertile and wide-spread regions of the west, our population is in a state of rapid advancement: In every direction we perceive the prominent indications of beneficial improvement and growing prosperity, the erection of houses, of academies, of churches, and other useful edifices; the expansion of old, and the creation of new towns and cities; an animated attention to the promotion of agriculture and an increased disposition to cherish useful inventions and to patronise the facilities of beneficial communication; and we also experience the disappearance in a great degree of those agitations and convulsions which formerly disturbed our tranquillity, and we recognize a magnanimous spirit of conciliation and harmony which appears to grow with the growth & strengthen with the strength of our beloved country.

The distresses which at present afflict our commercial cities and which are extending into the interior, have arisen from causes, that will sometimes occur in the most prosperous communities, and which being temporary in their nature and transient in their character, cannot exist for any considerable period of time. These mercantile convulsions, however afflicting to individuals, or alarming to the publick, rarely make serious impressions on the general prosperity. In every community blessed with freedom and intelligence, there is a sustaining and redeeming power, which soon invigorates the tone of publick confidence and remedies the mischiefs of cupidity, the miscalculations of enterprise, and the excesses of an adventuring spirit.

While this flourishing condition of the state is calculated to elicit our gratitude to the Almighty Dispenser of all Good, it must at the same time admonish you of your high responsibilities. Bound as you are to the community by the double connexion of citizens and legislators, your duties cannot be faithfully fulfilled in either character, without an entire devotion to those interests that are identified with the prosperity and the glory of our country.

The first duty of government, and the surest evidence of good government, is the encouragement of education. A general diffusion of knowledge is the precursor and protector of republican institutions; and in it we must confide as the conservative power that will watch over our liberties and guard them against fraud, intrigue, corruption and violence. In early infancy, education may be usefully administered. In some parts of Great Britain, infant schools successfully established, comprising children from two to six years of age, whose tempers, hearts & minds are ameliorated & whose indigent parents are enabled by these means, to devote themselves to labour without interruption or uneasiness. Institutions of this kind are only adapted to a dense population and must be left to the guardianship of private benevolence. Our common schools, embrace children from five to fifteen years old, and continue to increase and prosper. The appropriations for last year from the school fund amount to $80,670, and an equivalent sum is also raised by taxation in the several school districts, and is applied in the same way. The capital or fund is $1,333,000, which will be in a state of rapid augmentation from sales of the publick lands and other sources. And it is well ascertained that more than 420,000 children have been taught in our common schools during the last year. The sum distributed by the state is now too small, and the general fund can well warrant an augmentation to $120,000 annually.

An important change has taken place in the free schools of New-York: by an arrangement between the corporation of that city and the trustees of the free school society, these establishments are to be converted into publick schools, to admit the children of the rich as well as the poor, and by his annihilation of factitious distinctions, there will be a strong incentive for the display of talents and a felicitous accommodation to the genius of republican government. In these seminaries, the monitorial system has been always used and it has in other institutions been applied with complete success to the high branches of education.

One system of instruction, with all its numerous benefits, is still however susceptible of great improvement. Ten years of the life of a child may now be spent in a common school. In two years the elements of instruction may be acquired and the remaining eight years must either be spent in repetition or in idleness, unless the teachers of common schools are competent to instruct in the higher branches of knowledge. The outlines of Geography, Algebra, Mineralogy, Agriculture, Chemistry, Mechanical Philosophy, Surveying, Geometry, Astronomy, Political Economy and Ethics might be communicated in that period of time by able preceptors, without essential interference with the calls of domestick industry. The vocation of a teacher, in its influence on the character and destinies of the rising and all future generations has either not been fully understood or duly estimated. It is or ought to be ranked among the learned professions. With a full admission of the merits of several who now associate in that capacity, still it must be conceded that the information of many of the instructors of our common schools, does not extend beyond rudimental education—that our expanding population requires constant accessions to their numbers—and that to realize these views it is necessary that some new plan for obtaining able teachers should be devised. I therefore recommend a seminary for the education of teachers in the monitorial system of instruction, and in those useful branches of knowledge which are proper to engraft on elementary attainments. A compliance with this recommendation will have the most benign influence on individual happiness and social prosperity. To break down the barriers, which poverty has erected against the acquisition and dispensation of knowledge, is to restore a just equilibrium of society and to perform a duty of indispensable and paramount obligation; and under this impression I also recommend that provision be made for the gratuitous education in our superiour seminaries of indigent, talented and meritorious youth.

I consider the system of our common schools as the palladium of our freedom, for no reasonable apprehension can be entertained of its subversion, as long as the great body of the people are enlightened by education. To increase the funds, to extend the benefits and to remedy the defects of this excellent system, is worthy of your most deliberate attention. The officer who now so ably presides over that department is prevented by his other official duties from visiting our schools in person, nor is he indeed clothed with this power. A visitatorial authority for the purpose of detecting abuses in the application of the funds, of examining into the modes and plans of instruction and of suggesting improvements, would unquestionably be attended with the most propitious effects.

It gives me pleasure to state that our literary colleges continue to deserve high praise and munificent encouragement. The infant college of Geneva, which is in a promising state and under able superintendence has never experienced the publick bounty. As the establishment of an institution of this kind imposes an obligation to make suitable provisions for its support, I presume you will not hesitate to take it under your liberal patronage. I regret to state that owing to intestine divisions, the medical college in New-York has not exhibited this season that increasing prosperity which might reasonably be expected from the high endowments and acknowledged abilities of its professors. The other medical college at Fairfield under the guidance of talented and learned men, is now in a flourishing condition. The charter of the Historical Society of New-York has expired and its finances are in a state of great depression. Its collection of books, manuscripts, medals and maps illustrative of the antiquity and history of our country are very valuable, and ought to be preserved for the publick benefit. The resuscitation of this society and a liberal provision for its extended usefulness, are measures worthy of your adoption.

I cannot recommend in terms too strong or impressive, as munificent appropriations as the faculties of the state will authorize, for all the institutions to which I have referred, and to all other establishments connected with the interests of education, the exaltation of literature and science, and the improvement of the human mind.

In 1813 I had the pleasure to congratulate the legislature on the auspicious commencement and successful progress of the contemplated water communications between the great western and northern lakes and the Atlantick ocean: and I now have the peculiar gratification to felicitate you on their completion. On the 26th of October last, the western canal was in a navigable state and vessels passed from Lake Erie to the Atlantick ocean. In about 8 years, artificial communications near 428 miles in length have been opened—to the Hudson river from Lake Champlain by the northern canal—to Lake Ontario by the Otsego river and the western canal, and to Lake Erie and the other western lakes by the latter canal—thus affording an extent of inland navigation unparallelled in the experience of mankind. The expense of these works and of some auxiliary, connected and incidental operations amounts to $9,130,373 83 exclusive of interest paid on loans

The canal debt is as follows:

$4,524,270 99	at 5 per cent.
3,213,500	at 6 per cent.
7,737,770 99	

The annual interest of which is $419,023 55.

The sum of 270,000 of the 6 pr. ct. stock is reimbursable at the pleasure of the state after the first day of October, and the remainder of the debt, after the first day of July 1837 and 1845. The amount of tolls received this year has not been exactly ascertained, but it will not fall short of half a million. The whole train of events associated with these works and the auspicious consequences that have occurred demonstrate the energy of a free and intelligent people and their ability as well as disposition to do good. The spirit of internal improvement continues in full power with us and has extended itself to other states, and it is to be sincerely hoped that all its movements and operations will be attended with distinguished and numerous blessings. The reflections which naturally grow out of this occasion are of immense importance to the publick interests. In the first place, our attention must be fixed on the prompt extinguishment of the debt. This is a duty enjoined upon us by the constitution, by every consideration of policy and by every dictate of patriotism. It is obvious that the work will in a few years pay for itself, or in other words that the income will defray the expense of erection. The auction and salt duties and the proceeds of sales of land together with the exeeds of the income of of tolls beyond the interest of the debt will certainly exceed $400,000 this year, which may be applied to the payment of part of the loans. The sum reimbursable in October next, can either be discharged from that source or exchanged for an interest of five per cent. You will, I am confident, perceive the necessity of making full and comprehensive arrangements, whereby your indispensable obligations in this respect may be effectually fulfilled and a more economical system of expenditure established. It is evident that there are defects in the works which require remedies and that there are improvements and additions which ought to be made. The low bridges are a subject of universal complaint and have occasioned the loss of several valuable lives. They not only greatly diminish the convenience of travelling, but will in a considerable degree impede the transit of cotton and some of the products of our own soil. The banks of the canals, which in some places are continually wearing away, require protection:—and all who have witnessed the increase of transportation must admit that in a short time a double set of locks and perhaps a canal on the north side of the Mohawk from Utica eastward, will be required. The feeder at Glen's Falls ought to be completed. This work is in a state of considerable forwardness and will be useful as a canal particularly for the transportation of lumber; and in case any serious disaster should happen to the great dam at Fort Edward, it would afford an abundant supply of water to the Champlain canal, which would otherwise be destitute of it.

The auspicious consummation of the canals naturally called forth universal expressions of joy, not from a spirit of ostentation or vanity, but from a conviction that the moral impression would have a most felicitous effect, in keeping alive a noble spirit of improvement, in promoting other undertakings, and in elevating the character of the state. During the celebration of this auspicious event, the lives of two worthy citizens, without any imprudence on their part, were destroyed by the explosion of a cannon in Cayuga county—and they have left, as I am informed, helpless and destitute families. I submit it to you, whether the benificence of the state might not be worthily dispensed to the forlorn widows and orphan children of these unfortunate men.

In considering the improvements of an analogous character which ought to be attempted, it will be found that they relate principally to navigable communications between the Susquehannah, St. Lawrence and Allegany rivers, and the Erie canal.—There are others undoubtedly of great moment, which merit particular attention.—The surveys and estimates required by the "act to provide for the surveys of certain canal routes herein mentioned," will shed light on this subject, and illustrate the claims of most of the contemplated canals to your countenance, and which will of course in proportion to their relative importance receive a support only limited by their essential requirements, by the publick resources and by the indispensable demands of other important objects.

Under the "act concerning the Erie and Champlain canals," passed the 20th April, 1825, two commissioners were appointed to co-operate with one of the acting canal commissioners for the appraisement of all unsatisfied damages that may have been sustained by the construction of the canals, and it is to be hoped that this measure, so imperiously required by a due regard to the rights of property and by a sense of publick justice, will be brought to a prompt and satisfactory termination.

It has sometimes been thought expedient to combine with grants or authorizations for enterprizes deemed to be beneficial to the community, certain indulgencies or privileges, as a reward to the undertakers, and as an encouragement to the undertakings; and it is apprehended, that in some cases, the end has been sacrificed to the means, and that the primary object has been overlooked for subordinate considerations. I am gratified in saying that the proceedings of the company incorporated for making a navigable communication between the Hudson and Delaware rivers, have been marked by a different spirit and have been distinguished for good faith. The whole extent of this proposed work is about 114 miles, and 65 miles are already under contract and in a state of considerable progress, and more work has been performed on it than was done on the Erie canal the first year, although the latter was begun much earlier in the season. This communication will be very important for the supply of anthracite coal, and other useful minerals, lumber and other products of the fertile regions with which it will have connection. In looking at the map of the state, and observing the extent of the Delaware river, and the use made of it for descending navigation above the point where it unites with this canal, and then viewing the near approach of the Susquehannah river to the Delaware at the Great Bend, and considering the facilities which this work will give to the population of our southern counties, contiguous to the Pennsylvania line, for trade with our commercial emporium, I cannot but felicitate you on its progress. The success of this measure will, I hope, induce you to look with a favourable eye on the proposed union of the Great Bays of Long-Island—a measure vastly important to our population in that quarter, and to the city of N. York. But all future grants to associations for publick undertakings coupled with encouraging provisions for individual emolument, ought to be so framed, as to preclude the evasions of cupidity and to coerce an entire compliance with the intentions of the legislature.

It is impossible to reflect on the proposed canals of Ohio without appreciating their important connexion with the interests of this state, with the stability of the union, and with the general prosperity. On the 4th of July last, a canal from the Ohio river at the mouth of Scioto to Cleveland on lake Erie, was begun, and is to be 306 miles in length; another one from Cincinnati to Dayton, 60 miles long, is also commenced.—These works are all in a prosperous way, under the guidance of very able boards of construction and finances, and sanctioned by the favourable judgment and general support of a moral and intelligent people. Ample provision has been made for the payment of interest on loans and for the reimbursement of principal, and I am confident that no investments of capital can be made with better security and with more certainty of punctual repayment. Kentucky has incorporated a company with liberal grants and privileges for making a canal round the falls of the Ohio river at Louisville, and this operation is going on under respectable auspices. Illinois has authorised an artificial navigation between the river of that name and lake Michigan, under very encouraging circumstances: and other projects for uniting the great lakes of the west with the waters that run into the Mississippi are in contemplation. When we consider that these communications will secure to our commercial emporium a great portion of the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi and the neighbouring regions, and that the great canal of Ohio, in particular, will be finished in three or four years, and is in fact a continuation or prolongation of the Erie canal through a most fertile and productive region, destined in a short time to be one of the most populous and flourishing states of the confederacy, we cannot too highly estimate their importance, nor too liberally extend all the encouragement in our power.

As the canals which have been constructed terminate in the Hudson river near the head of tide water, it is essential as well on that account as for many other considerations, that there should be a good navigation for vessels of large burden to the towns and cities, on the upper waters of that river. It is now well understood that transhipments of descending articles will be made at those places, from canal to river vessels, and that the reverse will be adopted in relation to ascending commodities: and the impression is confirmed from the facilities introduced into Great Britain for transhipping articles usually transported in bulk, and which will no doubt be followed by other improved inventions of a similar nature. The removal of the obstructions to the navigation arising from the formation of bars and shallows, has heretofore received the aid of the legislature, and I recommend the whole subject in all its attitudes, presentations, bearings and relations to your most deliberate consideration, under a full persuasion that you will decide with wisdom and act with energy in a case so deeply interesting to our inland cities and villages, our internal trade and agricultural, manufacturing and commercial prosperity.

The harbour of New-York has been generally considered on account of its vicinity to the ocean, and its secure and spacious accommodation, among the best in the world; and the importance of maintaining it in an excellent condition is greatly increased by the co-operation of an immense inland trade with a most extensive external commerce: and it is to be hoped that the wisdom and foresight of the respectable municipal authority will allay the apprehension which many worthy citizens entertain on that account from the augmented velocity in the tides produced by erections in the river, and any salutary measures that require your sanction, will, I am certain, receive it.

By virtue of the "act to provide for the survey of a land communication between lake Erie and the Hudson river," Nathaniel Pitcher, of the county of Washington, Jabez D. Hammond, of the city of Albany, and George Morrell, of the county of Otsego, were appointed state road commissioners, with authority to explore and survey the various routes for a good road from lake Erie to the Hudson river, and between the route of the Erie canal and the Pennsylvania line. It is understood that they have been sedulously employed in this investigation during a great part of the past season; and that their report will be prepared and presented as the arduous and complicated enquiries and examinations which it necessarily involves, will permit. I am more and more impressed with the importance of this project, and from the information which I have acquired since its suggestion, and from a personal knowledge of the general physiognomy of the country, I am firmly convinced that it is practicable, that it can be constructed at a moderate expense and that it will be productive of incalculable benefit to a very considerable portion of our population, which cannot, from its remote and sequestered position, participate in the advantage of our artificial navigation. I hope, therefore, that no considerations of economy, no personal views, no local interests, no conflicting plans, will prevent you from carrying this measure into complete effect, so as to realize the contemplated object in the most effectual manner by subserving the best interests of the greatest number, and I trust that no differences will arise in this question, which cannot be reconciled by an accommodating spirit, seeking the general gratification and consulting the general good.

As connected with this subject, permit me to suggest another improvement, which has an interesting bearing on the accommodation of a considerable population in the vicinity of the northern lakes. It is well known that the roads in that quarter are very defective, and that there is in fact no good communication by land from the northern parts of the state along and near those lakes to the Hudson river. It is contemplated to construct a great road in that region, to terminate at Sandy-Hill or Fort Edward, and it is certainly an object worthy of your favourable interposition.

I have at various times solicited the attention of the legislature to the encouragement of agriculture, the first and best pursuit of man: and which, in its two-fold character, as an art or a science, is susceptible of great improvement, and demands and deserves your fostering patronage. As this great department of human industry is under the special cognizance of the state governments, it is peculiarly incumbent on them to devote their utmost attention to its interests. The most effectual countenance that can be afforded, is by establishing a quick, economical and safe access to good markets for the disposal of its productions—and although this has been accomplished to a great extent, yet much remains to be done. Every facilitation of the means of communication by roads and canals is a premium for the advancement of agricultural prosperity. The aid heretofore rendered has certainly dispensed much benefit; and if there exist insurmountable prejudice against it in some places, on account of imputed malversation in the distribution of premiums, or the supposed inordinate avidity of the opulent to obtain them, without any other recommendation than the means furnished by their wealth, or from any other cause, other modes than those heretofore adopted might be resorted to for cultivating and elevating this cardinal interest. A wide and unexplored field of improvement lies before us. Experimental and pattern farms; plantations of useful trees for ship-building, architecture and fuel; labour-saving machines; improved seeds and plants of those productions now raised; new modes of cultivation; new objects of cultivation, and the whole range of rural economy, are subjects deserving your animating support. Flax, hemp and wool are among our most valuable productions, and are essential ingredients in some of our most important manufactures. The cultivation of the two first articles has been much impeded by the want of labour-saving machines for their due preparation—and the raising of sheep has been greatly discouraged by depredations of wolves, foxes and dogs. If that desideratum were supplied, and these evils prevented, there is little doubt but that these productions would realize as important benefits to us as are derived from the cultivation of cotton by our southern brethren.

Associations have been established in Great Britain and in a few cities in this country for instructing mechanicks in the departments of science connected with the useful arts, and they have a most excellent effect in developing talent and stimulating ingenuity. The numerous claims for new inventions and discoveries which are constantly receiving protections under patents, when they are sometimes neither practicable nor original, nor beneficial, might be suitably disposed of by passing, in the first instance, through the ordeal of the scientifick men who preside over or participate in the concerns of our mechanick and scientifick institution, and the appropriation of an adequate fund under their superintendence for rewarding the authors of approved inventions, would have a tendency to cherish intellectual worth and to administer to the best interests of the community.

Although we are furnished with excellent anthracite coal from Pennsylvania at moderate prices, which will be lowered when the canals communicating with the coal-beds are finished, and although bituminous coal of the best quality may be delivered at Albany from Ohio on the completion of its canal for little more than seven dollars a caldron, yet this fossil is so essential to domestick accommodation and so identified with the interest of manufactures and the useful arts, that we ought not to lose sight of the advantages that will be derived from a multiplication of the sources of supply and from procuring it in our own state. There are strong indications of its presence in various places and it is confidently alleged that it has been detected in various parts of our country. A vigilant exploration by well informed men would in all probability not only develope this article but other useful minerals; and the expense of such investigation would be of no consequence when compared with their important results.

During the past year, ten criminals have been sentenced to the punishment of death—nine for murder and one for arson of an inhabited house—of which nine have been executed and the punishment of the other has been exchanged for imprisonment for life in the state-prison at Auburn. It is impossible to advert to the stern necessity which imposed this duty on the publick functionaries and to contemplate this unusual number of capital punishments proceeding from the most horrible crimes, without the most painful emotions. Besides this, several other criminals have been tried for homicide and convicted of manslaughter. I presume that there are no peculiar causes which have produced this unprecedented perpetration of atrocious crimes, and it is to be hoped that the present year may pass off without any. In the revision of our statutes, from which I anticipate great benefit to the publick and much honour to the authors, it is very desirable that the crime of murder may be accurately defined and distinguished into murder of the first and second degree, and that the punishment of death may be confined to the former. The necessity of this arrangement will be evident, when it is understood that in two of the cases to which I have alluded, the nature of the offence whether murder or manslaughter, was a question of doubt with some persons skilled in the criminal law.—Burglary is in all cases punishable with imprisonment for life in the state-prisons, when in some instances it is but a slight offence. The doctrine of constructive felonies is involved in much obscurity and requires legislative exposition. The punishments for violating the act against forgery or counterfeiting are arranged without a due regard to the nature of the offences and may exhibit singular incongruity as adjudged by different tribunals. Indeed the whole system requires careful revision and considerable amelioration. As little latitude as possible ought to be left to judicial discretion. The crime ought to be as accurately described and the punishment as specially declared as the wisdom and language of man will permit. Under the administration of our present imperfect code the same offence frequently receives a different degree of punishment in different criminal courts.

During the recess I have had an opportunity of visiting the State-Prison in New-York and I am gratified in saying that it is in an excellent condition and that the Inspectors and other officers are entitled to great praise for their management of its important concerns. The average number of prisoners in it for the last year was 574, and the support and clothing of each prisoner cost $32,72. There is now a balance in favour of this prison of $5,825,33 to meet the expenses of this year and it is believed that if the judicious alterations recommended by the Inspectors of the last session, had been adopted, the guard and keepers might have been diminished, and that the income from the labour of the convicts might have met every expense. The new State-Prison at Singsing in Westchester County, was commenced in May last and will probably be finished in the autumn of 1827. The materials for building except iron are found on the spot. No wood is used in the construction and it will be entirely incombustible. The ground (about 130 acres) has cost about $20,000. A great part of the work is done by convicts who are secured in the night time in 60 cells already provided. The principal material is excellent marble. I have not obtained particular information of the other prison at Auburn, but I have reason to believe that it is in an excellent condition:

The efficacy of punishment consists in its certainty, not in its severity; and I have therefore endeavoured to exercise the pardoning power with a view to this policy. I do not recollect a single instance where pardons have been granted without evidence of good conduct in prison, and without the recommendation of District Attorneys, Courts or Inspectors; and I believe that in every case, considerable punishment had been previously inflicted. In such an immense and growing population, there will be an increase of crimes and the inefficiency of our penitentiary system must not therefore be inferred from it. There is every reason to believe that under the former sanguinary code, offenders would have been more numerous, from the difficulty of perceiving their conviction and bringing them to punishment. Pardons in the judgment of the inspectors are sometimes merited by a course of good conduct, and at other times are rendered proper after sufficient suffering. After satisfactory evidence of reformation, they have a salutary influence on the conduct of the prisoners in general. A confinement of several years in a state prison generally impairs the health and sometimes destroys the constitution of the unhappy subjects, and in many instances a continuance would amount to the punishment of death, when it was not intended and when it ought not to be inflicted. In cases of this kind, it is due to the best feelings of our nature, and it is demanded by the voice of justice to extend the hand of mercy.

The best penitentiary institution which has ever been devised by the wit, and established by the benificence of man, is in all probability the House of Refuge in the city of New-York, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents. It takes cognizance of vice in its embryo state, and redeems from ruin and sends forth for usefulness those depraved and unfortunate youth, who are sometimes in a derelict state, sometimes without subsistence, and at all times without friends to guide them in the paths of virtue. The tendency of this noble charity is preventive as well as remedial, & during the short period of its existence, its salutary power has been felt and acknowledged in the haunts of vice and in the diminution of our criminal proceedings. I cannot recommend its further encouragement in language too emphatick, and I do believe if this asylum were extended so as to comprehend juvenile delinquents from all parts of the state, that the same preserving, reclaiming and reforming effects would be correspondently experienced.

The state of the militia has not materially varied since my last annual communication; and I know of no important improvements necessary to engraft into our existing code. I have every reason to be gratified with the prevailing spirit, and with the general disposition of this useful and respectable body of our fellow citizens, to improve themselves in military knowledge and discipline, and to render their country service when necessary.

I have been frequently called on for the loan from the arsenals of muskets, rifles, and other implements for the accommodation of new raised corps, but not having express authority for the purpose, I have in every instance declined interference.

There are about 200 companies of horse and field artillery, and they are provided with only 158 pieces of artillery; allowing but one piece to each company, there is consequently a deficiency of 42. There are several artillery companies totally unprovided, and there are now 70 applications to the commissary general for a supply, which of course cannot be furnished. There are 12 brass and iron field pieces in the arsenal not mounted: directions for that purpose, and for procuring 30 new ones would be very useful and accommodating to that important branch of our militia.

The inhabitants of Putnam County, to a great extent, derive their titles to their farms from confiscated property sold by the authority of the State. It is understood that there is an adverse claim and that the death of an individual in England has removed all obstacles to its assertion. In this crisis involving the interests of a numerous, industrious and meritorious population, it is your bounden duty to take prompt and decisive measures for their indemnification and protection. I learn that the claimants have no disposition to resort to any other measures than amicable negociation. I would therefore suggest whether it would not be expedient to constitute a board of able Jurists, with power to inquire into the validity of the adverse title and, if in their opinion it should be valid, to institute a negociation and to enter into an arrangement for its complete extinguishment, subject however to the ratification of the Legislature, and that the law officers of the State be instructed to defend at the publick expense the innocent possessors against any suit that may be brought. I feel assured that whatever may occur in the case or grow out of these proceedings, you will always save them harmless.

This State being only represented by one member of the Senate of the United States, I solicit your immediate attention to the enactment of a law providing for an election as soon as the forms of legislation will permit, and I hope to see this vacancy supplied in a manner that will reflect honour on your discernment and patriotism. The census lately taken affords conclusive evidence of our progressive population and furnishes the most valuable satistical information.—It is now necessary to make a new apportionment of the representation in the Legislature; and on this occasion I would suggest whether in case of legislative seats, or death, or resignation, it would not be well to make provision for a new choice.

It is provided in the constitution "that the Governor may remove any Sheriff, Clerk or Register at any time within the three years for which he shall be elected, giving to such Sheriff, Clerk or Register, a copy of the charge against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defence before any removal shall be made." There is no authority in such cases to compel the testimony of witnesses, in order to substantiate or refute the accusations: and the testimony now voluntarily given has not the sanction of a judicial oath, and thus the innocent may suffer, or the publick interest sustain detriment.

The people of the United States have conferred honour upon themselves by rendering honour due to that distinguished friend of the human race, General La Fayette, during his auspicious visit to this country. While we are thus attentive to the powerful claims and grateful for the distinguished services of the living hero, let us not be unmindful of the illustrious dead.—Capt. Mac Donough distinguished himself during the last war by capturing a British fleet on the waters of this state and at a most perilous and eventful period, protected our frontiers against invasion and covered himself with immortal glory. This state greatly to its honour has noticed him favorably in different ways. The local government of the city of New-York has with characteristick good feeling and publick spirit evinced the highest respect for him when living, and which was signally manifested after his death. I have on another occasion publickly and officially expressed my senses of his merits, of his services and of his demands on the publick gratitude; and as nothing has since occured to change my opinion, I now consider it incumbent on me to propose the erection of a monumental memorial, illustrative of the deep impressions which his heroick services have made upon the people of this state.

On this occasion it may not be improper to present to your notice the case of the orphan children of R. Fulton. That great mechanician, after having perfected the most useful invention of the age, departed this life leaving nothing to his children but an illustrious name and his interest in a grant of this state. Deprived of the benefits of that grant, they are now thrown almost destitute on the world. Justice, equity, magnanimity and benevolence speak loudly in their favor; and it is now in your power by a recognition of the services and claims of that benefactor of the world, to rescue, so far as you are concerned, republican governments from a standing reproach.

It is advisable for you to turn your attention to the serious accidents which have occurred in the navigation by steam-boats, and to the dangers to which they are exposed from the absence of a fixed rule in relation to their passing each other. The application of the law of the road to steamboats, and the adoption of judicious precautionary measures for the safety of travellers, whether by land or by water, are subjects well worthy of your attention.

The protection which this state has always afforded to our red brethren, reflects honour on humanity. Several of them have, greatly to their benefit, removed to their recently acquired territory in the vicinity of Lake Michigan, while others manifest an intention to remain in their present possessions. I regret to state that the St. Regis Indians have been convulsed by party spirit, which has produced contested elections for trustees, and difficulties in the payment of their annuities.

I beg leave to refer you to the recommendations which I had the honour to present to the legislature at the last session, and which were not conclusively acted on, and particularly to the amendments proposed to the constitution respecting the elective franchise and the choice of justices of the peace by the people.

While it is our imperative duty to support the national government in all its con-

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

stitutional functions and patriotic demonstrations, we are equally bound to sustain the just rights and legitimate authorities of the state. The one is intimately blended with our power and safety, and the other is indentified with the preservation of free government. They are component and essential parts of the same magnificent system, and the pillars can never be destroyed without a subversion of the whole edifice.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, in obedience to the mandate of the constitution, communicated the condition of the state and recommended such matters to you as I have judged expedient. It may be proper to observe, that as I intend to shrink from no just responsibility, and mean to be explicitly understood by our constituents and their representatives, I have not clothed my recommendations in ambiguous phrases and general terms, but have been as precise as specifick, and as detailed as a full and comprehensive view of the subjects submitted requires; and I am fully persuaded that in pursuing this course, which every publick servant owes to the source of all legitimate authority, the errors of the understanding will meet with that liberal reception which is due to the purity of the motives. The same impressive considerations relative to the honour, the dignity, the tranquillity and the prosperity of the state, which induced me at the last session to inculcate conciliation, and harmony, and the union of all heads, all hearts, and all hands, in favor of the best interests of our country, exist still in undiminished force. The moderation and good feelings which now so generally prevail, are the harbingers of a better state of things, which must eventfully terminate in the restoration of that character, and just share of influence which have been greatly impaired by our intestine divisions. And I assure you that nothing will afford me higher satisfaction than to furnish in my own conduct a practical illustration of the salutary and predominating influence of these high and momentous considerations.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Jan. 3, 1826.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1826.

LEGISLATIVE. In Senate, on the 3d inst. a communication was made by Mr. Ward, requesting an official inquiry into the truth of certain charges published last summer in the N. Y. American and the Post, of corrupt conduct in his support of the act incorporating the Chatham Insurance Company. [Referred on the following day to a committee of five.]

In the House, on the ballot for Speaker, the result was declared to be as follows:

Samuel Young	65
Stephen Allen,	54
Blank	2

Edward P. Livingston was chosen Clerk, by a majority of 15 over Mr. H. Merchant, the opposing candidate.

Chester Griswold, of Oneida county, was chosen sergeant at arms, William Seeley, door keeper, and James D. Scollard, assistant door keeper.

Jan. 4, Mr. Root obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the election of a senator to represent this state in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Sheldon gave notice of his intention to bring in at some future day a bill to repeal the insolvent act of 1813, except such part as was necessary to carry into full effect the act abolishing imprisonment for debt in certain cases, passed April 7, 1819.

LIBERALITY. Two loads of provisions were last week forwarded to the Norwegian emigrants at Murray from the town of Farmington. A load of flour was sent them by the millers of this village.

The Batavia People's Press received last evening, contains a memorial, signed by many respectable names, in favour of constructing the proposed Canal from Rochester to Olean by way of that village. We know nothing, from personal observation, of the advantages of this route; but they should be very great to justify the state in carrying this important work, for the greater part of its whole length, through the lands of the Holland Company, and at a distance from the iron mines, the valuable mill-sites and extensive pine groves on and near the Genesee river.

A gentleman of high standing in a southern county, and one of the most efficient supporters of the projected canal from this place to the Allegany, has favoured us with a letter on the subject, from which we make the following extract:—

Our memorial, which is doubtless in circulation at Rochester, points out to you the only route which has, as yet, been surveyed.

Another route is to leave the Genesee at the mouth of Black Creek (see Day's map)—ascend a small creek, which we call Wigwam Creek, on the east side of the river to its source; thence across to Cashque creek, and along its valley to the Genesee river at Williamsburgh: a feeder to be taken from the Genesee river some distance above Belvidere, to feed the summit level of these two routes.

A fourth to carry the canal up the valley of the Genesee river within ten miles of the Pennsylvania line. The third and fourth routes are those most desired by the people of the southern part of Allegany county. I am inclined to think, however, that either the first or second will be adopted—but this is conjecture.

London, in 1811, contained 1,023,000 inhabitants, and consumed 1,200,000 tons of coal: Giving three years to complete the canal, Rochester would contain say at least 7000 inhabitants, and at the same rate of consumption as London, would require 8211 tons of coal: Owing to the greater severity of our climate, I suppose twice as much coal would be burnt at Rochester as at London in proportion to their population; but say one half as much more—equal to 12,316 tons, which, at a toll of $1 per ton, would produce in the consumption of Rochester alone $12,316.

I do not know whether the citizens of Rochester will approve of the plan of a loop canal from lake Ontario to Rochester, but it appears to me of great importance. I do not doubt that, within 15 years of the completion of these proposed canals, Rochester will be raised to the rank of the second city of the state.

The Albany Patriot states that James Stevenson, Esq. was chosen Mayor of that city, on the 2d inst. in place of Ambrose Spencer, who lately declined a re-election.

Reports have been received in town from different quarters, and there are few who doubt their correctness, that the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company have both failed.

Corruption unmasked.—The second trial of David Baker on an indictment for a libel against Jasper Ward, Senator of this State, and member of the Court of Errours and Appeals, the highest state tribunal of justice, came on and was concluded yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Edwards. We were not informed that this case was called, until it was too late to provide for an accurate report, but we presume the testimony will reach the publick through some of the city papers from which we shall transfer it to our columns. We are informed that it came out in evidence, beyond all possibility of dispute, that this same Jasper Ward, one of the immortal *seventeen Senators* who voted against the rights of the people, and set at nought their remonstrances and petitions, was the chief agent (himself a Senator at the time,) in procuring the charter of the Ætna Insurance Company, and thus, (mark his immaculate virtue!) in consequence of an express stipulation, that $20,000 of the stock must be set apart to secure its passage! he, the said Jasper Ward, subsequently did receive from Mr. Waldron, President of the Company, five certificates, authorizing "the bearer" to subscribe as follows:—3 of $5000 each, 1 of $2000, and 1 of $3000—and that the said Ward frequently offered the said certificates for sale!

We are also informed that it appeared in evidence before the Court, that after the Legislature granted the trust clause of the Chatham Fire Insurance Company, of which the said *Honourable Jasper* was President, a like certificate for about $8000 in stock, was given to another immaculate Senator, viz. John Cramer, of Saratoga; that the said Cramer sold it to Thomas Hyatt for $400. Mr. Hyatt stated that the certificate bore date as near as he could remember, in March 1822; that he was a Senator when the certificate was purchased by the witness, but he believes he was not at the date of the certificate.

This same Jasper Ward, still holds the office of Senator, but we trust that two days of the next session will not be suffered to pass without his impeachment, and order of arrest to bring him to the bar of that tribunal, preparatory to the most disgraceful expulsion. As to the other Senatorial trafficker in certificates, THE PEOPLE have already passed judgment upon him. More anon.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

CENSUS OF ONTARIO COUNTY, 1825.—From the returns of the Marshals, it appears that the whole number of families in this county, is 5957; male inhabitants 19325; female 18097;—total 37,422.—Deaf and dumb persons 15; idiots 35; lunaticks 7; persons subject to military duty 4738; electors 7373; aliens 275; paupers 54; blacks 388; blacks taxed 9; blacks voters 14; unmarried females between 16 and 45 years of age 3210; unmarried females under 16 years 8665; marriages the last year 311; births 1423; deaths 554.—Acres of improved land 183,351 1-2; neat cattle 42,349; horses 9424; sheep 111,955; hogs 48,180. Yards of fulled cloth manufactured in a domestick way, the preceeding year, 88,946; yards of flannel and woollen cloth not fulled 133,802; yards of linen, cotton and other thin cloths, 158,933 3-4.—Grist mills 47; saw mills 89; oil mills 4; fulling mills 44; carding machines 63; cotton factory 1; woollen factories 7; cotton and woollen factory 1; iron works 2; triphammers 3; distilleries 44; asheries 26; paper-mill 1.

On comparing the number of inhabitants in the several towns comprising the county, with the census of 1820, it appears that the population has increased about 3500. The other statements in the above abstrrct, afford many evidences of industry and prosperity.

ORLEANS COUNTY. Males 7798; females 6662; total, 14,458.

CAYUGA COUNTY. Whole number of males 21,621—do. of females 21,122.—Total 42,743.

The population of Erie county, exclusive of Indians, is 24,142; giving an increase of 8,474, since 1820.

The number of inhabitants in Chautauque county, is 20,639; giving an increase in 5 years of 8,100.—*Ont. Repository.*

FREE CHURCH.

The old Meeting House in Carroll-street will in future be occupied by the *Second Presbyterian Church.* Publick worship will commence at the usual hours on the Sabbath, and the Pews are FREE. Arrangements are making for the settlement of a minister, which it is expected will be effected in a few weeks.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826.

MARRIED.—In Pittsford on the 22d of Dec. 1825, by the Rev. H. Fimy Mr. Miner F. Farr to Miss Maria Kinter, both of Pittsford.

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

December 30.

		a	12
dipped,		9 a	10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	16	a 22	50
Braziletto,	30	a 32	
Camwood,	85	a	90
Logwood, Campeachy,	28	a	
St. Domingo,	22	a 22	50
Jamaica,	22	a 23	
Nicaragua,	45	a 50	
Hache,	100	a 135	
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5	a 5	12
Canal,	5 12 1-2	a 5	50
Middlings, fine	3 75	a	
Rye flour	3 6	a 3	75
Indian meal	3 75	a	
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a 6	75
South	2	a 3	50
West	4 25	a 6	50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a	45
Muskrat, N. & S.	35	a	45
Martin, Canada	60	a	80
Do. N. W.	1	a 1	75
Red Fox	1	a	
Mink	25	a	30
Otter	2 50	a 3	50
Nutria Skins,	45	a	55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River, bush.	75	a	90
Genesee	93	a 1	02
Virginia,	75	a	82
Rye,	62	a	
Corn,	62	a	65
Oats	40	a	
Beans, 7 bush.	9 50	a 11	
HIDES—West India, lb.	13	a	15
Buenos Ayres,	18	a	19
Brazil	14 1-2	a	15 1 2
HOPS, lb.	25	a	
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a	60
Bar, country,	90	a	100
Swedes	98 50	a 102	50
English, assorted	100	a 102	50
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	25	a	29
Hemlock	22	a	25 1-2
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a	3
LUMBER—			
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a	18
Scantling, pine,	14	a	15
oak,	18	a	20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a	56
hhd.	38	a	40
bbl.	22	a	
Heading, hhd.	42	a	45
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, mess, bbl.	8	a 8	50
prime,	4 75	a 5	
Butter, in firkins, lb.	15	a	
Hog's Lard	7	a	8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 50	a	9
mess do.	11	a	12
Cheese, Amer.	7	a	8
Hams	10	a	11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a	13
English	11	a	14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a 8	1-4
American	5	a	6
TALLOW—American	8	a	8 1-2

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	10
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	3
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	3
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5
Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 6 per cent discount.	
CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$80	to	
Pearl,	80	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	44		
grafted,	50	to	63
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	25		
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50	to	3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin,	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	1
Mink,	19	to	81
Otter,	2	to	4
Nutria	40	to	50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3 75		
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	56	to	58
Corn,	31		
Rye,	44		
Oats,	25	to	
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	38		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
Works & Graves' best	27		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 50		
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	38	to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	2 50	to	3 75
mess, bbl.	11 50		
prime,	8 50		
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to	
Potatoes,	25	to	
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,	88	to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6		
tried,	7 1-2		
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12 1-2		
Turnips, bush.	25		

New Store

DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS

25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco, which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

Lottery Intelligence.

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CARROLL-STREET.

Thursday, January 12, will be drawn

Washington Canal

AND

Connecticut State Lottery,

HIGHEST PRIZE

$20,000.

Tickets $5, parts in proportion.

Rhode-Island Lottery,

FIFTH CLASS,

will be drawn Saturday, January 14;

HIGHEST PRIZE

10,000 DOLLARS.

Tickets only $3.

UNION CANAL

Lottery

of Pennsylvania, draws February 1st—

HIGHEST PRIZE

$20,000,

Smallest Prize $10.

For particulars in either of the above Schemes, please call at

G. W. PRATT'S OFFICE.

P. CANFIELD'S

University Lottery

will be drawn the 8th of February.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of		$100,000
1	"	50,000
1	"	40,000
1	"	25,000
1	"	20,000
5 Prizes of		10,000
10	"	5,000

☞Tickets in all Lotteries authorized by law in the United States, for sale at G. W. PRATT'S office.

☞All Lottery information given gratis.

☞Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold at a moderate discount. Jan. 10.

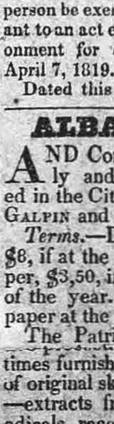
DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. CHARLES LALLIET, Professor of Dancing, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will commence on Friday next, the 13th inst. at Mr. Lamb's Hotel. The Ladies are requested to attend at 2 o'clock P. M. and Gentlemen at 6 in the evening. The School to be open twice in each week during the quarter.—The days of tuition in future will be Tuesdays and Fridays.

☞Mr. L. will give private lessons to those who desire it.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 1t

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

CANAL SADDLE-TREES

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a large quantity of Saddle-Trees, adapted expressly to Canal use. It must be evident to all, who have purchased Canal Saddles, that the ordinary kind of Saddle-Trees are totally insufficient to sustain the hardship of canal usage. The Trees which the subscriber is now making, will be found, on trial, fully to answer all the purposes for which they are designed, as they possess double the strength of other Trees. I have also on hand, and am constantly manufacturing every kind of Saddle-Trees now in general use.

JOHN WATTS,

Opposite the Bank, Mill-st.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 6w14

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 3d day of January 1826. 10w14

ALBANY PATRIOT,

AND Commercial Intelligencer. Daily and semi-weekly Paper, published in the City of Albany. Edited by GEO. GALPIN and G. A. GAMAGE.

Terms.—Daily Paper, $7, if in advance, $8, if at the end of the year. Country Paper, $3,50, if in advance, $4, if at the end of the year. Advertising in the Country paper at the usual rates.

The Patriot has been established half a [illegible] and is at all times furnished with a more than usual share of original sketches—theatrical intelligence—extracts from foreign journals and periodicals received at this office—and Commercial news. On politicks, the Patriot is firm and temperate. For every five subscribers obtained for the Patriot, the person becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis.

Dec. 29, 1725.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the subscriber in the town of Rush, on or about the 5th of last month, a dark bay horse colt, with a spot in the forehead, aged about six months. Whoever will give information where he is, shall have all reasonable charges paid.

BENJAMIN TITUS.

Rush, 28th of 12th mo. 1825. *3w13

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13 3w13

SMITH & HORAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash.*

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26. 12

WESTERN *FIRE INSURANCE* COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

A BARGAIN!

A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.

FOR SALE,

200 *Cords Wood,*

neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.

Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their [illegible] constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,		
LADIES'	*do.*	*do.*
CHILDREN'S	*do.*	*do.*

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

THE ALBANY ARGUS.

State Paper—corner of Market and Beaver-streets, Albany.

THE proprietors of the Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette have made such improvements in their establishment, by the publication of their paper daily, and by the introduction of a new type throughout, as will enable them to give very prompt and full accounts of the proceedings of the legislature and of the passing events. They take the liberty to add, that efforts will be made to give them the earliest possible direction through the mails.—The daily paper will be mailed on the evening previous to its date, and will contain the legislative proceedings of each day. The semi-weekly paper will also be mailed on the evening preceding its date; and when the legal notices which now partially ocupy its columns shall expire (which will soon be the case) it will contain in a compact form nearly all the reading matter of the several daily publications. As a vehicle of general advertising, its extensive circulation may offer some advantages, and as a source of early intelligence, the proprietors intend to make it equally useful and interesting to their readers. The terms of the daily paper are $8 per annum—the semi-weekly $4. 3w13

ROCHESTER

Lottery Office

AT THE POST-OFFICE, ROCHESTER.

LITERATURE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 3.

Drawing Postponed to Jan. 19th.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1	"	50,000	is	50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
4	"	2,500	is	10,000
10	"	2,000	is	20,000
39	"	1,000	is	39,000
78	"	500	is	39,000
468	"	100	is	46,800
4446	"	50	is	222,400
5,051	prizes.			$567,600
9,139	blanks.			
14,190	tickets.			

☞The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by A. Reynolds, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $60, $50, and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, (or that which is better,) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-Office, where adventurers are invited to call and take a few chances in the above splendid scheme.

Dec. 10. A. REYNOLDS.

REMOVAL.

J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Legers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1825. 10

THE ROCHESTER

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

WAS established two years and a half since, in this village; and has been during that period, and still continues to be in full operation. We are happy to inform the publick, that the patronage which has been granted this establishment has far exceeded our expectations, and the number of applications which has been made from Canada, and different parts of the Western section of this State, as well as the Western part of Pennsylvania, Michigan Territory and Ohio for relief, prove abundantly the necessity of such an Institution, located as this is, in the interior, amidst a numerous population. The usefulness of an establishment of this kind properly regulated and managed, is apparent to every one; the relief which has been given, and the success we have met with, warrant us in making use of our exertions to place this institution on a permanent basis, and to give the publick to understand that we exclude no applicant from receiving such benefit as we are capable of affording.

Four hundred persons and upwards have applied with every variety of disease of which the eye is subject, and out of this number many have been brought from a state of blindness to distinct vision, while others, who were less unfortunate, have been restored to complete sight from a state of imperfect vision. To remedy the unseemly appearance which the Eye puts on, after disease, even when there is no hope that its function can be restored, is a matter of considerable importance to the afflicted. The number of cases of Deafness has been small; the organ of hearing being less liable to disease. Several, however, have received benefit; others being dismissed as incurable.

GEO. E. HARRALL, *M. D.*
A. G. SMITH, *M. D.*

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1826. 3w13

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & **GROCERIES,**

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

THE subscriber has removed from the south part of the town of Gates, to the village of Rochester, where he may be found at all seasonable hours in his office, on Carroll-st; four doors north of Ensworth's Tavern, over the store occupied by Col. Peter Magher, ready to attend to the duties appertaining to the office of Magistrate and Commissioner, under the act of April 19, 1823. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.

JOEL WHEELER.

Rochester, Dec. 28, 1825.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle immediately, or necessity will compel him to say that he must enforce a collection.

13 J. WHEELER.

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 6

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE AT MARSH'S, SPALDING & HUNT'S

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

BARBARA ALLEN'S CRUELTY.

Given with some corrections, from an old black letter copy, entitled "Barbara Allen's cruelty, or the "young man's tragedy." Dr. Goldsmith mentions this ancient ballad as having been a favourite in his boyish days.

In Scarlet towne, where I was borne,
There was a faire maid dwellin,
Made every youth crye, Wel-awaye!
Her name was Barbara Allen.

All in the merrye month of May,
When greene buds they were swellin,
Young Jemmye Grove on his death-bed lay,
For love of Barbara Allen.

He sent his man unto her then.
To the town where shee was dwellin;
You must come to my master deare,
Giff your name be Barbara Allen.

For death is printed on his face,
And ore his heart is stealin:
Then haste away to comfort him,
O lovelye Barbara Allen.

Though death be printed on his face,
And ore his hearte is stealin,
Yet little better shall he bee
For bonny Barbara Allen.

So slowly, slowly, she came up,
And slowly she came nye him;
And all she said, when there she came,
Young man, I think y'are dying.

He turned his face unto her strait,
With deadlye sorrow sighing;
O lovely maid, come pity mee,
I me on my death-bed lying.

If on your death-bed you doe lye,
What needs the tale you are tellin;
I cannot keep you from your death;
Farewell, said Barbara Allen.

He turned his face unto the wall,
As deadlye pangs he fell in:
Adieu! adieu! adieu to you all,
Adieu to Barbara Allen.

As she was walking ore the fields,
She heard the bell a knellin;
And every stroke did seem to saye,
Unworthy Barbara Allen.

She turned her bodye round about,
And spied the corps a coming:
Laye down, laye down the corps, she sayd,
That I may look upon him.

With scornful eye she looked downe,
Her cheeke with laughter swellin;
Whilst all her friends cryd out amaine;
Unworthye Barbara Allen.

When he was dead, and laid in grave,
Her harte was struck with sorrowe,
O mother, mother, make my bed,
For I shall dye to-morrowe.

Hard-harted creature him to slight,
Who loved me so dearlye:
O that I had beene more kind to him,
When he was alive and neare me!

She, on her death-bed as she laye,
Beg'd to be buried by him;
And sore repented of the daye,
That she did ere denye him.

Farewell, she said, ye virgins all,
And shun the fault I fell in;
Henceforth take warning by the fall
Of cruel Barbara Allen.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The dead leaves strew the forest walk,
And wither'd are the pale wild flowers;
The fruit hangs blackened on the stalk,
The dew-drops fall in frozen showers.
Gone are the spring's green sprouting bow'rs,
Gone Summer's rich and mantling vines,
And Autumn, with her yellow hours,
On hill and plain no longer shines.

I learn'd a clear and wild-ton'd note,
That rose and swell'd from yonder tree—
A gay bird with the sweetest throat
Is vocal with the notes of love.
Where buds are fresh, and every tree
Is vocal with the notes of love.

Too mild the breath of southern sky,
Too fresh the flower that blushes there,
The northern breeze that rustles by,
Finds leaves too green, and buds too fair;
No forest tree stands stript and bare,
No stream beneath the ice is dead,
No mountain top with sleety hair
Bends o'er the snows its reverend head.

Go there, with all the birds—and seek
A happier clime, with livelier flight,
Kiss with the sun, the evening's cheek,
And leave me lonely with the night.
I'll gaze upon the cold north light,
And mark where all its glories shone—
See—that all is fair and bright,
Feel—that it all is cold and gone.

Extracts of letters written by a Lady in South America to her friend in the United States.

The sensation which every stranger would feel upon entering Lima, would be disappointment, for there is now no external splendour, and the houses being built as I have described, without windows to the street, it has a gloomy appearance; but every thing is quite unique, and the first time I visited that famous city, I kept constantly in the street, to gaze upon the assemblage of strange looking persons and things; ladies moving in every direction, masked by the Saya-y-Manto, one eye peeping out of the opening; others, in carriages, the bodies of which are exactly like the Boston Booby Huts, (a kind of a large close sleigh used there) painted light blue or pink, with landscapes of figures of animals and covered with gilding;—this machine is hung between an enormous pair of wheels, and is drawn by two mules; on one of which the driver sits upon a saddle so large that it seems of itself too great a burthen for the poor beast; but no thought save to overload and ill-treat the animals, ever enters the Spaniards mind, and I am often shocked to witness their cruelty and inhumanity. The saddles are very large and covered with two or three sheep skins, the long wool remaining, and dyed various colours, and to those who travel in the interiour, they serve for bed and covering.

The ladies drive in the afternoon, in their carriages, in full dress, without any covering upon their heads; the carriages are called Valencines, and the windows all being of glass; one has an opportunity to witness their manœuvres with their fans, and all the little arts they practise to attract observation.

There are great numbers of churches in Lima, immensely large, and some extremely splendid, although now stripped of their gold and silver, and precious stones; to each is attached a convent. They are very poor, as their resources were formerly derived from large landed estates, which are now entirely neglected.

I visited one of the gardens belonging to the Cathedral, which, before the last Revolution was filled with every rare fruit and flower; but at that time the Royalists turned six hundred horses into it, and every thing was destroyeed but the orange trees, which, in their country, are magnificent: you see them in every direction about the city, rearing their tall heads, covered with their rich yellow fruit and fragrant white blossoms, filling the air with their tall heads, covered with their rich yellow fruit and fragrant white blossoms, filling the air with their delicious perfume!

The second time I went to Lima, we visited the Church of St. Francisco: some parts of it being shut, the Padre said if we would come the next morning at 6 o'clock, we might examine the whole. I entreated him to obtain permission for us to see the monastery, and he promised to use his influence with the Bishop, though no foreign lady had ever been allowed; but he thought we would not be refused.

Our expectations were so much excited that by six we were at the church, where the Padre awaited us; we were requested to take off our bonnets, and were allowed to enter without any ceremony. The deep solemn tone of the organ reverberated thro' the Church, which was lighted by an immense number of lamps, and we saw the bishop and six priests at an altar, at the extreme of the Church, in their white and flowing robes; the Bishop was covered over with gold. They were performing morning mass, and my first impulse was to fall upon my knees and offer my adoration and my thanks to one God; but every feeling of devotion was quickly dispelled by seeing the groups which were every moment entering and going out, from the ladies in their saya-y-mantos, who dipped their finger in the holy water, fell upon their knees, and then turned to gaze upon us; to the mule drivers and the market women, with their loaded baskets upon their arms, and troops of ragged, dirty children all of whom seemed to go through the *evolutions* in a most mechanical manner!—They all entered at one door, by which stood a large marble basin filled with holy water, which they touched, crossed themselves, fell upon their knees on the stone floor, their bodies upright, and then marched out at an opposite door, after dipping their fingers in another vase of holy water and crossing themselves!

In truth, the only thing imposing in that ceremony was the profound stillness, for not a sound was heard, but an occasional note of the organ, which echoed solemnly thro' the high arches of the most remote parts and rooms of the church.

Many persons were at confession; the priests were seated in chairs, formed like our easy chairs, the back and side very high, with a pannel to slide over the front, so as to conceal the face of the priests.—The penitent kneels on the outside, with the face close to the chair, the side of which is filled with little holes to admit the voice without the persons being seen.

The most impressive ceremony of the Catholick religion is the evening *oracian;* there is something sublime in the idea of a whole people at the same moment, lifting their hearts in silent thankfulness to the Eternal for preservation through the day; and to a foreigner, it is deeply touching!—I shall never forget my sensations when I first witnessed it! A large party *a cheval* was returning from the country, and was just passing through one of the most busy streets of Lima when the bell of the Cathedral tolled; it only strikes once; in an instant every hat is taken off, all labour or amusements are suspended, and not a sound throughout the city is heard; the horses became down, and to our great joy, said he had received orders to show us every part of the monastery and church.

We examined the latter first, but it is impossible to describe a building which covers several acres of land, and is of every order of architecture, but in this the Gothick predominates. The main body is immense; the roof is arched and covered with gilding, and with pictures, and images of saints; there are a great number of chapels, private and small rooms, finished in the same style, with figures of the Virgin Mary, and a gold Jesus, about which they told me a long story of a miracle!

The Monastery is a complete labyrinth of aisles, and arches, and cells, all bearing the stamp of superstition and abstinence; the order is a very rigid one, allowing but one meal a day, and the poor Monks looked like victims to its severity. The rooms were without furniture, the floors of stone, and in each cell was a pallet of straw, a small table with a crucifix, and a picture of some saint and martyr. All the cells open into a colonade beyond which are gardens; and to be allowed to walk in them, I thought one would be willing to submit, for a little time, to privations and sacrifices, so beautiful and refreshing are the fountains, so luxuriant are the fruits and so exquisite the perfume of the flowers. In one garden we surprised a party of Monks in a *Jessamine Bower*, in the *unsentimental* employment of shaving!—"As a particular mark of respect," they took us to the "Chapel of Penitence;"—it is a building connected by a long gallery with the Church, and is situated at the bottom of one of the gardens, where are planted cypress and other funeral trees; several statues and emblematical figures surround it, all holding human skulls!

No persons are allowed to enter here but the rich and powerful;—during Passion Week, those from such families who are particularly pious, remain day and night, their only sustenance, bread and water, and without speaking a word—a lady who has been particularly kind and attentive to us, and who is the friend of Mrs. Commodore S.—— La Senora P.—— had just passed a week there. She is in great affliction having just lost her oldest son, a promising young mau of twenty-two years, who was assassinated by the Royalists, upon suspicion of favouring the Patriot cause.

Not a ray of light is admitted, and it seems a little inconsistent, that where they go to weep and pray and fast, they should have placed all their richest ornaments and most valuable pictures, each of which is a *chef d'ouvre* of some ancient Roman Master.

The lamps emitted so little light that I asked the priest if he could not open the only window, which is upon the top; he made me no reply, but pulled a small cord, which admitted a ray of day-light, and he appeared to think that was sacrilege!—

We were shown the infirmary, and the kitchen and every part was explained with great sanctity; the monks then took us a second time to the gardens, and gathered for us the choicest fruits and flowers, and at parting the priest gave me his robe to kiss and his benediction at the same time, and we took our leave of the kind hearted old men, highly delighted and gratified at all we had seen.—A dios.——*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A friend has obligingly put in our hands a volume of Wraxall's Memoirs of his own times, an English publication, which contains many entertaining Parliamentary anecdotes of Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, and other distinguished statesmen of that age. The following extract, giving Burke's sentiments of the King's Speech, delivered about the close of the revolutionary war, will be read with interest.

5th and 6th December 1782. The speech pronounced by His Majesty from the throne on the occasion, may unquestionably be ranked among the most singular compositions ever put into the mouth of a British Sovereign. In length, I believe it had no parallel since the time of James the First, and certainly it would be vain to seek for any similar productions, since the accession of the house of Hanover. Some passages seemed more suitable to the spirit and language of a moralist or of a sage, than of a monarch. In the midst of it was introduced an invocation, or rather a prayer, offered up by George the Third to the Supreme Being; imploring his divine interference to avert the calamities, which the American colonies, in consequence of their becoming independent States, might experience from the suppression of monarchical power. Burke held up this pious effusion of Royal charity and philanthropy, to great ridicule. "The King," exclaimed he, "is made by his Minister to fall upon his knees, and to depreciate the wrath of heaven from the misguided American people, that they may not suffer from the want of monarchy. A people who never were designed for monarchy! Who in their nature and character are adverse to monarchy, and who never had any other than the smell of monarchy, at the distance of three thousand miles! They are now to be protected by the prayers of their former sovereign, from the consequences of its loss. Such whimpering and absurd piety has neither dignity, meaning, nor common sense." It must be owned that these comments, however severe, were not destitute of truth. Other parts of the royal speech, afforded him equal subject for mirth and satire. The King concluding by a demand on Parliament, for the exertion of *Temper, Wisdom*, and *Disinterestedness*, subjoined as his last words, "My people *expect* these qualifications of you, and I *call* for them."

"I believe," said Burke, "that since the days of Charles the first, who advanced into the speaker's chair, to find out the members who had given him offence; such a strain of vapouring and blustering, such an insult and indignity has not been offered to us. Are we to be slandered or tutored, or instructed in the principles of morals, by His Majesty's Cabinet Ministers?"——"O wise ministers! *Dii Tibi Tonsorem donent!* To all except *one*, who has no occasion for such a practitioner." The allusion to Pitt's *Youth*, could not escape notice. After paying nevertheless some compliments to the integrity of the young Chancellor of the exchequer, which were all made however at the expense of the first Lord of the treasury; Burke declared that the only proper description of the speech, which the minister had made the sovereign pronounce, was to be found in Hudibras, when he says,

"As if hypocrisy and nonsense,
Had got th' advowson of his conscience."

comest forth in thy awful beauty; the stars hide themselves in the sky; the moon, cold, and pale, sinks in the western wave. But thou thyself movest alone; who can be a companion of thy course! The oaks of the mountains fall: the mountains themselves decay with years; the ocean sinks and grows again. The moon herself is lost in heaven; but thou art forever the same: rejoicing in the brightness of thy course.—When the world is dark with tempests, when thunder rolls and lightning flies; thou lookest in thy beauty, from the clouds, and laughest at the storm.

But to Ossian thou lookest in vain; for he beholds thy beams no more; whether thy yellow hair flows on the eastern clouds, or thou tremblest at the gates of the west. But thou art, perhaps, like me, for a season; thy years will have an end. Thou shalt sleep in the clouds careless of the voice of the morning. Exult then, O Sun, in the strength of thy youth. Age is dark and unlovely; it is like the glimmering light of the moon, when it shines through broken clouds, and the mist is on the hills; the blast of the north is on the plain, the traveller shrinks in the midst of his journey.

The only tolerably well ascertained facts as to the time when coins were first circulated in China, is, that Tobing-Tang, the founder of the second dynasty, seventeen or eighteen hundred years before Christ, worked a copper mine; and manufactured some pieces of coins to faciliate the exchange in purchasing provisions, of which the people, who had long suffered from famine, stood in the greatest need.

An aged Minister. The venerable and reverend Joseph Dana, D. D. of Ipswich, delivered a discourse on the 60th anniversary of his ordination, from 2 Peter, i. 12, 13, 14, 15. He is believed to be the only minister in Massachusetts, who has sustained that office for so long a term. Dr. D. is now 83 years of age, having been ordained November 7, 1765, at the age of 23. He has survived, it is said, every acting member of his church or congregation at his ordination, except one.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

The London Courier, the ministerial paper, in noticing some remarks from American journals respecting our claims on France, indulges in the following observations:

"Our readers will be amused with an article we have extracted from these papers, relatively to the claims of American citizens upon France, by spoliations committed by Bonaparte under the operation of the far-famed Berlin and Milan decrees. It is stated that the amount of property seized, condemned, and confiscated, is estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars.—The article concludes pithily—"France is *able* to pay and France *must* pay. France will, doubtless, admit the first position; but there is as little doubt we apprehend that she will demur to the second. The merchants, and others, of the U. States, who are now the complainants, should remember what was the policy of their government at the time of, and subsequently to, these spoliations. It pleased that government to aid and assist Napoleon in his hostility towards the only power in Europe which had, from first to last, resisted his despotick rule, and which was the main instrument of his final overthrow. Had it pleased the wisdom of the then President of the U. States, to have been the ally of England, instead of seizing the moment (1812) when it was thought we were in imminent peril, to increase that peril by hostilities on the other side of the Atlantick, it is not impossible but that, under the auspices of Great Britain and her continental allies, the claims of the citizens of the United States might have found a place among those which the restored Bourbon Government was required to recognise. As it is, we should think the case is hopeless. Charles X. and his ministers, will be much too wise, to burden France with a debt of this magnitude, either in compliment to the United States, or from regard to the honour of Bonaparte's government. Perhaps General La Fayette, during his last visit, may have suggested, in the plenitude of his liberal feelings, that these claims ought to be pressed, and hence, probably, their revival at this particular moment."

It appears from the above that, had we been the ally of England in 1812, and according to pressing solicitation, and in the language of the old federal party, "*deposed James Madison*," our claims on France would have been obligingly coupled with those of England and carried through.

Aside from the sneering insinuation, the doctrine broached by the Courier, that the nation is not answerable for the acts of the sovereign, whether Napoleon or Louis, is to say the least, assuming a strange position for a ministerial journal.

Our claims on France are very extensive, and although they appear to be rejected, we have hopes that when some points are settled on our side they will be disposed to act justly.

It will be remembered that by the treaty ceding Louisiana, French vessels, for a certain term of years, possessed exclusive and valuable privileges, but forever afterwards were to be admitted in ports of Louisiana on terms of the most favored nation. France in the natural protection due to her commerce, levied a heavy tonage duty on vessels of other nations, and as a just retaliation, we imposed on French vessels a similar duty in our ports. Congress, in passing this law forgot to exempt French ships from this impost in the ports of Louisiana, which were provided for by the treaty, and French vessels paid the extra duty at New-Orleans to a considerable amount. If we are correct in this point we owe France, not only an explanation but restitution. Our retaliatory law should have been made to operate in every port in the United States excepting New-Orleans, which already had been exempt by treaty. We think this state of the case will be made to appear when the correspondence is published and it is probable that the French minister desired to discuss this question in connection with our reclamations, but upon which our minister had no authority to negociate.

If congress, by an oversight has omitted to exempt the port of New-Orleans, and the president approved the law without referring to the paramount provisions of the treaty, it is an error on both sides, which can be remedied by making a set off. We are not certain that we have the facts not having the correspondence, but think that we are right.—*Nat. Adv.*

From the Pacifick.—The schooner Arrow at Canton in December, has arrived at Upper Provinces of Peru, and great preparations were making by the Patriot forces same month. Gen. Bolivar was still in the Upper Provinces of Peru, and great preparations were making by the Patriot forces besieging Callao to carry it by storm. It is stated that the Marquis Torre Tagle, formerly President of the Congress of Peru, and who subsequently turned traitor to his country and joined the standard of despotism, and took refuge in the Castles of Callao, made propositions to the Patriot troops, which were of a nature that caused their immediate rejection. The Colombian sloop of war Pinchincha having approached too near the Castles was totally dismasted by the fire of the enemy, but fortunately made her escape. Provision, continued to get still scarcer among the troops of Rodil, and hopes were entertained that he would get the better of his obstinacy by starvation in a few days, and surrender at discretion.

There were 1500 troops still at Panama on the 26th Oct. and another corps of between *three and four thousand* of the victorious Colombian army, which assisted in the conquest of Peru, was daily expected. The Commissaries were at Porto Bello, making the necessary preparation for their reception, and immediate embarkation on board the transports which were waiting to convey them to Carthagena, to join the expedition fitting at that place.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Charleston Courier.

Vicissitudes of Fortune.—The instability of human affairs, is often the theme of the moralist and the divine. Man, a dependant being, is subject to alternate changes of sunshine and gloom, joy and sorrow, smiles and tears; his fairest prospects are easily blighted; his brightest hopes converted into disappointment, and his most pleasing and favourite visions suddenly changed to the sad realities of sorrow and dismay. It is, however, a source of consolation, while the wheel of fortune is continually revolving, that even when our reverses are not exempt from the universal decree, and that they too are not stationary; but, that by due and diligent exertion of our mental and physical powers, what appears lost may be restored, exhaustion become plenitude, relaxation recover its elasticity, and honest poverty be again endowed with wealth, and rewarded with the blessings of prosperity and peace.

The celebrated Goldsmith remarks, that "a man's merit consists not in never falling, but in rising every time he falls." There is much philosophy and judgment in the observation, which moreover encourages to practical application. If easterly winds bring with them dark clouds, and unwelcome news from our mercantile friends in Europe, let westerly winds bear back to them, what we trust they will be glad to know, that disappointments in business will only induce us to redouble our efforts, that our spirits may bend, but will not break under the pressure of losses, which human foresight could not prevent, and inaction cannot remedy, and that like the undeviating Sun, our merchants cheered by "hope that points to future good," will continue to persevere in the course of commercial industry, integrity and honour.

Vermont Manufactures. A few years since, a manufactory was scarcely known in Vermont; whatever articles were fabricated were accomplished in a domestick way, and limited to the needy purposes of life. The idea of furnishing articles for market was not calculated upon, even by those who understood the profits which eastern countries derived from their manufactories. The people directing the enterprize, and deriving a supply for their wants by cultivating the soil, considered manufacturing a business which they could not pursue without great sacrifice of wealth and debasement of character. These calculations and feelings, appear from the numerous undertakings in manufacturing in almost every town in the state very much changed, and that to our prosperity. A person would scarcely have imagined twenty years ago that their business could have progressed so rapidly, and that among the sinuous valleys of the Green mountains a competition with European artizans could be sustained; but it has been done. The people of this state are now manufacturing wool and cotton to a very large amount, also, iron, marble and other raw materials, and the profit obtained gives great encouragement to an assidious prosecution. In Stafford, a company is now manufacturing copperas very extensively: three hundred tons were made at these works in 1824. The mineral from which it is obtained is very abundant and rich; the ore, situated several feet below the surface of the ground, is detached from the bed by blasting; it is then pounded in pieces and thrown into heaps of several feet in dimensions; there being exposed to the action of heat, spontaneous combustion takes place, and the entire heap is then converted from the sulsphuret to the sulphate of iron; the residue, after torrefying, is put into leaches, where the copperas is dissolved by applying water, and passes off, leaving the earthy matter behind.

This solution is evaporated to a certain extent, by boiling it in leaden vessels; it is then passed off into crystalizers; when the crystalization ceases, the water is returned to the boilers, mixed with more from the leaches, and again evaporated. At these works about 20 men are employed during eight months of the year, and about 600 cords of wood are consumed.

Vermont, now enumerating 280,000 inhabitants, had in 1800, 150,000 souls, and in 71 towns embraced in the four northern counties, now consisting of 35,000 inhabitants, had at that period, less than 12,800.—*Vermont Aurora.*

George Manly, a murderer, was executed at Wicklow, in Ireland, 1738. Having behaved in a strange and undaunted manner, he made the following curious speech at the tree: "My friends, you assemble to see—What? A man take a leap into the abyss of death. Look, and you shall see me go with as much courage as Curtius, when he leapt into the gulph to save his country from destruction. What then will you see of me? You say, that no man without virtue can be courageous. You see I am courageous. You'll say I have killed a man; Marlborough killed his thousands, and Alexander his millions. Marlborough and Alexander, and many others who have done the like, are famous in history for great men: but I killed one solitary man! ay, that's the case; I killed one solitary man! I am a little murderer, and must be hanged. Marlborough & Alexander plundered countries; they were great men. I ran in debt with the ale wife: I must be many men were lost in Italy and upon the Rhine, during the last war, for setting a king word of some of the present days. How many men were lost in Italy and upon the Rhine, during the last war, for setting a king in Poland! but both sides could not be in the right: they are great men; but I killed a solitary man, I'm a little fellow. The King of Spain takes our ships, plunders our merchants, kills and tortures our men; but what of all that? what he does is good; he's a great man; he is clothed in purple; his instruments of murder are bright and shining, mine was but a rusty gun; and so much for comparison. Now I would fain know, what authority there is in scripture for a rich man to murder, to plunder, to torture, and ravage whole countries; and what law it is that condemns a poor man to death for killing a solitary man, or for stealing a solitary sheep to feed his family. But bring the matter closer to our country: what is the difference between running in a poor man's debt, and by the power of gold, or any other privilege, preventing him from obtaining his right, and clapping a pistol to a man's breast, and taking from him his purse? yet the one shall thereby obtain a coach, and honours, and titles, &c. the other—what? a cart and a rope. From what I have said, my brethren, you may, perhaps imagine I am hardened; but believe me, I am fully convinced of my follies, and acknowledge the just judgment of God has overtaken me. I have no hopes but from the merits of my Redeemer, who I hope will have mercy on me, as he knows murder was far from my heart, and what I did was through rage and passion, being provoked thereto by the deceased. Take warning, my dear comrades: think! O think!—What would I now give, that I had lived another life!"

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer, that the President has nominated to the Senate, as Commissioners on the part of this Government to the Assembly of American Nations at Panama, Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, (at present Minister to the Republick of Colombia,) and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia. William B. Rochester of New-York, is nominated as Secretary to the Commission.—*American.*

From the Little Falls People's Friend.

Awful Discovery. Many readers will recollect the circumstance of the supposed suicide of one Mr. Donaldson, found hanging in the woods near the village of Newport, less than two years since. It is now reported in a credible manner, that he was murdered by a man named Pennell, (an innkeeper on the road from Utica to Trenton, about 5 or 6 miles from the former place,) who came to his death soon after by cutting his own throat. Pennell, as the story goes, was indebted to Donaldson for the amount of a horse he had purchased; they went together to Newport, where they purchased a quantity of cotton cloth; on the road home, Pennell killed Donaldson with a club, tore strips from the cloth, and suspended the body from the limb of a tree, with such appearances as to induce a coroner's inquest to give the verdict of self-murder. It is now added, that the widow of Pennell has found among his papers and disclosed to the publick, a letter privately written by her husband, at several different times, and containing a full statement of these heart chilling facts.

VOLCANOES OF HAWAII.

CRATER OF KAIRUEA.

A deputation of Missionaries in Hawaii, or Owhyee, visited Kairuea, a volcanick mountain in the southeast part, of the island. They give the subsequent account of its crater:

"We expected to have seen a mountain with a broad base, and rough indented sides, composed of loose slags, or streams of lava, and whose summit would have presented a rugged wall of scoriæ, forming the rim of a mighty cauldron. But instead of this, we found ourselves on the edge of a steep precipice, with a vast plain before us, fifteen or sixteen miles in circumference, and sunk from 200 to 400 feet below its original level. The surface of the plain below was uneven, and strewed over with large stones, and volcanick rocks, and in the centre of it was the great crater, a mile or a mile and a half distant from the precipice, on which we were standing.

"Our guide led us round towards the north end of the ridge, in order to find a place by which we might descend to the plain below.

"It required, however, the greatest caution, as the stones and fragments of rock frequently gave way under our feet, and rolled down from above; and with all our care we did not reach the bottom without several falls and slight bruises. The steep, which we had descended, was formed of volcanick materials, apparently a light red and grey kind of lava, vesicular, and lying in a horizontal strata, varying in thickness from one to forty feet. In a small number of places, the different strata of lava were also rent in perpendicular or oblique directions, from the top to the bottom, either by earthquakes, or other violent convulsions of the earth, connected with the action of the adjacent volcano. After walking some distance over the sunken plain, which in several places sounded hollow under our feet, we came suddenly to the edge of the great crater, where a spectacle sublime and appalling, presented itself before us.

"Astonishment and awe for some moments deprived us of speech, and, like statues we stood fixed to the spot, with our eyes rivetted on the abyss below.

"Immediately before us yawned an immense gulph, in the form of a crescent, upwards of two miles in length, about a mile across, and apparently eight hundred feet deep. The bottom was filled with lava, and the south-west and northern part of it were one vast flood of liquid fire, in a state of terrifick ebullition, rolling to and fro its fiery surge" and flaming billows. Fifty-one craters, of varied form and size, rose, like so many conical islands, from the surface of the burning lake. Twenty-two constantly emitted columns of grey smoke, or pyramids of brilliant flame, and many of them at the same time vomited, from their ignited mouths, streams of lava, which rolled, in blazoning torrents, down their black, indented sides, into the boiling gulf below.

"The sides of the gulph before us were perpendicular for about 400 feet, when there was a wide, horizontal ledge of solid black lava, of irregular breadth, but extending completely round. Beneath this black ledge, the sides sloped towards the centre, which was, as nearly as we could judge, 300 or 400 feet lower. It was evident, that the crater had been recently filled with liquid lava up to the black ledge, and had, by some subterraneous canal, emptied itself into the sea, or inundated lakes of sulphur on the opposite side, the numerous columns of vapor and smoke, that rose on which we were standing: the long banks of sulphur on the opposite side, the numerous columns of vapor and smoke, that rose at the north and south end of the plain, together with the ridge of steep rocks, by which it was surrounded, rising probably, in some places, four hundred feet in perpendicular height, presented an immense volcanick panorama, the effect of which was greatly augmented by the constant roaring of the vast furnaces below."

SPANISH PROVERBS.

1. He who will revenge every affront, means not to live long.
2. While the tall maid is stooping, the little one sweep the house.
3. Vain glory is a flower that never comes to fruit.
4. Get but a good name and you may lie in bed.
5. The hole in the wall invites the thief.
6. Smoke, raining into the house, and a talking wife, makes a man run out of doors.
7. June, July, August and Carthagena, are the four best ports of Spain.
8. The creditor hath always a better memory than the debtor.
9. The foot of the owner is the best measure in the land.

ITALIAN PROVERBS.

1. Affairs, like a salt fish, ought to lie a good while a soaking.
2. One mild word quenches more heat than a whole bucket of water.
3. A rich country and a bad road.
4. Knowledge is worth nothing unless we do the good we know.
5. He who hath gold hath fear, he who hath none hath sorrow.

A bountiful Saint.—St. Crysogon is also called St. Raboni, because according to Sauval, he has the marvellous power of improving (*rabonnir*) bad husbands. "A poor woman," says La Mottaye, in the second volume of his *Menagiana*, "undertook to perform a novenary (a nine days' adoration) to St. Raboni, in order to procure the reformation of her husband.—Four days afterwards the man died; on which she exclaimed, "How good the saint is, to give us more than we request!"

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Album.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,
MILL-STREET,
(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)
ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.
To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.
To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.
ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY-GOODS,
TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.
which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.
Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825.

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of
T. & W. KEMPSHALL,
will keep constantly on hand,
HATS
of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of T. KEMPSHALL, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.
They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.
TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.
N. B. CASH at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.
Rochester, Sept. 29, 1825. 1

New Grocery Store.

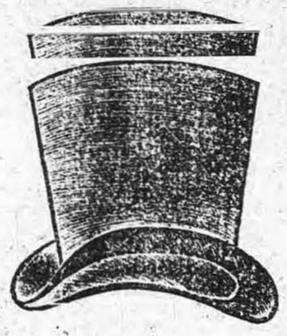
JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of
LIQUORS,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY;
SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES,
Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
and a good quantity of FISH, viz:
Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.
A variety of
Glass & Earthen Ware,
with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.
For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the
FARMERS' GROCERY.
☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.
N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.
Rochester, Oct. 20. 2
☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of
HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.
December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,
AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
classical and common;
Stationary, &c.
together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.
Dec. 6. 9

CHEMICAL
Writing Ink,
of a superiour quality, for sale by
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.



NEW-YORK
HAT WAREHOUSE.
J. HAYES & CO.
RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are
Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;
Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;
Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.
☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for
HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.
Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.
S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.
Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

Valuable Medicine
FOR
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.
THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.
For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.
NATHAN PARKS.
Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.
And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick.
PHILO JUDSON.
Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.
Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.
For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.
Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.
J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

COPPERSMITHS,
Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

COPPERSMITHS,
Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,
RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for
STILLS & WORMS,
PATENT
Iron Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions, for Distillers;
Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;
OIL CISTERNS,
of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.
Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.
All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.
Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Crockery & Glass Ware,
just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.
Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2
☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.
ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as
Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,
in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's
SHOES
AND
BOOTS,
comprising a large assortment.
7 Trunks of choice fashionable
CALICOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.
131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.
25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.
4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;
together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.
73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.
50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.
Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!
FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

THE ALBANY ARGUS.
State Paper—corner of Market and Beaver-streets, Albany.
THE proprietors of the Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette have made such improvements in their establishment, by the publication of their paper daily, and by the introduction of a new type throughout, as will enable them to give very prompt and full accounts of the proceedings of the legislature and of the passing events. They take the liberty to add, that efforts will be made to give them the earliest possible direction through the mails.—The daily paper will be mailed on the evening previous to its date, and will contain the legislative proceedings of each day. The semi-weekly paper will also be mailed on the evening preceding its date; and when the legal notices which now partially occupy its columns shall expire (which will soon be the case) it will contain in a compact form nearly all the reading matter of the several daily publications. As a vehicle of general advertising, its extensive circulation may offer some advantages, and as a source of early intelligence, the proprietors intend to make it equally useful and interesting to their readers. The terms of the daily paper are $8 per annum—the semi-weekly do. $4. 3w13

WESTERN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL
$250,000.
LEVI WARD, Jr. }
EBENEZER ELY, } Agents at Rochester.
Jan. 3. 6m13

F. & C. BREWSTER,

F. & C. BREWSTER,
HAVE opened a Store on Mill-st. nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co's. in the New Block recently built by Mr. Smith, where they offer to the publick a choice selection of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
among which are the following, viz:
Superfine and com. black, blue, olive, Oxford mixt, claret & drab Broad Cloths,
Drab kersey and Fear Nought,
Bangup and Geneva stripe,
Blue, claret and mixt Pelisse Cloths,
Blue, white, scarlet and green Serge,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Scarlet and orange Salisbury do.
Green Ihize and Booking,
Blue and claret Cambletts,
Blue and gray mixt Satinetts,
Fig'd. and plain Bombazetts, Twilled do.
3-4 and 4-4 Bombazines,
Caroline and Norwich Plaids,
do. stripe and wave,
Black fig'd. and fancy crape Dresses,
Black and fancy crape Shawls,
Cashmere shawls and Scarfs,
An assortment of fashionable fancy silk and gauze dress Handkerchiefs
Gros de Ele and Berage do.
Faionable fancy prints and dark Calicoes, a good assortment,
Furniture Callico,
Corded and plain plush, assorted colours,
Valencia, Toilinett, Marseilles and Swansdown Vestings,
Black silk do.
Silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted colours,
Black and green sarsnet and Sinchews,
Silks, Fancy fig'd. Silks,
Gro. de Ele and berage Dresses,
German, Bandana and flag silk Hdkfs.
Plain and fig'd. silk do.
Gentlemen's fancy and berage neck do.
4-4 Irish Linens,
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
French and Italian Crapes,
Black and white silk Hose,
Black and white half do.
Black and slate col'd. worsted do.
Lined castor and kid Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Patent and web Suspenders,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Garnitures and other Ribbons,
Thread Edgings,
Bobbinett and silk Laces,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks,
Fig'd. and plain book Muslins,
Swiss Mull do.
Brown and bleached 3-4 and 4-4 American Cottons,
British and Steam Loom do.
American stripes and plaids,
Cotton Check, do. Warp,
Russia Diaper, &c.
ALSO—A general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE.
Together with 10 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,
All of which they feel disposed to sell on such terms, as they flatter themselves will be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their custom.
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 3

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS,
AT THE CASH STORE OF
EVERNGHIMS & CO.
who are this day receiving
25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,
2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,
37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*
20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,
58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,
with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.
Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.
E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*
Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

Wrapping Paper.

150 REAMS, different qualities, some of which is superiour to any ever before offered in this market. Also, an additional supply of WRITING PAPER.
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.
November 24.

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

PLAIN SILK GOODS.
C. DUNNING & CO.
ARE now receiving, and will constantly keep on hand, a choice and well selected assortment of
PLAIN COL'D SILK GOODS,
consisitng in part, of Grosdenaples' Levantines, Lustrings, Florences, 4-4 and 8-4 Plain Silk Shawls—together with plain Calicoes, Crapes, Ginghams, Bombazines, Bombazetts, &c. &c. &c. 1

CROSBY'S BLACKING,
Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

STATIONARY.

STATIONARY.
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:
Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.
Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA PLATT,
CORNHILL, &C.
ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*
J. BISSELL, Jr.
Dec. 15, 1825. 11

ALBANY PATRIOT,
AND Commercial Intelligencer. Daily and semi-weekly Paper, published in the City of Albany. Edited by GEO. GALPIN and G. A. GAMAGE.
Terms.—Daily Paper, $7, if in advance, $8, if at the end of the year. Country Paper, $3,50, if in advance, $4, if at the end of the year. Advertising in the Country paper at the usual rates.
The Patriot has been established half a year, and is rapidly coming into circulation. It will contain a regular Journal of Legislative proceedings this winter, and is at all times furnished with a more than usual share of original sketches—theatrical intelligence—extracts from foreign journals and periodicals received at this office—and Commercial news. On politicks, the Patriot is firm and temperate. For every five subscribers obtained for the Patriot, the person becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis.
Dec. 29, 1725.

A BARGAIN!
A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.
FOR SALE,
200 *Cords Wood,*
neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.
Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

NOTICE.
THE subscriber has removed from the south part of the town of Gates, to the village of Rochester, where he may be found at all seasonable hours in his office, on Carroll-st; four doors north of Ensworth's Tavern, over the store occupied by Col. Peter Magher, ready to attend to the duties appertaining to the office of Magistrate and Commissioner, under the act of April 19, 1823. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.
JOEL WHEELER.
Rochester, Dec. 28, 1825.
P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle immediately, or necessity will compel him to say that he must enforce a collection.
13 J. WHEELER.

Late India Arrival,
JUST received in Store.
E. MOORE.
Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS
HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
CROCKERY,
Glass and China Ware,
which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.
Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

CONSTABLES' SALES
FOR SALE AT MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

Lottery Office

Lottery Office
AT THE POST-OFFICE, ROCHESTER.
LITERATURE LOTTERY, CLASS No. 3.
Drawing Postponed to Jan. 19th.
SCHEME.

1	prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1	"	50,000	is	50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
4	"	2,500	is	10,000
10	"	2,000	is	20,000
39	"	1,000	is	39,000
78	"	500	is	39,000
468	"	100	is	46,800
4446	"	50	is	222,400
5,051	prizes.			$567,600
9,139	blanks.			
14,190	tickets.			

☞The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by A. Reynolds, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $60, $50, and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, (or that which is better,) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-Office, where adventurers are invited to call and take a few chances in the above splendid scheme.
Dec. 10. A. REYNOLDS.

THE ROCHESTER
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
WAS established two years and a half since, in this village; and has been during that period, and still continues to be in full operation. We are happy to inform the publick, that the patronage which has been granted this establishment has far exceeded our expectations, and the number of applications which has been made from Canada, and different parts of the Western section of this State, as well as the Western part of Pennsylvania, Michigan Territory and Ohio for relief, prove abundantly the necessity of such an Institution, located as this is, in the interior, amidst a numerous population. The usefulness of an establishment of this kind properly regulated and managed, is apparent to every one; the relief which has been given, and the success we have met with, warrant us in making use of our exertions to place this institution on a permanent basis, and to give the publick to understand that we exclude no applicant from receiving such benefit as we are capable of affording.
Four hundred persons and upwards have applied with every variety of disease of which the eye is subject, and out of this number many have been brought from a state of blindness to distinct vision, while others, who were less unfortunate, have been restored to complete sight from a state of imperfect vision. To remedy the unseemly appearance which the Eye puts on, after disease, even when there is no hope that its function can be restored, is a matter of considerable importance to the afflicted. The number of cases of Deafness has been small; the organ of hearing being less liable to disease. Several, however, have received benefit; others being dismissed as incurable.
GEO. E. HARRALL, *M. D.*
A. G. SMITH, *M. D.*
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1826. 3w13

LORD & CANFIELD
HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the
Saddle & Harness Making
in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of
HARNESSES,
which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.
Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of morigage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.
ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK,
Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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, 1818.
Dated this 3d day of January 1826. 10w13

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

LEGISLATURE OF N. YORK.

IN SENATE,—Thursday, Jan. 5.

The petitions of James Mabbett and others to incorporate the National Bank in the city of New-York; of William Fitzhugh and others for the Livingston county Bank, at Geneseo; of Geo. E. Warner and others for the Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Bank in the city of New-York; of sundry citizens of Troy for a Bank; were severally read and referred.

The Senate unanimously concurred in the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Spencer, for the appointment of an additional standing commtiee, to be denominated the committee on expenditures.

The President announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Burt, Lake and Smith.

On Finance—Messrs. Nelson, Hager and M'Michael.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Colden, Viele and Ogden.

On the Militia—Messrs. Wilkeson, M'Intyre and Allen.

On Canals—Messrs. Wright, Colden and Wilkeson.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. McCall, Wooster and Lake.

On Literature—Messrs. Spencer, Bowman and Stebbins.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Ogden, Jordan, and Livingston.

On Banks and Insurance Companies—Messrs. Viele. Haight and Crary.

On the division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Earll, Brayton and Keyes.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Keyes, Morgan and Ellsworth.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Mallory, Brayton and Wooster.

On Privileges and Elections—Mess. Bowman, Jordan and Burrows.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Allen, Hart and Stebbins.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Burrows, Ward and Hager.

On Expiring Laws—Messrs. Gardiner, Stebbins and Nelson.

On Expenditures—Messrs. Brayton, M'Michael and Earll.

The President also announced the appointment of the following select committees on the Governor's message:—

On the Navigation of the Hudson River—Messrs. Jordan, Mallory and Ogden.

Instruction of Mechanics, &c.—Messrs. Crary, Allen and Morgan.

House of Refuge in the city of N. York—Messrs. Colden, Gardiner and Smith.

On the Census, &c.—Messrs. Haight, Bowman, Keyes, Ogden, Burt, Spencer, Gardiner and Crary, (one from each district.)

Monument in memory of Com. McDonough—Messrs. Livingston, Lake and Mallory.

Heirs of Robert Fulton—Messrs. Spencer, Burrows and Hart.

Safety of Passengers in Steam-Boats—Messrs. Colden, Mallory and Wilkeson.

Widows and Orphans of Citizens of Cayuga county killed at the Canal celebration—Messrs. Burt. Earll and Ellsworth.

On the subsequent message of the Governor, containing resolutions of different states to amend the constitution of the U. S.—Messrs. Stebbins, Nelson and M'Intyre.

The committee appointed upon Mr. Ward's communication, consists of Messrs. Wright, Spencer, Burrows, McCall and Haight.

Friday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Mallory called for the consideration of the following resolution offered by him yesterday:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire whether any further legal or constitutional provisions are necessary to prohibit the sale of foreign lottery tickets within this state; and that the same committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of preventing by law the sale of parts or shares of any lottery tickets, or of any whole tickets, for less than a specified sum, and that the said committee report to this house by bill or otherwise.

Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

The petitions for the incorporation of the Merchant's Exchange bank; of the trustees of Geneva college for legislative aid; of the Society of Shakers for exemption from militia fines, were severally read and referred.

Mr. Viele offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table of course:

Resolved, (if the assembly concur herein) that the senators of this state in the congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested to use their utmost endeavours to procure the establishment of an uniform system of laws upon the subject of bankruptcy by the legislature of the union.

Messages were received from the assembly, requesting a concurrence in the appointment of a joint committee on the amendment of the constitution in relation to the elective franchise. And for a similar committee in relation to the state road.

Mr. Colden, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom the communication of the secretary of state relative to the proposed amendment of the constitution for the election of justices of the peace, submitted a report upon the subject. [The report details the proceedings which have been had, and notices the evidences furnished by several newspapers of the publication of the amendments, and the omission to furnish such evidences by others; and concludes by recommending the passage of the resolutions adopted by the last legislature upon this subject.]

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

On motion of Mr. Colden, the Senate went into a committee of the whole upon so much of the message of the governor as relates to the amendment of the Constitution for the election of justices of the peace, Mr. Spencer in the chair. After reading the report of the committee on the judiciary, (submitting a short time before) the committee agreed to the concluding resolution, recommending the passage of the resolutions of the last legislature upon this subject, and rose and reported, the senate accepted the report, and the proposed amendments were ordered to a third reading.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

The resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution in relation to the election of justices of the peace, passed by the last legislature, and submitted to the senate by the committee on the judiciary, having been read a third time, some discussion arose as to the manner of submitting the proposition. Mr. Ogden contended that the naked proposition, as it passed at the last session, and divested of all preamble and additional resolutions, should be passed upon. That any other course was incorrect, and that any alteration of the original resolution would be manifestly improper. Mr. Colden stated that the accompanying preamble and statement were only declaratory of what had been done, and that the proposition had passed through the forms required by the constitution; and that it would not be competent for the senate to pass directly upon the original resolutions, without such recital of the previous proceedings. After some remarks by Mr. Spencer, and further observations by Messrs. Ogden and Colden, the question was taken upon the entire resolution, embracing the proposition for the election of justices and the proceedings had thereon, and passed by a vote of all the members present, except Messrs. Mallory and Wright—28 to 2.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, Jan. 5.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following standing committees:

Committe on Ways and Means—Messrs. Beardsley, J. E. Robinson, W. King, Hayes and Forman.

On Grievances—Messrs. E. W. King, Gelston, Dibble, of Saratoga, Sanders and D. Scott.

On Courts of Justice, &c.—Messrs. Tracy, Sill, Hoffman, Lush and Wardwell.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Woodcock, Fisk, Vanderpoel, Jones and Mattice.

On Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Jewett, Avery, Smith, Kip, Lounsberry and Crary.

On Claims—Mess. Monell, Forbes, Boughton, Whipple and Adriance.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools—Messrs. Thompson, Doty, Cowles, Fox and Collins.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Woods, Minard, Eldridge, Moore and Donnelly.

On the erection and division of Counties—Messrs. Bucklin, Benedict, Diefendorf, J. Hall and Camp.

On the incorporation of Cities and Colleges—Messrs. Matthews, Wheeler, J. H. Smith, Pitts and Grant.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Cleland, Schofield, Fellows, Aikin and Miller.

On the incorporation of Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Cooper, Shultz, Cole, Baldwin and Tripp.

On Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Faulkner, Seaman, Wiley, Barnes and M'Farlin.

On the Incorporation, &c. of Banking and Insurance Companies—Messrs. Brasher, Woodward, Stoddard, Huntington and Williamson.

On the petitions of Aliens.—Messrs. Sheldon, Burnham, McGlashan, Hill and Heacock.

On Canals and Internal Improvements—Messrs. Allen, Pierce, Churchill, G. Williams and Porter.

On Roads, Bridges and Turnpikes—Mess. Foote, J. Ten Eyck, Staunton, W. H. Spencer and J. Lynde.

On State Prisons, &c.—Messrs. Sherman, A. Hall, Elmore, P. Robinson and Townsend.

Militia and publick defence—Mess. Root, Boughton, Woodward, Stanton, and J. Ten Eyck.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. French, Ferris, Stevenson, Hull and Wm. Smith.

On Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. Cruger, Willard, Benson and Dennis.

On motion of Mr. Woodcock, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Brasher in the chair, on the governor's message, the subjects of which were referred to standing and select committees.

Mr. Vanderpoel gave notice that he should on some future day ask leave to bring in a bill for an alteration of the law respecting justices of the peace.

The bill to provide for the choice of a Senator of the U. S. was read a third time and passed, without debate and without amendment.

Friday, Jan. 6.

The following petitions were presented and referred: of sundry inhabitants of the county of Wayne, for making Palmyra a half-shire town, that the court may be held at Lyons and Palmyra. [Some debate rose upon this subject upon a motion made by Mr. Hall to refer the petition to the select committee and a motion of Mr. Granger to refer it to the standing committee on the erection and division of towns and counties, the former of which prevailed;] of Mr. M. J. Boovee for a seat in the house, in the room of Alexander Sheldon, of Montgomery county; of Edward Suffern, of Rockland, for a seat in the room of Abm. Gurnee; of John Hore, that his name may be changed to John Davison; of the inhabitants of Black Rock for the lease of a ferry.

The Speaker announced the following select committees on the governor's message:—

On the navigation of the Hudson River—Messrs. Lush, Betts, Groesbeck, Seaman and Lawrence.

On the reformation of juvenile delinquents—Messrs. Allen, R. Clark, Dibble, of Madison, Lacey and Wells.

On the title of certain lands in Putnam county—Messrs. Cowles, Hoffman, Sill, Fitch and Gurnee.

On the census and the appointment of representation in the Legislature—1st district, Mr. Williamson, 2d Mr. Scofield, 3d Mr. A. Ten Eyck, 4th, Mr. Israel Williams, 5th, Mr. Bucklin, 6th, Mr. Woodcock, 7th, Mr. Granger, 8th, Mr. G. Williams.

On the navigation of Steam and Canal Boats—Messrs. Doty, Strevel, H. Williams, Varney and David Scott.

The joint committee on the amendments to the constitution—Messrs. Root, Churchill, Forbes, Schuyler and Van Horne.

The joint committee on the state road—Messrs. Cruger, Bruyn, Orvis, Filley and McGlashan.

Mr. Brasher offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, (if the hon. the Senate concur herein,) that the senate and assembly will, on the proceed to appoint the secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general and commissary general, in the manner directed by the 6th section of the fourth article of the constitution of this state.

Mr. Woodcock from the standing committee on privileges and elections, to which was referred the petition of Tylly Lynde, for a seat in the house, reported in favour of the petition, and the report was unanimously agreed to by the house.

Mr. Lynde was duly qualified and took his seat.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Wood, and adopted, that no petitions of a private or local nature shall be presented to the house after the first day of March next, without special permission from the house.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

The following petitions were presented and referred:—of Jacob Ford and others, for a bank at Ogdensburgh; of sundry inhabitants of the town of Whitestown for the establishment of a literary and military academy; of the inhabitants of Rome, for altering the route of the Erie canal so as to pass through the village of Rome; from sundry inhabitants of the county of Monroe, for improving the navigation of the Genesee river; of sundry inhabitants of the county of Wayne, for removing the county buildings from Lyons to Newark.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Mathews gave notice of his intention on some future day, to ask leave to bring in a bill relative to the mileage fees of the sheriff of the county of Monroe.

On motion of Mr. Mathews, it was

Resolved, That the committee on courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The committee of the whole, Mr. Lush in the chair, were engaged some time on the several bills to authorise Lucius C. Foot and Alexander Martin to construct and maintain a dam across Genesee river, and to authorise Samuel King and others to construct a dam across said river; when the committee rose and reported; the report not being agreed to, the bills were referred to the canal commissioners.

Wednesday, Jan. 11

Resolved, That the committee on canals and internal improvements be instructed to inquire what provision ought to be made by law to restrain boats and raftsmen using the canals within this state, from depredating upon the property of persons living along the lines and near said canals, and to recommend a system of police for the government of all persons in the use of said canals.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, on Wednesday, the 4th, the bill making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensioners, was passed; and the bill to provide for the seizure and sale of property imported in violation of the revenue laws, was ordered to a third reading.

In the House, on the 3d inst. the judiciary committee reported, by Mr. Webster, the chairman, a resolution as to the expediency of a general bankrupt system, which is made the order of the day for Monday the 16th inst. A bill was also reported from the select committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the subject, for relief of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution. Mr. M'Manus (of N. Y.) offered a resolution on the subject of an amendment to the constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, by the ballots of the people themselves, without the intervention of electors—which lies on the table.

On the 4th inst. the principal part of the day was occupied in an interesting discussion upon the bill to amend the judicary system.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

DOINGS IN KENTUCKY.—A letter from "a distinguished member of the House of Representatives of Kentucky, to the editor of the Louisville Gazette, dated Dec. 13th, speaks of the new court party as being ready to proceed from *words* to *blows*. We give the very words of the letter writer.

"A committee has been raised in the H. of Representatives, to enquire into the causes of certain military preparations, which on last Saturday were discovered to have been made. About 40 muskets with fixed bayonets, in G. M. Bibb's office, are said to have been found loaded with powder and ball. It is also said, that the design was to use them in *murdering* the committee from the House of Representatives, who might go to the office in which F. P. Blair kept the records of the court of Appeals, or to despatch that patriot Col. Taylor, the sergeant of the court of Appeals, and any that he might take with him to remove the records. How these things are time must determine. But one thing is certain, that the hatred which some men feal to surrender their property for the purpose of paying an honest debt, and the protection given them by the legislature during the years of *relief*, have brought our country to the verge of ruin."

A few reflections would here be proper on the *measures* "which have brought the country to the verge of ruin," but we have no room for them just now. The editor of the Louisville Gazette, adds the following particulars to the accounts given above.

In relation to the "military preparations" mentioned in the letter, the story, as we have heard it, is about this—Dr. G. Allison Bibb, who died at Frankfort on Friday last, belonged to a volunteer company who kept their arms in a room attached to Mr. Bibb's law office, and adjoining Mr. Blair's office of the new court of Appeals. It was determined by the company to bury Dr. Bibb with military honors, and on going for their arms, the members of the company were admonished to be careful, that the muskets were loaded; they inquired how was that, as they had left them empty?

The reply was mysterious, and their astonishment great, upon examining the guns, to find them rubbed up in the first rate style—bayonets fixed—loaded with powder, ball and buck shot, and a piece of quill stuck in each touch hole, to keep the powder dry. Such a circumstance, *in such times*, could not fail to excite attention; reports flew like lightning—It was apparent to every one, that the guns had been thus prepared with a view of defending Mr. Blair's office against the committee of the house of representatives, the sergeant of the old court, or any other persons who might attempt to take the records out of the possession of the clerk of the new court. The house of representatives speedily raised a committee of safety, to inquire into this affair. We have not heard the result of their inquiries. They were examining witnesses at the time of our last intelligence.

It is said that the papers of the court of Appeals, have been boxed up and secreted by Mr. Blair—who has re-opened his office, and gives out that he is ready to do the minor business of the clerk of the court of Appeals, such as granting writs of præcipe, certiorari, &c. &c.

The last Argus states, that the new court would re-assemble on Monday next for the despatch of business.

A morning paper says the Legislature of Kentucky has adjourned. From this we are led to hope there has been no blood shed.

MR. AND MRS. JUDSON. In a Calcutta paper, of July 8, there is a deposition of a Seapoy, who was taken prisoner by the Burmese, and carried to Ava, in which it is said, "Mrs. Judson, the American Missionary's wife, was permitted to remain at Ava, in her dwelling house, unmolested—but her husband was in prison in irons. She was allowed to visit him every two or three days, and daily to send him food."

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1826.

Questions for those who deem it politick for the General Government to embark in works of internal improvement, without constitutional restriction or limitation.

Are not the state governments competent to the construction of all publick works of utility within their own limits?

Where two states are interested in the construction of a publick work, might it not be executed at their joint expense and by their joint exertions?

Could (or would) the general government construct canals and rail-roads as economically as the individual states?

Are not the revenues of the general government, as well as those of the state governments, drawn from the people; and must not the people pay the cost of all publick works, whichever power superintends their construction?

Is it just to tax the whole union for works of local benefit?

Would not the taxation of the whole for the benefit of a part, tend to produce jealousies among the people and disaffection towards the government?

Is it just that those states which have already constructed extensive publick works at their own expense, should now be taxed for similar works in other states?

Might not our surplus revenue, at least for the present, be advantageously disposed of in discharging the national debt, in perfecting our means of defence, and in forwarding works calculated to effect the settlement and increase the value of the publick lands?

Is it not necessary to prove that the construction of works of internal improvement by the general government rather than by the state governments, will actually tend "to promote the general welfare," in order to prove that the exercise of these powers by Congress is constitutional?

CENSUS AND STATISTICKS OF MONROE.—Number of towns, 16; inhabitants, 39,108; persons subject to military duty, 5,156; voters for state and county officers, 7,606; aliens, 1,060; paupers, 40; persons of colour not taxed, 243; do. do. taxed, 20; marriages past year, 283; births, 1,666; deaths, 611; acres of improved land, 136,712; neat cattle, 33,972; horses, 6866: sheep, 36,257; hogs, 39,737; yards domestick fulled cloth made past year, 74,428; yards woollen cloth not fulled, 106,538; yards linen, cotton, and other thin cloths, 110,399; grist mills, 32; saw mills, 76; oil mills, 3; fulling mills, 29; carding machines, 33; woollen factories, 4; cotton do. 1; iron works, 5; triphammers, 6; distilleries, 34; asheries, 47; deaf and dumb, 24; idiots, 58; lunaticks, 22.

As the census of the corporation of Rochester was not taken distinct from that of the towns in which it is situated, we give below the aggregate population, &c. of Gates and Brighton, from which our readers may form an estimate of the wealth and business of the village. All the machinery mentioned below, with the exception of one grist mill and two saw mills, is, we believe, within the limits of the corporation.

Number of inhabitants, 2566, persons subject to military duty, 1432; voters, 1627; aliens, 674; paupers, 9; births, 343; deaths, 167; grist mills 7; saw mills, 16; oil mills, 2; fulling mills, 7; carding machines, 9; cotton factory, 1; iron works, 4; triphammers, 4; distilleries, 4; asheries, 6.

By the returns of deaths in these towns within the last year, it appears from arithmetical calculation that the proportion which occurred in this village (estimating its population at 5,500) could have been but 107—a number not much greater than frequently perishes *by report* in a single week.

We have conversed with one of the engineers who has been engaged in surveying the different routes of the proposed canal to connect the Erie canal and Allegany river. He states that the Le Roy route is impracticable; and that a canal from Buffalo (which would extend thro' a part of Pennsylvania) might be made at less cost than one along the valley of the Genesee, but that it would not approach within 30 miles of a coal mine, and would be less productive. The route by the Canasaraga and the Kishawa appears to possess the advantage over every other, as it presents no material obstruction except the ridge between the Genesee and Kishawa, the deep cutting through which would cost about $100,000. The Wiscoi creek, which in a dry season contains more water than the Genesee above its junction, might be used as a feeder.

A new paper, entitled the Le Roy Gazette, has been established at the village of Le Roy.

THE GREEKS. A writer in the National Journal (we presume an American naval officer,) gives what the editor says is "an authentick *expose* of facts and circumstances which have come under the immediate cognizance of the writer." The author of the letter states that his information is principally derived from Prince Mavrocordato, and other officers of the Greek government. Our limits will permit us to make only the following extract:—

The circumstance most to be regretted, & from which the worst is to be apprehended to their cause, is, their want of union, enthusiasm, and devotion to the common cause. There are no Greeks when all should be Greeks. They are divided into Morea-otes, Hydra-otes, Spezzia-otes, Sami-otes, Chi-otes, Ipsara-otes, and as many other *otes* as there are islands and communities, or cities, each jealous of, and almost as hostile to the other, as to the Turks. As was Greece divided of old, so is Greece at this day. What can be expected from such discordant materials? When Tripolitza was last taken from the Greeks the Governor was a son of Colocotroni, a boy only 14 years of age. It was, too, at the time, the seat of government. I saw the boy at Napoli. Such is their mode of conducting affairs.

Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Vice-roi of Egypt, and Generalissimo of the Porte, in Greece, has an Egyptian army of 13,000 regulars, with cavalry and field artillery, well appointed and provided—organized and trained in the European tactics, by the French Colonel Serier, now called Suleyman Bey. He has, in the present campaign, taken Coron and Modon, (ancient Methone,) in the south west—Navarin, (ancient Pylus, the best harbour in the Morea,) in the west, and Trippolitza, in the centre of the Morea. At the latter place, only sixteen hours march from Napoli, he has established his head quarters, whence he makes his excursions. The Greeks will tell you he holds no more of the Morea than his troops actually occupy for the moment. The fact is, unfortunately, otherwise; for he moves when and where he pleases, without opposition or hindrance, and really is in possession of the whole Morea, except a few fortified cities, which must fall into his hands, unless something very unforeseen should happily occur to save them. While we were at Napoli, he moved against Mistra, a strong and important place, in the south, situate on a branch of the Eurotas, near the site of ancient Lacedemon nel Sparta; whence, it was understood, he would proceed against Napoli de Malvasia, (ancient Miona,) a sea-port at the entrance of the Gulf of Napoli, or Argian Gulf; both of which places he is probably in possession of by this time. An evidence of his holding the country is, his head quarters are in the centre of the Morea, in an extensive plain, surrounded on every side by lofty and precipitous mountains; the passes between which are narrow, intricate, and easily defended, where European tactics would be of little avail; yet, by these passes, and over those mountains, does he receive all his supplies, from the sea coast, without any having been interrupted by the Greeks. When he captured Navarin, they said, only let him venture among the mountains and mountain passes, and we will cut him up. He ventured, as they desired, among the mountains and mountain passes, (securing the latter,) without meeting the enemy, except at one pass, who fled before a shot was fired; nor could all the exertions of the brave Colocotroni rally them, shooting, with his own hand, twelve of his own fugitives, to deter others. After capturing Trippolitza, he took Argos, six miles from, and in sight of Napoli, without opposition; both of which he burnt; from thence he proceeded to a place called the Mills, on the west side of the bay or harbour, directly opposite to Napoli, to which some importance is attached. At this place they gave him battle, and were beaten. The Hydra Gazette, giving an account of the battle, states the loss of the enemy at five hundred killed. The French Admiral Renier, who was anchored opposite to, and near the field of battle, and who saw the fight, visited the field, and Ibrahim Pacha's camp immediately after, and saw only five men killed.

Ibrahim Pacha expects a reinforcement of 6,000 troops from Egypt, which were ready at Alexandria to embark, and has determined to remain in the Morea, and prosecute a winter campaign, a measure that has never been attempted during the war, and which, if persevered in, will greatly distress and harrass the Greeks, who have heretofore always during winter held the interior of the country free from an enemy, who retired with their forces from the Morea. Of the winter season, the Greeks availed themselves to collect their forces, and provide for the ensuing campaign. The inhabitants, too, of the country and villages, who had fled from the enemy, to the fortified cities for shelter and safety, were, during the absence of the enemy in winter, enabled to return to, and occupy their homes, gather whatever of their crops had been spared, and to sow their fields, hoping to reap them. Of these comforts they will this winter be deprived, and obliged for safety to remain within the walls and protection of the fortified cites, now thronged with houseless wanderers of every age, sex, and condition, living in tents in a most wretched condition, exposed to all the inclemencies of that rigorous season. To these unfortunate people, therefore, the approaching winter presents the most melancholy prospects imaginable. How or whence they are to be provided with the necessaries of life, I could not discover. The crops, gathered by the enemy, aids their design, and compels the Greeks to seek from abroad that support which they have heretofore derived from their own soil.

Missolonghi is still besieged by the Albanese troops in the service of the Porte.—The blockade will be renewed by the combined fleets of Constantinople and Egypt.—That place and this are of the utmost importance to the Greeks; and should they fall, will probably produce the total ruin of their cause. The Greek fleet cannot meet that of their enemy's in fight, their vessels are too slight to expose to the fire of frigates; (ships of the line being no longer employed by the Turks,) they can only attack them with fire ships, with which they have been eminently successful, but have not been able to prevent or deter their enemy from proceeding whither they wished. Napoli de Romania, fortified by the Venetians, is one of the strongest places, from nature and art, that I have ever seen, and properly defended, impregnable; nothing but famine could reduce it, and while the Turks are so terrified by the Greek fire-ships they cannot prevent supplies being thrown in.

From the facts herein detailed, derived from sources that ought to be authentick, from persons among the most prominent and sanguine, I deduce the conclusion that they have no money, no credit, no army, no navy, and unless they destroy the army of Ibrahim Pacha, prevent the arrival of reinforcements from Egypt, receive immediate foreign aid and protection, they cannot withstand the united power of the Porte and Egypt another campaign, but will be obliged to submit to such terms as they may be able to obtain. The Porte has promised the sovereignty of the whole Morea to Ibrahim Pacha, in event of his success, for such time as will indemnify him for subduing it; and the Vice Roy of Egypt proposes, in that case, to remove the Morea-otes to Egypt, and people the Morea with Egyptians.—The Greeks, it is said, have made proposals to England, to be taken under her protection, as are all the Ionian Isles. Another report was that the Duke of Orleans was, by his Agents at Napoli, intrigueing to effect a Monarchical Government in Greece, and that he should be by the Greeks placed on the Throne, to which they would not listen. His agents have, in consequence, spread a report, that the Greeks had made such a proposal, and affected to ridicule the idea of the Duke of Orleans, the second man in Greece.

The Greeks appear to think that the Porte would rather grant them such terms as they would accept, such as self-government, acknowledging his sovereignty and paying an annual tax, than surrender it to Ibrahim Pacha, by which he would forever lose it; and I have no doubt that negociations are at this moment carried on between Greece and each of those powers. The French and English naval commanders watch each other very closely, and the appearance of our squadron there appeared to alarm them both. A General Roche, a French agent, resides at Napoli.

The Greek Executive evidently entertain hopes that our Government would aid them, and that the squadron was sent to their assistance. Their having been undeceived may induce them to accept terms which they might otherwise have rejected, and save them from utter subjection.

They have no men of superior talents or information to lead them. During the whole contest, affording abundant opportunity for display of talent, not a man has appeared whose talents and information would render him conspicuous, or who could direct their cabinet and lead them into the field. They most certainly are not qualified for self-government; the higher classes are aristocratical and corrupt, the lower classes debased, deceitful, and cruel—both are ignorant and unprincipled.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

GREECE. The intelligence from this interesting quarter is highly gratifying. A private leter from Zante, under date of the 30th September says:

"Redschid Pacha, not being discouraged by the fruitless assaults which he had made upon Missolonghi, and stimulated by the orders of the Grand Seignour, who said, "Missolonghi, or thy heart," commenced a terrible attack upon the place about eight days ago. A breach was opened in the fortress, troops rushed in and made themselves masters of two bastions, when the Greeks threw aside their muskets, and falling sword in hand upon the assailants, routed and put them to flight. The Pacha, after this defeat, caused a fortification to be raised of earth, and upon it he established five pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, with which he battered the interior of the fortress. The Christians being unable to silence their fire conceived the project of burying the Turks in their batteries. They contrived a mine, and the works were so skilfully conducted that not one of the barbarians escaped tha explosion. This disaster determined Redschid Pacha to retreat to Hypochosi, upon the Evenus: Ibrahim Pacha, after having left a garrison at Tripolitza, marched upon Metra, where he burnt two houses and some churches.—Proceeding afterwards upon Bardonnica, he was stopped by the Greeks, who were entrenched in some towers with a drawbridge. He was making preparations for a siege, when the Hellenists army under Colocotroni and other Captains, came up and attacked him. The action was brisk, and the Pacha, being unable to make either his cavalry or his troops of the line manœuvre in the crags of the woody mountains, was compelled to retreat, after having lost 200 men. He retired into the country adjacent to Monembasia, called Ponte Alonia, where he is closely pressed by the Greeks. M. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, (son of the minister of State under the Empire) continues at Napoli the organization of a corps of cavalry; Colonel Fabvier is training the troops at Europeme: artillery officers teach the Greeks to manœuvre cannon; and every thing is in preparation for a sixth campaign.

Letters from Constantinople of October 10th, state that the Divan had held frequent assemblies, and that their deliberations had terminated in a determination to use the utmost efforts to enter upon a sixth campaign, in order to bring the Greeks into subjection. Tartars had in consequence been despatched to all the Turkish commanders in the Peloponesus, as well as to Ibrahim Pacha, to make known to them the resolutions of the Divan, and enjoin them to push their operations with the greatest energy, notwithstanding that the season was so far advanced.

Extract of a private letter of the 10th Nov. from Zante.—"The fifth campaign of the Turks against the Greeks may be considered as terminated, and Ibrahim Pacha has not been fortunate enough to regain the point for which he was sent out in April last. When the snow begins to fall in the mountains of Arcadia, his situation will be most deplorable, as he is short of provisions, and all communication has been cut off. The Hellenist Government having learned that the Viceroy of Egypt proposed to dispatch a corvette with specie to pay his son's troops, sent out a division to meet it. The Greeks finding they could not capture this vessel they determined to sink it, which they effected in the beginning of October, off the Isle of Crete."

The Egyptian army, under the command of Gen. Boyer, consists of 24,000.

SPAIN. There is no more doubt that all the friends of Mr. Zea will be dismissed from the ministry, except Mr. Calomarde, who is well known as the leader of the Apostolick party. It is suspected that Mr. Uguarte is to be recalled from Milan. The Marquis Matalforida has been authorized to return from his exile, into Spain, and it is supposed that he also will receive some high situation. The ex-minister of War, Cruz left Spain for France in great haste, and Zea, Recacho and the Count d'Espagne would be very glad to follow their example, as they stand under heavy imputations in the eyes of the dominant party. The disgrace of M. Z. was celebrated at Irun and Bilboa, with publick expressions of joy and cries of long live the absolute king and death to the negroes.

A Madrid letter says that the government is urging preparations for an expedition against the American Colonies. Exertions are making in several ports to fit out vessels. A ship of war has been launched at Cadiz, and another is nearly ready on the stocks.

The new French Ambassador has sent in a note to the Spanish ministry, objecting to the protection extended by them to the Royalists Society, which is a Secret Society, and therefore one of the associations for the overthrow of which the French forces entered the country. He remarks that if permitted to go on, the royalist society will disturb the peace of Europe.

Copies of the ratified treaty between England and Colombia, were formally exchanged at London on the 7th Nov.

Mr. Henry Uhle, of German Flatts, having lost a number of sheep by dogs, undertook to catch the marauders by means of a fox trap, baited with the carcase of the slain. On the morning after baiting the trap he found a brown eagle, the space of whose wings was seven feet. The leg of the noble bird was fractured, but "surgical aid was called in," & they entertain hopes of its recovery.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

From the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror.

The last North American Review contains another number on the subject of French Spoliations. It is too long for insertion, but what with extracts, and what with abstracts, we hope to give an intelligible account of it. The reviewer, in estimating the amount of property for which remuneration should be made to us by the French at from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars, says, and shews, that his calculations if wrong are certainly too small. Those before, and those since 1803, are treated as separate and distinct classes. The French treaty of 1778 gave both parties the liberty of trading with each other's enemies, and the flag protected the ship. In 1793, May ninth, a decree was passed, declaring that enemy's goods in neutral vessels were good prizes, and such vessels, if bound to enemy's ports, might be brought into French ports for condemnation. Mr. Gov. Morris obtained an exception in favour of our vessels. This was speedily revoked. The exception was again obtained in conformity, as they acknowledged, with the treaty of '78. This was repealed in less than a month, and the decree of 1793 came up in full force. The embargo of Bordeaux detained for a serious time upwards of a hundred vessels. Three hundred American vessels were suffering, in the ports of France under the decree referred to at one time.—Our vessels were captured indiscriminately, whether their characters were obnoxious to the laws of France or not. In July, 1796, it was decreed that neutrals should be treated by the French Republick in the same manner as to search, capture and confiscation, that they allow the English to treat them. "Under colour of this decree," says the reviewer, "the most wide spread devastation was let loose upon our commerce." The French West India Islands were by no means backward in understanding and putting in force the *spirit* of the decree of '96.

"On the 1st of August, 1796, Victor Hugues and Lebas, special agents of the Directory to the Windward Islands, made a decree that all vessels loaded with contraband articles, were liable to seizure and condemnation, without making any discrimination in favour of those which might be bound to neutral and even to French ports. The manner in which this and other similar decrees were enforced, was, if possible, more oppressive, than the decrees themselves. All legal forms were disregarded, and the mode of proceeding was reduced to the exercise of brute force. One example may suffice. The Patty sailed from New-London on the 31st July, 1795, (of course before the decree last mentioned was made in the West-Indies, to say nothing of being known in America,) bound to St. Barts. On the 2d of September, the vessel was captured by a French cruiser, and carried into Guadaloupe. The captain was taken before Victor Hugues, whose first words, accompanied by his fist thrust into the captain's face, were, 'I have confiscated your vessel and cargo, you —— rascal.'—Three days after, the captain inquired of Victor Hugues when his vessel and cargo would be tried: and the answer was, they had already been tried, and the captain might go about his business. The captain afterwards received a certificate of his trial and condemnation; but in many cases even this poor favour was insultingly refused; and our unfortunate ship masters, ignorant of the language, without friends, beset by the harpies of office, stripped even to their clothes, and often personally assaulted, were left to beg their way to some neutral island, before they could even make their protest.

Another decree of the same year, by the commissioners to the Windward Island, was this:

"The commission resolves, that the captain of French national vessels and privateers, are authorised to stop and bring into the ports of the colony, American vessels bound to English ports, or coming from the said ports.

"The vessels, which are already taken, or shall be hereafter, shall remain in the ports of the colony, till it shall be otherwise ordered."

Another ordinance in '97 authorized the capture of all neutral vessels, bound to any English Island, or that had cleared out under "the vague denomination of the West-Indies." Other and more severe decrees were passed, and they were executed to a much greater extent, in a manner yet more flagrant, and accompanied, in many instances, by circumstances of the greatest cruelty—putting, for instance, captains of vessels to tortures, in order to extort evidence on which to found a condemnation. Such is the sum and substance of the first period. We shall soon give an abstract of the remainder, or if there be room, publish it as it is.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA. There is certainly, as much melancholy ignorance, and moral degradation in Maryland as in any other state, in proportion to her population. We have, indeed, many liberal-hearted and enlightened citizens—men who, for their virtues and acquirements may be compared with those of any other section of the union—but the poorer classes of white people, scattered over a thin and impoverished soil, have moderate pretensions indeed, to be called "enlightened." There is a multitude of them who cannot write, or even read, and they live miserably, and almost as precariously as hunters. Those of them who think—who have regard for the welfare of their children, are deserting us by thousands.

The fact is—that if we deduct the increase of Baltimore and two or three of the counties, the population of Maryland is on the decline, and the people who remain are enfeebled and rendered more miserable, by the departure of those whose enterprize and industry might have served to leaven the whole mass. It is thus, also in what is generally called lower Virginia, a few districts excepted—for like causes will produce like effects. Both of these states are rapidly retrogading in population and wealth, speaking comparatively—both are losing the bone and sinew of every community—the free labourers, because that labour is not respected. They fly to the west, that they may breathe more freely and feel that they are men, possessing equal rights with their fellows, being equally the creation of GOD; and so it is that tens of thousands of acres of land, over which the plough has passed, are covered with half starved bushes and stinted trees, and again given up to the wild beasts of the forest; and that, even here and there, we meet with the premature ruins of what was a splendid mansion and the seat of hospitality. Besides, the constitutions of these states are any thing else than republican—both equally at war with the rightful influence of publick opinion, expressed at the polls, though directly opposite in their qualifications of voters. The *minority* governs in either state, and hence the slow progress of improvement, and the ricketty state of their governments—the increasing ignorance and decreasing energy of the people, and the cadaverous appearance of most things that belong to them.

Virginia has shewn a generous spirit in the establishment of her literary fund, and fund for internal improvement, and is improving a little—but Maryland is going backwards. The cultivation of cotton will much revive Virginia—but that of tobacco, in Ohio, will severely press upon Maryland. —*Niles' Register.*

LAW SUIT. A case of some interest, as relating to passengers and steam-boats, was tried before Judge Irving, on the 24th inst. and was brought by Alfred Pool against Capt. Thomas Wiswall, of the steam-boat James Kent.

It appears, that the defendant came on board the Kent at Hudson, when bound to this city. He applied for a birth at bed time, when he was refused, on the ground that he had not paid his fare. He contended that he had paid his fare almost immediately on his coming on board the boat, but being a stranger, did not think it necessary to put down his name for a birth. Harsh words ensued, which terminated by an offer on the part of the plaintiff to pay his fare a second time, which the captain refused, but contended that he should put him on shore, and about 1 o'clock in the morning actually forced the plaintiff in the boat and landed him at a lonely spot, far from a house, and twenty miles from the city, keeping his baggage as security for the passage.

The jury after a charge from the judge, against the legality of the captain's conduct, brought in a verdict of $75 damages for the plaintiff.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCK. The ancient rock which partly has piously been buried in the wharf at Plymouth, and the remainder sliced off, and removed to the corner near the old Court House in the said town, has been an object of great veneration to the sons of the pilgrims; and even the daughters have viewed it with saucer eyes of great respect as the first spot that ever was trod by our ancestors in New-England.—Impressed with this idea, school boys and antiquaries, strangers and virtuosos have hammered upon the rock aforesaid, much to the convenience of a neighbouring blacksmith, and carried away divers and sundry pieces and parcels thereof, which they preserve with as much care as a Catholick would a relick of St. Peter.

But still the same rock has been of vast use to the ancient and venerable town of Plymouth. It has brought strangers within its limits who peradventure otherwise might never have trespassed on its borders, much to the felicity and profit of their tavern keepers. The 22d of December furnishes a play day for the boys and girls; the Standish Guards white-wash their heads and frown in all the pomp of military pride—the Pilgrim Society stuff themselves to the chin in honour of their ancestors—and even the ducks and hens of Plymouth seem to march with more stately step and feel a fictious consequence on account of having it in their heads that this spot was the first one touched by those reverend gentlemen, our ancestors. In fact, this same rock has been a theme for the Orator, Painter and Poet; a Webster and an Everett have handed it to remotest posterity by the power of eloquence—they have done every thing with it except dig it from the wharf.

Yet, after all, our ancestors did not first land there. It is a great pity to be sure they did not, because, had they imagined of how much consequence this circumstance was to be in after ages, they might have landed there as well as any where else—but in fact history informs us, that they landed a number of times on the Cape and travelled into the interior previous to the 22d—and if there is any merit due to posterity on account of their happening to land at any particular place, of a truth it belongs to the Wellfleet, Eastham or New-Orleans folks. But far be it from me to divest the old rock of any of its sanctity. It is a very peaceble, quiet, well behaved rock—upon which romantick people indulge in pleasant fancies, and sometimes cut strange capers upon it—moreover the people below Plymouth are quite willing it should be believed, that this is the very rock of all rocks, and the writer hereof has dreampt of our future greatness & all that sort of thing, when he has looked on the top of said rock as it peeps out of the ground close by the fish-house.—*Barnstable Gazette.*

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. If many fruitless attempts to improve the Constitution of the United States, and much discussion on the subject, which has hitherto been unavailing, are proofs of the sacredness of our national Charter, and that it is not susceptible of alteration without injury, the question must naturally arise in the mind of every one, when a proposed alteration or amendment is brought forward—for what purpose is this proposition presented to Congress? For the purpose of making the Constitution better? The deliberations of the council of the nation furnish a strong argument that it is already very good. Is it to subserve the ambitious views of a *particular class* of politicians? If so, we trust the wisdom of Congress will not permit time and money to be expended in support of a proposition, that has individual aggrandizement for its object, more than the prosperity and honour of the nation.—*N. Bedford Mercury.*

FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C. On the 24th ult. a destructive Fire broke out in Charleston S. C. which destroyed 30 buildings, and property to the amount of 70 or 80,000 dollars. Many poor families have been driven from their habitations.

EXPEDITION. A Factory, erecting in Dover, N. H. two hundred and fifty-three feet long on the front, and six stories high, and one hundred and eighty feet long on the wing fronting on the river, and seven stories, which was begun the last week in October, was in readiness to receive the roof last week. About two millions of brick have been used in the building.—*N. Bedford Mercury.*

CENSUS OF ALLEGANY COUNTY.

It appears by the Census which has recently been taken in this county, that the present population is *eighteen thousand and eighty-four*; being an increase of one half since the year 1820.

But few counties, if any, in this state can boast of so great an increase of population, and more especially of men of reputation and wealth; and we hope that ere long all the wild lands in the county will be taken up by the enterprising emigrants from the eastern states.—*Allegany Republican.*

Yesterday (says the Albany Daily Advertiser of Saturday) a notice was stuck up in the Capitol, inviting the "members of the legislature, friendly to caucus nominations," to meet at the Assembly Chamber. At six o'clock, P. M. accordingly, there was a meeting, Mr. Haight of the Senate in the chair, and Mr. Monell of the Assembly, secretary. Some proposed having closed doors, others to adjourn till another time, others to proceed immediately to a nomination for U. S. Senator. There was considerable spouting, and the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening, previous to which, a resolution passed, that they should then meet with closed doors.

STEAM DOCTORS AGAIN. Died, in Newport, N. H. on the 28th ult. Charles Mason Thatcher, son of Elias Thatcher, aged 12. From the representation of some friends of the family, they were induced to employ a quack by the name of Holman. He commenced operations by *steaming*, and administering *red pepper*, and *lobelia*, at a time when the fever was at its height, and this horrid prescription was forced down the child's throat, notwithstanding his entreaties and cries that he should desist. The boy repeatedly begged of his mother to take him out of the monster's hands, but he begged in vain; the course was persisted in until the third day, when the child died. When will these ignorant monsters be put down.

The Nashville, Tenn. Republican states, that there were already nine candidates for governour of that state, and several more expected! The election takes place in 1827.

Spurious one dollar bills, purporting to be on the Mechanicks Bank in New-York, have been put in circulation in Albany, dated May 1, 1824, and signed E. Dudley president, and S. S. Clay, cashier. These are fictitious names; the true names are Lynde Catlin, president, and Walter Meads, cashier.

FARMINGTON CANAL. The length of this canal is 58 miles. We learn from New-Haven papers, that the excavation, tow-path, embankments, locks, aqueducts, culverts, road and farm bridges, have been contracted for from Massachusetts line to the village of Cheshire, an extent of 44 miles.—Only 14 miles remains to be contracted for, and even of these 14 miles the locks are under contract. These contracts have been made at 20 per cent below the estimates of Judge Wright, although the canal is to be both broader and deeper than was projected by him.—*Northampton Gazette.*

Mayor of New-York.—At the annual election, held by the Common Council on the 3d inst. PHILIP HONE, esq. was chosen Mayor of the city of New-York.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate.—On Friday the Senate consented to the following nominations by the Governor.

Daniel Paris, to be Justice of the Peace for the city of Troy:—William Mitchell, a judge of the Common Pleas of Genessee County, vice Henry Rumsey removed from the County. Milton W. Hopkins, auctioneer in Orleans County.—Abraham B. Vanderpool, Notary Publick and Commissioner in the city of New-York, vice Samuel Cowdrey, resigned:—Samuel Cowdrey, Master in Chancery.—*Troy Sentinel.*

SINGING MASTERS. The Common Pleas Court of Rhode-Island have lately decided that a singing book of the value of 84 cents, and instructions in singing to the value of 75 cents, are not necessaries, the price of which can be recovered of a minor. The suit was brought by a singing master against a young man 18 years old, who pleaded infancy, and who prevailed; thus gaining a book and learning to sing, while in the eye of the law he was but a babe.

☞ The favour of our poetical correspondent "S." shall appear next week.

MARRIED, at Rochester on the 15th inst. by Joel Wheeler Esq. Mr. Joel Coy to Miss Matiltha Petty.

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	10
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	3
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	3
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 6 per cent discount.

CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$80	to
Pearl,	80	to
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50	
grafted,	75	to 87
Butter, lb.	13	
Beeswax,	25	
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50	to 3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to
Cheese,	5	to 6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to 6
Raccoon, skin,	12	to 25
Muskrat,	12	to 44
Red Fox,	75	to 1
Mink,	19	to 81
Otter,	2	to 4
Nutria	40	to 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4	
Fine,	3 75	
Flax, lb.	10	
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to 50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	56	to 58
Corn,	31	
Rye,	44	
Oats,	25	to
Barley,	50	
Buckwheat,	38	
HONEY—strained, lb.	10	
in comb,	8	
Hay, ton,	6	to 7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25	
Works & Graves' best	27	
upper, side,	3	to 3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 50	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to 28
Onions, bush.	38	to
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	2 50	to 3 75
mess, bbl.	11 50	
prime,	8 50	
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to
Potatoes,	25	to
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to 19
Calf, trimmed,	10	
Hides, green,	5	
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75	
Clover,	6	to 6 50
Timothy,	88	to 1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	5 1-2	
tried,	6 1-2	
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11	
mould	12 1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25	

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	105	a 107 50
Pearl,	105	a 107 50
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11 a	12
dipped,	9 a	10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	16 50	a 23
Braziletto,	30	a 32
Camwood,	85	a 90
Logwood, Campeachy,	23	a
St. Domingo,	22	a 22 50
Jamaica,	22	a 23
Nicaragua,	55	a 60
Hache,	100	a 135
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5 12	a 5 25
Canal,	5 12 1-2	a 5 50
Middlings, fine	3 75	a
Rye flour	3 62	a 3 75
Indian meal	3 75	a
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a 6 75
South	2	a 3 50
West	4 25	a 6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a 45
Muskrat, N. & S.	35	a 45
Martin, Canada	60	a 80
Do. N. W.	1	a 1 75
Red Fox	1	a
Mink	25	a 30
Otter	2 50	a 3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a 55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River, bush.	75	a 90
Genesee	93	a 1 02
Virginia,	75	a 82
Rye,	62	a
Corn,	62	a 65
Oats	40	a
Beans, 7 bush.	9 50	a 11
HIDES—West India, lb.	13	a 15
Buenos Ayres,	18	a 19
Brazil	14 1-2	a 15 1 2
HOPS, lb.	25	a
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a 60
Bar, country,	90	a 100
Swedes	93 50	a 102 50
English, assorted	105	a 110
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	25	a 29
Hemlock	22	a 25 1-2
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a 3
LUMBER—		
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a 18
Scantling, pine,	14	a 15
oak,	18	a 20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a 3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a 56
hhd.	33	a 40
bbl.	22	a
Heading, hhd.	42	a 45
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, mess, bbl.	8 a	8 50
prime,	4 75	a 5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	15	a
Hog's Lard	7	a 8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 50	a 9
mess do.	11	a 12
Cheese, Amer.	7	a 8
Hams	10	a 11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a 13
English	11	a 14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a 8 1-4
American	5	a 6
TALLOW—American	8	a 8 1-2

4000 *galls. Whiskey.*

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO. have on hand
2000 galls. Rectified *old* WHISKEY,
2000 do. do. *new* do.
of a superior quality, which they will sell very low for cash.

—ALSO—

100 bbls. coarse SALT,
300 do. fine do.
2000 lbs. wrought and cut Boat Spike, of different sizes.

Jan. 17. 3w15

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

AGRICULTURAL.

THE officers and town managers of the Monroe County Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that the agricultural meeting will be held at the Mansion-House in Rochester on Tuesday the 24th instant, at ten o'clock A. M. to fix the premiums for the present year, and on other business.

GILES BOULTON, *Cor. Sec'y.*

January 17, 1826. 1w15

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

NIAGARA BILLS.

SEVENTY-FIVE cents per dollar will be paid for Niagara Bills, if presented during *the present week* at

G. W. PRATT'S

Lottery & Exchange Office.

January 17. 1w15

Uncurrent Money.

EVERY description of uncurrent Bank notes BOUGHT, SOLD and EXCHANGED on the most favourable terms at G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE *OFFICE.*

January 17 15

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS
25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,

which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

Lottery Intelligence.

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CARROLL-STREET.

UNION CANAL Lottery

of Pennsylvania, draws February 1st—

HIGHEST PRIZE

$50,000,

Smallest Prize $10.

For particulars please call at

G. W. PRATT'S OFFICE.

P. CANFIELD'S

University Lottery

will be drawn the 8th of February.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 "	50,000
1 "	40,000
1 "	25,000
1 "	20,000
5 Prizes of	10,000
10 "	5,000

☞ Tickets in all Lotteries authorized by law in the United States, for sale at G. W. PRATT'S office.

☞ All Lottery information given gratis.

☞ Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold at a moderate discount. Jan. 10.

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

CANAL SADDLE-TREES

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a large quantity of Saddle-Trees, adapted expressly to Canal use. It must be evident to all, who have purchased Canal Saddles, that the ordinary kind of Saddle-Trees are totally insufficient to sustain the hardship of canal usage. The Trees which the subscriber is now making, will be found, on trial, fully to answer all the purposes for which they are designed, as they possess double the strength of other Trees. I have also on hand, and am constantly manufacturing every kind of Saddle-Trees now in general use.

JOHN WATTS,
Opposite the Bank, Mill-st.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 6w14

REMOVAL.

J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Legers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1825. 10

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞ Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26. 12

SMITH & HORAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance; such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash*.

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED from the subscriber in the town of Rush, on or about the 5th of last month, a dark bay horse colt, with a spot in the forehead, aged about six months. Whoever will give information where he is, shall have all reasonable charges paid.

BENJAMIN TITUS.

Rush, 28th of 12th mo. 1825. *3w13

CAUTION.

WE are informed that publick sympathy has been so far excited in favour of the Norwegians, noticed by us a few weeks since, that they have received assistance sufficient for their sustenance, till they can obtain labor whereby they may earn their own support. We understand however that Kleng Pierson one of their number who has been in this country for three years past, is on the eve of commencing a "begging expedition" for the ostensible purpose of benefitting his countrymen, but as he appears to have lost their confidence, they disclaim all his exertions, and wish the publick to give no heed to his solicitations, as they give a preference to assistance gained by their own manual labour. The Editors of Newspapers in this section of country are requested to give the above a notice in their columns.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 5th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.

Jan. 17. 15

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

From the Providence Journal.

THE MONKEY JUG.

'Can't you give some sort of a description of it, Jonathan?'
Yankee. "I guess I'll try."

The fact that you have seen the thing,
There can be little doubt of;
On one side there's a hole to fill,
On t'other, to pour out of;
Within the largest of these holes
There usually a plug is,
And above, the handle of the same
Material's that the jug is.

Some Jugs are little known, and some
Have acquaintance more extensive,
Some Jugs are kept at little cost,
And some are more expensive,
Some Jugs are always used, without
Excuses or evasions;
And some are never used, but on
Particular occasions.

You'll sometimes find a *Monkey Jug*
Where you would not suppose it,
Kept very secretly and snug,
Within the deacon's closet.
Some Jugs are used by candle light;
Some, just as day is dawning,
Some are always *filled on Saturday night*,
And empty *Monday morning*.

No harm from a *Monkey Jug can flow*,
If cautiously you use it:
But every blessing proves, you know,
A curse if you abuse it:
The Minister may keep a Jug,
And scandal still be dumb too;
But if, too oft he draws the plug,
You see just what he'll come to.

Some people handle Jugs, *at home*,
As soldiers do their rations;
But, *when in publick*, treat them as
They do their *poor relations*.
A Jug will do no injury
To men, in any station;
If it is only used with care
And decent moderation.

Fire, *Wives*, and *Monkey Jugs* are much
Alike, for many reasons:
All these are blessings unto man
At proper times and seasons.
For if you manage them aright,
They'll be—just what you make 'em;
But, if they get the upper hand,
Why, then—the Devil take 'em.

FOR THE ALBUM.

I was born in Italy. Perhaps it is the association between my native country and the bright and happy days of childhood that misleads me; but methinks that there the earth is greener, and the blossoms of brighter and more beautiful hues than in any other part of the world I have visited during ten years of wandering. I have said that the days of my childhood were bright and happy—they were so; for *then* I was innocent.

When about thirteen years old, I had spent a morning in reading with the old tutor in my father's apartment. Both joined in applauding my proficiency; and my father wept with delight as he pressed me to his venerable bosom. Good old man! would to God I had died rather than have brought thy gray hairs with sorrow to the grave!—But to return. Happy in the approbation of my father, I retired to the room of my playmate and cousin Paulina, of my own age. She was beautiful, but I loved her as a sister. We rambled among the vineyards near my father's villa, plucking the rich clusters of fruit, and forming wreaths of wild flowers for each other, until fatigued with our exertion, we sat down beneath the shade of a pomegrante. My arm was around her neck, playing with her dark tresses, while she was attempting to bind around my brow a chaplet of flowers. At this moment we heard a rustling in the vines, and an old man stood before us. He was bowed down with age, and his beard was bleached with the sun of many years; yet wisdom sat upon his brow, and from his eyes beamed mildness and benevolence. "Happy children," he exclaimed, "and innocent as happy! your dream will soon be over. The heavens are now calm, and the sun is shining in splendour; the mild breezes, loaded with fragrance, gently fan your cheeks; but soon the tornado will burst upon you, and overwhelm you with its fury. O that I could save you!" He immediately disappeared. My cousin was alarmed, for she understood him to mean literally, and we hastened home. But the broad red sun sank unclouded behind the mountain, and the moon rose in her usual brightness: no tornado came, and our fears were quieted. We related the circumstance to my father, who smiled at our apprehensions:—but O, how awfully have the predictions of that old man been verified! S.

[To be continued.]

A GHOST STORY.

From Sir N. W. Wraxall's Memoirs of his own times.

In the Autumn of 1778, I visited Dresden for the second time: a Court which was rendered peculiarly agreeable to the English at that period, by the hospitality and polished manners of his Majesty's Minister to Saxony, Sir John Stepney; one of the finest gentlemen who have been employed on foreign Missions, during the course of the present reign. Dresden was then a place where the *Illumines* had made a deep and general impression on the publick mind; Schrepfer having chosen it, only a few years earlier, for the scene of his famous exhibition of the apparition of the Chevalier de Saxe. Having given in a former work, some account of that extraordinary imposition, I shall not resume the subject here; but I cannot help relating another somewhat similar story, which was told me during my residence in Dresden, by the Count de Felkesheim. He was a Livonian gentleman, settled in Saxony, of a very improved understanding, equally superior to credulity, as to superstition. Being together on an excursion of pleasure, in the month of October, 1778, and our discourse accidentally turning on the character and performances of Schreofer; "I have conversed," said he to me, "with several of the individuals who were present at the scene of the spectre or phantom, presented by him in the gallery of the Palace of the Duke of Courland.—They all agree in their account of the leading particulars. Though I do not pretend to explain by what process or machinery, that business was conducted, I have always considered him as an artful impostor, and his audience as dupes. Yet am I not so decidedly sceptical on the possibility of supernatural appearances, as to treat them with ridicule, because they may seem to be unphilosophical. I received my education in the University of Konigsberg, where I enjoyed the advantage of attending lectures in Ethics and Moral Philosophy, delivered by a professor who was esteemed a very superior man in those branches of science. He had, nevertheless, though an Ecclesiastick, the reputation of being tinctured with incredulity on various points connected with revealed religion. When therefore it became necessary for him, in the course of his lectures, to treat on the nature of spirit, as detached from matter, to discuss the immortality of the soul, and to enter on the doctrine of a future state, I listened with more than ordinary attention, to his opinions. In speaking of all these mysterious subjects, there appeared to me to be so visible an embarrassment, both in his language and his expressions, that I felt the strongest curiosity to question him further respecting them. Finding myself alone with him soon afterwards, I ventured to state to him my remarks on his deportment, and I entreated him to tell me if they were well founded, or only imaginary suggestions."

"The hesitation which you noticed," answered he, "resulted from the conflict that takes place within me, when I am attempting to convey my ideas on a subject, where my understanding is at variance with the testimony of my senses. I am, equally from reason and reflection, disposed to consider with incredulity and contempt, the existence of apparitions. But, an appearance which I have witnessed with my own eyes, as far as they, or any of the perceptions can be confided in; and which has even received a sort of subsequent confirmation, from other circumstances connected with the original fact, leaves me in that state of scepticism and suspense which pervaded my discourse. I will communicate to you its cause. Having been brought up to the profession of the Church, I was presented by Frederick William the First, late King of Prussia, to a small benefice situated in the interior of the country, at a considerable distance south of Konigsberg. I repaired thither, in order to take possession of my living; and found a very neat Parsonage House, where I passed the night in the bedchamber which had been occupied by my predecessor. It was in the longest days of Summer; and on the following morning, which was Sunday, while lying awake, the curtains of the bed being undrawn, and it being broad day-light, I beheld the figure of a man, habited in a sort of loose gown, standing at a reading desk, on which lay a large book, the leaves of which he appeared to turn over at intervals. On each side of him stood a little boy, in whose faces he looked earnestly from time to time; and as he looked, he seemed always to heave a deep sigh. His countenance, pale and disconsolate, indicated severe distress of mind. I had the most perfect view of these objects; but, being impressed with too much terror and apprehension to rise, or to address myself to the appearances before me, I remained for some minutes, a silent and breathless spectator, without uttering a word, or altering my position. At length the man closed the book, and then taking the two children, one in each hand, he led them slowly across the room; my eyes eagerly following him, till the three figures gradually disappeared, or were lost behind an iron stove, which stood at the farthest corner of the apartment.

"However deeply and awfully I was affected by the sight which I had witnessed, and however incapable I was of explaining it to my own satisfaction, yet I recovered sufficiently the possession of my mind, to get up; and having hastily dressed myself, I left the house. The sun was long risen, and directing my steps to the Church, I found that it was open; but, the Sexton had quitted it, and on entering the Chancel my mind and imagination were so strongly impressed by the scene which had recently passed, that I endeavoured to dissipate the recollection, by considering the objects around me. In almost all the Lutheran Churches of the Prussian dominions, it is an established usage to hang up against the walls of some part of the building, the portraits of the successive Pastors or Clergymen who have held the living. A number of these paintings, rudely performed, were suspended in one of the aisles. But I had no sooner fixed my eyes on the last in the range, which was the portrait of my immediate predecessor, than they became rivetted to the object; as I instantly recognized the same face which I had beheld in my bedchamber, though not clouded by the same deep expression of melancholy or distress.

"The Sexton entered, as I was still contemplating this interesting head, and I immediately began a conversation with him, on the subject of the persons who had preceded me in the living. He remembered several incumbents, concerning whom, respectively, I made various inquiries, till I concluded by the last, relative to whose history I was particularly inquisitive.—"We considered him," said the Sexton, "as one of the most learned and amiable men who have ever resided among us. His charities and benevolence endeared him to all his parishioners, who will long lament his loss. But he was carried off in the middle of his days, by a lingering illness, the cause of which has given rise to many unpleasant reports among us, and which still forms matter of conjecture. It is however commonly believed, that he died of a broken heart." My curiosity being still more warmly excited by the mention of this circumstance, I eagerly pressed him to disclose to me what he knew or had heard on the subject. "Nothing respecting it," answered he, "is absolutely known; but scandal had propagated a story of his having formed a criminal connexion with a young woman in the neighbourhood, by whom, it was even asserted, that he had two sons. As a confirmation of the report, I know that there certainly were two children who had been seen at the parsonage; boys of about four or five years old. But, they suddenly disappeared, some time before the decease of their supposed father; tho' to what place they are sent, or what is become of them, we are wholly ignorant. It is equally certain, that the surmises and unfavourable opinions formed respecting this mysterious business, which must necessarily have reached him, precipitated, if they did not produce, the disorder of which our late Pastor died: but he is gone to his account, and we are bound to think charitably of the departed."

"It is unnecessary to say with what emotions I listened to this relation, which recalled to my imagination, and seemed to give proof of the existence, of all that I had seen. Yet, unwilling to suffer my mind to become enslaved by Phantoms which might have been the effect of error or deception, I neither communicated to the Sexton, the circumstance which I had just witnessed, nor even permitted myself to quit the chamber where it had taken place. I continued to lodge there, without ever again witnessing any similar appearance; and the recollection itself insensibly began to wear away as the autumn advanced. When the approach of winter rendered it necessary to light fires through the house, I ordered the iron stove that stood in the room, behind which, the figure which I had beheld, together with the two boys, seemed to disappear, to be heated for the purpose of warming the apartment. Some difficulty was experienced in making the attempt, the stove not only smoking intolerably, but emitting a most offensive smell. Having, therefore, sent for a blacksmith to inspect and repair it, he discovered in the inside, at the farthest extremity, the bones of two small human bodies, corresponding perfectly in size, as well as in other respects, with the description given me by the Sexton, of the two boys who had been seen at the parsonage. This last circumstance completed my astonishment, and appeared to confer a sort of reality on an appearance, which might otherwise have been considered as a delusion of the senses. I resigned the living, quitted the place, and returned to Konigsberg: but it has produced upon my mind the deepest impression, and has, in its effects, given rise to that uncertainty and contradiction of sentiment which you remarked in my late discourse." Such was Count Felkesheim's story, which, from its singularity appeared to me deserving of commemmoration, in whatever contempt we may justly hold similar anecdotes.

THE IRISH CHARACTER.

The degrees of ignorance which Irishmen find to exist abroad, in relation to the character and condition of their country, and its inhabitants, often surprises them; and to such as have never travelled from their native land, is scarcely creditable.—It would seem as if no other idea could be entertained of an Irishman than a rash, superstitious, although shrewd ignoramus, who can neither speak without making a bull, nor act without making a blunder. It is imagined that the Irish are all Papists and beggtrotters. It is forgotten, or rather in most instances it is not known, that in the province of Ulster alone, nearly two millions of people, at least 1-4th of the population of the whole island, are neither the one or the other.

The characterestics of the immense population of Ulster seem, indeed, by some strange oversight, never to be taken into account by either orators, historians, or travellers, when speaking of Irishmen. The world is scarcely even informed that an industrious, prosperous and intelligent race of men, equal in number to the whole population of Scotland, inhabit the Northern province of Ireland, who possess scarcely a single trait of character resembling that compound turbulence, rudeness, ignorance, superstition, servility, and awkwardness, which in the conception of foreigners, constitutes the half civilized being called an Irishman. The Teagues, the Pats, the Larreys, and the Dennises of a tribe of romance writers, who have endeavored to amuse their readers with the pictures of Irish buffoonry, have contributed much to spread this false notion of the Irish character, which has gone abroad through the world. That these writers in general knew extremely little of the people they undertook to describe, is evident from the unvarying sameness of their delineation, in which there is none of that individuality of feature, and freshness of colouring, which always distinguished drawings from real life The pictures appear to be mere copies, the original of which was drawn centuries ago; for it is a fact that they convey the very same idea of an Irishman that was entertained in the days of Tudor. Indeed, this stale representation of the Irish character has so repeatedly gone the rounds of publication, that any author who never had his foot on Irish ground, may draw it as accurately as Miss Edgeworth herself, by collecting his materials from books.

The truth with respect to the Irish people, however, is, that instead of exhibiting this unvarying sameness, so constantly attributed to them, there are, perhaps no people in Christendom, inhabiting the same limited portion of country, more diversified in every thing that tends to form and modify character. There is only one trait that may be said to be, in any measure, common to them all, namely, warmth of temperament, to which may be traced every peculiarity that distinguishes them as a nation. But even this warmth varies extremely, not only in degree, but in mode of operation, in different districts, and among different classes. On the whole, the inveterate habit into which character drawers have fallen, of holding up the unvarying picture of a blundering clown, as a representation of so diversified a people as the Irish, is as absurd as it would be to exhibit an oyster as a specimen of all the fishes in the sea, or to quote the story of Cock Robin as a sample of English literature.

Sensations. In the course of one of Mr. Abernethy's lectures, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he took occasion to exemplify the doctrine of sensations not residing in the part where they were supposed to be felt, but in the brain itself; and instanced the case of a man who fancied he felt an itching in his ancle, and actually scratched the extremity of his wooden leg, to appease the supposed irritation. It is on the same principle that when patients' limbs undergo amputation, they often fancy they feel sensations in their toes and fingers, although those parts are removed. So great is the delusion at times, that they are not satisfied the limb is off, until they have ocular proof given them by the removal of the bandage from their eyes.—*Bost. Med. Int.*

The Monkey and the Donkeys.—In one of the Balearick Islands there dwelt a retired General of France, or rather one who was induced to leave his native soil by the revolutionary proceedings in 1790. His fortune was small, his pursuits confined, and his acquaintance limited; he was remarkably fond of animals, and had a great faculty in taming them: his great hobby was to induce animals of various genera to dwell in peace together. Among these creatures were two donkeys and a monkey; at first the antipathy of the donkeys was so great, that Pug's life was continually in danger.—He being compelled to live under the same roof with them, like a prudent animal, determined to try and conciliate them. He watched the nature of their provender, and being often at liberty, never failed to bring them vegetables or fruit. Mutual interest healed the discord which no other means could have accomplished, and soon the friendship of Pug and the donkies became as notorious as their former hatred and dissention. Pug now thought, that the donkeys were the gainers by his friendship, and reaped all the sweets of that rare bond; he therefore resolved to have some return for the numerous carrots and herbs he gave them. Several times he placed provender in their mangers and then enticed them with morsels and a peculiar chatter: as soon as they had learned it, he used to place the herbs, and then hasten to the animals, leap on the back of one, and then begin his chatter, the animals immediately set off to reach the spot where the food was deposited; the delight of Pug was not to be exceeded; he screamed, chattered, and urged the one he rode to win the race. The old general, as soon as he discovered the prank, was so charmed, that he often induced Pug to repeat it before any guests who were with him, and particularly before the English naval officers, who frequently called on him, when there, for the purpose of conveying to him all the intelligence they could of the affairs of the continent.

"Health consists with temperance alone."—That temperance is conducive to long life, is exemplified in the bills of mortality of the religious denomination called Friends or Quakers, of whom an English writer says one in ten lives to the age of 80. In London it appears that less than one in 42 live to that age. By a curious record of deaths in one part of the town of Giston, in Connecticut, a hilly agricultural district in the vicinity of the ocean, I find a degree of longevity equal to any I have seen on record. Of 623 deaths, in 45 years past, 93 persons, or about one in seven, attained the age of 80. Of the age of 70 and upwards, were 168, or more than one in four. In London, one in 13 has been the average. In this city, the last year, of 4341 deaths, there were of 70 years and over, but 184, or an average of one in 24, and but one in 62 over 80. In Charleston, S. C. the last year produced several remarkable instances of longevity. Of 1059 deaths, 70 or one in 15, were 70 and over, 33 over 80, 13 over 90, 7 over 100, and 2 over 110. A parallel case with this last is seldom found in any country. Query. Whether 250 reported still-born, in this city the last year, should not be deducted from the total amount of living persons who deceased, although they may in some degree be enumerated as burials?

Tithe Seizure. At a Meeting on Wednesday week, of the Catholick Association in Dublin, Mr. O'Connel read the following document, which had been posted up in Ballymore, which he stated should be brought before Parliament:—'To be sold by Publick Cant, in the town of Ballymore, on Saturday, the 15th inst. one cow, the property of John Quinn; seven hanks of yarn the property of the Widow Scott; and one petticoat and one apron, the property of the Widow Gallagher, seized under and by the virtue of a levying warrant, for the tithe due to the Rev. John Usher.—Dated this 12th day of May, 1824.'

Lofty Gambols. A few days ago, two young chimney sweeps entering the borough at Linlithgow, from the east, spied a new and tall steam engine-vent, whose cloud capt summit seemed to challenge their climbing powers. Quitting the high road, the young rogues entered the building and contrived to creep up through the interior of the vent to the top, and, after performing many capers and gambols on "the speculative height," to the terrour and amazement of the spectators, one of them executed a somerset, pitched down on his hands, and raising his heels in the air, continued to kick against the clouds for some time with all imaginable ease. The vent stands detached from every other building, is seventy feet high, three feet diameter on the outside and eighteen inches within; so that our tumblers had only a ledge nine inches in breadth to gambol upon. Certes, this surpasses the feat of the English sailor who astonished the Lord of Egypt by carousing on the top of Pompey's Pillar.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

Bolivar. He is a very small thin man, with the appearance of great personal activity; his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of his quick black eye is very remarkable—He wears large mustachios, and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of a man. Boldness, enterprise, activity, intrigue, proud impatience, and a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance, and expressed by every motion of his body.—*Proctor's Narrative.*

POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Abbe de Pradt's "Comparison between the Powers of England and Russia."

The two grand hinges on which the power of England may be said to turn, are her navy and her commerce, which are at once cause and effect to each other; the navy protects commerce, and commerce rears sailors for the navy. Riches are often in themselves a source of dependence. A multiplicity of interests causes weak sides, and vulnerable places, and a necessity of contrivances in proportion. States whose interests are diffused over the whole globe, can be attacked much more easily than states whose interests are concentrated in themselves, or in countries immediately connected with them. Whenever the great interests of a country lie out of itself, that country, whatever may be its power, is in a dependant condition. Such, therefore, is England. Her commerce, it is true, embraces the whole world; but on that very account she is to a certain degree dependant on the whole world. Every country with which she trafficks is in some measure the depository of her interests; and there is not one of those depositories, however insignificant it may be in itself, which has not the power of affecting her prosperity in some proportion or other.

According to this view of the subject, Prussia and Austria are more independent than England. What influence can the generality of the European or American states have on these inland countries, whose commerce is so limited, and whose flag is scarcely known? To what, on the contrary, but her wealth, can it be owing that these very states, powerless against Prussia and Austria, are not so against England? The preservation of her commerce is her first consideration, and the most trifling attack on it is a blow felt by her as soon as threatened. It was against her commerce that the continental system was levelled—the vast scheme which has survived its author, and will never be utterly extinct, and which places him with whom it originated at the head of all those who have sought to discover the part where England might be considered vulnerable.

Fate has ordained that the two principal marts of England should be with her two most formidable rivals—Russia and the U. States. English capital has possessed itself of a considerable portion of the Russian territory. Petersburg is almost an English city, and even in the mines of Siberia the influence of English gold is felt. The last accounts of the navigation of the Sound, present 3166 English vessels that passed the Straits in 1822, the greater part of them bound for Russia. When Napoleon chased the British flag from every shore over which he gained dominion, the commerce of England with Russia, sustained as it was by all the interests of the country, tempted him to declare against Russia that war in which he lost himself. England, on the contrary, when Napoleon, in 1811, succeeded in embroiling her with America, found little consolation in burning the city of Washington, and insulting the American shores, for the losses she sustained in the interruption of her commerce with that country: and she then experienced that the American navy was capable of doing her more injury than all the navies of Europe put together. The desertion of her sailors, and the clamours of the people who were thrown out of bread by the want of demand for the manufactures with which they had before supplied America, placed England in a critical and alarming state. To give up such markets as Russia and America, is not to be done without involving the most serious consequences. The commercial interests, then, of England, diffused as they are over the whole globe, act as so many check-strings to restrain her in her "pride of strength," and deprive her of freedom of action, notwithstanding the extent of her power. Out of her immense wealth she fashions chains for herself; it is true they are of gold; nevertheless they are chains, and of a nature likewise, that require as many efforts in her not to loose them, as others would use to shake them off. Whenever the power of England becomes oppressive, there is nothing to hinder those who suffer from it, showing their discontent by refusing her commerce; and thus carrying on in the midst of a nominal peace, sufficiently cold and formal already, an actual war, fatal without being sanguinary: for to a country commercial in its very essence, the loss of gain is as injurious and galling as the loss of blood. Yet on what grounds could marks of displeasure be noticed which confine themselves simply to withholding profits from those who threaten or oppress? It is then from the mines of her own wealth that those chains are forged, which keep the power of England within reasonable bounds. It is the anxiety of preserving that wealth, which teaches her the necessity of moderation.

Other states have only to consider their own local and confined interests, and to compare their actual means and possible losses with those of their adversaries. But England is placed in a situation which requires much nicer and more extended calculations; for whenever she takes the field, it is with the possibility of losses and a consequent fear of reaction in herself, from which her antagonists are entirely free. This is a circumstance, however, fraught with as much benefit to England as to other countries; for the greatest misfortune attendant on superiorstrength is, that those who possess it rarely learn the virtue of moderation. All states should be conscious of their vulnerable points. England in this respect resembles Achilles, who perished by an arrow aimed at his heel, the part which his mother had covered with her hand, when she plunged him by it into the waves that were to render him invulnerable.

That the maritime power of England is immense, is an incontrovertible truth. It not only surpasses the power of any other state individually, but even of all others conjoined. But what are the elements of this power?

First, its identity—Second, its situation with respect to the rest of Europe—Third, its own position.

It is universally acknowledged, that England can never be combatted excepting by a coalition of the maritime powers of Europe; not any one separately can effect any thing against her. But even then, what advantages would not England possess in having all her naval forces under the influence of one language, one interest, one system of tactics. How opposite is the effect of maritime coalitions, wherein language, tactics, interests, resources, are all different.—There is no one tie in common with them, except that of obedience to the powers by whom they are brought together, and in whose name they act. Jealousies, hatreds, and inequalities of every description, divide those allies who are after all only allied in appearance, and as many different feelings as flags may be found among them; while an English fleet, on the contrary, presents one grand union in both respects.—The history of all maritime coalitions, is only a tissue of their dissensions and their inutility.

The situation of England, moreover renders it impossible that the only danger she needs ever dread can happen to her, that is to say, the junction of the European fleets. Where in fact could they join? England by her position cuts off the communication of the north with the south of Europe. How could the fleets of the Baltick unite with those of the Atlantick, and still less with those of the Mediterranean? How could a Dutch fleet make its way for twenty leagues without being assailed by an English fleet? We had proof enough of this during the American war. The Hollanders had scarcely lost sight of their ports when they were attacked at Dogger-bank; and the same in the last war, a few leagues from their coasts, at the battle of Egmond. Experience, then, giving additional force to the suggestions of common sense, plainly teaches us that no naval coalition can ever prove effective against England. Of those that have been attempted, what was the result? The English played with them in the Channel, and victualled them at Gibraltar, as if in mockery. During the American war, the French and Spanish fleets would not, or could not, unite again after the battle of April 12, 1782. They formed another coalition in the war of the revolution; but they confined themselves in Trafalgar and Ferrol. The idea of maritime coalitions belongs in fact to ages long since gone by; when the ports of England were not forbid as they are at present, & before her trident extended from Holigoland to the very confines of the Globe. Our opinions ought to keep pace with the times; when one changes, the other, to be sound and profitable, ought to change also.

England is so situated as to be able to blockade almost all the corners of Europe, and the principal passages of its seas, without any great change in her arrangements. In a few hours, her fleets can be on the coast of Holland and France. From the summits of her cliffs, she can watch all the movements of the coast of France. At Jersey, she has an observatory which commands Cherbourg; before Brest and Rochefort her fleets are almost as much at home as they are at Plymouth; at Lisbon, she overlooks Ferrol; at Gibraltar, Cadiz; at Malta, she shuts up the Mediterranean from the French and Spanish fleets; she blockades Toulon and the coast of Spain; she finds harbours every where, and her stores are always at hand. This state of proximity and contact with the rest of Europe, adds great strength to the naval power of England; but the case is very different in another hemisphere. There she loses the advantages which give her so decided a superiority over the other marine forces of Europe. There in her turn, she is separated from herself; there her stations become posts of labour, while in Europe they are mere play; there she must struggle with a thousand dificulties—the climate, the stormy seas, the lengthened extent of coasts, which require her attention; and soon will she have to contend also against other flags proudly waving on the vast rivers of America, the avengers of Europe, the liberators of the ocean. The genius of liberty will effect that for Europe, by the hand of America, which Europe has vainly endeavoured to accomplish for herself. The immense extent of the American coasts, the perfection of her inland navigation, will rear up in the bosom of that country a race of sailors, whom the very nature of her navigation, directed as it is to the most distant parts of the globe, across stormy seas, will inure to the hardships of a seafaring life, and render them formidable rivals to the English Argonauts. North America already distinguishes herself in this department, and South America will follow her steps in it, as she has done in that of liberty. Louis XIV. said rightly enough, that any attempt to invade England would have no other effect than that of augmenting her defensive force. Even Napoleon, while meditating against her the boldest attack with which she had ever been threatened, was conscious of the dangers attendant on it, and said that the difficulty was not in getting there, but in getting back again. Certain politicians, not overburdened with delicacy, have sometimes recommended involving England in a national bankruptcy, and there have not been wanting governments to countenance the idea: they forgot that it would first be necessary to swallow her up in the waves that surround her. National bankruptcy has often occurred in the continental states, but it never has, and never will, in England.

Egypt.—We have several times noticed the astonishing effects produced by one man to regenerate this ancient country. If the present pacha lives twenty years, and the present progress of improvement shall not be impeded for that length of time, the port of Alexandria will become as great a mart of commerce as ever it was, and Egypt be one of the most wealthy countries in the world.

The success that has attended the cultivation of cotton is well known. It may be grown in all Egypt, and will probably be extensively planted in Numidia, Abyssinia, &c. which are pretty densely populated, by persons considerably advanced in what is called civilization. Coffee and sugar, in vast quantities, may be added to the exports of Egypt, and grain and cattle are abundantly produced.

These are some of the things which the pacha at present contemplates, and all which he will, probably, cause to be done, if not diverted or prevented by his war with the Greeks: to clear out the Nile—erect mills for rolling copper—build machines for irrigating the country—erect a paper-mill—to light his palace and the square in front of it with gas, *and open a canal between Cairo and Suez, for steam navigation, on a large scale.* This last may easily be effected, and soon would be, by foreign capital and labour, if allowed, provided the government of the country was better settled than it is. But in this respect, an astonishing improvement has taken place within a few years.

Several cotton factories have been erected, and calico printing is about to be done, extensively. Valuable mines of copper and iron have been discovered, and will be worked. Machinery, of many descriptions, is made in Egypt. And the pacha is collecting about him a great number of ingenious and intelligent Europeans, to take charge of and to conduct his various establishments.—*Niles' Register.*

Capt. Brewster, of the ship Padoga, (says our correspondent of the Boston Patriot,) arrived at this port in 119 days informs that the Burmese war was suspended owing to the wet season, and that it was very sickly among the European troops; that the cholera morbus was making great ravages among the natives in Calcutta, no less than 1900 having fallen victims to that disorder the last 19 days previous to his departure.—*Eve. Post.*

Exposure of iron to the air in high regions. In one of the excursions made by M. Zumstein and others to the summit of Monta Rosa, an iron cross was fixed upon it and left there. This was in August 1820. In August, 1821, Mr. Rumstein again ascended the mountain, and at great risk, reached the summit and the cross. The latter was found not at all rusted, but had acquired the colour of bronze. The height attained by calculation, was 14,608 feet.—*Ib.*

Extract of a private letter, dated,

"Havana, 20th Dec. 1825.

"The long expected expedition arrived here on the 18th inst. consisting of the Iberia, Lealtad and Perla frigates, and Vengador brig, having nine transports under convoy, with 1500 troops on board. One ship with 310 men on board has not yet arrived, and 760 men, it is said were landed in Porto Rico.

"The two frigates Iberia and Lealtad are new ships and of a large class, mounting fifty odd guns each, and are very fine vessels. Two brigs of war are to sail to-day in quest of the missing ship.

"The arrival of this fleet has inspired the government with more confidence. No accounts of its sailing had been received, until the schr. Col. Armstead, arrived here, when it was seen in the papers of your city, which was confirmed a few days afterwards by a despatch over land from Trinidad, where a vessel had arrived which had spoken it."—*Charleston Mercury.*

Robert Lansing, esq. has been appointed District Attorney of the county of Jefferson, in place of David W. Bucklin, esq. resigned.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Album.

No. 16.] ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE

HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of

T. & W. KEMPSHALL,

will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of T. KEMPSHALL, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. CASH at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE &

STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHEMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

CAUTION.

WE are informed that publick sympathy has been so far excited in favour of the Norwegians, noticed by us a few weeks since, that they have received assistance sufficient for their sustenance, till they can obtain labor whereby they may earn their own support. We understand however that Kleng Pierson one of their number who has been in this country for three years past, is on the eve of commencing a "begging expedition" for the ostensible purpose of benefitting his countrymen, but as he appears to have lost their confidence, they disclaim all his exertions, and wish the publick to give no heed to his solicitations, as they give a preference to assistance gained by their own manual labour. The Editors of Newspapers in this section of country are requested to give the above a notice in their columns.

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2

☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

THE ALBANY ARGUS.

State Paper—corner of Market and Beaver-streets, Albany.

THE proprietors of the Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette have made such improvements in their establishment, by the publication of their paper daily, and by the introduction of a new type throughout, as will enable them to give very prompt and full accounts of the proceedings of the legislature and of the passing events. They take the liberty to add, that efforts will be made to give them the earliest possible direction through the mails.—The daily paper will be mailed on the evening previous to its date, and will contain the legislative proceedings of each day. The semi-weekly paper will also be mailed on the evening preceding its date; and when the legal notices which now partially ocupy its columns shall expire (which will soon be the case) it will contain in a compact form nearly all the reading matter of the several daily publications. As a vehicle of general advertising, its extensive circulation may offer some advantages, and as a source of early intelligence, the proprietors intend to make it equally useful and interesting to their readers. The terms of the daily paper are $8 per annum—the semi-weekly do. $4. 3w13

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

NEW CASH STORE,

F. & C. BREWSTER,

HAVE opened a Store on Mill-st. nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co's. in the New Block recently built by Mr. Smith, where they offer to the publick a choice selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

among which are the following, viz:

Superfine and com. black, blue, olive, Oxford mixt, claret & drab Broad Cloths,
Drab kersey and Fear Nought,
Bangup and Geneva stripe,
Blue, claret and mixt Pelisse Cloths,
Blue, white, scarlet and green Serge,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Scarlet and orange Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Booking,
Blue and claret Canblets,
Blue and gray mxt Satinetts,
Fig'd. and plain Bombazetts, Twilled do.
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines,
Caroline and Norvich Plaids,
do. stripe and wave,
Black fig'd. and fancy crape Dresses,
Black and fancy crape Shawls,
Cashmere shawls and Scarfs,
An assortment of fshionable fancy silk and gauze dress Handkerchiefs
Gros de Ele and Berage do.
Faionable fancy pints and dark Calicoes, a good assortment,
Furniture Callico
Corded and plainplush, assorted colours,
Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles and Swansdown Vesting,
Black silk do.
Silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted colours,
Black and green Sarsnet and Sinchews,
Silks, Fancy fig'd Silks,
Gro. de Ele and Berage Dresses,
German, Bandana and flag silk Hdkfs.
Plain and fig'd. silk do.
Gentlemen's fancy and berage neck do.
4-4 Irish Linens,
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
French and Italian Crapes,
Black and white silk Hose,
Black and white half do.
Black and slate col'd. worsted do.
Lined castor and kid Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Patent and web Suspenders,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Garnitures and other Ribbons,
Thread Edgings,
Bobbinett and silk Laces,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks,
Fig'd. and plain book Muslins,
Swiss Mull do.
Brown and bleached 3-4 and 4-4 American Cottons,
British and Steam Loom do.
American stripes and plaids,
Cotton Check, do. Ward.
Russia Diaper, &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE.

Together with 10 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,

All of which they feel disposed to sell on such terms, as they flatter themselves will be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their custom.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 8

MORE DESIRABLE

GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

Wrapping Paper.

150 REAMS, different qualities, some of which is superiour to any ever before offered in this market. Also, an additional supply of WRITING PAPER.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

November 24.

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

PLAIN SILK GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE now receiving, and will constantly keep on hand, a choice and well selected assortment of

PLAIN COL'D SILK GOODS,

consisitng in part, of Glosdenaples' Levantines, Lustrings, Florences, 4-4 and 8-4 Plain Silk Shawls—together with plain Calicoes, Crapes, Ginghams, Bombazines, Bombazetts, &c. &c. &c. 1

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Britania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA PLATT,

CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

ALBANY PATRIOT,

AND Commercial Intelligencer. Daily and semi-weekly Paper, published in the City of Albany. Edited by GEO. GALPIN and G. A. GAMAGE.

Terms.—Daily Paper, $7, if in advance, $8, if at the end of the year. Country Paper, $3,50, if in advance, $4, if at the end of the year. Advertising in the Country paper at the usual rates.

The Patriot has been established half a year, and is rapidly coming into circulation. It will contain a regular Journal of Legislative proceedings this winter, and is at all times furnished with a more than usual share of original sketches—theatrical intelligence—extracts from foreign journals and periodicals received at this office—and Commercial news. On politicks, the Patriot is firm and temperate. For every five subscribers obtained for the Patriot, the person becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis.

Dec. 29, 1725.

A BARGAIN!

A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.

FOR SALE,

200 *Cords Wood,*

neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.

Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed from the south part of the town of Gates, to the village of Rochester, where he may be found at all seasonable hours in his office, on Carroll-st; four doors north of Ensworth's Tavern, over the store occupied by Col. Peter Magher, ready to attend to the duties appertaining to the office of Magistrate and Commissioner, under the act of April 19, 1823. All business entrusted to his care, will be faithfully attended to.

JOEL WHEELER.

Rochester, Dec. 28, 1825.

P. S. All persons indebted to the subscriber, must call and settle immediately, or necessity will compel him to say that he must enforce a collection.

13 J. WHEELER.

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,

and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 24.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 5th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable BROOKS MASON, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 3d day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE,

Thursday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Colden from the committee on the judiciary, to which was referred so much of the message of the governour as relates to the criminal law, submitted a report upon that subject, concluding with the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the governour's message as relates to a revision of the criminal law, together with this report, be referred to the revision appointed by the act for revising and publishing the laws of this state.

Friday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Wooster, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to amend the act to regulate highways. [Allowing assessments to improve publick roads to be made against tenants of improved farms, to the same amount as if they were owners; and authorising commissioners to reduce the width of roads to three rods when necessary.]

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Spencer, from the committee on literature, reported a bill for the appropriation of money to Geneva college. [The bill appropriates a sum in blank, $30,000 of which shall be applied to the erection of suitable buildings.]

Mr. Wright, from the committee on canals, reported an act for making a lateral canal from the Erie canal to the salt works at Montezuma.

The resolution for the amendment of the constitution for the extension of the elective franchise was read a third time and passed, ayes 26.

The chancellor, justices of the supreme court, and the judges of the several circuits in this state, who by a resolution of the 14th of April last, "were requested to report to the senate, at their next annual session, what alteration, if any, in their opinion, is necessary in the constitution or laws of this state, to improve the judiciary system," presented the result of their deliberations in a report of considerable length, in which they examine the objections which have been taken to the existing judiciary system, and conclude with the recommendation of sundry amendments.

The senate then went into a committee of the whole, upon the bill for the better protection of the property of merchants and others, who may hereafter enter into agreements in relation to goods, wares and merchandise, entrusted to factors or agents, Mr. Nelson in the chair. Mr. Colden explained at considerable length, the provisions of the bill, the complaints against the existing laws, and, in his opinion, their unjust operation in protecting the owner and the factor, to the prejudice of the purchaser, &c. Mr. Spencer replied, and gave his reasons also at large, in opposition, generally, to the provisions of the bill; when, on motion of Mr. Wright, the committee rose and reported, in order to go into the consideration of the bill from the assembly, for the suspension of the Tax Sales.

IN ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, Jan. 12.

On Motion of Mr. Wardwell,

Resolved, That the committee on banks and insurance companies be directed to inquire whether any and if any, what provision ought to be made by law to prohibit insurance & other incorporated companies within this state from issuing checks, notes, bills, or other promises or engagements for the payment of money, when not expressly authorised by law.

Friday, Jan. 13.

The following petitions were presented and referred: Of inhabitants of the County of Steuben for a canal; sundry petitions for the Chenango canal; of Shepherd Holland, an officer of the revolution, for compensation for services, and of Leonard Maison and others, for an amendment to the militia law.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on canals, reported a bill to provide for finishing the feeder at Glen's Falls.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

The bill regulating the mileage fees of the sheriff of the county of Monroe: and

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Utica Turnpike company.

On motion of Mr. J Hall,

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee on courts of justice, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting banks, insurance and other companies from issuing bills or notes made payable at the office of any other bank or insurance company.

On motion of Mr. Sill,

Resolved, That the secretary of state furnish this house with a schedule containing the several sums of money or land which have been granted to the academies of this state, since the year 1800, and the present state of those academies, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Monday, Jan. 16.

Mr. Brasher, from the committee on banks and insurance companies, submitted an important report, unfavourable to the particular application of Goold, Hoyt, and others, for the incorporation of the Eagle bank in the city of New-York; but entering generally into the subject, and expressing an opinion unfavourable to the multiplication of banks in that city.

The bill to suspend the sale of lands for taxes and quit-rents, was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

The following petitions were presented and referred: of sundry inhabitants of the county of Ontario, for a canal from the head of Seneca lake to the Tioga river; for a road from Ludlowville to the head of Cayuga lake; of sundry inhabitants of the southern counties, for a road from the Hudson to lake Erie; of inhabitants of the county of Yates, to alter the name of a town in said county; and of the trustees and directors of the Mohawk turnpike company, relative to a part of their road.

The following bills were introduced, read and referred:—

By Mr. Thompson, committee on colleges, &c. to establish a scientifick and military academy in the county of Oneida.

By Mr. Hoffman, committee on courts of justice, respecting imprisonment for debt.

By Mr. J. E. Robinson, committee on the division of towns, &c. to half shire the county of Wayne.

By Mr. Faulkner, committee on trade and manufactures, to incorporate the Saratoga manufacturing company.

The amendments of the senate to the bill to suspend the sale of land for taxes were agreed to, and it was finally passed.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Woodcock, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported in favour of the petition of Edward Suffern, for a seat in this house, in place of Abraham Gurnee; which report was laid upon the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Hayes brought in a bill to amend the act to alter the time of the annual meeting of the board of supervisors in the several counties in this state, passed April 19th 1825.

On motion of Mr. Foote,

Resolved, That the committee of the land office be requested to report to this house on the expediency of offering for sale the lands which were donated to this state by the Holland land company.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—Monday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to the expediency of an entire removal of the discriminating duties of tonnage, and of impost, on the entry of foreign vessels and merchandise into the United States, made a very interesting report on the subject, which was read.

The following is the concluding part.

"On the whole view, therefore, which the Committee have been enabled to take of the subject committed to them, and which for many years has been one of much interest and attention, both with the people of the United States and the Government, although they are aware that, from the high price of labour in the United States, an index, as they conceive, of great national prosperity, arising, as it does, in period of peace, from the reward which ability and industry are sure to meet in a country where every man is free, without shackles, prohibitions or monopoly, to enjoy the fruits of his own efforts; and where, from the comparative extent of the territory to the spareness of the population, labour is sure, for a long time yet to come, not from the greater cheapness and facility in obtaining the articles necessary for ship building, and the difference in the cost; as well as in the comforts of subsistence, between American and European seamen, that the vessels of the North of Europe particularly, can probably be constructed and navigated at a less expense than those of the U. States; yet the Committee, duly estimating the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of the merchants and navigators of the U. States, and reposing that confident reliance, which they believe may be safely placed, on their successful competition with those of any other nation, on equal terms, are of opinion, that while the profer, entirely to abolish the discriminating duties between the U. States and other nations, who may reciprocate the same, alike on vessels and merchandise, will meet the professed principles of the present times, and will afford a new instance of the equal and equitable views, and of the frank and liberal policy, which have ever characterized the conduct of the U. States in its commercial and foreign relations, the doing it will not be injurious to any of the interests thereof; and therefore report the following bill:—

"An Act in addition to an Act, entitled an Act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost."

The bill was read twice, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

In the Senate, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Noble, providing for a survey of the proposed canal route, to connect the waters of the Wabash with Lake Michigan, and also with the Ohio, was taken up and adopted, after a few observations from Mr. M. on the subject. The bill for a survey of the country to Florida, for the proposed canal and ship channel across the peninsula, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, Mr. Johnston submitting some explanatory remarks relative to the two routes which have been designated.—The bills relating to the Judiciary System were postponed and made the order of the day for Wednesday next. The bill to permit Anna Dubord to bring back certain slaves into the state of Louisiana, from the Island of Cuba, had its third reading and passed. Mr. Van Buren, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to annul the territorial law of the government of Florida, in relation to wrecks on the coast.

The bill "further to amend the judicial system of the United States;" and

The bill for "altering the time of holding the session of the supreme court of the U. States," were severally read a third time, and, on motion of Mr. Van Buren, were postponed to, and made the order of the day for Wednesday the 18th inst.

The Senate then proceeded to consider, as in committee of the whole, the bill "for the survey of a route for a canal between the Atlantick and the Gulf of Mexico."

The bill was, after discussion, on motion of Mr. Johnston, referred to the committee on roads and canals—and then adjourned.

THE DRAWING ROOM.—The following sprightly description (says the Troy Sentinel,) of the manner and style in which company is received and entertained, (or rather permitted to entertain themselves) at the President's House, is extracted from a letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser: it may amuse, and we think it will generally gratify, by the picture which it gives of polite equality and social ease. The letter bears date, January 5; and after some notice of the beauty of the rooms and furniture, says:

"On entering the hall, your first business is to select a place in which to deposite your hat, &c. You then follow the friend whom you have selected to introduce you to the high personages of the mansion, and are immediately ushered into the saloon, where, if you have arrived late, you will probably find a most uncomfortable crowd, all standing, with the exception, perhaps of a few invalids. In a moment all sort of diffidence which you may have felt, being a stranger,—all fear and trembling,—vanishes; and, in the place of ceremony and etiquette,—instead of being stared at because you are a backwoods-man—you find yourself a component part of one of the most unceremonious, careless, talking, laughing, democratick assemblages that can be found any where. Indeed, a stranger to you will scarcely ask your pardon, even were he to step on your sorest corn; and so far from being gazed at too much, you feel half angry on account of the little notice that is taken of you—yet, you can easily console yourself; for on looking about, you see scores of individuals not a whit more important than yourself, and as much alone.

"Having followed your friend into the saloon, you have only to keep in his wake, until he has, like a vessel among masses of moving ice, edged and crowded his way into the vicinity of the President and his lady, where you stand until an opportunity offers of being introduced. When this arrives, your friend names you—the President takes you by the hand, which he gives what may shake, at the same time asking, "how do you do, sir?"—or something to that amount. You are then named to Mrs. A. who receives you with a graceful courtesy, while you bow as well as you have been taught. You are now at liberty to look around, and soon discover all that is to be seen. The dress of the ladies who attend the drawing rooms, resembles very much that worn by the ladies of the northern states, at parties, assemblies,&c. There are however, about their heads, more ornaments, such as feathers, or ringlets, rich combs &c., than the ladies of the north are in the habit of wearing; and the dress is cut so as to expose more of the shoulders and back than I have been accustomed to seeing in our part of the country. You must not expect me to give you a description of the beauty that is to be seen at a drawing-room. I can only say that there is a great deal to be found there—yet it is impossible to particularize—it is impossible to single out a nymph from among the crowd that attends, and pronounce her the most graceful or the most beautiful—for, to use the expression of an honest young Irishman, 'they eclipse each other' in such a manner that you are bewildered in the attempt at selection—and for this reason, I think no young man will ever be in danger of losing his heart at a presidential levee.

"There is no such thing as a game at cards to be seen—seldom any musick—no dancing—all is buzz, quiz, squeeze, laugh and jostle—yet all behave well—every thing goes on in an orderly manner, and you cannot feel angry at any one, for no one misbehaves. The novelty of the scene having passed off, you ascertain that your legs are aching, and seat yourself on an elegant chair or sofa, when it occurs to you to look at the President and his lady, to see what they are doing. In a short time you get a glimpse of them—they are standing in about the same place that you found them in at your introduction—the former with a countenance expressive of much patience and resignation, yet with some symptoms of fatigue, and a sort of *I-wish-it-was-over* look. His lady, though apparently not in good health, seems to be equally resigned, and equally determined to do the duties of a kind and hospitable hotess. How long they keep their feet I know not; but I have formed the opinion that the duties of the drawing-room are by far the most tedious and laborious among all those that our Presidents are, by their station, called on to perform.

"On the whole, a stranger will be pleased with one or two visits to a drawing-room—to those who reside in the city, however, and who have an extensive acquaintance, it will always furnish an agreeable entertainment—they will there meet many persons whom they know, and from whom they can hear many new and pleasing anecdotes. It also adds somewhat to the opportunities of extending their acquaintance among the strangers who visit the city during the session of Congress.

"To the several European Ministers, and the gentlemen composing their suits, the scene presented at a drawing-room, must be truly novel, and, I should hope, instructive. They can there witness a practical illustration of the spirit of freedom which pervades our institutions, and predominates in the American character—there they behold the head elect of our mighty nation, standing uncovered, in the plain garb of a republican magistrate, and on the same floor with the humble citizen who made his coat—there they see our legislators, the heroes of our navy and army, the learned in the law, and the props of religion, all giving the friendly grasp to the hard hand of the agriculturalist and the mechanick—and there, too, they learn that pure republican freedom is not incompatible with the virtue, the strength, or the durability of a vast empire. How different this scene from the levees of the despotick rulers which they have so often witnessed in their own countries!"

CITY HOSPITALITY. The newly elected Mayor of New-York having invited his friends to visit him, nearly ten thousand accepted the call, and partook of his hospitality. The papers describe the scene as exquisitely festive.

USEFUL OFFICER. The Legislature of Maine has appointed a Committee to contract with some suitable person to draft Bills and resolves, and copy papers for the Members.

The Legislature of Georgia closed its session the 23d ult. The bill to change the election of Members of Congress from a General Ticket, to a choice in Districts, had become a law. At the close of the session, an attempt was made to nominate General Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the next Presidency; but a vote to give the motion a go-bye, as an adjournment, passed two to one.

NEW BANKS. Sixty-three notices of intended applications to the Legislature for banks, have been already published in the state paper; twenty-seven of which are for banks in the city of New-York

SALT DUTIES. The amount of duties on salt, manufactured at the Salina springs, in 1824, was $102,621: this year, $92,079.—Decrease, $10,542.

WORK FOR REPENTENCE. A letter from Buenos Ayres says, "a Brazillian squadron in sight of this place brought to an American brig, stove in her water casks, broke away her stanchions, beat the crew, almost killed the cook, and then permitted her to proceed.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, on the capital stock, has been declared for the Western Fire Insurance Company.

William Loomis, an opulent and hitherto respectable farmer in Oswego co. has been convicted of assisting his brother-in-law (indicted for forgery) to escape from jail in that county, and sentenced to serve an apprenticeship of six years at Auburn.

Upwards of 35 horses belonging to Jason Parker & Co. of Utica, have lately died suddenly on the Utica and Manlius route, and circumstances render it probable that they have been poisoned.

Mr. James Jones, an old and respectable inhabitant of Utica, was run over by a sleigh and horses driven very rapidly, and killed. The horses trampled on his head and neck, which were bruised in a most shocking manner.

The legislature of Massachusetts met on the 4th inst. A prominent feature in the Message of Gov. Lincoln, is the prosecution of works of internal improvement.

Our government intends to establish a line of communication with our cruising vessels in the Pacifick, across the Isthmus of Darien, which will convey intelligence back and forth monthly. By the usual channel, it has been two and three years in arriving.

A member of the Legislature of Ohio, who pledged himself, if elected, to get the pay of members reduced to two dollars a day, or pay over all he received more than that sum, for the use of the county which elected him, has lost his seat; the House adjudging this to be offering a bribe, to secure his election.

The Bank of the United States determined to close the Branch Bank at Chillicothe, with the close of the last year.

From the weekly Compendium of the Philad. Eve. Post.

It has been remarked that, in regard to the Press there are four divisions—the Slavery of the Press—the Liberty of the Press—the Licentiousness of the Press—and the Tyranny of the Press.

To prevent the fraudulent packing of cotton, a Grand Jury in Georgia have suggested that every owner of a gin should give security for the faithful packing of cotton at his gin; and be obliged to brand the bales with his name and that of the county, before sending them to market.

A petition is before the Massachusetts Legislature, to incorporate a company, for the purpose of building a *granite* Railway from Quincy to Boston.

Mr. Bird, of Painted Post, Steuben Co. N. Y. killed a Mr. Wagon, by literally beating his brains out on the 31st ult. The deceased kept a tavern, and had been drinking freely.

A band of musick, composed of eight individuals, was organized at Hartford, Conn. in the year 1777, and attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Webb, which was attached to the regular army. Within a few months past, intelligence was received from all the eight, who are still living.

By a census of the population of Upper Canada for the year 1825, we find that the total population of that British Colony, is 157,541 souls, being a gain of 6,444 upon the census of the preceding year.

Pews to the amount of $21,700 have been sold in the new Universalist Church at Providence, R. I. The whole surplus for choices was $2000. Twenty pews remain unsold. Cost of rebuilding about 24,000 dollars.

There was a fall of snow at New-Orleans on the 4th ult.; and on Lake Ponchartrain, the rain, as it fell on board a vessel, congealed into ice from two to three inches thick.

The whole number of the alumni of Yale College, from 1801, the time of its institution, to 1823, is 4171—of which number 2182 are still living. The number of ministers educated, is 1073, of whom 464 were still living.

All the attempts made at Washington, by the Executive, to effect an amicable adjustment between the hostile and the friendly Indians, have failed. President Adams will in a few days transmit to both houses his special message respecting the Georgia controversy.

A writer in the Maryland Advocate says, he understands, that the drought on the Muskingum River, in Ohio, has been so great, that the graziers in that country have been compelled to take their cattle *in boats* to the falls of the Ohio, to have them watered.

The President has ratified the treaty concluded last June, between the United States and the Kansas Indians. By this treaty the Kansas have ceded to the United States, all the lands in Missouri to which they had any claim, besides the lands lying west of that state, which they occupied.

Dr. Kent was installed as governor of Maryland, at Annapolis, on Monday last.

The crop of Cotton for the last year in the United States, amounted to 569,219 bales, an excess over the previous year of 60,091 bales.

The bill abolishing religious tests in Maryland, has become a law—the vote in the lower house stood 45 to 32. In the Senate it was nearly unanimous. By this bill the constitution of the state is altered; a section of which required that all officers should take an oath that they believed in the divinity of the Christian religion.

There are in Massachusetts no less than twenty-seven incorporated Academies independent of the three Colleges, and the Theological School at Andover—besides the twenty-seven Academies referred to above, there are as many more, which have not been incorporated. The Academies have no connexion with the town schools.

KENTUCKY.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky.

"I will give you a short specimen of a stump speech from a Brigadier General of the militia, who had presented himself as a candidate for Congress:

Fellow Citizens—When I see around me the *a-boriginies* of my country, it fills my heart with gratitude—(huzza.) I rejoice that I live in a country where the sun shines on the door of the cottage as well as on that of the palace—(huzza.) It is said by some that I have been an enemy to my country; that I did not assist in the last war—(huzza.) But I shall be able to prove to you that I am not an enemy to my country—(huzza)—'tis true I did not go out in the army myself, but I sent my horse—(huzza.)—'Let us vote for his horse' said a wag.

"In one of the neighbouring counties, a very respectable man (as is sometimes the case) comes out as a Representative for the Legislature; his opponent was a well fed rustick, who had to recommend him not only great corporeal strength, but also the reputation of being a good fiddler. To make the best use of his qualifications, he gave the people to understand that they might have dances as often as they pleased and he would fiddle for them gratis. The other candidate, a Mr. Mason, soon found that the current of popularity was setting so strong in favour of the lusty fiddler, that his chance of success was hopeless, unless he could devise some plan to change the current. The fiddler gave a grand ball, (or at least his services) to which all were invited. Mason was present, among the rest, and in the midst of their hilarity, he observed that the fiddler played with his left hand. He directly whispered into the ear of one of the country dames, that the fiddler was imposing upon the company.—When he is in town, said Mason, he plays with his right hand, but he thinks that left hand musick is good enough for country folks. The hall was soon in an uproar, and so exasperated were they with the insulting fiddler, that he had no other alternative than to give them right hand musick, or leave the hall. To comply with the former he could not, and with the latter he was enabled to by the assistance of his auditors. The consequence was, that he lost his election."—*Gardiner Chron.*

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1826.

NATIONAL POLITICKS. Considerable dissatisfaction appears to be prevailing at the south, with regard to some of the doctrines advanced by President Adams in his message. Resolutions censuring the principles contained in that document, and recommending Gen. Jackson to the support of the people at the next Presidential election, were offered in the legislature of Georgia just before its adjournment, and too late to be acted on. The following resolutions were passed in the legislature of South Carolina, on the 15th ult. by a vote of 72 to 33:—

Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power under the constitution, to adopt a general system of internal improvement as a national measure.

Resolved, That a right to impose and collect taxes does not authorize Congress to lay a tax for any other purposes than such as are necessarily embraced in the specifick grants of power, and those necessarily implied therein.

Resolved, That Congress ought not to exercise a power granted for particular objects, to effect other objects, the right to effect which has never been conceded.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, to tax the citizens of one state to make roads and canals for the citizens of another state.

Resolved, That it is an unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress, to lay duties to protect domestick manufactures.

The Virginia scribblers indulge many bitter sarcasms against Mr. Adams's "light-houses in the skies," and consider the principles of his message as pregnant with danger to the constitution. "Farmer Giles," for many years a representative of Virginia in the U. S. Senate, and the person whom, as he says, Mr. Adams selected some twelve or fourteen years ago "as the depository of his avowed political conversion, and even as the medium of the communication of this conversion to President Jefferson," is publishing a series of essays in the Richmond Enquirer, in which he labours to convince his readers that Mr. Adams was and is insincere in his professions of democracy, and promises to publish certain private circumstances that have produced in his mind this conviction. With regard to Mr. Giles, we do not know that any one questions his candour and integrity; but he is far advanced in years, and it is not impossible that age may have impaired his powers. We copy, however, the following paragraph from his second number:

"In forming a just estimate of this act of avowed conversion on the part of Mr. Adams, which, from the unexpected and extraordinary turn of subsequent events, may become extremely interesting to the whole human race, it cannot escape observation, that Mr. Adams had completely won the confidence of the writer; and that this confidence was grounded on the most explicit and unequivocal assurances of Mr. Adams himself, attended with the most imposing circumstances. For the writer's confidence must have been complete, to have justified him in using this strong language in debate: 'As to its wisdom, [Mr. A's late conversion] that is a matter of opinion, and now in a course of experiment; but as to his exemption from all views of personal promotion or aggrandizement, I here assert that fact upon my own knowledge and responsibility, as far as can be warranted by the most explicit and unequivocal assurances from the gentleman himself; given too under circumstances which render their sincerity unquestionable.' The writer having thus made this publick avowal to the world, of his perfect confidence in Mr. Adams's professions of sincerity and disinterestedness in his avowed political conversion, now takes occasion most reluctantly, but most solemnly, in the face of the whole world *to revoke that avowal*, and to declare, that from the most strict and steady observance of Mr. Adams's political conduct, from that time till the appearance of his message, the writer is now perfectly convinced, that instead of Mr. A's 'exemption from all views of personal promotion or aggrandizement,' asserted and enforced by himself, under suggested inducements of the most imposing character, attended also with the most solemn and unequivocal assurances, that the chief if not the sole object of his affected conversion, was his own personal promotion and aggrandizement,' and the writer offers up his most fervent thankfulness and gratitude to his God, for permitting his little remnant of life to be spun out until this message appeared before the world; which, the writer thinks, has not only afforded a just occasion, but called upon him for this solemn disavowal of his former confidence. The writer thinks, that *the inducements suggested by Mr. Adams for his political conversion*, if known, would essentially tend to aid the publick in forming a just estimate of his checkered political course, from that time until the exhibition of his message; and also of the genuine character of the message itself.—He now submits it to Mr. A., *to make a disclosure of the suggested inducements himself.* If he should not do so, the writer will deliberate upon the course of conduct he ought to pursue in the present imminent crisis, as he deems it, of political affairs—declaring at the same time a perfect consciousness and conviction, that there is scarcely any thing too sacred to be disclosed, which could tend to arrest a course of measures that, if pursued to consummation, must necessarily demolish all the noble fabricks of American political institutions."

On the whole, we consider it not improbable that a pretty vigorous opposition will be made by the southern states to Mr. Adams's re-election; but should their strength and influence be bestowed upon an *anti-tariff* candidate, there will be little chance of their success.

NEW YEAR'S TOYS. On Friday the 15th, a resolution was adopted in the House of Assembly, for giving to each member a neat little morocco-bound volume, filled with——not designs from the tragedy of Cock Robin, nor full length portraits of Cinderilla and Bluebeard—but containing the geographical outlines of this state—in short, a pocket map of New-York. The editor of the Albany Patriot, who is a poet, and of course fond of musick, thinks that this new year's gift should have been accompanied with a jew's harp, and proposes to place the celebrated stanzas in praise of "little Johnny Horner" on the title-page by way of motto.

NATHAN SANFORD has been chosen by the Legislature to represent this state in the U. S. Senate, with but one dissenting voice. All parties appear satisfied with the selection.—SAMUEL JONES has been appointed Chancellor.

INDICATIONS OF HARD TIMES. Under this very appropriate head, in the last Palmyra Sentinel, we observe a column of *dunns*

Mr. Noah speaks of Gov. Clinton's Message in terms of the warmest commendation. It is suspected by some of the knowing ones, that Mr. Clinton may yet receive his support for President.

The Albany Argus states, that the Chancellor had refused to grant an injunction against the Bank of Chenango, and that the clearest proofs of its solvency were exhibited.

THE FINANCES.

The annual report of the comptroller, with the accompanying statements transmitted to the assembly on the 13th inst. contains as usual, minute estimates of the state of the finances. The results are as follows:—

The several funds belonging to the state, are, the general fund, common school fund, canal fund, literature fund and Lewiston school fund.

The *general fund*, consisting of stocks, bonds and mortgages, &c. amounts to $2,012,050 15; and produced a revenue during the year ending 30th November 1825, of 115,776 13.

The *canal fund*, consisting of bonds for land sold, the salt tax, steam boat tax, the canal tolls, and a part of the auction duty, produced a revenue of 901,748 83.

The *common school fund*, consisting of a balance on loans, bank stock, bonds and mortgages, canal fund stock, &c. amounting to $1,319,886 46, produced a revenue in 1825, of 81,815 41.

The *literature fund*, consisting of bonds for lands sold, loans of the capital, half of the unextinguished quit rents, bank stock, &c. produced a revenue of $1,204 57 payable to the state treasurer, and $5,037 77 payable to the regents of the university.

The *Lewiston school fund* produced a revenue of $145.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenditures for the year 1825 and 1826:—

The receipts into the treasury from the 30th November 1824, to the 30th Nov. 1825, amounted to		$1,710,753 33
Balance in the treasury on the 1st Dec. 1824.		183,433 47
Agregate		1,894,186 80
During the same period, warrants have been drawn on the treasury to the amount of	$1,766,656 62	
To which add amount of unpaid warrants, 30th Nov. 1824	712 37	
	1,767,368 99	
Deduct therefrom the amount of unpaid warrants, 30th Nov. 1825	121,612 79	
		1,645,656 20
Balance in the treasury 30th Nov. 1825		248,430 60
Of this balance, there belongs to specifick funds		225,620 70
Amount of funds in the treasury on the 30th November 1825, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the government		22,819 90
The revenue for the current year (1826) applicable to the ordinary expenses of government, is estimated at		255,450 00
To which add balance in the treasury 30th Nov. 1825		22,819 90
		278,269 90
The ordinary expenses this year are estimated at		257,500 00
Estimated balance on the last day of Nov. 1826		$20,769 90
Estimated expenses for 1826 as above	$257,500 00	
Estimated revenue for 1826 as above	255,450 00	
	$2,050 00	

It will be perceived by these estimates, that the expenses of the current year will exceed the ordinary revenue applicable to these expenses, $2,050. From this view of the finances of the state, the necessity of continuing the *half mill* tax is obvious. If extraordinary appropriations beyond the estimated balance of $20,769 90 are made at the present session of the legislature, it will be necessary that an additional revenue should be provided, or an authority given to apply some part of the capital of the general fund to supply any deficit that may be thereby occasioned.

During the past year, the sum of $276,722 71, the balance of the million loan, due on the 30th Nov. 1824, has been paid. This payment extinguishes all the debt of the state, except the canal loans.—*Argus.*

Appointment of Chancellor.—On Thursday last, the governor nominated SAMUEL JONES, as Chancellor of this state, in the place of Nathan Sanford, resigned; and the senate consented to the nomination without a division.—*Albany Argus.*

The select committee of the senate, commenced the examination of witnesses, in the case of Gen. WARD, on Tuesday; and we understand that in order to bring the inquiry to as speedy a termination as possible, the committee have resolved to meet every afternoon at 4 o'clock, until the examination shall be completed. The proceedings are conducted in private, and the result will be subject to the decision of the senate as to its publicity.—*Ibid.*

James B. Gardner, a member of the House of Representatives of Ohio, was recently expelled from his seat, for publishing a handbill, previous to his election, in which he promised to use his best exertions for the repeal of "the obnoxious and unconstitutional compensation law," and if unsuccessful, to deposit one dollar per day of his pay (allowed by that law) in the treasury of his county for the use of the people. This was construed into an infringement of the Constitution and law which prohibit the offer of bribes, compensations, or rewards of any kind to procure votes, &c. The vote on his expulsion was 44 to 25. He has been re-elected by his constituents.—*Statesman.*

The Mayor of Boston, in an address to the Common Council, remarks, that between 1821 and 1825, the whole aggregate of real and personal property in that city increased from twenty million, three hundred thousand, to 26 million, two hundred thousand dollars.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

RE-ASSEMBLAGE OF THE JEWS.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Paris Journal des Debats*, by the Grand Rabbi, De Cologna, relative to the proclamation of the new self-constituted Judge and Regenerator of Israel, Mr. Noah, of New-York, calling upon his Jewish brethren throughout the world, to assemble under his standard at the intended city of refuge, Ararat, on Grand Island, and imposing upon such as do not choose, or are not able to obey his call, a certain annual tribute per head for leave of absence:

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—The wisdom and love of truth which distinguish your journal, and the well merited reputation it enjoys in France and in foreign countries, induce me to hope that your politeness will grant me a place in your next number for some observations which I address to the publick in interests of reason and truth.

The French and English papers have lately announced the singular project of a Mr. Noah, who calls himself the founder of the city Ararat, in the United States of North America. Certainly if Mr. Noah was, as he is supposed to be, the proprietor or occupyer of a great extent of uncultivated land, and confined himself to the engagement of men without fortunes to run the risk of colonization with him, promising them at the same time mountains of gold, nobody would think of disputing his right to follow the fashion of sending forth projects; but Mr. Noah aspires to play a much more elevated character. He dreams of a heavenly mission; he talks prophetical; he styles himself a Judge over Israel; he gives orders to all the Israelites in the world; he levies a tax upon all Hebrew heads. In his exaltation he even goes so far as to make the central Jewish consistory of France his Charge d'Affairs, and he honours the President of this body with the noble rank of "Commissioners of Emigration." The whole is excellent; but two trifles are wanting; 1st. the well authenticated proof of the mission and authority of Mr. Noah, 2dly, the prophetick text which points out a marsh in North America as the spot for re-assembling the scattered remains of Israel.

To speak seriously, it is right at once to inform Mr. Noah, that the venerable Messrs. Hierschell and Meldola, Chief Rabbis at London, and myself thank him, but positively refuse the appointments he has been pleased to confer upon us. We declare that according to our dogmas, God alone knows the epoch of the Israelitish restoration, that he alone will make it known to the whole universe by signs entirely unequivocal, and that every attempt on our part to re-assemble with any political nation is forbidden as an act of high treason against the Divine Majesty. Mr. Noah has doubtless forgotten that the Israelites, faithful to the principles of their belief, are too much attached to the countries where they dwell, and devoted to the governments under which they enjoy liberty and protection, not to treat as a mere jest the chimerical consulate of a pseudo restorer.

As however justice requires some consideration to the absent, we should be sorry to refuse him the title of a visionary of good intentions.

Accept, Mr. Editor, the assurance of the distinguished and respectful sentiments with which I remain your most humble servant.

The Grand Rabbi, DE COLOGNA.

NEW-YORK Jan. 12.

The ship Isaac Hicks, from Liverpool, has brought Liverpool papers to the 3d December, and London dates to the 1st. We make the following extracts relating to the London money market, which is in a state of fearful agitation. The Bank of England had, with a view to retain its gold, and effect an alteration in the foreign exchanges, reduced its circulation in the course of two or three months, from 20, to eighteen millions sterling. The demands on it for discounts are stated in the Courier of the 29th Nov. to be very heavy, and that the best negotiable paper was obliged to be rejected for want of means. The same remark holds good as to the bank of France, and those of our own city and country: though with us the *torment*, as the French call it, has we hope, in some degree passed. Of political news there is none.

The London Stock Market, has within the last ten days been agitated in a manner that could hardly be expected in a time of such profound peace as the present. One day last week the 3 per cents reached the low point of 80, and a small fraction. They have since recovered, though with great fluctuation. The Paris Stock Market has been similarly agitated: the scarcity of money in London at this moment is represented to be very great. A failure of some consequence, the house of Davison and Dowsland, stock-brokers, helped to augment the alarm and agitation in the Stock Market.—The newspapers also inform us of the failure of the Plymouth bank, Sir William Elford & Co. It is said a large amount of gold and bank of England paper has been sent from London in the early part of the week to the country bankers, to meet the possible run on those establishments.

The Morning Chronicle says, "the failure of Sir William Elford's bank at Plymouth, added very much to the alarm yesterday on change. This, by all accounts, was the most respectable bank in the west of England. But if this failure was felt on change, what must the effect have been on the spot? We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from Plymouth on Saturday night, describing the distress and fermentation among the people, in terms which we are afraid to repeat. The uproar was dreadful. It was a market day. There was literally a whole population, with food in abundance staring them in the face, and yet without the means of obtaining it, for gold alone would sellers take, and gold was not to be had. No note, of any bank, would pass. By break of day, all the banks were surrounded by a mob, and the civil power was mustered in front of them. Sir William Elford, the head of the firm, is a baronet, Recorder of Plymouth, and a magistrate. A bill was posted up, stating that the house hoped by getting down large supplies of gold from London, to meet all demands, and at any rate, that their estates were unentailed and unencumbered.

The Times, on the same subject says, "a new impulse was given yesterday to the state of agitation and distrust which has so long existed in the city by intelligence of the failure of the Plymouth bank of Elford & Co. It appears a run exists on most of the banks in the west of England, but particularly in Cornwall and Devonshire. All the gold to which access could be got on Sunday, was forwarded to the country in post chaises and four; the unusual appearance of which in Lombard-street, at its immediate neighbourhood on that day, collected together a crowd of anxious enquirers.

A paper of the 29th Nov. says, the applications to private discounting houses were yesterday out of all proportion great. One house, which used on a Monday to leave about 30 applications, had yesterday about 300.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT. We learn that an Irishman stole a chain, yesterday forenoon, from a respectable truckman, and immediately sold it to a dealer in old iron, for about half its real value. He was pursued, seized, and taken, *vi et armis*, into the loft of a store in the vicinity of Broad-street, where he was stripped of his outer garments, covered with a sheet of tar, grease and flour, and afterwards permitted to roam at large, a terror to all rogues and thieves. Truckmen are formidable characters, *when they take the law into their own hands.*—*N. Y. Gaz.*

TRIAL FOR MURDER. John Halloran, an Irishman, has been tried at the Supreme Court now sitting at Boston, for the murder of Jonathan Houghton, one of the watchmen of Boston, on the 11th ult. It apeared in evidence that the deceased, with several other watchmen, having a man in custody, on the night of the 10th Dec. were interupted by Halloran, whose object appeared to be to release the man in custody.—Houghton, after sometime being separated from the rest of the watchmen, by a little distance only, was heard to groan, and Halloran was seen striking him with an axe.—Halloran attempted to strike other watchmen, but, after much difficulty, he was confined, and the axe taken from him. Five of Houghton's ribs were broken, two forced into his lungs, and one into his liver. He died the eighth day afterward. Halloran was found guilty and has been sentenced to be hanged. The following is an extract from the eloquent address of Chief Justice Parker, to the prisoner, on passing sentence: —*Salem Gaz.*

"Alas! what havoc has this fiend, intemperance, made among those who bear the image of the Almighty, and breathe his spirit!

Young men! who are not yet irrecoverably gone in this destructive vice, look at the picture it continually presents—disease, disgusting deformity of features, degraded characters, expulsion from all decent society, ignominious death; these are what you are to suffer as the price of that most loathsome vice.

It was, without doubt, this fatal enemy to man's innocence, which enticed you from your home on the evening preceding the barbarous attack you made upon poor Houghton—a man faithfully discharging his perilous duty of guarding the city in the hours of darkness and sleep, a man who had never offended you in the slightest manner, and whose person was wholly unknown to you; and yet this unoffending being you stole upon unawares, and by a giant's stroke, with an instrument used for the slaughter of beasts, you felled to the ground, forcing with the violence of the blow, the ribs through the tender organs of life.

Who but one made furious by that poison of the soul, whose ravages have been described, could have done a deed like this —without provocation, or even the motive of revenge, propelled on by that general malice which seeks for human blood, indifferent from whose heart it flows. And shall it be said that this self-created madness shall excuse, or even palliate, the acts which it causes? Shall the enraged and furious drunkard kill and go free of punishment, because he has destroyed his reason? God forbid! that so dangerous an opinion should prevail—God forbid! that to the incentives to intemperance, already so powerful, should be added that of impunity of crime—God forbid! that man should be allowed to make himself a brute, that he may devour and destroy without being called to account.

No! the law allows of no such absurdity as that one crime shall excuse another, but holds every man accountable for the right use of his reason, in resisting the temptation to drink, as well as in avoiding such acts as drunkeness provokes.

On the 10th inst. in the House, a very long and important document was transmitted by the comptroller, agreeably to a resolution of the legislature of the 23d April last. It is a system of appeals against improper assessments of property in the state, and the best mode of correcting abuses of town and county officers in the allowance of accounts, and the disbursements of the publick monies of towns and counties, with a bill providing for the necessary amendments to the existing laws on the subject.—It was ordered printed, and the subject will probably occupy a large portion of the present session.—*Alb. Adv.*

BANK OF CHENANGO. The Chancellor has refused to grant an injunction against the Bank of Chenango, prohibiting that institution from proceeding in business. We understand that the clearest evidences of the solvency of the bank were exhibited; and the fact that its bills are received in one of the banks in this city, upon the same terms as those of the bank of Utica, ought to, and no doubt will, put all doubts to rest. —*Alb. Adv.*

The Northern Mail has come in very late for two days past. Gentlemen who came passengers in the last stage state, that the night was so dark that it was impossible to proceed. The carriage had lamps, but so dense was the fog, that neither the horses nor the road could be seen. The stage overset—some of the passengers, in attempting to walk, fell down a precipice, and were injured—the horses could not keep the road —it was impossible to proceed. The vicinity of the Bay, no doubt, caused the fog to be more dense than on other routes. A special agent is on the route, to do whatever is possible to secure greater regularity to the Mails.—*National Intelligencer.*

☞"Gheber" next week.

MARRIED—On Tuesday morning last, by Rev. F. H. Cuming, Mr. Thomas Griffiths to Miss Sarah Richardson: On Wednesday evening, in St. Luke's Church, Mr. George Walker to Miss Hannah E. Benton.

DIED—In Bergen, on the 16th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Pierson, wife of the Rev. Josiah Pierson, aged 38. Mrs. Pierson had been a professor of religion from early life; and although she expressed some reluctance in leaving a family of small children behind, yet she manifested a firm reliance on the merits of that Saviour to whom she had professedly given herself in her youth. One of her sons was carried to his grave about a month before her.

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$80	to
Pearl,	80	to
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50	
grafted,	75	to 87
Butter, lb.	13	
Beeswax,	25	
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50	to 3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to
Cheese,	5	to 6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to 6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to 25
Muskrat,	12	to 44
Red Fox,	75	to 88
Mink,	12	to 25
Martin,	25	to 50
Otter,	2	to 3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4	
Fine,	3 75	
Flax, lb.	10	
Flannels, domestick, yd.	33	to 50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	59	to 62
Corn,	31	
Rye,	44	
Oats,	22	to 25
Barley,	50	
Buckwheat,	33	
HONEY—strained, lb.	10	
in comb,	8	
Hay, ton,	6	to 7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25	
Works & Graves' best	27	
upper, side,	3	to 3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 50	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to 28
Onions, bush.	50	to
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50	to 4
mess, bbl.	11 50	
prime,	8 50	
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to
Potatoes,	25	to
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to 19
Calf, trimmed,	10	
Hides, green,	5	
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75	
Clover,	6	to 6 50
Timothy,	88	to 1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	5	to 6 1-2
tried,	6 1-2	
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11	
mould	12 1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25	

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	102 50	a 105
Pearl,	102 50	a 105
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a 12
dipped,	9	a 10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	15 50	a 16
Braziletto,	30	a 32
Camwood,	85	a 90
Logwood, Campeachy,	28	a
St. Domingo,	22	a 22 50
Jamaica,	22	a 23
Nicaragua,	55	a 80
Hache,	100	a 135
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5 25	a
Canal,	5 12 1-2	a 5 50
Middlings, fine	uncertain	
Rye flour	3 75	a
Indian meal	3 75	a 4
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a 6 75
South	2	a 3 50
West	4 25	a 6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a 45
Muskrat, N. & S.	32	a 38
Martin, Canada	60	a 80
Do. N. W.	1	a 1 75
Red Fox	1	a
Mink	25	a 30
Otter	2 50	a 3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a 55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River, bush.	uncertain	
Genesee	93	a 1 02
Virginia,	75	a 82
Rye,	65	a 70
Corn,	75	a
Oats	45	a
Beans, 7 bush.	10	a 11
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a 14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a 18
Brazil	1 21-2	a 13 1 2
HOPS, lb.	25	a
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a 60
Bar, country,	90	a 100
Swedes	93 50	a 102 50
English, assorted	100	a 102 50
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a 28
Hemlock	21	a 24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a 3
LUMBER—		
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a 18
Scantling, pine,	14	a 15
oak,	18	a 20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a 3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a 56
hhd.	40	a 43
bbl.	29	a
Heading, hhd.	42	a 45
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, mess, bbl.	8	a 8 50
prime,	4 75	a 5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	15	a
Hog's Lard	7	a 8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 50	a 9
mess do.	11	a 12
Cheese, Amer.	7	a 8
Hams	10	a 11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a 13
English	11	a 14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a 8 1-2
American	5	a 6
TALLOW—American	9	a 9 1-2

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	10
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	3
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	3
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 6 per cent discount.

CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston)	broke.
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the busines of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 13, 1826. 8t16

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who writes a legible hand, understands the keeping of accounts, and has been accustomed to the business, wishes to procure a situation as a Clerk or Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Satisfactory testimonials will be exhibited. A line addressed to A. B. F. and left at the Album Office, will meet with prompt attention.

Rochester, Jan. 24, 1826. *3w16

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES AND QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany,
January 17, 1826.

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

Uncurrent Money.

EVERY description of uncurrent Bank notes BOUGHT, SOLD and EXCHANGED on the most favourable terms at G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

January 17 15

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS
25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,

which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

Lottery Intelligence.

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
CARROLL-STREET.

UNION CANAL
Lottery

of Pennsylvania, draws February 1st—

HIGHEST PRIZE
$50,000,
Smallest Prize $10.

For particulars please call at

G. W. PRATT'S OFFICE.

P. CANFIELD'S

University Lottery

will be drawn the 8th of February.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 "	50,000
1 "	40,000
1 "	25,000
1 "	20,000
5 Prizes of	10,000
10 "	5,000

☞Tickets in all Lotteries authorized by law in the United States, for sale at G. W. PRATT'S office.

☞All Lottery information given gratis.

☞Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold at a moderate discount. Jan. 10.

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

THE ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to* HART & SAXTON.)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lina of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, of Potash, &c. &c. Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c. Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp. —Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows. Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

SMITH & HORAN.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash.*

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

CANAL SADDLE-TREES

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a large quantity of Saddle-Trees, adapted expressly to Canal use. It must be evident to all, who have purchased Canal Saddles, that the ordinary kind of Saddle-Trees are totally insufficient to sustain the hardship of canal usage. The Trees which the subscriber is now making, will be found, on trial, fully to answer all the purposes for which they are designed, as they possess double the strength of other Trees. I have also on hand, and am constantly manufacturing every kind of Saddle-Trees now in general use.

JOHN WATTS,
Opposite the Bank, Mill-st.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. *3w14

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent PLOUGH CASTINGS,

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS &
GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

4000 *galls. Whiskey.*

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO. have on hand
2000 galls. Rectified *old* WHISKEY,
2000 do. do. *new* do.
of a superior quality, which they will sell very low for cash.

—ALSO—

100 bbls. coarse SALT,
300 do. fine do.
2000 lbs. wrought and cut Boat Spike, of different sizes.

Jan. 17. 3w15

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

REMOVAL.

J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Legers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1825. 10

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

FOR THE ALBUM.

WOMAN.

Who, in this world of care and strife,
Doth kindly cheer and sweeten life,
As friend, companion and as *wife?*
'Tis Woman.

Who, by a thousand tender wiles,
By fond endearments, and by smiles,
Our bosom of its grief beguiles?
'Tis Woman.

From whom do choicest pleasures flow,
Who draws the scorpion stings of woe,
And makes the heart with transport glow?
'Tis Woman.

Who, of a nature more refin'd,
Doth soften man's rude, stubborn mind,
And make him gentle, mild, and kind?
'Tis Woman.

Who binds us all to one another,
By silken bands of father, mother,
Of husband, children, sister, brother?
'Tis Woman.

When hours of absence past, we meet,
Say, who enraptur'd runs to greet
Our glad return with kisses sweet?
'Tis Woman.

Who by a word, a touch, a sigh,
The simple glancing of her eye,
Can fill the soul with ecstacy?
'Tis Woman.

Eden she lost, ensnared to vice,
But well has she repaid its price,
For earth is made a paradise
By Woman!

Bid me with mandate stern prepare
To cope with famine, death, despair;
All, all, undaunted I would bear
For Woman!

Place me upon some desert shore,
'Round which the angry tempests roar,
My constant heart should still adore
Dear Woman!

Guide me to mountains white with snow,
Where chilling winds forever blow,
E'en there contented I would go,
With Woman!

Deep, deep, within the mountain's side
I'd dig a cavern for my bride,
And there my treasure I would hide,
My own dear Woman!

Henrietta, Jan. 10, 1826. S.

FOR THE ALBUM.

WINTER.

Cold and drear are the winter winds blowing,
Now sullenly moaning, now whistleing shrill;
The oaks in the blast their proud branches are throwing;
Enrobed in the mantle of winter's the hill.

Beneath the tight roof of our snug little dwelling
By the blaze of our fire, we are seated about;
While round goes the bowl, and the story is telling,
We smile at the storm that is raging without.

But oh! we'll forget not the poor and the stranger,
The heart broken wanderer, far from his home,
Compell'd by misfortune, his life to endanger,
Half clad, through the snows of fell winter to roam.

With Time's rapid flight, winter struggles in vain,
Soon, deck'd with bright flowers, the spring will appear,
The rose and the violet will blossom again,
And the musick of birds in the groves we shall hear.

Full soon will the *Winter of Life* pass away,
And the *Spring of Eternity*, dawn on the soul
Of Virtue and Truth, in the regions of day,
Where the harps of arch-angels in melody roll.

Rochester, January 1826. WALTER.

FOR THE ALBUM.

THE ITALIAN.

(Continued from our last.)

Years had rolled away, and the "grey haired man" was forgotten—The budding beauties of Paulina had ripened into the bloom of manhood—and it was impossible for me to regard her with indifference. We loved with a passion deep and uncontrollable—I was all in all to her—the companion of her childish amusements—the brother of her youth—her protector, friend, and lover. My father determined that to finish my education, I should spend a year in Paris. The parting scene was a painful one—Paulina's vows—but where are they? broken—cruelly broken. And still I have forgiven her, for she fell a victim to no common arts.—Her destroyer possessed all the cunning as well as malignity of a demon. But, thank God, I am revenged. I have seen the monster humbled, and heard him meanly beg for the miserable boon of existence—and I have felt his heart's blood gushing warm upon my hand—have seen his eye bloodshot, his nostrils distended—and his teeth clenched in the mortal agony of death! He felt the vengeance of an Italian. I mentioned that I went to Paris. For the first few days, I was amused and delighted with the magnificent palaces—the beautiful Parks and Gardens, and the showy equipages which filled the streets. But upon close acquaintance I was equally disgusted with the general character of the Parisians.—They are correctly styled the most polite people upon earth; but this is the sum of all their virtues. They heap upon the stranger the *show* of kindness—and overload him with hollow-hearted and unmeaning professions of friendship. Of their want of confidence in each other, and the gross immorality which prevails through every class of society, I will say nothing.—It was here that I first became acquainted with Dumoin, the son of a nobleman, high in the favour of his Sovereign, and heir to a princely estate. He was a perfect gentleman in appearance, and the *professor* of every virtue. I was young, inexperienced, and had a heart to feel; the constant kindnesses of Dumoin won that heart, and we became friends. I call Heaven to witness that the friendship on my part, was sincere. I would once have given my life for that of man! I opened my whole heart to him, and confided to him every secret—yes, even my love for Paulina. About six months had elapsed after my acquaintance with Dumoin, when he informed me that he had determined to make a tour to Italy for the benefit of his health, and as he would pass near my father's villa, he solicited a letter of introduction, which I gave him, together with one for Paulina. Month after month passed away, until I had exceeded, for some time, my intended stay in Paris. My father, in a letter to me, soon after Dumoin's departure, mentioned the arrival of the "interesting young stranger" as he called him; and Dumoin himself gave me a glowing description of his journey, and spake with rapture of the pleasure he enjoyed in the society of my father and cousin. His expressions would have awakened suspicion in the bosom of a man, better versed in the lore of human nature, than myself. But my doom was already pronounced, and I was rapidly approaching the abyss of wo, guided by the unrelenting hand of fate. S.

(To be continued.)

THE ARAUCANIANS.

We take the following article, composed of detached paragraphs, from an interesting monthly periodical work published in Boston, and edited by Samuel Knapp, Esq. The writer states that he has drawn the materials principally from Molina's Natural and Civil History of Chili.—*Providence Amer.*

Among those few brave and fortunate barbarians of the south, whose valour and perseverance have enabled them to make this effectual resistance to a foreign yoke, none appear more to deserve our admiration for their noble qualities, or to claim our approbation, and imitation of their amiable ones, than the Araucanians—one of the nations which inhabited the kingdom of Chili, when that country was invaded by Almagro, in 1535, and who continue, amidst the slavery that surrounds them, a free and independent people, enjoying their own natural rights, and cultivating their hereditary soil; which they have preserved, by force of their arms, for more than two centuries.

The province of Arauco gives its name to the nation, and the people are called Araucanians from the same cause. Their territory includes all that part of Chili lying between the Andes and the sea, and between the 36th and 39th degrees of south latitude.

In their persons, the Araucanians are not over the middle stature; but they are muscular, robust, well proportioned, and of a martial appearance. It is unusual to meet with a deformed or crooked person: not, as some have supposed, from their adopting the Spartan custom, but from the manner in which they bring up their children. Their complexion, with the exception of the Boroanes, which is fair and ruddy, is of a reddish brown, but not so dark as most aboriginal Americans; their eyes are small, animated and intelligent; their teeth even, smooth and white; their mouths handsome; their limbs well shaped and muscular, and their feet small and flat.

The women are equally well formed, and some of them are very beautiful, particularly the Boroanes, who are as white and as rosy as Europeans. In their manners, and in their dress, they are modest and pleasing.

The *national* colour for dress, of both sexes, is greenish blue, or turqu vine, and they both make their garments of woollen cloth of this colour. That of the females consists of a tunica, a girdle, and a short cloak, called by them *ichella*. This is fastened before with a silver buckle. The tunick, called *chiamal*, is long, descending to the feet, without sleeves, and fastened under the shoulder with a broach or buckle of silver. This dress is never varied; long usage and custom have rendered it national, and whoso should first lay it aside, would be thought ill inclined to her country, although no law exists respecting dress. For the sake of variety, and to gratify vanity, the women adorn themselves with a variety of silver and other trinkets, and divide their hair into several tresses, which float gracefully over the shoulders, while the head is ornamented with jewels of a species of false emerald, called *gliama*, held in high estimation by them. Their necklaces and bracelets are of glass, and their ear and finger rings of silver. The lowest class wear these last, and it is calculated that more than a hundred thousand marks of this metal are employed in female ornaments. Upon their feet they wear shoes made of woollen cloth embroidered according to the wealth and rank of the wearer.

The dress of the men is of the same materials, and the same colour as that of the women, and is well suited to the convenience and grace of military characters. It consists of a shirt, a vest, and a pair of tight breeches; and over these, a *poncho*, in form of scapulary, with an opening in the centre for the head, made full and long, descending to the knees, but so as to be thrown over the shoulders at pleasure, and is much more commodious than our mantles, as it leaves the arms at liberty, and is a better protection against the wind and rain.

The boots and shoes of the nobility are of cloth, and embroidered; but others make them of the fresh skin of the leg of the camel, which they fit to the foot and the leg while green, turning the hair inward; and by wearing, they become soft as any leather dressed by us, and they are made with extreme neatness and strength. The very lowest only go barefoot. Upon the head they wear a turban of embroidered wool, in form of the ancient diadem, which they raise a little whenever they salute any one. Of this ceremony they are so tenacious, that nothing offends them more than to have any one speak to them without lifting his turban; and they do not hesitate to bid a Spaniard who does so, "to take off his hat," in a tone of deep felt indignation.

At the time when the Europeans entered Chili, they found the natives agriculturists. They were no longer hunters, nor shepherds; but had reached to the third stage of the four through which it is said man must pass from pure savageism to civilization.—They only wanted commerce to entitle them to rank with their inhuman *invaders*—fortunately, we cannot say *conquerors*, when speaking of the Araucanians. And in agriculture they had come to till their grounds by means of the *plough*, and the assistance of animals. Even manure was used by them where the soil required it. Maize, rye, barley, several kinds of pulse, pumpkins, squashes, thirty varieties of potatoes, apples, strawberries, and various other fruits and edibles, were cultivated by them.—Their lands were owned by those who tilled them, and descended to their heirs.—Their local attachments were strong, and it was with great reluctance that a man parted from his paternal fields, the sepulchres of his ancestors. Much attention was paid to watering their lands, and canals many miles long, of depth and durability, are still seen among them, which were constructed centuries ago.

For domestick animals they had the chilihueque, or Chilian camel, from the wool of which their garments are made; the hog, the common barn fowl, and the rabbit; but had not then domesticated the *puda*, a species of goat, nor the *guanico*, both of which are easily tamed, and very useful. But they added to their stock of animal provisions by occasionally hunting the wild animals with which their country abounds; though vegetable food appears to have been preferred for the general aliment. Wild fowls are very plenty, and are taken by means of very ingeniously constructed snares; while the same method of taking *wild ducks* pursued by the *Chinese*, is also adopted by the Chilians, viz. by placing a perforated gourd over the head, and gliding gently among the flock, carefully seizing the ducks by the legs, and drawing one after another beneath the surface; the rest of them not perceiving any thing but a gourd, are not alarmed at the sudden disappearance of their companions in their own element. But if this coincidence of duck-catching between the Chinese and Chilian, strikes the observer, how much more forcibly must the circumstance, that the celebrated and scientifick game of *chess* was known to the Auricanians, and one of their favourite sedentary amusements? Yet this is a well authenticated fact.

In the art of cookery they had arrived *at cooking—that* is, one step from savageism. They had come so far as to grind their grain, to sift it, separating the flour from the bran, and also to raise their dough with *leaven*.—They had ovens, and made various kinds of cakes. For breakfast they made gruel of parched meal, instead of chocolate; together with cakes, potatoes, &c., and at their meals upon a table, with plates of earthen, and spoons of wood or horn, and the whole family sat at table together, which, in warm days, they often laid in an arbour, near the door. They had ten kinds of fermented spiritous liquor which they kept in earthen jars made on purpose. These liquors were made from their grain, and from their different berries. Their cider or wine was made from apples, for although extremely fond of wine they have not cultivated the grape for that purpose. Animal food was either boiled or roasted; but they knew how to make both black puddings and sausages from their hogs. Excellent oil, both to eat and to burn, they made from the seeds of madi. Two kinds of salt were manufactured by them. Soap they had not learned to compound, though they used lye for cleansing their garments, and the bark of the quilla. A spot of dirt was never seen upon the apparel of either sex, when it could be changed; nor a dish that had been used, ever set by, until it were first washed. It would not be amiss for some of our American housewives to take a few lessons from these Indians in this respect. Some few of the *garret* and out-of-*sight* places, would undergo a change that would mend their *appearance*, as well as their comfort, under the directions of an Araucanian chambermaid.

ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.—A General, who commanded a corps of artillery stationed at the imperial head-quarters, had incurred, on some trifling occasion, the serious displeasure of the Emperor Alexander, shortly after the battle of Leipzig. His majesty very unceremoniously sent one of his aids-de-camp with an order, that this officer should give up his command, repair within twenty-four hours, to a village at the distance of twenty or thirty miles, and take charge of a regiment stationed there. Surprise, indignation, and fury, were successively evinced by the General, but still he obeyed the mandate. He left head-quarters without even a moment's loss of time—arrived at his new destination—examined it—reviewed the regiment—and immediately drove back to his former station. At a review of some troops on the following morning, the Emperor's eye soon perceived him at the head of his corps. Astonishment and rage were depicted in the monarch's physiognomy, and he despatched an aid-de-camp to inquire what the General was doing there—and why he had left his new station, and dared to disobey his sovereign's order? The General who is a man of talent, of general information, and of an unconquerable and somewhat ferocious spirit, with energy replied to the aid-de-camp, "Go back and tell his Imperial Majesty, that the present time is highly important, and that I feel anxious for the fate of Russia: tell him that henceforth, I serve not Alexander but my country; and that I am here, where I ought to be, at the head of my troops, ready to sacrifice my life in her cause." Such an uncontemplated and heroick answer, instead of rousing the furious passions of the mind, as might have been expected, where despotism is really absolute, had a very opposite effect. The Emperor seemed palsied, replied not a word, and was glad to hush the affair to sleep, lest the General's example should be too generally known, and become a precedent for the future to the officers of his army. Before the battle of Mount Martre, the General who continued in his former command, had a station assigned him in the middle of danger, as it was supposed by some, that his head might be carried away by a cannon-ball, and thus rid the Emperor of a refractory and liberal minded officer. This gentleman, who fears no danger rejoiced at the occasion, fought bravely, and conquered. It redounds to the credit of Alexander, that he called for the General on the field of battle, and bestowed upon him the cordon of St. George.

THOMAS PAINE.

Paine's Political Rise.—He came to Philadelphia (says Dr. Rush) in the year 1774, with a short letter of introduction from Dr. Franklin to one of his friends. His design was to open a school for the instruction of young ladies, in several branches of knowledge, which at that time was seldom taught in the schools of our country. Mr. Aitkin employed him as the editor of his Magazine, with a salary of £25 currency a year. This work was well supported by him. His song upon the death of General Wolfe, and his reflections upon the death of Lord Clive, gave it a sudden currency which few works of that kind have since had in our country. In the summer and autumn of 1776, he served as a volunteer in the American war, under General Washington. Whether he received pay and rations I cannot tell. He lived a good deal with the officers of the first rank in the army, at whose tables his 'Common Sense' always made him a welcome guest. The legislature of Pennsylvania gave Mr. Paine £500 as an acknowledgement of the services he had rendered the United States by his publications.

Method.—Mrs. More says, is the very life of business; and there is no method without *punctuality*. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good-temper of a family: the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. Punctuality is important as it gains time: it is like packing things in a box, a good packer will get in half as much more as a bad one. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality: a disorderly man is always in a hurry: he has no time to speak with you, because he is going elsewhere: and, when he gets there, he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. It was a wise maxim of the Duke of Newcastle—"I do one thing at a time." Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment: then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you: for, like other virtues, it propagates itself: servants and children must be punctual, where their leader is so. Appointments, indeed, become debts: I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own.—*Cecil.*

Every man should aim to do one thing well. If he dissipates his attention on several objects, he may have excellent talents entrusted to him, but they will be entrusted to no good end. Concentrated on a proper object, they might have a vast energy; but, dissipated on several, they will have none. let other objects be pursued, indeed; but only so far as they may subserve the main purpose. By neglecting this rule, I have seen Frivolity and Futility written on minds of great power; and, by regarding it, I have seen very limited minds acting in the first rank of their profession—I have seen a large capital and a great stock dissipated, and the man reduced to beggary; and I have seen a small capital and stock improved to great riches.—*Ibid.*

MR. BROUGHAM'S WILD OATS. During the summer of 1800, Mr. Brougham, accompanied by Campbell of Isla, and a fashionable party, visited the Western Isles of Scotland. Mr. Brougham and his companions were all in their jocund youth—wild, reckless, and impetuous, as youth is wont to be. They sailed in a vessel, generally known in the Highland harbours, by the name of Mad Brig. It is a grave question whether the brig or the navigators deserved this terifick epithet; but true it is, that she was, at the time, a good deal under the influence of sport, fun, and frolick, known to all the world as the near relatives of Madness. These madcap agencies weighed her anchors, directed her course, and moored her again in port. In one of her excursions, says the chronicle of the time, this Mad Brig touched at the port of a Stornaway, dubbed by way of eminence, the capital of the Hebrides. Amusement was of course, rather flat in the "City of the Isles," though the expedition took up their quarters at the best Inn which the place afforded. We know not whether certain it is, that he formed a pretty just estimate of the momentum of his landlord's brains. The steady Boniface seemed to supply a glorious subject for diversion; and our travellers resolved to make an experiment upon his powers for comedy. Arming himself one evening with a brace of enormous pistols, at the dead hour of the night, Brougham stalked like a grimly ghost into his host's bed-chamber. After awakening the somnolent innkeeper, this horrid apparition secured the door. The moon shone brightly through the window; and this spectre observed a flock of fowls, comfortably reposing themselves. The petrified hotelkeeper observed him raising a lank, bony arm, garnished with a horse pistol; discharging which a miserable duckling was sent, with a piteous quack, to the shades below. In a hollow tone, the spirit charged Boniface on his life to be silent. He started from his bed in consternation. "Utter one syllable," said the infernal visitant, in a voice like the roar of a volcano, "and I shall lay your ungodly carcase as flat as yonder fowl!" The poor host found that quietness was the best policy; reasonably judging, from the portentous decision of his tormentor's manner, that his luckless life was in imminent peril; and that a refusal would occasion the threatener to suit the action to the word. Poor Boniface, therefore, continued as still as a mouse; Brougham, then addressing him, charged him with treason to his delectable spouse; the poisoning of whiskey—with a long catalogue of enormities, and ordered him immediately to fall upon his knees, make confession of his sins, and prepare for his final exit.—Believing and trembling, the terrified innkeeper dropped upon his knees, protested his innocence, and craved his life with all the eloquence terror could inspire. He pleaded, preached and prayed, whilst the apparition held the loaded pistol to his breast, inculcating the necessity of a full confession, ever and anon insisting the culprit, had perpetrated crimes yet undivulged. The culprit answered with pious remorse, all the interogatories which this inquisitor was pleased to propose, and afterwards prayed with greater fervency than he had ever done before. This finished, the ghostly Brougham warned and solemnly exhorted him to forsake the paths of iniquity, assuring him that his contrition was the sole cause of the forbearance of Heaven.—Thus saying, as poor Boniface believed he vanished in a blaze of sulphur. This adventure we may suppose, furnished no small amusement to the party. At this day, when our host hears the name of Brougham, he never fails to couple it with a pertinent epithet. I remember when the late Queen's affair brought her great orator so much before the publick, our host, on hearing some person read a portion of the trial, cried out, "Brougham her advicat! No wonder if she should lose the cause! That's the scamp fallow thatgart my teeth clatter!—*Ed. paper.*

PHYSICIANS AND EDITORS. There is no profession more laborious, and in many instances none so responsible, irksome, and ill-requited, as that of a physician. The nearest approach to it is the condition of an editor, who wishes, by being useful, to obtain a reputable standing in society, and a competency of the good things of life. In some respects there is a complete similarity between them;—each must submit to a *surveillance* over all his thoughts, words, and actions, exercised by jealous neighbours, inquisitive, fault-finding matrons, buffoons, quacks, demagogue-politicians, and disappointed aspirants to office, appearing equally worthy of regard. This, every one by a little seasoning, soon learns to bear with all meekness; but what is too much to be required of any man is, to relinquish—as the physician is obliged to do—at every call, the comforts of his own fire-side, and the society of his wife and children, for a long visit in a dark and dreary night—not always to the abode of sickness and distress, but often to that of pampered hypochondriacs, who after being releived from imaginary dangers, think no more of the physician till their fears again overtake them. So with the editor;—the publication being received and read, those who are served forget the poor caterer to their intellectual appetite, and leave him to work and starve his way along as he can; and thus the editor and the physician, from the apparent extent and prosperity of their business, may be in a proportional state of embarrassment and pecuniary sufferings.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

EXCISEMAN OUTWITTED. An exciseman called at the house of a good humored landlady, residing within one hundred miles of Usham; she consulted him about some liquor that had been deposited in her cellar —*without a permit.* At the words—*without a permit*—the exciseman rushed below, and soon found himself up to the middle in water! It is needless to add, that he made no seizure of the liquid, which the late rains had forced into the cellar without an excise warranty.

The following anecdote shows the terror which the name of John Paul Jones carried in his cruises along the coast of England, Scotland, &c. during the Revolutionary war, and the strange familiarity with which an eccentric Scotch parson was in the habit of addressing the Deity. Jones made his appearance off the harbour of Kirkaldy; the old parson ran down to the beach, amongst crowds of terrified people, seated himself at the edge of the water, the tide flowing, and commenced praying, as follows;

"Now *deed* Lord, *dinna* ye think its a shame for *ye* to send this vile *pireet* to *rub* our *folk o' Kirkaldy;* for ye *ken* they're *a' puir* enough already, and *and hae naething* to *spaire*. They are *a' gaily guid*, and it *wad* be a *peety* to serve them in *sic a wa*. The *wa* the *wun blaws* he'll be here in a *jiffie*, and *wha kens* what he may do. He's *nane* too *guid* for *ony* thing. *Meickle's* the mischief he has *dune* already. *Ony pecket gear hae* gathered *thegither*, he will *gang wi' the hale o't;* may burn their *hooses, tak* their *vary claes*, and *tirl* them to the *sark;* and *waes me! wha kens* but the *bluidy* villain might *tak* their lives. The *puir weemen ere maist freighten'd* out *o'* their *wuts*, and the *bairns skirling* after them. *I canna tho'lt! I canna tho'lt! I hae* been *lang* a *faithfu'* servant to *ye, Laird;* but *gin ye dinna* turn the *wun* about and *blaw* the scoundrel out of our gate, I'll *na stur a fit*, but will *juist* sit here, until the tide comes and *drouns* me. *Sa tak yere wull o't.*"

Dean Swift once preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's Dublin, the length of which disgusted many of his auditors; which, coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot soon after to preach another sermon of the like kind, in the same place, he took special care to avoid falling into the former error. His text was, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given, will he pay him again." The Dean, after repeating his text in a more than commonly emphatical tone, added, "Now, my beloved brethren, you hear the terms of the loan; if you like the security, down with your dust." It is worthy of remark, that the quaintness and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.

BOMBAST. In the course of a trial lately held at Albany, N. Y. "an eminent Counsellor" put the following questions to a witness.

Counsellor—Did you not see Mr. ——— raise his muscular arm, and attempt to enforce and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?

Witness—Sir?

C.—Did not Mr. ——— attempt the infliction of the most violent and outrageous corporeal contusion and chastisement?

W.—Sir?

C.—Did not Mr. ——— attempt to strike the plaintiff?

W.—Yes, Sir.

C.—From your situation could you not have the most commanding view of the altercation; and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any wise dim your opticular faculties, or create any obtuseness of vision?

W.—Sir?

C.—I say, Sir, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a most clear, unclouded, and bright view of this most villainous, foul, and rancorous transaction?

W.—Sir?

C.—Did you not plainly see Mr. ——— knock Mr. ——— down?

W.—Yes, Sir, I did.

MORAL COURAGE.

In monarchical countries, the absence of *moral courage*,—the omission to speak and act according to the dictates of truth, justice and generosity,—in many individuals from whom every thing courageous and noble might be expected,—may be traced to fear of the Monarch or his ministers, the hope of their patronage, or the ascendancy of court-habits and fashion. The *eau benite de la cour*, Court Holy Water, is proverbial. In Great Britain; and now in France, to a more limited extent; a certain class of politicians and subjects, look to popular opinion for their importance and aggrandizement, and are fettered by party-bonds: and hence, their conduct and language suffer other cramping or perverting influences.

In our republick, the "genial current of the soul;" the admiration of independent virtue; the full freedom of patriotick and philanthropic speech and action, are checked by similar causes, and repressed in a more unworthy and injurious degree than we are commonly willing to allow or perceive. That overshadowing idol, deemed the best of possessions next to wealth—*popularity*, exerts its control with all, from the members of national and state-councils, to the humblest citizen; its sway is felt in nearly every publick station and concern. Few will at once do or say what is primarily right and generous—"let us see," is the first secret or expressed thought, "whether this will be *popular* or *unpopular*; how the thing will be taken—how we shall fare, ourselves, if we adopt such a part." The dread of false judgement or interested demeanor on the side of others; the suggestions of timidity or selfishness; counterwork the sense of propriety and paramount duty, and the higher instincts and sympathies of our nature.

The Chief Magistrate and his ministers (whether of the Union or the States,) who are charged with distribution of publick trusts, make *popular* appointments, in preference to such as seem in themselves the fittest and likely to contribute most to the publick weal;—the legislator will not scrutinize nor arraign executive sentiments and acts, nor assert the rights and vindicate the wrongs of the oppressed because he looks to an office for himself or his friend;—or, he condemns and opposes all that is done or offered by the other branch of the government, from personal disappointment and disaffection, or supposed party obligations; or, he proposes, adopts or rejects, urges or resists, according to the present or future probable impressions of his immediate constituents: the simple citizen, though rich, or enjoying a competency, and generally regarded with deference, will not risk his personal influence and ease; he, too, will carefully shun the *unpopular* thing, cause or individual, and labour to increase his *popularity* as the pre-eminent object,—sometimes, principles or means. It is remarkable how strong is the sentiment on this head throughout our country: An innkeeper, of the first order, in the western part of Pennsylvania, replied to a friend of ours, who objected to the admission into the stage in which he was travelling, of a person who had some profligate companions—"Why, Sir, he is a gentleman of respectability and *popularity.*"

A foreign tourist asserts that the Americans merit emphatically to be styled an *office-hunting* people. The number of their governments is attended by an extraordinary number of *places*, for which they seem to have a blind passion. It is easy to understand why publick functions are sought even eagerly by a large description of persons, since they give more or less of authority, consequence, and income; and relieve such as obtain them, from the necessity and precariousness of depending for a decent subsistence upon their hands and wits alone.—Besides, in too many cases, neglect or malversation passes with impunity—salaries are received where the business of the principals is done chiefly or altogether by subalterns or proxies. But, admitting these temptations to office-hunting, and the circumstance that scarcely any man doubts his aptitude for any post whatever, we may still marvel at the diffusiveness of that practice, and the alacrity with which private are renounced for publick pursuits, even when the former are more lucrative and certain, and less laborious and irksome.—So wide-spread an avidity implies the more extensive prevalence of those hopes and fears, which produce a calculating, mincing, or obsequious spirit. He who seeks place or preferment, if he does not fall in to adulation or servility, ceases to be perfectly candid and manly, lest by obnoxious word or deed, he should endanger his cherished purpose. He will flatter or he will not offend "the powers that be." If he succeeds, he remains spell-bound. The disappointed applicant, or expectant, becomes angry and splenetic, and is prone to judge harshly and act intemperately, with regard to every measure and doctrine emanating from the source whose favor he vainly coveted. Faction springs from the chagrin of defeat in the attempt to exalt either ourselves or others. All this is said, generally, under the warrant of acknowledged theory and common experience: Doubtless, there are exceptions. High-minded men, conscious of desert, who have endeavoured to gratify a just and lofty ambition, or procure a suitable revenue and employment, do not so readily indulge resentments and allow their understandings to be warped.

To these causes; to the almost universal and necessary pursuit of gain: to the subordination or rather submissiveness which seems to be exacted in most of the departments of the publick service; and to the abundance of party-divisions, and attachments personal and political, engendered by our institutions, it is owing that *moral* or *civil* courage; independent and unclouded opinion; do not obtain here so much more than in Europe, as might be presumed from the nature of those institutions, the intelligence and easy condition of the great plurality of the people, and their jealousy of abstract rights. The genius of *republicanism* however, demands that its votaries should be far different from those, who see no merit but prosperity and power, no disgrace but poverty and neglect; who thirst more for "the loaves and fishes," than they desire the best administration of publick affairs; who measure their syllables and their steps in obedience to cupidity and sheer *popularity*—who wink at publick or private wrong; who prefer the stipends of the treasury to the rewards of private toil, or the struggles of faction to the triumphs of magnanimity.

We have never been disposed to join in the censures, which we have seen cast upon Grand Juries, when they have been thought to have sallied from their province to signalize what they deemed general or national grievances. Let us not hastily check a tribunal so well described by Judge Cranch, at Washington, in his recent charge, as "one taken from the midst of the people upon the spur of the occasion—acting without previous concert; not continuing long enough to form an *esprit de corps;* too short lived to become corrupt; too irresponsible to become dependent; and too deeply interested in the preservation of liberty to sanction its violation in the persons of its fellow-citizens." We shall not quarrel with such a body even when they denounce the treatment of Commodore Porter, which no member of Congress ventures boldly to handle; nor when they proclaim and reprobate such evils as we read of a few days ago in an Ohio presentment, and which, perhaps, no candidate for popular favor, nor office seeker, in that State, would have ventured to detail.

Few nations are more seldom told of their faults and vices, with knowledge and frankness, than the people of these States. The British travellers who have attempted to describe and reprove us, being vulgar, ignorant and prejudiced, have only drawn broad caricatures and lavished bitter scurrilities, which have been totally rejected and despised. We have scarcely any domestic censors of morals, out of the pulpit, where, moreover, scrutiny is not often general and whence the voice of rebuke rarely passes forth for common reformation. Our publick writers and speakers will scarcely acknowledge a national blemish, they are wary and tender with regard to besetting sins—they expatiate and delight in vivid panegyrick. In Great Britain, a host of literary wits and moralists hold the pen, as a lash, for the excesses and weakness of the times—innumerable and able journals diffuse their strictures; the *hope* of *office* is confined to a relatively small number of persons, while the proportion is large of men of leisure, education, and fortune, who keep themselves aloof from government and party, and openly and roundly condemn or approve the transactions of the day, according to the dictates of reason and conscience.—It is true that servility, folly and crime prevail there in a higher degree; but it is from radical and pervading causes for which no sufficient antidote can be provided.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Album.

No. 17.] ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

MILL-STREET.

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of

T. & W. KEMPSHALL,

will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of T. KEMPSHALL, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. CASH at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE &
STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHEMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK *HAT WAREHOUSE.*

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

CAUTION.

WE are informed that publick sympathy has been so far excited in favour of the Norwegians, noticed by us a few weeks since, that they have received assistance sufficient for their sustenance, till they can obtain labor whereby they may earn their own support. We understand however that Kleng Pierson one of their number who has been in this country for three years past, is on the eve of commencing a "begging expedition" for the ostensible purpose of benefitting his countrymen, but as he appears to have lost their confidence, they disclaim all his exertions, and wish the publick to give no heed to his solicitations, as they give a preference to assistance gained by their own manual labour. The Editors of Newspapers in this section of country are requested to give the above a notice in their columns.

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2

☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES AND **BOOTS,**

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality,

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

CANAL SADDLE-TREES

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a large quantity of Saddle-Trees, adapted expressly to Canal use. It must be evident to all, who have purchased Canal Saddles, that the ordinary kind of Saddle-Trees are totally insufficient to sustain the hardship of canal usage. The Trees which the subscriber is now making, will be found, on trial, fully to answer all the purposes for which they are designed, as they possess double the strength of other Trees. I have also on hand, and am constantly manufacturing every kind of Saddle-Trees now in general use.

JOHN WATTS,

Opposite the Bank, Mill-st.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 6w14

NEW CASH STORE,

F. & C. BREWSTER,

HAVE opened a Store on Mill-st. nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co's. in the New Block recently built by Mr. Smith, where they offer to the publick a choice selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

among which are the following, viz:

Superfine and com. black, blue, olive, Oxford mixt, claret & drab Broad Cloths,
Drab kersey and Fear Nought,
Bangup and Geneva stripe,
Blue, claret and mixt Pelisse Cloths,
Blue, white, scarlet and green Serge,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Scarlet and orange Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Booking,
Blue and claret Camblets,
Blue and gray mixt Satinetts,
Fig'd. and plain Bombazetts, Twilled do.
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines,
Caroline and Norwich Plaids,
do. stripe and wave,
Black fig'd. and fancy crape Dresses,
Black and fancy crape Shawls,
Cashmere shawls and Scarfs,
An assortment of fashionable fancy silk and gauze dress Handkerchiefs
Gros de Ele and Berage do.
Faionable fancy prints and dark Calicoes, a good assortment,
Furniture Callico,
Corded and plain plush, assorted colours,
Valencia, Toilinett, Marseilles and Swansdown Vestings,
Black silk do.
Silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted colours,
Black and green sarsnet and Sinchews,
Silks, Fancy fig'd. Silks,
Gro. de Ele and berage Dresses,
German, Bandana and flag silk Hdkfs.
Plain and fig'd. silk do.
Gentlemen's fancy and berage neck do.
4-4 Irish Linens,
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
French and Italian Crapes,
Black and white silk Hose,
Black and white half do.
Black and slate col'd. worsted do.
Lined castor and kid Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Patent and web Suspenders,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Garnitures and other Ribbons,
Thread Edgings,
Bobbinett and silk Laces,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks,
Fig'd. and plain book Muslins,
Swiss Mull do.
Brown and bleached 3-4 and 4-4 American Cottons,
British and Steam Loom do.
American stripes and plaids,
Cotton Check, do. Warp,
Russia Diaper, &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE.

Together with 10 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,

All of which they feel disposed to sell on such terms, as they flatter themselves will be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their custom.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 8

MORE DESIRABLE

GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES** of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany,
January 17, 1826.

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALDRON'S HAIR, CORNHILL, &c.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

ALBANY PATRIOT,

AND Commercial Intelligencer. Daily and semi-weekly Paper, published in the City of Albany. Edited by GEO. GALPIN and G. A. GAMAGE.

Terms.—Daily Paper, $7, if in advance, $8, if at the end of the year. Country Paper, $3,50, if in advance, $4, if at the end of the year. Advertising in the Country paper at the usual rates.

The Patriot has been established half a year, and is rapidly coming into circulation. It will contain a regular Journal of Legislative proceedings this winter, and is at all times furnished with a more than usual share of original sketches—theatrical intelligence—extracts from foreign journals and periodicals received at this office—and Commercial news. On politicks, the Patriot is firm and temperate. For every five subscribers obtained for the Patriot, the person becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis.

Dec. 29, 1725.

A BARGAIN!

A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.

FOR SALE,

200 *Cords Wood,*

neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.

Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

Wrapping Paper.

150 REAMS, different qualities, some of which is superiour to any ever before offered in this market. Also, an additional supply of WRITING PAPER.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

November 24.

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonncastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 24.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 5th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 1b

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimball, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 31 day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE—Friday, Jan. 20.

On motion of Mr. Wright, it was ordered that the committee appointed pursuant to a request of the hon. Jasper Ward, have leave to sit as such committee during the session of the senate, and that the door-keeper of the senate attend upon said committee.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Ellsworth in the chair, on the bill for the amendment of the law in relation to the partition of lands and to gaol liberties.

[The first section, in relation to the partition of lands, provides that upon a bill filed in the court of chancery or equity, for the purpose of procuring a partition of lands, &c. the court may act upon the report of a master, to decree a sale of such lands, making the conveyance of the master under whose direction the sale should be made, a bar against all the parties to such bill, &c. The 2d, 3d, and 4th sections, relate to the gaol liberties, and make it the duty of every debtor confined on execution, to deliver on oath, within three months from the time he was taken on execution, to the Chancellor or judges of the supreme or county courts, or recorder of any city, a true and full account or inventory in writing of all his estate, real and personal, before he shall be entitled to the gaol liberties—and authorise the committal of the debtor, in cases when the chancellor or judge, &c. is not satisfied that he has not rendered a true account.]

Mr. Colden, after stating the provisions of the first section, said that the intention was to remove the necessity of a proceeding, in cases of partition, by the appointment of commissioners, and to avoid the excessive costs which that formality led to; and to guard against another evil, which had been complained of in the city of New-York.—Lawyers were in the habit of purchasing small parts of lots, for the purpose of instituting proceedings, or of obtaining possession of the property. The consequence had been, in some instances, that unnecessary suits had been commenced, costs created, and property had fallen chiefly into the hands of the commissioners and lawyers. After a brief discussion, the section was adopted.

Mr. Colden also explained the provisions of the several sections in relation to the goal liberties. The design was, as far as possible, to remedy the inefficiency of the existing laws, and to prevent the frauds which were committed under them. He alluded to the circumstance, that in the city of New-York, the gaol liberties were commensurate with the limits of the city; that they operated in no respect as a deprivation; but that debtors who had obtained the limits, were not only as free as they chose to be, but they might drive their coaches, conceal their property, and live in luxury. By the weakness of the laws, they were enabled to impose terms upon their creditors, which, if they refused to accept, the resort was to the liberties, where they were enabled to live upon ample means, in defiance of the just claims of their creditors. From the inadequacy of the provisions of the insolvent laws and the absence of a national bankrupt law, the debtor was permitted to do about as he pleased. The result seemed to be, that in legislating very much in behalf of the debtor, the creditor had been neglected. The necessity of some remedy was apparent, however different the views might be as to the shape it should assume.

Mr. Crary objected to this provision of the bill, because it did not go far enough. It discovered and punished the fraud; but it devised no remedy by which the discovery could be useful to the creditor. There was no application of the property obtained by the disclosure of the fraud to the discharge of the claims of the creditor.

Mr. Viele replied, and endeavoured to show that the objection was groundless, because the disclosure itself was sufficient for the purposes of the creditor. He had his remedy in the imprisonment of the body. He had the means in his own hands, by which he could compel the fraudulent debtor to make an assignment. Mr. V. considered this provision as perfect as it could be made. No better remedy could be devised. It was indeed the highest remedy known to our laws. It gave to the creditor the means of compelling the debtor to satisfy his executions. He asked what were bills in chancery, and all the forms of the ordinary proceedings, compared with incarceration in the walls of a prison! If the debtor was honest and unfortunate, surely the privilege of the liberties should not be denied to him. If dishonest, and intent on fraud, throw him into prison, and he will disgorge. It was the surest remedy: and one which was almost instantaneous in its operations. The fraudulent debtor, unrestrained by the law, and dashing about in his gay equipage, was one thing, but he was a very changed personage when the solitude and coldness of the prison were about him. The law, in this respect, as it provided the instrument of discovery, which could be used by the creditor, was, in Mr. V's estimation, sufficient.

Mr. Crary rejoined, and Mr. Veile again replied. Mr. Nelson suggested sundry amendments, and Mr. Colden further explained and defended this branch of the bill.

Mr. Livingston addressed the committee, generally, upon the subject, and in favour of the bill, and concluded by moving that the committee rise and report; which motion prevailed.

Monday, Jan. 23.

Mr. Livingston gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill for the establishment of a sinking fund for the redemption of the Erie and Champlain Canal debt.

The senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Elsworth in the chair, on the bill for the amendment of the law in relation to the partition of lands, and to gaol liberties. Mr. Crary addressed the committee, in relation to the second section, and Mr. Spencer suggested sundry amendments, to which Mr. Colden replied; when the committee rose and reported; and the senate proceeded as a court of errours. Afterwards, the discussion upon the bill was resumed, and Messrs. Spencer, Crary, Colden and Livingston spoke to various points of the subject. The result of the debate was, that the question which had been taken upon the section, and carried, was reconsidered, for the purpose of considering a proposition offered by Mr. Spencer as a substitute for that section; when the committee rose and reported, in order to print the amendment, and afford members time to examine it.

[The proposed amendment is as follows: "That it shall be the duty of every debtor who shall be arrested and imprisoned, on any execution, within three calendar months after his arrest, and for every debtor who is now in execution, within three calendar months after the passage of this act, to present a petition according to the provisions of the first section of the "act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," and to proceed in the manner in the said act specified, and any debtor who shall not comply with the provisions of this section, shall not be entitled to the benefit of the act relative to gaols, passed the 6th day of April, 1813, or of any act altering or amending the same in respect to the liberties of gaols, but such debtor shall be imprisoned as if the aforesaid act relative to gaols had not been passed: *Provided* that during the pendency of such an application, and until the same shall be determined, such debtor may have and enjoy all the benefits of the said act respecting the liberties of gaols."]

IN ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Jan. 23.

Mr. E. W. King called for the consideration of the resolution by him presented some time since, in relation to a national bankrupt law, and proposed to amend the resolution so as to read "that in the opinion of the legislature, it is expedient that a general bankrupt law be passed."

Gen. Root expressed his hostility on the principle of those resolutions, and to the form of this in particular, as it appeared to be without object, unless intended to hit our members of Congress.

Mr. King explained his intention of following it up if passed with another resolution, that it be communicated to our members of Congress; and spoke in favour of the bankrupt system in preference to insolvent laws.

Mr. Woodcock also was opposed to the practice of instructing members of congress, and expressed his opinion that the bill on that subject now before congress was a net well calculated to catch the small fish, but which the large ones would easily break through.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

THE CONTESTED SEATS.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed. The resolution passed in committee of the whole, that Alexander Sheldon is not entitled to a seat in this house, was read, and a division called, 59 voted in favour, and 56 against it; and on the resolution that Matthias I. Bovee is entitled to a seat, also on a division, it appeared that 61 were in favour, and 54 against it.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on courts of justice, reported a bill to annex a part of the town of Avon to the town of Rush.

Argus.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

A bill was reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs for the establishment of a Naval Academy, and the Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the bill to provide for the survey of the proposed Canal and ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, reported the same without any material amendment, with a report of the opinion of the Committee, and a long communication from Mr. White, the Delegation from Florida. Mr. Benton, from the select committee, reported a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President, accompanied by a report of eighty manuscript pages, the reading of which occupied about an hour and a half. Three thousand copies of the report were ordered to be printed. The bill supplementary to the act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, gave rise to some debate, from which it appeared that a confidential agent had been sent to Philadelphia, to investigate the facts relative to the recent custom-house transactions in that city.

After a little more discussion yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on the subject of the Judicial Bill, on which Mr. Wright, of Ohio, was the principal speaker, followed briefly by Mr. Wood, of N. York, and Mr. Kremer, of Pennsylvania, the bill was reported without amendment. In the House, a division took place, by ayes and noes, on a motion of Mr. Storrs, of New-York, to give but two new Judges, which was decided in the negative—the ayes being 60, and the noes 119. Mr. Mercer moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it, so as to separate the Appellate from the Circuit Court, and reduce the Judges in the former to five. This question will probably be discussed to-day.

A bill was reported by Mr. Hemphill, concerning Roads and Canals, which authorizes the President to apply to the purposes of Internal Improvement any surplus money which may remain in the Treasury, at the close of each session of Congress. Mr. Drayton of South-Carolina, laid a resolution on the table, inquiring of the Secretary of War what had been done on the subject of the defence of the harbour of Charleston.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAVAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Naval School; which was read twice, committed, made the order of the day for to-morrow, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution, offered yesterday, by Mr. Holcombe, of N. J. was then taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to furnish this House with estimates of the probable cost of the following lots of live-oak timber, to be distributed in the several navy-yards of the U. States; together with the cost of erecting permanent sheds for their preservation:

Six frames for Steam Batteries,
Twelve ditto for Ships of the Line,
Fifteen ditto of Frigates of the largest class.
Fifteen ditto of Sloops of War.

And, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be also directed to report to this House what further legislation, if any, is necessary for the more effectual preservation of the live-oak and red cedar timber on the publick lands of the U. States.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House the amount of money paid by the purchasers of publick lands which have become forfeited to the United States from the commencement of the land system of the U. States to the present time.

Just as the Speaker had called up the unfinished business of the preceding day, Mr. Stevenson, of Pennsylvania, rose and communicated to the House the death of Mr. Farrelly, one of the representatives from that state. On motion of Mr. Ingham, who delivered a pathetick and just eulogy on his deceased colleague, the House resolved, unanimously, to wear crape on their left arm for a month.

The House then adjourned.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

PROSECUTION OF FRENCH EDITORS.—We have already mentioned that the editors of the Constitutionnel & Courier Francais, two of the leading opposition gazettes of Paris, have been prosecuted for the publication of sentiments offensive to the high-toned Catholick Clergy. We have also referred to the speech of one of the orators at the court Royale, and have since perused that of Mr. Dupin, which he delived on the 26th of November, in defence of the Constitutionnel.

The publick interest excited by the trial may be estimated from the fact that it was found necessary to close the doors for a time against the crowd, to prevent interruption from the noise and the injury of persons among the press. Mr. Dupin began by remarking on the state of France. All the institutions of civil society, he said, had been destroyed, and nothing had yet been obtained towards their restitution except promises. So much remained uncertain and unsettled, that the liberties of the country are precarious; and the only safeguard is to be found in a free press, which is able to counteract the abuses of power, by giving publicity to the injured. This privilege is of particular necessity in cases of religious tyranny, since the denial of an appeal to the parliament, which was destroyed "by the author of the Concordat of 1801," who reserved the cognizance of such cases to his Council of state, a body too dependant on the ministry to be willing to place religion in opposition to politicks. The citizens, he remarks, find the established mode only an illusory resource; and therefore prefer an appeal to publick opinion, which justifies or condemns the act at once, without expense and without delay.

With such a view of the importance of the press, every successive ministry makes diverse attempts to secure its silence, either by fear or by purchase, being often driven to the necessity of buying opinions which they know not how to defend. Confidence is expressed by the orator in the character of the new Monarch, whose first word, as he says was—"No halberts!" and whose first act was to destroy the censorship.

But the nature of the charge against the defendants is remarkable, it is that of having done what might have an evil *tendency*, not any thing explicitly forbidden; and with the intention of making out a case, they have multiplied allegations, as if they expected "with a hundred grey horses to make one white one."

After an introduction containing the preceding ideas, Mr. Dupin proceeded to state the grounds of the defence: That the two journals had been brought together in one act of accusation, in which the charges are confounded and accumulated into one solid mass; and that the meaning of expressions quoted had often been misrepresented by being separated from explanatory passages, or being mutilated or divided. We give translations of the two following passages selected from different parts of the argument.

"Full of confidence in the justice of my cause, and the impartiality of the court, you will always find in me a religious man and a faithful subject. I abjure all philosophy which is separated from religious views; and I do not content myself with a vain theism, which acknowledges a God, but denies him the worship due. I do not blush at my faith: it is a Catholick who pleads before you. Free from every association, sect, league, and party, I am not of Apollos, nor of Cephas, but of God. I do not forget that I am a Frenchman, and advocate in the first court in the kingdom, where I am to speak freely, in all conscience and truth; having before me, also, the example of my predecessors, to whom the modern bar must not show itself unfaithful; of those learned councillors, those powerful orators, to whom we ought ever to attach ourselves, as the masters of our profession; to imitate and re-produce them, if not by that learning and eloquence which it is not given to us to attain, at least by what is always possible, the purity of principles, frankness of character, and sincerity of speech." * * *

* * * "It is too true that Hydra raised its head, ancient pretensions are the order of the day—a march is making, by numerous ways, to the conquest of temporal power under the cloak of religion: the contest is renewing between ultramontane doctrines and the liberties of the French church. Are we ever to have eyes to see, and see not? What! Writings abound in which the doctrine of the infallibility and absolute supremacy of the pope over kings is openly preached; prelates arrogate to themselves, in some measure, the legislative power in their circumscriptions: others, in reviving superannuated rule, incompatible with our existing manners, produce only disorder in our cities. The almost general refusal to teach the declaration of 1682, is flagrant; Bossuet himself, the great Bossuet, whose whole life was animated only by this great thought, *the unity of the church*, is now taxed with heresy by the ungrateful Romans, because he knew how to be a Frenchman, while he was a Catholick. Our present government, founded by Louis XVIII, and sworn to by Charles X. is called *revolutionary* by the gazettes of Rome. Religious associations not authorised—what do I say? —prohibited, by our laws, are multiplying on every side. Congregations surround us. There exists an *ardent religious party*.—This party has its writers, its city and country preachings, its journals, its dupes, its protectors—*in hoc vivimus, movemur et sumus!*—and yet some affect to doubt it.

These doctrines are not brought forward only by a small number of ascetick dreamers: agents more active, more powerful, more numerous, charge themselves with supporting or assisting them to triumph.—The party is better formed than is supposed. Statesmen! do not regard that alone which passes in one country: throw your eyes on Spain, Switzerland, Belgium; and seeing every where the same symptoms of trouble and agitation, enquire what is the principle of this uniform movement; recognize the efforts of the Pharisees of the day; feel the blows of that sword whose hilt is at Rome and its point every where."

We have not room for further translations. The excitement produced on the audience by some parts of the speech, was so great as to interrupt the orator; and he repeatedly stopped and requested them to keep silence. The English papers inform that the cause was dismissed without a decision.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1826.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL. The act relative to the mileage fees of the Sheriff of this county, has received the signature of the Governor and become a law. An act to halfshire the county of Wayne has passed the House in committee of the whole. The petition of the inhabitants of Monroe and adjacent counties, for a canal to connect the Allegany river and the Erie canal, was presented last week.

In the Congressional reports, we find but little matter of general interest. The Judiciary bill has been debated at great length in the House of Representatives, and it is thought that it will pass without any material alteration from its present shape. This bill proposes an accession of three new judges to the bench of the Supreme Court, who will perform the duties of Circuit Judges.

It is conjectured that the committee on foreign affairs, a majority of whom it is supposed are hostile to Mr. Adams, will report against the expediency of the Panama mission. It is not improbable, however, that the Senate will sanction this mission, and confirm the nominations already made.

FOR THE ALBUM.

THE KING OF AMERICA, *alias* THE PEOPLE.

I have always regarded the fact with surprise, that while the page of history hath commemorated the names of men like Alexander the Great, who was distinguished only for his dexterity in the honourable art of blood-letting, or the Roman Emperor Heliogabalus, whose most memorable feat was the collecting together of seven thousand spiders, the present reigning monarch of these United States should never have been honoured even with a newspaper biography, especially as his character is marked by so many singularities.

On the birth and ancestry of His Most Republican Majesty, I shall not particularly dilate; for, unhappily, such is my ignorance on these important subjects, that I am absolutely uncertain whether he had any ancestors at all. But, be this as it may, his education was by no means neglected. I have heard it boasted that he had read the story of Sindbad the Sailor and the House that Jack built almost as early as the era of his first appearance in breeches; nor did he in after years neglect a careful perusal of the newspapers, those modern lights of the world, by which idiots acquire wisdom, and patriots office and immortality.

I have never learnt that he gave many early indications of talent and genius. He did, indeed, occasionally show considerable cunning in robbing a watermelon-yard or an orchard, and would exhibit great boldness and resolution in climbing for bird's nests; but he was chiefly noted for the spirit with which he resisted the royal chastenings of his mother, and for the assiduity with which he applied himself to the duties imposed upon him by his peculiar situation. I have it from good authority, that one day when his royal mother, who was rather ill-natured in her liquor, attempted to convince him of certain political dogmas by application of *the birch*, the young Prince suddenly seized the rod and layed the arguments intended for his own edification upon her shoulders, nor would he desist until she became completely sobered.

When his Republican Majesty had procured a legal title to the country over which he now reigns, the neighbouring sovereigns affected to be greatly diverted at the rusticity of his manners and his ignorance of all courtly accomplishments. He could seldom be persuaded to waste a shilling in foppishness and extravagance; he would unostentatiously drive the ladies of the royal family to church every Sunday in a lumber-wagon, and greatly plume himself upon his plainness; he was often seen appointing his ministers of state dressed in a broad-brim'd wool hat and a tow frock and trowsers; he had an utter aversion to cards, horse-racing, and foppishness, and was as free from gout and other fashionable diseases as the meanest subject in his realm.

It is a matter of deep regret, that our worthy sovereign did not longer retain his simplicity. But, unluckily, his pride increased with his prosperity, and he gradually lost sight of his ancient vulgar notions. He became attached to high style, *eau de Cologne*, and gentility. He spent hundreds for fine broadcloths, bell crown'd hats, and gay equipages; yet he could never be suited with his clothes, and would have them altered as often as the changing of the moon. He sold off the looms and spinning-wheels belonging to the ladies of the royal family, furnished them with pianos, silks, cashmeres, quizzing-glasses and curling-tongs, and encouraged them to fill their heads with fashion, love-tales and tortoise-combs. Many have expressed their fears, that he will soon become as much attached to etiquette, flattery, and court pimps as the monarchs of the old world.

I have often been amused at the ludicrous tricks practised upon His Majesty by his courtiers. When one was anxious for any publick employment, he would give him a friendly slap on the shoulder, and then, with great solemnity of countenance, pronounce a lofty panegyrick upon his Majesty's patriotism, his wealth, power, and innumerable virtues, (occasionally commending his own incorruptible republicanism,) till he had brought the monarch into a proper humour; when he would pounce upon the prize and bear it away, with a look like that of Reynard when devouring the cheese dropped by the crow in her attempt to prove the justness of his encomiums on her voice.—Again I have seen a waggish courtier frighten him with stories of treason and federalism, until he would exhibit all the agonies of a dog with a bladder tied to his tail.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

A want of time, courteous reader, or a want of room, (I am not positive which) prevents me from proceeding farther in this entertaining history. Your sagacity, however, (a quality, by the way, of which I am told you possess no mean share) will enable you to draw from this chapter a few hints of sufficient value to reward you for its perusal. JONATHAN.

We are told that about 1650 bushels of wheat were purchased at the Phœnix mill last Saturday, at an average price of 61 cents per bushel. Five or six thousand bushels were probably bought on the same day at the other mills.

NEW PAPERS. We have received the first number of the Syracuse Advertiser, by P. B. Barnum, and of the Vermont Patriot and State Gazette, published by George W. Hill. Both are printed on sheets of the largest size. The Onondaga Register has been enlarged, and appears in a new dress.

Several neighbouring editors, we observe, who have copied our Bank Note Table, state that it gives the *New-York* rates of discount. This errour should be corrected, as the Rochester brokers shave most bills from one to three per cent. closer than those of New-York.

A letter from Paris, published in the London Magazine, states that an attempt had recently been made to assassinate M. Emanuel Las Cases, the same man who last winter applied a horsewhip to Sir Hudson Lowe. Sir Hudson had been at the village in which Count Las Cases and his son reside for a fortnight before this attack.

From the Albany Argus.

THE JUDICIARY.

The chancellor, judges of the supreme court, and circuit judges, pursuant to the resolution of the last session, in relation to the alterations, if any should be deemed necessary, in the constitution or laws of the state for the improvement of the judiciary system, submitted their report to the senate yesterday. It is a document of considerable length, embracing a judicious and full view of the subject. We shall take an early opportunity to lay the report, in an entire shape, before our readers. Meanwhile, we have copied the concluding paragraphs, which contain the particular suggestions in relation to the alterations in the system.

"That some amendments to the organization of the courts, are necessary, is universally conceded; and seems to have been taken for granted by the senate when they passed the resolution requiring this report. If therefore the plan now offered should not be approved, or if carried into execution, should be found defective, some other and better remedy may, and ought to be devised, either as an alteration of the existing laws, or as an amendment to the constitution. In regard to their own suggestions, all that the undersigned can pretend is, that they have maturely deliberated upon the matter of a reference, by which, as a proof of confidence in them on the part of the senate, they have felt themselves honoured, and that the result is not only under all circumstances, that which they believe most expedient, but with their collective view of the subject, the best in their power to arrive at. They accordingly recommend that the several statutes, organizing the courts of superior judicature, be so altered and amended as, with the peculiarity and detail necessary, to provide:

1st. That the court of equity of each circuit shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all causes and matters of equity, either wholly or in part concerning lands situate wholly within the circuit, and of all causes and matters of equity when the complainant, or the greater number of parties prosecuting, reside within the circuit, and the defendant, or adverse parties, are not inhabitants of the state. That where the parties to any matter or cause of proceeding in equity reside in different circuits adjoining each other, and also where the subject of proceeding is either wholly or in part, lands situate in different circuits adjoining each other, the courts of equity of each of those circuits, at the option of the complainant, or party prosecuting, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction. That the causes and matters of which the exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the circuit judges, shall extend to all the cases aforesaid, of which the chancellor now has original jurisdiction, by statute or otherwise.

2nd. That the jurisdiction in equity of the circuit judge of the first circuit, shall be abolished, and instead thereof, that a vice-chancellor be appointed for the first circuit, who shall have in that circuit the jurisdiction and power in matters of equity, which are now by law vested, and also those which are hereby proposed to be vested in the courts of equity of the other circuits.

3d. That in all the preceding cases, appeals to the chancellor shall be allowed in the manner, and under the restrictions now in force concerning appeals from the equity courts for the circuits.

4th. That the justices of the supreme court may hold any of the terms thereof, for such length of time as they shall deem necessary, subject to the existing limitation as to the test and return of process.

5th. That one or more of the justices of the supreme court shall sit at the capitol in the city of Albany, on the Monday in every week during the vacations, for the purpose of hearing all special motions, excepting motions *exparte* in real actions, and on the passing of fines, and such other motions as the court may by rule direct to be made only at the terms; which *sittings* shall be continued from day to day, so long as the justices or justice holding the same shall deem necessary.

6th. That in actions on contracts prosecuted in the supreme courts, unless the plaintiff shall recover one hundred dollars exclusive of costs, but shall pay costs to the defendant; and in actions for *Torts*, except actions of slander, false imprisonment, replevin, and malicious prosecution, unless the plaintiff shall recover fifty dollars exclusive of costs, he shall not recover, but pay costs to the defendant; and in actions for slander, or false imprisonment, if the plaintiff shall not recover fifty dollars exclusive of costs, he shall recover no more costs than damages; but none of these provisions shall extend to any action wherein the state is interested, or where the title of land shall come in question, or to any action which shall have been removed by the defendant into the supreme court, from any court of common pleas or mayor's court.

7th. That no case or bill of exceptions in any personal action where the debt or damages recovered, exclusive of costs, shall not exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, or when the plaintiff shall be non-suited, or a verdict shall pass against him not exceeding that amount, shall prevent the party in whose favour the verdict or non-suit shall have been obtained, from entering judgment on such verdict or non-suit, and taking out execution thereon, unless the party against whom the same shall have been rendered, give security to the opposite party, by bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by a justice of the supreme court, or a circuit judge, or other officer authorised to do the duties of a judge of the supreme court at chambers, in such sum as the judge or officer approving the same shall think reasonable, not less than double the amount of debt, damages and costs recovered in the action, with condition that if judgment shall be rendered on such verdict or non-suit, against the party making such or bill of exceptions, he shall pay to the party in whose favour judgment shall be rendered on such verdict, the debt, damages and costs which shall be recovered in the suit; but if the judge before whom the cause shall have been tried, or the circuit judge of the circuit, within which the trial shall have been had, shall certify that there is sufficient cause for getting aside the verdict or non-suit, in such case the bill of exceptions or case shall operate as a stay of proceedings until the decision of the supreme court thereon.

8th. That whenever it shall appear to the judge holding a circuit court, that any cause noticed for trial, and on the calendar, will require the examination of a long account on either side, he may order a reference of such cause in the same manner as the supreme court may now do by law.

9th. That the supreme court may designate and prescribe by rule, what description of officers shall grant orders to stay, or otherwise delay the proceedings in causes in the said court, under such circumstances and regulations as it may deem expedient.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Legislature of Pennsylvania appears to be much occupied with the various objects of Internal improvements. Bills for the following objects have been reported:

1. to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company. This bill gives the assent of Pennsylvania to the act of Virginia, of 27th January, 1824, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, with one exception in its details, and with certain reservations in favour of Pennsylvania, such as the extension of the line of canal to Pittsburgh, and with regard to Internal canals, &c. By the act of Virginia, the capital of this company is $6,000,000; its corporate powers are perpetual; and the canal and all its works are for ever exempted from taxation.

2. To incorporate the Tioga Navigation company, capital stock $125,000. The object of a canal and slack water navigation on the Tioga, and to the coal mines at Peters' camp.

3. To incorporate the Delaware and Susquehannah canal and rail road company.—Capital stock $1,500,000. The works to commence at Lackawannock, and proceed to the Delaware Water Gap and Easton.

4. Wilksbarre and Delaware central railway company. Capital stock, $1,000,000. To conduct by a line from Wilksbarre to the Delaware Water Gap.

5. Lackawanna and Susquehannah rail road company. Capital stock $150,000.—To connect by a line from the Susquehannah to the Belmont coal mines.

SOUTH AMERICA. It was reported, says the Salem Gazette, that Sir Charles Stewart was to go to the River Plata, to endeavor to make a pacification between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and a favorable result was anticipated. It appears however, by the following letter from Rio, of the 2d of Nov. received in this town, and copied from yesterday's Register, that the plan has been suddenly defeated:

"It was confidently stated about ten days ago, that the Emperor would empower Sir Charles Stewart to treat with Buenos Ayres respecting the Banda Oriental, and settle their difference on such terms as might appear advisable to him; and the Diamond frigate was to have sailed this morning with him on that mission. The Emperor, however, very suddenly and unexpectedly determined not to accept of his mediation, and on the 16th inst. published an address to his troops, which were about embarking for River Plate, that leaves little hope of an amicable settlement of our difficulties; and should Bolivar come down with considerable force to join the Buenos Ayreans, which is spoken of as a thing beyond doubt, we may soon expect a serious strife in that quarter, but can form no opinion as to what the result may be. Sir Charles was to have sailed this morning for Bahia, perhaps not pleased with the Emperor's course."

The State of Delaware is a small state, but it has always furnished the country with great men—men who by their services have made themselves so entirely the property of the Nation, that the place of their birth is forgotten. If we mistake not, the present Governor of that state bids fair to do, or try to do, as splendid services to his country, as any that have gone before him. We have read the long messages of all the Governors, and some of the long speeches of great statesmen, and occasionally, the deep speculations of political writers—but it seems to us that the short extract which we give below, contains as much plain good sense, as we have had the luck to comprehend in any of them, It is fit to be added as a supplement to the next edition of the papers of Hamilton, and Madison, and Jay.—*Conn. Mirror.*

The Message of the Governor of Delaware was received by the Legislature of that State, on Thursday, the 5th. It is brief, and touches on very few subjects of Legislation. In the commencement reference is made to the various attempts to amend the Constitution of the United States, in the following terms: "In all events which have occurred, as well during the emergencies of war as in the calmer times of peace, the Constitution has been found adequate for every exigency. It has proved eminently calculated to answer all its objects, and secure the blessings of freedom and of happiness to all who live beneath its influence. And yet there seems to be such a passion for novelty—such a rage for amendment, (so miscalled,) that, session after session, propositions are made in Congress for altering some of its most substantial features. It is a misfortune that we are not permitted to form attachments to our institutions; that they are not allowed to grow venerable in our sight, nor to acquire our esteem from time and use. Perpetual alterations tend strongly to lessen the regard of the people for the Constitution, and have an unfavorable effect even upon the principles of republicanism itself. The necessity for any of the amendments now proposed to the Constitution of the United States, is not apparent. You, gentlemen, will not agree to any alterations in our fundamental institutions, unless the necessity for them should appear to you most evident and palpable."

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

IRISH CATHOLICKS. The reader will be able to form some opinion of the spirit and energy with which the Catholicks of Ireland are pushing their claims for emancipation, by the following eloquent extract from a speech of Mr. Shiel, lately delivered at a meeting of the "New Catholick Association," in Dublin. This society had voted into its reading room, the Paris Etoile, which paper had warmly supported the catholick cause. The receiving of this foreign journal, Mr. Shiel says, excited the "*splendid bile*" of the great ministerial journal of England (Courier) and other papers on the same side:

The Courier tells us that the bare sympathy of a Foreign Power will exasperate the pride of the English people. I doubt it not. It is with nations as with men. Prosperity is a great hardener of the heart.—There is, however, one important fact upon record illustrative of the facility with which a transition from haughtiness to humility may be effected. The people of England spurned at America, and applauded, she made injustice of her oppression. Not long after the people of England received from misfortune a lesson in humanity, and bowed down their heads. But, Sir, I have done with the calumnies which the Courier has attributed to the Etoile, and yet, let me see, here is a passage, in which it is alleged that the repeated disasters sustained by the Irish people have not yet subdued their love of liberty, and that the spirit of the country is unbroken still. (Loud Cheers.) Is this false? Is this among the insolent fabrications of the French Journalist? Is this another calumny? Is this also false? No, thanks to Almighty God! In the midst of all which we are condemned to suffer, baffled and spurned as we have been—laden with injustice, and besmeared with contumely, denounced from the steps of the throne itself, and with almost every thing lost, except with a chivalrous and gallant King of France still boasted that he had preserved, with every thing lost, except what constitutes the honour of the people. (Loud cheers.) Thanks to Almighty God! and I repeat the adjuration, the heart of Ireland is not tamed, her soul is not subdued, her enthusiastick spirit is not broken. (Loud cheers.) No! nor will the menance which the Orange part of the cabinet—the representatives of Eldon and Peel, has presumed to utter, deter us from the pursuit of that great object to which we are devoted. The Courier has threatened us with the re-enactment of the penal code!—Re-enact the penal code! Re-enact that barbarous that flagitious, that blasphemous and parricidal code, which was a revolt against nature, and an outrage to the eternal God! Re-enact those laws from which the heart of man recoils, and of which it is impossible to think without horror! Re-enact the penal code! Never! or if they do, it shall be at the price of a deluge of blood!—(Here the whole meeting raised up and repeatedly cheered Mr. Shiel.) The earth shall soak with human gore before it. The scythes of massacre must be fastened to the chariot wheels of tyranny. Seven millions of men must be first mowed down. They must turn Ireland into a sepulchre before it. I do not speak of the law as it now stands—to that it is our moral duty to submit; but I do not hesitate to say, that any attempt to re-enact the penal code in the plentitude of its atrocity, would not only justify but demand an appeal to those great and original rights, the consciousness of which is graven in the heart of man, and that it would be better that our veins should be drained of every drop of our blood than they should be laden with the soul-eating fetters of the penal code again.

BRAZIL. Two treaties have recently been concluded between Great Britain and Brazil—one Commercial, and the other on the subject of the Slave Trade. We learn from the National Gazette, that by the latter, the subjects of the empire of Brazil are to be allowed to prosecute the Slave Trade with the African coast for four years from the date of the treaty; at the expiration of which time it will cease to be lawful for them on any pretext or in any manner whatever.

The range prescribed for the trade is on the Eastern coast of Africa, the tract comprised between Cape Degaldo and the Bay of Lourenco Marques; and on the Western coast, the line embraced between the eighth and eighteenth degree of south latitude; also, with the territory claimed by the crown of Portugal on the Coast of Africa, south of the Equator.

The nefarious traffick will be carried on with increased activity during the four years, in order to procure as large a supply of negroes as possible within the stipulated period. By the treaty of Commerce, Great Britain agrees to consider, for seven years, as Brazilian vessels, all, the owners and masters of which are Brazilian, and which have Brazilian papers in regular form.

The towns in Brazil are engaged in raising subscriptions for an equestrian statue in the Capital to the Emperor, as "a monument of gratitude to their august and perpetual defender."

Mr. KEAN appeared in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening last, in the character of Richard. He had declined making his appearance there at all, for fear of "being assassinated," and there did appear to be a great excitement against him. It seems, however, that a deputation was sent to New-York after him, by whose solicitations he was prevailed upon to go to Philadelphia. The house was crowded to receive him, but *no ladies* (with the exception of three or four coloured ones in the gallery) were present. Kean made his appearance amidst mingled applause and hisses. *Nuts* were thrown at him: this was "nuts for him," as it gave him an opportunity to put on one of his "contemptuous smiles," which, as the Philadelphia paper before us states, had such an electrick effect upon the audience that 2500 or 3000 of them rose instantaneously, and cheered him "long and loudly."—"Kean expressed his gratitude," continues the paper, "by striking his breast several times:" a novel mode, by the way, to express gratitude. In this way the play passed off, the *pit* applauding continually, while frequent hisses proceeded from other parts of the house. An *egg* was thrown at Kean; at which, being rotten, as we may be allowed to imagine, the audience turned up their noses, Kean turned white, his tears of gratitude turned yellow, dropping like "the medicinal gum of the Arabian tree," and the poor offender, in his turn, was "indignantly turned out doors." These facts relate to the *particular* deportment of the audience, we presume: the Democratick Press says "their *general* deportment was admirable," neither the peace, nor the walls of the theatre, being broken; nothing broken, in fact, but the egg.—*Salem Gaz.*

The bones of a Whale have been discovered on the top of the Appenine mountains, in Italy. They were imbedded in clay.

MARRIED,—In Chili, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. C. Cook, Mr. Miles Naughtrup, to Miss Eliza Ensign.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. F. H. Cumming, Mr. James Stoddard, to Miss Mary Benningham.

At Berlin, Con. on the 20th ult. Mr. Sidney S. Alcott, of this village, to Miss Delia C. Hubbard, of the former place.

Marrid in Jameca on Decr 21th instant By the Revd Philip Spawlding Mr. Benja Furniss Aged 72 years to Widow Lyda Pratt Aged 42 years all of Jameca

Shadrach Meshach and abnego
Into the Firy Furniss was cast
and If Mrs pratt such hete can undergo
May come out unscorchd at last
Mr editor plese to incert the above in yure paper and oblege JAMECA

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$80	to	
Pearl,	80	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50		
grafted,	75	to	87
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	25		
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50	to	3 25
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	88
Mink,	12	to	25
Martin,	25	to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3 75		
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	59	to	
Corn,	31		
Rye,	44		
Oats,	22	to	25
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	33		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 50		
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	50	to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50	to	4
mess, bbl.	10 00		
prime,	7 50		
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to	
Potatoes,	25	to	
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,	83	to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6	to	6 1-2
tried,	6 1-2		
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12 1-2		
Turnips, bush.	25		

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	102 50	a	105
Pearl,	102 50	a	105
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a	12
dipped,	9	a	10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	15 50	a	16
Braziletto,	30	a	32
Camwood,	85	a	90
Logwood, Campeachy,	23	a	
St. Domingo,	22	a	22 50
Jamaica,	22	a	23
Nicaragua,	55	a	80
Hache,	100	a	135
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5 25	a	
Canal,	5 12 1-2	a	5 50
Middlings, fine	3 75	a	4
Rye flour	3 75	a	
Indian meal	4 00	a	
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a	6 75
South	2	a	3 50
West	4 25	a	6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a	45
Muskrat, N. & S.	32	a	38
Martin, Canada	60	a	80
Do. N. W.	1	a	1 75
Red Fox	1	a	
Mink	25	a	30
Otter	2 50	a	3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a	55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River, bush.	uncertain		
Genesee		a	
Virginia,	75	a	95
Rye,	65	a	
Corn,	75	a	
Oats	43	a	44
Beans, 7 bush.	10	a	11
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a	14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a	18
Brazil	12 1-2	a	13 1 2
HOPS, lb.	25	a	
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a	60
Bar, country,	90	a	100
Swedes	98 50	a	102 50
English, assorted	100	a	102 50
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a	28
Hemlock	21	a	24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a	3
LUMBER—			
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a	18
Scantling, pine,	14	a	15
oak,	18	a	20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a	56
hhd.	40	a	43
bbl.	29	a	
Heading, hhd.	44	a	47
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, mess, bbl.	8 a		8 50
prime,	4 75	a	5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	9	a	13
Hog's Lard	7	a	8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 50	a	9
mess do.	11 50	a	12
Cheese, Amer.	7	a	8
Hams	10	a	11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a	13
English	11	a	14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a	8 1-2
American	5	a	6
TALLOW—American	9	a	9 1-2

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	10
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	3
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	3
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5
Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 6 per cent discount.	
CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

G. W. PRATT'S PRIZE LIST.

LITERATURE LOTTERY, No. 3.

(Drawn January 19th.)

DRAWN NUMBERS,

17, 21, 7, 35, 6, 31.

One prize of $1000, one of $500, and several of $100 and $50 were sold at G. W. PRATT'S Office.

For Capital Prizes in the Lotteries soon to be drawn, please call at

G. W. PRATT'S Lottery & Exchange Office.

Jan. 31. 17

MONROE COUNTY

LOTTERY OFFICE,

Carroll-st. Rochester.

G. W. PRATT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that the *UNIVERSITY LOTTERY* will be drawn on the 22d of February, (or sooner if the sale of Tickets will warrant it.) This is the largest Lottery ever offered for public patronage in the United States, and it is confidently believed that the small number of Tickets (only 19600) together with the immense amount of Prizes, will give it the preference over any other.

EIGHTH CLASS

University Lottery,

50 *Numbers*—6 *Ballots to be drawn.*

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000,

WITH

Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Prizes over the denomination of One Hundred Dollars!!

UNPARALLELLED SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000	is $100,000
1	"	50,000 "	50,000
1	"	40,000 "	40,000
1	"	25,000 "	25,000
1	"	20,000 "	20,000
5	"	10,000 "	50,000
10	"	5,000 "	50,000
44	"	1,000 "	44,000
88	"	500 "	44,000
176	"	240 "	42,240
352	"	100 "	35,200
5676	"	50 "	283,800
6356	Prizes.		$784,240
13244	Blanks.		

19600 Tickets.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$48.	Halves	$24
Quarters	12	Eighths	6
Sixtcenths	3	32dths,	150

☞For Capital Prizes apply at

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Jan. 31. 17

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 13, 1826.

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

No. 9, Mill-street.

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s. to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful*.

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT'S,

Jan. 31. No. 9 Mill-st.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON,

January 23, 1826. 8116

TO THE SUPERVISORS OF THE

COUNTY OF MONROE.

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned were among the number of Mechanics who made proposals for building the Poor-House in this county, and feeling ourselves injured by the management and partiality which we think has been shown by Mr. Jacob Gould in disposing of the contract, we take this method to make you acquainted with the facts, that you may apply the remedy which you may find the case to require.

The Proposals were in writing and under seal, and after they were opened and read, it appeared that there was one to which no name was affixed. Mr. Gould pretended he had some business at his shop which would detain him for a few moments; and taking the *unsigned* paper with him, he went to his shop and there met Abner Hubbard, (who was no doubt stationed there for the purpose,) who put his name to the anonymous paper, when Mr. Gould returned, and the contract was declared to belong to Mr. Hubbard!

It is a fact, susceptible of proof, that Gould and Hubbard, were observed to be together frequently, previous to making the proposals, and the result fully proves to our minds what was the nature of the intercourse between them. We consider it an imposition to advertise for sealed proposals, and after breaking the seals, to give one of the intimate and particular friends of the supervisor of the town of Gates, the privilege of signing an *anonymous paper*, and thus taking the job from those who were obliged to abide by what they had written and signed.

After it was discovered that there was a disposition to give the job to a man who had not, as we considered, a right to it, one of the undersigned offered, before it was publickly declared who had the job, to do it for *one hundred dollars* less than Mr. Hubbard's proposal, but this was refused.

Mr. Gould, having, as we understand, been entrusted by the board with the care of the building, will be able to direct *his friend* to do extra work, and thus make the job yield as great a profit as he pleases. Our object is to put the board on their guard against deception. All we have to ask is, that Mr. Hubbard may be made to give *good bail* for the faithful performance of the work, and that, agreeably to the supervisors' statement, nothing may be allowed for extra work. We fear that nothing short of this precaution will prevent the people of this county from imposition. We also think the superintendence of the building ought to be intrusted to some other agent than Mr. Gould.

We do not think either Messrs. Bushnell or Sperry had any thing to do with the transaction with Mr. Hubbard.

A. W. RILEY,
DANIEL TINKER,
JACOB STRAWN,
JAMES A. GORDON.

Rochester, Jan. 27, 1826. 17

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line.

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS

25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco, which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

Lottery Intelligence.

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CARROLL-STREET.

UNION CANAL

Lottery

of Pennsylvania, draws February 1st—

HIGHEST PRIZE

$50,000,

Smallest Prize $10.

For particulars please call at

G. W. PRATT'S OFFICE.

P. CANFIELD'S

University Lottery

will be drawn the 8th of February.

CAPITALS.

1	Prize of	$100,000
1	"	50,000
1	"	40,000
1	"	25,000
1	"	20,000
5	Prizes of	10,000
10	"	5,000

☞Tickets in all Lotteries authorized by law in the United States, for sale at G. W. PRATT'S office.

☞All Lottery information given gratis.

☞Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold at a moderate discount. Jan. 10.

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,

GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar. Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, of Potash, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows. Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

SMITH & HORAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet, Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low for cash.*

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who writes a legible hand, understands the keeping of accounts, and has been accustomed to the business, wishes to procure a situation as a Clerk or Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Satisfactory testimonials will be exhibited. A line addressed to A. B. F. and left at the Album Office, will meet with prompt attention.

Rochester, Jan. 24, 1826. *3w15

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent PLOUGH CASTINGS

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

4000 galls. Whiskey.

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO. have on hand

2000 galls. Rectified *old* WHISKEY,
2000 do. do. *new* do.

of a superior quality, which they will sell very low for cash.

—ALSO—

100 bbls. coarse SALT,
300 do. fine do.
2000 lbs. wrought and cut Boat Spike, of different sizes.

Jan. 17. 3w15

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

REMOVAL.

J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Legers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1826 10

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

FOR THE ALBUM.

SONG.—By an Irish Emigrant.

Air.—*Ye Tars of Columbia.*

O! come ye away to the rush of the waters,
The wildest, the brightest ye ever may see,
Where wander the fairest of earth's glowing daughters,
By the arrowy tide of the dark Genesee.

Ye bleak winds of Winter, in vain are ye waking;
Ye clouds that arise from Ontario's wave,
In vain are ye fraught with the tempest and breaking,
The eyes that shine round us, your fury can brave.

The Southerner reckons, the rude Yankee guesses;
The one or the other is nothing to me;
I guess and I reckon that bright are the tresses,
Which the fair ones adorn, of the bright Genesee.

The child of the forests, once drew from his quiver,
A shaft to supply his rude table and bowl,
On the evergreen banks of this glittering river,
Whose current so quickly glides off to its goal.

O! come ye away to the rush of the waters,
The brightest, the wildest ye ever may see;
The savage has fled, and Europia's daughters
Are wandering now by the dark Genesee.

GHEBER.

SONG.—By Sheridan.

No more shall the spring my lost pleasure restore,
Uncheer'd I still wander alone,
And, sunk in dejection, forever deplore
The sweets of the days that are gone.
While the sun as it rises to others shines bright,
I think how it formerly shone;
While others cull blossoms, I find but a blight,
And sigh for the days that are gone.

I stray where the dew falls, through moon-lighted groves,
And list to the nightingale's song;
Her plaints still remind me of long-banish'd joys,
And the sweets of the days that are gone,
Each dew-drop that steals from the dark eye of night,
Is a tear for the bliss that is flown;
While others cull blossoms, I find but a blight,
And sigh for the days that are gone.

FOR THE ALBUM.

THE ITALIAN.

(Continued from our last.)

It was late when I arrived in sight of my father's mansion. The night was dark, and occasional gusts of wind howling among the branches of the ancient elms, gave signs of an approaching storm. A faint streak of light still tinged the western horizon, which only served to contrast more forcibly with the unusual blackness of the remaining part of the heavens. The scene was in unison with my own mind. I had been reflecting upon the uncertainty of human happiness—for, few as were the years of my life, I had often seen the cup of enjoyment dashed from the lip just ready to taste it. My arrival was unexpected; and on entering the house, I was surprised to find no one there—faggots were blazing upon the hearth—and the chandeliers, in the hall, were lighted as usual. At this moment the sound of the large Organ in the Chapel burst upon my ear. I hastened thither, and listening for a moment at the door, before I entered, heard the priest reading the marriage service of the Church. I rushed forward,—and notwithstanding the astonishment which overwhelmed me, and the insupportable agony of my mind, on discovering the truth, I can distinctly remember the attitude and expression of countenance of every person present. Behind the altar stood the Priest who was officiating, dressed in the white flowing robe of his office; at his right hand, near the altar, was my father; grief was visible in his countenance; he was supporting a female figure—it was Paulina! near her was Dumoin; he was in the act of relinquishing her hand; the die was cast; she was his for ever. I was horror-struck, and could only gasp out the name of Dumoin. On discovering me, he uttered a frantick yell and rushed from the Chapel. I turned towards Paulina, her face was bloodless as a piece of statuary; I indulged myself in gazing upon her one moment, presently she sighed out my name, and the tears stood in her large eyes. Then I became a man again; I grasped my poinard and followed Dumoin. Ignorant of the course he had fled, I rushed heedlessly along for some time, and then concealed myself behind some decayed shrubbery; soon a man passed along, and by his figure and step I knew him to be the one I sought. I sprang upon him like a tiger, and the struggle was a deadly one; I soon had my knee upon his breast. Had he spoken one word, I might have spared him, but he did not! I saw the horid contortions of his features by the light of the blue lightnings which were darting around us. For three days and nights, I wandered through the forests, without tasting food, or enjoying one moment's repose. *Murderer* seemed written upon every object. On the fourth day I found myself in a desert place, huge rocks were thrown promiscuously together, and every thing around denoted a spot seldom if ever visited by civilized man. S.

(To be continued.)

The Presberg Mines. Dr. Clarke's visit to the Presberg mines was made after he had personally inspected many of the principal works of the same nature in other countries, and especially those of his own nation. For the last ten years of his life, he had been much in this habit of examining similar works; it was not, therefore owing to any surprise at the novelty of the scene before him, that he had to mention the astonishment he felt when he arrived at the mouth of the excavation represented by our print; but he is fully prepared to say of it, and with truth, there is nothing like it in all that he has beheld elsewhere. "As he drew near to the wide and open abyss, a vast and sudden prospect of yawning caverns, and of prodigious machinery prepared us for the descent. We approached the edge of the dreadful gulf, whence the ore is raised, and ventured to look down, standing upon the verge of a sort of platform, constructed over it, in such a manner as to command a view into the great opening as far as the eye could penetrate amidst its gloomy depths;—for to the eye it was bottomless. Immense buckets, suspended by rattling chains, were passing up and down;—and we could perceive sculling all the inward precipices; upon which the work people, reduced to pigmies in size, were ascending and descending. Far below the utmost figures a deep and gaping gulf, the mouth of the lowermost pits, was, by its darkness rendered impervious to the view. From the spot where we stood, down to the place where the buckets are filled, the distance might be about seventy-five fathoms; and as soon as any of these buckets emerged from the gloomy cavity we have mentioned, or until they entered into it in their descent, they were visible; below this they were hid in darkness. The clanking of the chains, the groaning of the pumps, the hallooing of the miners, the creaking of the blocks and wheels, the trampling of horses, the beating of the hammers, and the loud and frequent subterraneous thunder from the blasting of rocks by gunpowder, in the midst of all this scene of excavation and uproar, produced an effect which no stranger can behold unmoved. We descended with two of the miners, and our interpreter, into this abyss. The ladders, instead of being placed like those in the Cornish mines, upon a series of platforms at so many landing places, are lashed together in one unbroken line, extending many fathoms to suit the inclination or curvature of the sides of the precipices, they are not always perpendicular, but hang over in such a manner, that even if a person held fast by his hands, and his feet should happen to slip, they would fly off from the rock, and leave him suspended over the gulf. Yet such ladders are the only means of access; and as the labourers are not accustomed to receive strangers, they neither use the precautions, nor offer the assistance, usually afforded in more frequented mines. In the principal tin mines of Cornwall, the staves of the ladders are alternate bars of wood and iron; here they were of wood only, and in some parts rotten and broken. In addition to the danger to be apprehended from the damaged state of the ladders, the staves were covered with ice, or mud; and thus rendered so cold and slippery, that we could have no dependence upon our benumbed fingers, if our feet failed us. Then to complete our apprehensions as we mentioned this to the miners they said, "Have a care! It was just so talking about the staves, that one of our women fell about four years ago as she was descending to her work.—"Fell!" said our Swedish interpreter; "and pray what became of her?"——"Became of her!" continued the foremost of our guides, disengaging one of his hands from the ladder, and slapping it forcibly against his thigh as if to illustrate the manner of the catastrophe,—"she became (pankaka) pancake." After much fatigue and apprehension, we at length, reached the bottom of the mine.—Here we had no sooner arrived, than our conductors taking each of us by the arm, hurried us along, through regions of "thick ribbed ice" and darkness into a vaulted level, through which we were to pass into the principal chamber of the mine.—The noise of countless hammers, all in vehement action, increased, as we crept along this level, at length subduing every other sound, we could no longer hear each other speak.—At this moment we were ushered into a prodigious cavern, whence the sound proceeded; and here amidst falling waters, tumbling rocks, steam, ice, and gunpowder, about fifty miners were in the very height of their employment. The magnitude of the cavern, over all parts of which their labours were going on, was sufficient to prove that this iron ore is not deposited in veins, but in beds. Above, below, on every side, and in every nook of this fearful dungeon, glimmering tapers disclosed the grim and anxious countenances of the miners. They were now driving bolts of iron into the rocks, to bore cavities for the gunpowder, for blasting. Scarcely had we recovered from the stupefaction occasioned by our first introduction into the Pandæmonian, than we beheld, close to us, hags more horrible than perhaps it is possible for any other female figure to exhibit, holding their dim quivering tapers to our faces, and bellowing in our ears. One of the sisterhood, snatching a lighted splinter of deal, darted to the spot where we stood with eyes inflamed and distilling rheum, her hair clotted with mud; and such a face and such hideous yells, as it is impossible to describe:

"Black it was as night—fierce as ten furies—
Terrible as hell."——

If we could have heard what she said, we should not have comprehended a syllable; but as several other *Parcæ*, equally Gorgonian in their aspect, passed swiftly by us, we began to perceive that if we remained longer in our present situation, Atropos might indeed cut short the thread of our existence; for the noise of hammers had increased, and a tremendous blast was near the point of explosion. We had scarcely retraced with all speed our steps along the level, and were beginning to ascend the ladders, when the full volume of the thunder reached us, as if roaring with great vehemence, because pent amongst the crashing rocks, whence, being reverberated over all the mine, it seemed to shake the earth itself with its terrible vibrations."—*Clarke's Travels*, 1823.

From the National Gazette.

Segur's History of Napoleon's Expedition to Moscow.—We avail ourselves of the absence of all fresh intelligence from abroad, to continue our cursory notice of this remarkable work, which may be truly said to combine the attraction of deep romance, the value of genuine history, and the force of the most elegant ethicks. What a picture of the situation of Napoleon and the detestable nature of war, have we in the following passage concerning the state of things after the battle of Borodino, in which he lost forty thousand men, and forty-three French Generals were either killed or wounded:

"The Emperor traversed the field of battle the day after. Never had he beheld one of a more hideous aspect. Every thing contributed to aggravate its horrors—a lowering, dark sky; a cold rain; a violent wind; dwellings reduced to ashes; a plain strewed with ruins and carcases; at the horizon the melancholy and sombre verdure of the northern trees, soldiers on every side wandering among the dead and wounded, and prowling for food even in the knapsacks of their prostrate comrades; dreadful gashes produced by the large balls of the Russians; silent tents, in which no songs nor recitals were any longer heard—nothing but a gloomy taciturnity. Around our standards were the remainder of our officers and subalterns and some soldiers, hardly enough to protect them; and these with their clothes torn, and blackened with powder and reeking with blood. The redoubts were blocked up with our fallen, and in following Napoleon, our horses' feet would strike a wounded man, and bring from him his last groan. The Emperor, until then as mute as his victory, and oppressed by the view of so many victims, could contain himself no longer; he found relief in expressing aloud his indignation, and causing kind offices to be lavished upon the unfortunate creatures.—Numbers lay in the bottom of the ravines, into which the greater part had been precipitated, and many had crept to be more safe from the enemy and the storm. Some, the youngest, were groaning forth the names of their mothers or their country:—the elder were awaiting death with a mien either impassive or sardonick, disdaining entreaty or complaint; others called upon us to despatch them at once; but these miserable beings were quickly left, without the exercise towards them of a useless compassion or of a cruel pity. One of them, however, who had lost both legs and an arm, appeared so lively, and so full of hope, that we undertook to save him; and it was observed, that as he was carried off he complained of pain in the limbs he had lost—no uncommon occurrence in such cases."

Such was the aspect of *Victory*, and it was under the impressions received from such scenes, and the most acute physical suffering, that Napoleon drew near to *Moscow*—the fatal vision which dazzled his fancy at Paris. The arrival of the grand army in the neighbourhood of the capital is admirably sketched by Segur. It had dwindled in all respects by more than a moiety; but it still consisted of nearly one hundred thousand men, with six hundred and seven cannon, two thousand five hundred artillery carriages, and five thousand baggage waggons. As the French approached, the extraordinary plan on the other side, of deserting the city and then setting it on fire, was in progress of execution. Then was completed the strongest exemplification of the celebrated lines—

"Amazement in his van, with flight combined,
And sorrow's faded form and Solitude behind."

There was indeed, more than the mere form of Sorrow—for the historian aptly remarks, that the moans which issued from Smolensko, become one vast hospital, seemed to drown the cry of *Glory*.

A few of the anecdotes which he relates of the Russians, may be introduced here with propriety. The priests, he says taught the peasantry to believe that the invaders were actualy legions of devils, commanded by Antichrist: infernal spirits, the sight of whom should produce horror; and whose touch was contamination. Their French prisoners discovered that they would not employ any of the utensils which the French had once used, but kept them for the domestick animals of the dirtiest kind.—* * * * * * * * * *Platoff*, the commander of the Cossacks, confessed, that when, in an engagement between Gjatz and Borodino, an officer was killed near him, he was not surprised at it himself but nevertheless caused the *sorcerer* who accompanied him, to be whipped for having been so lazy as not to turn aside the balls by his conjurations, *as he expressly charged him to do.* * * * Not far from Moscow, and by order of Alexander, a balloon was constructing under the superintendence of a German artist. The first destination of the aronaut was to hover over the French army, single out the Chiefs, "and crush them with a discharge of fire and iron."—Several attempts were made to raise the balloon, but they failed, the springs of its wings being found too weak. * * * Some of the Cossack chiefs asked the French officers, with honest sincerity—"Have you not at home enough of grain, air, and tombs-space enough to live and be buried? If so, why do you come so far to lavish your lives and fertilize a foreign soil with your blood?" Of like purport was the address of the Scythians to Alexander.—The French could only answer—"We come because our Emperour wills it, and wants more glory."—*Plecuntur Ashivi.* * * * At Viazma, a French General inconsiderately asked a Russian officer, who appeared at the French head-quarters as a flag of truce, what they would find between Viazma and Moscow. "*Pultawa*," fiercely replied the Russian. We do not recollect a more pertinent or spirited retort than this. The fate of the Swedish "conqueror" haunted the imagination of Napoleon. When, on his final retreat, he found himself pushed towards the country of the Cossacks, he stopped and exclaimed—"Ah—yes. Pultawa; this is like Charles XII."

ENGLISH POLICE.

Bow-street.—*Nicholas Casey* was charged with having assaulted Isabella Martin, a very decent and tall young woman, who deposed as that she was passing down Long-Acre, on her way home last night, the said Nicholas Casey "obtruded his attentions upon her;" and because she requested him to mind his own business, he endeavoured to push her down; but he did not succeed in so doing, and she gave him in charge of the watch.

"Well, Mr. Nicholas Casey," said his Worship, "this was a manly feat of yours; what have you to say in your defence?"

"Your honour, *I was drunk*," replied Mr. Nicholas Casey.

"And pray what are you, Nicholas?" asked his Worship.

"*A tailor by trade*, your Honour" replied Mr. Nicholas Casey.

"I thought so," rejoined his Worship, "for the tailors are now become the most troublesome people in London."

Mr. Nicholas Casey, however, pleaded that it was his first offence; and as the young woman said she did not wish to be "hard with him," he was allowed to apologize, pay his fee, and depart in peace.

Timothy Jenkins was next placed before the bench, charged by diverse of the watch with singing, bellowing, and shouting, at three o'clock in the morning, in St. Martin's lane.

In his defence, he said, "May it please your Worship, I admit the premises in *pint*, because I know I had been supping with a *foo* friends; I hope your Worship will attribute it to the *fluency* of the liquor."

"What are you, Timothy," said the Magistrate.

"Your Worship, I am by *trade a taylor*," replied Timothy, and the Magistrate directed him to pay his fee, go to his work, and be less *fluent* in his cups in future.

Samuel Clutterbuck, a young man, more than two yards long, was next brought forward.

"And what has Samuel Clutterbuck done" asked the Magistrate.

"Nothing further than lying dead drunk in James-street, your Worship," replied the watchman.

"Nothing further than being unable to go further?" said the Magistrate.

"Yes, your Worship," replied the watchman, "and by which means I was obliged to take him to the watch-house on a *wheel-barrow*."

"And pray what may you be, Mr. Clutterbuck?" said his Worship.

"A *tailor* by *trade*, your Worship, replied Mr. Clutterbuck.

"Really this is scandalous!" observed Sir Richard Birnie: "why there are nothing but tailors! What the plague are you all about? Was there any thing particular going on amongst you yesterday?"

Mr. Samuel Clutterbuck blushed, and smiled, and said nothing; and having been admonished and discharged, he paid his fee, and departed, to make way for—

Mr. *Jeremiah Snitters*, a small person, whose sinister side was supported by a crutch.

"And are *you* a tailor also?" said Mr. Halls.

"Exactly so," replied Mr. Snitters.

"An plaze your Wurchip," said the watchman, "I found him bastely disguised with liquor under the peehazes in Common-garden at two o'clock this morning. He had so much of it that he couldn't move neither leg nor limb; and so I tuck him to the watch-house"—

"In a *wheel-barrow*," said Mr. Halls.

"In a wheel-barry, your honour, I did; for he hadn't a leg of his own to stand upon!" replied the guardian of the night.

"Very well," said his Worship, "bye and bye, I suppose every watch-house must be furnished with a wheel-barrow for the accommodation of the tailoring fraternity."

Mr. Jeremiah Snitters begged to assure his Worship that he was not a man who made a practice of qualifying himself for riding in such a vehicle; and upon his promising to keep himself as sober as possible in future, he was discharged like the rest; as were several other of his brethren who had been found in the same comfortable condition.

Philadelphia Police. Scarron says, "That love makes the young *do* all things, and the old *forget* all things," and it must have been these principles, reduced to practice, that induced Billy Tully to marry Kitty O'Donnell; for, on the examination of the parties no two appeared less alike, in every particular, than this unhappy couple, except that Billy was slightly drunk, and Kitty slightly crazy. He was old and ugly. She was young and pretty. Of them it might be truly said, "they were paired and not matched;" and it would have puzzled the most profound thinker to have discovered the reason that moved this young Hebe to marry this old Cyclops. He was a one eyed blacksmith, a maker of chain cables, but so far from being a giant that he was miserably deficient in manly figure and appliances. It was love, as they both declared, that induced them to pair together,—gentle love, which had, in one of its unaccountable vagaries, bound them with the silken chains of Matrimony,—chains which Billy now found it more difficult to surrender than those iron bars he was every day hammering at. Their union was to be accounted for only on the dictum of Scarron. No conceivable reason would apply to so preposterous a match. They both now declared they had been grossly deceived in each other. They mutually hinted at gross irregularities on both sides. Billy blew up all his fire, and glared furiously on his young wife, bidding her remember that though he had but *one* eye he had *two* ears, and declaring that if he ever again found Cousin Jemmy ——, and Patrick ——, coming about his premises, he would beat them into the shape of a cocked hat, the vagabonds! The Mayor gave them good advice, which one declared he *would* not take, and the other that she *could* not, and so the matter ended for the present. Billy left the office furiously angry, and Kitty smirking and giggling behind him.

Several journeymen tailors were charged with making a riot in an Oyster cellar, kept at a house of ill-fame up-town. It was explained in evidence, that one of them, in order to recover some money which it was believed had been stolen from one of his comrades on a former occasion, went with others to the cellar with the assumed title of a City Constable, and demanded the money. But the lady matron and vestals were not to be gulled in that way, and commenced an instant and general assault on the sham officer and his whole *posse*, who made the best of their way to *upper air*, not, however, till much damage was done to their clothes and persons by the various missiles which the ladies poured upon them. Oysters, in every stage of cookery, boiled, steamed, toasted and roasted—hot and cold,—in the shell and out of the shell,—were showered upon them without any regard to their original cost or original destination; stew pans, griddles, pokers, shovels and tongs, hissing hot, flew about their ears like young comets. The mistress, who was a little drunk, fought like a dragon, and after clearing the premises below stairs, she challenged them all to fair fight above; but at this particular juncture, the watchman pounced upon them, parted the enraged combatants, and carried several of each party to the watch-house. The whole of them were required to give security for their good behaviour, and those that were drunk were fined. The sham-constable suffered severely in the engagement and in its consequences.

Japanese Honour. The Japanese, according to Kempser's Travels, resent injuries in a manner which has not a parallel in any other part of the world: it is so singular as to be scarcely credible. Others wreak their resentment on the person who affronts them; but a Japanese wreaks it on himself. A gentleman coming down the great staircase of the Emperor's palace, passed another up, and their swords happened to clash. The person descending took offence; the other excused himself, saying that it was accidental, adding that the swords only were concerned, and his was as good as the other. "I'll show you the difference" says the person who began the quarrel, drawing his sword at the instant, and passing it through his body. The other piqued at being thus prevented in revenge, hastened up with a piece of plate he had in his hand for the Emperor's table, and returning with equal speed, he in like manner pierced his body in sight of his antagonist, saying, "If I had not been serving my Prince, you should not have got the start of me; but I shall be satisfied, having showed you that my sword is as good as yours."

Opera Cloaks.—About a year ago, a merchant of this city imported a number of very beautiful silk cloaks for ladies, which were supposed to be fine articles for pulling round their delicate shoulders. One morning he called his clerk Joe to him,—"Joe, you will advertise those silk cloaks to-morrow morning." Joe pulled his pen from behind his ear, cut a piece of the nib off, and then drew out the advertisement. It was inserted next day, and next day again, and again. No buyers came, and Joe had nothing to do but stand behind the counter, with short nib sticking behind his ear, and his hands rummaging in the bottom of his breeches pockets, trying to catch a single sixpence which had hid itself among a handful of clear buttons. Some time after this happened, Joe was again directed to advertise his cloaks, and again it was done. The fair creatures (meaning the ladies of course) approached—looked at them—tossed them—tumbled them, and turned up their provoking little noses. They would not buy—no—not they—they would as soon take the lover's leap out of pure spite. Well, things went on in this manner until Signor Garcia and the Italian company set themselves down among us and began *una voce-ing* and *poco fa-ing* until every one's head was turned.—Joe rummaged his pockets—picked out a couple of shillings—went up among the gods—was in ecstacy and rapture—and next morning was directed to put into the newspaper another advertisement about the everlasting cloaks. Joe's head being full of the opera—the divine opera, he wrote out in fair and legible characters, *Opera cloaks—a bran new* importation, &c.

Next morning Joe was standing, as usual, behind the counter, and, behold! a blue-eyed beauty came in—"have you any *opera cloaks*, sweet sir?" Joe down with the opera cloaks, and *blue-eye* fitted herself in a trice, and paid the price without a single grudge. Another fair lady came in—"you have opera cloaks," said she. "To be sure we have," said Joe. Away went another opera cloak, and Joe laid violent hands on the cash. By this time many others came in, and it was—"have you any opera cloaks?" "have you any opera cloaks?" until the whole importation was gone, and Joe had secured the proceeds in the till.

"That was a capital advertisement," said Joe, and so thought his employer. Ever since the sale of the opera cloaks by this *ruse de guerre*, Joe has made his appearance on the second seat in the pit on the opera nights, and his employer sets him down as a very acute advertisement writer, as well as a hopeful connoisseur in musick. —*Nat. Adv.*

The main chance. When Whitley, manager of the Nottingham company, was enacting *Richard III.* he shewed a tolerable proof of having constantly an eye to his interest and to his audience. In the character of the crook-backed tyrant, he exclaimed:

"Hence, babbling dreams! you threaten here in vain."

(*That man in the brown wig there*, has got into the pit without paying.)

"Richard's himself again!"

GALLIOPOLIS, (Ohio) Dec. 3.

Longevity. Died, in Harrison township in this county, on Tuesday the 22d ult. Mrs. Anne Bailey. From the best accounts we have had, she must have been at least 115 years of age. According to her account, her father was a soldier in Queen Anne's war—that on getting a furlough to go home he found his wife with a fine daughter in her arms, whom he called Anne, after the Queen, as a token of respect. In 1714 she went from Liverpool to London, with her mother, on a visit to her brother. While there, she saw Lord Lovet beheaded. She came to the United States the year after Braddock's defeat, aged then 46 years. Her husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774. After that, to avenge his death, she joined the garrison, under the command of Col. Wm. Clendenin, where she remained until the final departure of the Indians from the country. She has always been noted for intrepid bravery. Col. Wm. Cleadenin says, while he was commander of the garrison where Charleston, Kanhawa, is now located, an attack by Indians was hourly expected. On examination, it was believed the ammunition on hand was insufficient to hold out a siege of any length. To send even two, three or four men to Lewisburg, the nearest place it could be had, a distance of 100 miles, was like sending men to be slaughtered; and to send a larger force was weakening the garrison. While in this state, Anne Bailey volunteered to leave the fort in the night, and go to Lewisburg. She did so, and travelled the wilderness where not the vestige of a house was to be seen, arrived safe at Lewisburg, delivered her orders, received the ammunition, and returned safe to her post amidst the plaudits of a grateful people.—*Free Press*

Blind Man's Buff. The following trick was lately practised in a country town, and has afforded considerable diversion to the lovers of fun. Two persons, of more wit than money, and more impudence than either, entered a decent publick house, and ordered a good dinner. After having fared most sumptuously, and regaled themselves with the best beverage the cellar afforded, they began to amuse themselves with the game of blind-man's buff, in which they were at length joined by the landlord, whose turn to be blindfolded came in due time, when his guests, having effectually bound the handkerchief over his eyes, quietly walked off, leaving their host so much diverted by the game, that some time elapsed before he discovered his play-mates were gone, and that he was blind enough without the help of a bandage.

Near Berlin, a soldier, distracted by rejected love, attempted to drown himself—but at the moment of perishing was saved, and afterwards put under guard to prevent his completing his intention; but he, in a short time, escaped, and ran towards the river. A comrade pursued him, but found himself distanced, called to the unfortunate, and then threatened to *shoot* him if he did not return; the man immediately faced to the right about, the fear of being *killed* overcoming the desire of being *drowned*.

Catching a Snake. In the recent travels of Mr. Waterton, of Walton Hall, near Wakefield, who perambulated the thorny forests of South America, without either shoes or stockings, a mode of travelling which he earnestly recommends to future travellers, there is the following relation:—"I observed a young coulacanara about ten feet long, slowly moving onwards, I saw he was not thick enough to break my arm in case he twisted round it. There was not a moment to be lost. I laid hold of his tail with my left hand, one knee being on the ground; with my right I took my hat and held it as you would a shield for defence. The snake instantly turned round and came on at me, with his head about a yard from the ground, as if to ask me what business I had with his tail. I let him come hissing and open-mouthed within two feet of my face, and then, with all the force I was master of, I drove my fist, shielded with my hat, full in his jaws. He was first stunned and confounded by the blow, and ere he could recover himself, I had seized him by the throat with both hands, in such a position that he could not bite me. I then allowed him to coil himself around my body, and marched off with him as my lawful prize."

FRENCH POLITICKS.

From the Constitutionnel of Oct. 26.

The writers of the *Drapeau Blanc* and their followers are true to their principles in the furious paper war which they daily carry on against the new American States, which have achieved their independence. In proportion as our adversaries were opposed to the Constitutional Government in France, they tremble at seeing it established beyond the seas, which separate us from these people; they perceive that liberty, in making such vast conquests at a distance from us, secures those which she has already made in Europe; they perceive that the Holy Alliance of nations, invoked by a national poet of our days, is about to commence; they perceive that the intercourse by means of swift conveyances, by necessary exchanges, by the great discovery of Printing, which guarantees to the civilized world a greater progress in a few years, than has hitherto been made for many centuries; this alliance, based on the absolute supremacy of law, threatens one day or other to take away every asylum for despotism upon the earth. This consoling and sublime event alarms and terifies them. It is sufficient however on the other hand, that a man applauds so great a change, as it is sufficient to love France, to justify the wish that the Government may not commit the irreparable fault of despising, in the emancipation of the South American States, an inevitable event, conformable to the ideas of equality and religion, which Christ has pointed out to us, and which has been foreseen for more than a century by Politicians as well as Philosophers. Beyond question the publick have been more happy since our political regeneration: in general, the fields do not wear the liveries of misery; the bread of the small farmer is no longer watered by his tears; the land of which he has become the proprietor, furnishes to himself and family a more healthy and abundant nutriment, and provides for his other necessities. On the other side, the condition of the labourer is much ameliorated—the wages he receives are better proportioned to his labour for society—the improvement of agriculture and industry tend every day to increase the comfort of all. But how great progress remains to be desired, in order that the mass of the population may attain to that degree of prosperity which the richness of the soil and the activity of the inhabitants allow us to hope!

How much territory moreover remains where the pale and wan cultivator eats nothing but brown bread, or some other coarse food, inhabits a narrow and unhealthy dwelling, has but wretched clothes for himself and his family, and a prospect of mendicity as the companion of his old age! It is not rare to see this afflicting spectacle almost at the gates of towns where opulence reigns. Besides, every species of industry is wanting, and wretchedness still stands sentinel at the gates of a crowd of men, whose arms are as if they were dead, since they produce nothing, or next to nothing. In opening the new and vast sources of the commerce of France, we stimulate her to leave no field uncultivated, no forest useless; we incite her by the most powerful motives to render all her resources fruitful; in short, we commence a change in her which should render her one of the most powerful and happy countries in the world.

If our adversaries, in lieu of supporting pretensions contrary to the rights of the throne, instead of embracing, with temper, interests in manifest opposition to those of the crown and the nation which they do not understand, had really that devotion to royalty of which they boast, how much would they wish for the immortal honour and priceless advantage of founding its grandeur and power in a prosperity unheard of in France? Very far from attacking in every way the acknowledgment of the new States of America, and retarding with all their might the opening of our commercial relations with these States, they should beg the Prince to pluck a palm branch so beautiful, and which will blossom forever. They ought to represent to the government the destructive consequences of a policy which leaves to foreigners, and especially to the English, (so dexterous in seizing every commercial advantage,) an opportunity of interdicting the products of our industry and agriculture from an entry into South America. But what can be expected from pseudo-royalists, who desire nothing but privileged orders, a king submissive to their influence, a slave to Rome and her decrees, and a people ignorant and superstitious, to whom power deals out comfort and happiness with a sparing and jealous hand? These gentry love neither France, nor the King, nor the people. If Sully had lived in our days, with what fervour would he have discoursed to the Council in favour of that France which he loved as well as his royal friend?

What a picture would the minister, the friend of agriculture, after having duly estimated the high duties of the Statesman, have presented to his master, of the immense advantages of opening an intercourse with the new world! How eloquent would he be in rejecting ancient errours, in resisting the pride of prejudice which would dissuade a Prince from a measure sanctioned by reason, and advised by policy! and how would he be sure to touch the heart of Bearnais, by saying, as if they were his dying words, "Sire, France expresses a wish the most affecting that has ever fell from the lips of a King truly popular; France will see this wish speedily accomplished.—Thanks to your intelligence——the New World will furnish provisions for every peasant in the kingdom." Why have we not a Sully near Charles X?

Beginning. Under this head the Connecticut (New-Haven) Herald states that the property of J. & D. Hinsdale, of Middletown, Conn. has been placed under arrest at the suit of the Eagle Bank. The *interest* of the debt due from them to the Bank amounts to *one hundred dollars* a day! Property to the amount of $100,000 has been secured.

Mr. Cooper's new novel of "the last of the Mohicans" is nearly from the press.—The scene is laid partly in the neighbourhood of Lake George.

Wm. B. Giles is a candidate for member of Congress from Virginia, in place of Mr. Randolph.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Album.

No. 18.] ROCHESTER. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,
MILL-STREET,
(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)
ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY-GOODS,
TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE
HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of
T. & W. KEMPSHALL,
will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of T. Kempshall, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. Cash at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY;
SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES,
Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
and a good quantity of FISH, viz:
Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.
A variety of
Glass & Earthen Ware,
with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,
classical and common;
Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHEMICAL
Writing Ink,
of a superiour quality, for sale by
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK
HAT WAREHOUSE.
J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;
Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;
Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for
HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,
Silversmith & Jeweller,
THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsom* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick.

PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.
Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,
Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. Smith, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
PATENT
Iron Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions, for Distillers;
Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;
OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2

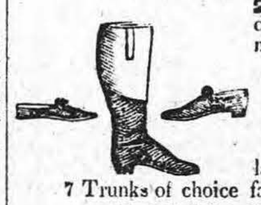
☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,
in great variety;



2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's
SHOES
AND
BOOTS,
comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable
CALICOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.
131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.
25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.
4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CAPITAL
$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }
Jan. 3. 6m13

CANAL SADDLE-TREES

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a large quantity of Saddle-Trees, adapted expressly to Canal use. It must be evident to all, who have purchased Canal Saddles, that the ordinary kind of Saddle-Trees are totally insufficient to sustain the hardship of canal usage. The Trees which the subscriber is now making, will be found, on trial, fully to answer all the purposes for which they are designed, as they possess double the strength of other Trees. I have also on hand, and am constantly manufacturing every kind of Saddle-Trees now in general use.

JOHN WATTS,
Opposite the Bank, Mill-st.
Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 6w14

NEW CASH STORE,

F. & C. BREWSTER,

HAVE opened a Store on Mill-st. nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co's. in the New Block recently built by Mr. Smith, where they offer to the publick a choice selection of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
among which are the following, viz:

Superfine and com. black, blue, olive, Oxford mixt, claret & drab Broad Cloths,
Drab kersey and Fear Nought,
Bangup and Geneva stripe,
Blue, claret and mixt Pelisse Cloths,
Blue, white, scarlet and green Serge,
White, red, green and yellow Flannels,
Scarlet and orange Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Booking,
Blue and claret Camblets,
Blue and gray mixt Satinetts,
Fig'd. and plain Bombazetts, Twilled do.
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines,
Caroline and Norwich Plaids,
do. stripe and wave,
Black fig'd. and fancy crape Dresses,
Black and fancy crape Shawls,
Cashmere shawls and Scarfs,
An assortment of fashionable fancy silk and gauze dress Handkerchiefs
Gros de Ele and Berage do.
Faionable fancy prints and dark Calicoes, a good assortment,
Furniture Callico,
Corded and plain plush, assorted colours,
Valencia, Toilinett, Marseilles and Swansdown Vestings,
Black silk do.
Silk and Cotton Velvets, assorted colours,
Black and green sarsnet and Sinchews,
Silks, Fancy fig'd. Silks,
Gro. de Ele and berage Dresses,
German, Bandana and flag silk Hdkfs.
Plain and fig'd. silk do.
Gentlemen's fancy and berage neck do.
4-4 Irish Linens,
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Diaper,
Cassimere Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
French and Italian Crapes,
Black and white silk Hose,
Black and white half do.
Black and slate col'd. worsted do.
Lined castor and kid Gloves,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens,
Patent and web Suspenders,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Garnitures and other Ribbons,
Thread Edgings,
Bobbinett and silk Laces,
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks,
Fig'd. and plain book Muslins,
Swiss Mull do.
Brown and bleached 3-4 and 4-4 American Cottons,
British and Steam Loom do.
American stripes and plaids,
Cotton Check, do. Warp,
Russia Diaper, &c.

ALSO—A general assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE.

Together with 10 cases Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS & SHOES,

All of which they feel disposed to sell on such terms, as they flatter themselves will be satisfactory to those who may favour them with their custom.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 8

MORE DESIRABLE
GOODS,
AT THE CASH STORE OF
EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,
2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,
37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES** of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*
20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,
58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany, }
January 17, 1826. }

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NEW
STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA PLATT,

CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

ALBANY PATRIOT,

AND Commercial Intelligencer. Daily and semi-weekly Paper, published in the City of Albany. Edited by Geo. Galpin and G. A. Gamage.

Terms.—Daily Paper, $7, if in advance, $8, if at the end of the year. Country Paper, $3,50, if in advance, $4, if at the end of the year. Advertising in the Country paper at the usual rates.

The Patriot has been established half a year, and is rapidly coming into circulation. It will contain a regular Journal of Legislative proceedings this winter, and is at all times furnished with a more than usual share of original sketches—theatrical intelligence—extracts from foreign journals and periodicals received at this office—and Commercial news. On politicks, the Patriot is firm and temperate. For every five subscribers obtained for the Patriot, the person becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis.

Dec. 29, 1725.

A BARGAIN!

A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.

FOR SALE,
200 *Cords Wood,*

neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.

Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,
Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 18, 1826.

BLANK DEEDS,
of the most approved form,
BLANK LEASES, &c.
for sale at this office.

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. Aldrich, lately deceased, and S. Pattison Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. Jackson, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,

and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 24.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 3d day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Memorials and petitions presented; of sundry inhabitants of the county of Genesee for the incorporation of a bank at Batavia; memorial of sundry inhabitants of the county of Orleans, for amendments to the "act to erect the county of Orleans."

A communication from the regents of the university, was received and read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Colden gave notice that he would on some future day, ask leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the New-York Athenæum.

There not being a quorum present, the President adjourned the Senate to 11 o'cl'k to-morrow morning.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Petitions and Memorials Presented:

Of Aaron Bump, of the county of Saratoga, on account of services and sufferings in the revolutionary war; of sundry inhabitants of the county of Orleans, for a removal of the site of the court-house in said county.

The following resolution was read a first and second time:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur herein) That Daniel Dunbar, Sealer of weights and measures for the county of Columbia, be authorized to proceed, under the direction of the Secretary as state sealer of weights and measures) to correct the standard weights and measures in the said Secretary's office, in such manner as in the opinion of the said secretary will render them most accurate and least liable to variation; and also to construct new scale beams upon his new and improved plan; and also to construct such apparatus as in the opinion of the said secretary may be necessary and proper to be used in ascertaining the capacities of weights and measures, and sealing the same; and that the legislature will provide for the expense thereof.

Monday, January 30.

STATE RIGHTS, &c.

Mr. WRIGHT laid the following resolutions upon the table:—

Resolved, (if the assembly concur herein) as the sense of this legislature, that a choice of president and vice-president of these United States, directly by the people, in districts, is more republican in principle, and better adapted to the genius and spirit of our institutions, than to encumber that choice with the intervention of electors, as in the present mode; and that an alteration of the constitution of the U. States, under proper regulations, to effect this object, and to produce a uniformity throughout the union, in the choice of these important officers, is highly desirable.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur herein) as the sense of this legislature, that the power to appropriate the funds or moneys of the union to the construction of roads, canals and other internal improvements, in or through the respective states, is not vested in congress by the constitution of the United States; and further, that, if such power can be inferred from any part of that instrument, it is so vague and indefinite and so doubtful in its practical utility, that its exercise by the National Legislature is entirely inexpedient; and that an amendment of the constitution of the United States, expressly prohibiting, or more clearly defining, that power, before any attempt shall be made to exercise it, will be the only mean of allaying the apprehensions already existing in many of the states, and will essentially contribute to the harmony and perpetuity of this union.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur herein) that the clerk of the senate be directed to send copies of the preceding resolutions to each of the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States.

The senate then took up the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. HAIGHT in the chair, the bill to amend the act regulating highways, passed in 1813. The first section assesses all improved farms, the same as if occupied by the owner: the 2d section authorises the construction of roads at any width not less than three rods, &c.]

The first section was adopted, 14 to 8, as were also the remaining sections, when the committee rose and reported, and the report of the committee was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. OGDEN,

Resolved, That the comptroller report to the senate the sums paid to the several counties, under the acts to improve the agriculture of this state; and also those counties which have not received any of those moneys; and what sums they severally would have been entitled to, had they brought themselves within the provisions of the act aforesaid.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

The bill to construct a canal from the Erie canal to the salt works at Montezuma, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. M'Call in the chair; when the committee rose and reported,

The bill to incorporate the Oneida insurance company, was passed in committee of the whole, variously amended, Mr. Bowman in the chair. Adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Of O. Edwards and others for a ferry on the west side of the Niagara river to the Canada shore; of inhabitants of Black Rock for a Bank; of an insurance company in the city of New-York for an amendment to their act of incorporation; of J. Stevenson and others for legislative aid to improve the navigation of the Hudson river; of inhabitants of Onondaga, Courtland, and Broome Counties, for a canal from Skeneateles Lake to Port Watson; of John Staats and others respecting a toll bridge in Columbia county; of inhabitants of the county of Jefferson in reference to a canal; of sundry persons for an alteration of the law relative to Courts Martial.

BILLS INTRODUCED,

Read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole:

"An act to revive an act to incorporate the village of Bridgewater, in the county of Oneida."

"An act to amend an act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies, passed April 5, 1813."

"An act to incorporate the N. York State Transportation Company."

"An act to amend an act for the more speedy recovery of debts of the value of $50. Referred to the committee on courts of justice.

At 12 o'clock, the house proceeded to nominate on their part, two persons as regents of the university, in the place of Matthew Clarkson and Henry Rutgers, Esqrs. The vote resulted in the choice of Jesse Buel and Gulian C. Verplank.

The Senate came in and informed that they had done the same—and so the above gentlemen were duly pronounced as elected.

Friday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS PRESENTED, READ, AND REFERRED.

Of Wm. Byers for restoration of certain confiscated estates of his father; of J. Townsend and others for aid to improve the navigation of the Hudson river; of William Bayard and others for certain privileges in order to navigate by steam certain foreign waters; of the inhabitants of Oneida county for amendments to the act incorporating Medical Societies.

It was past the hour of 12 before the minutes of the preceding day were approved, and the house ready to proceed to business. It becomes a matter of warm discussion, whether the Speaker's decision on the question of re-consideration in the case of Sheldon and Bovee, could with propriety be permitted to appear on the journals. The Speaker read his opinion at large, and the journals were then suffered to go to rest unhurt—particularly, under a frowning hint from Mr. Allen, that if not done, he would call for the previous question.

A motion was made by Mr. Wood on behalf of Mr. Gurnee to re-consider the vote of yesterday on the case of that gentleman. Ordered to lie on the table for the present.

Mr. Root offered a resolution on the subject of the Speaker's decision in these words:

"Resolved, That the decision of the Speaker was correct."

Some further doubts were expressed as to the propriety of any such motion being in order. The Speaker decided it to be so, and the ayes and noes being called for, the resolution was carried. Ayes 54, noes 48.

Mr. Wood called for the consideration of the motion made at an earlier hour, respecting the seat of Mr. Gurnee. Ayes and noes being called for, the question to reconsider was taken and lost—Ayes 46, noes 57.

The house then passed to the 2d resolution of yesterday, viz. that "Edward Sutfern is entitled to a seat in this house"—carried; and a committee appointed to wait on Mr. S. accordingly.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Petitions and Memorials presented.

Of sundry persons for laying out and opening a road in the county of Essex; of the New-York and Sharon Canal Company to use a part of their capital in banking; of inhabitants of the county of Niagara relating to the Ferry at Lewiston; of Isaac Partridge for compensation for services in the revolution; of inhabitants of Walkill, Orange co. for division of a town; of sundry persons of the city of Albany for amendments to the law creating *liens* on vessels; of Daniel Hitchcock and others for a dam across Genessee river.

Bills introduced.

"To establish and regulate a ferry across the Niagara river from Squaw Island to the Canada shore."

"To incorporate the Utica Aqueduct Company."

"To incorporate the Utica Horticultural Society."

Tuesday, January 31.

Petitions presented and referred: of inhabitants of Delaware, Otsego and Schoharie for a canal: of inhabitants of Tioga for a canal from the Seneca Lake; of inhabitants of Essex, authorising Jonathan Case and others to improve the navigation of the outlet of Lake George; of sundry inhabitants of Ontario for a canal from the Seneca lake; for a life insurance company in Utica.

On motion of Mr. Vanderpoel,

Resolved, That the committee on banks and incorporated companies do inquire and report to this house, how many and what incorporated companies in this state have sold or disposed of their charters, or conduct their operations in places other than those contemplated by their respective acts of incorporation, and that said committee inquire into the expediency of vacating and annulling all charters, any business and proceedings under which have been conducted in or transferred to places other than their original destination.

On motion of Mr. Vanderpoel, it was resolved, that the committee on courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, grand jurors from holding their sessions in publick inns or taverns.

Mr. I. Williams, in pursuance of notice, brought in a bill to amend the act for relief against absent and absconding debtors.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, January 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Harrison submitted a resolution for the message of Mr. Jefferson, relative to an expedition across the country to the North Western Coast. The bill to abolish the discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, Mr. Lloyd of Mass. submitting to the Senate some interesting and luminous views in relation to the expediency and policy of the measure. The bill to secure the accountability of publick officers was taken up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table.

The bill to amend the Judicial System was yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 182 to 58. Several attempts were made to amend and postpone the bill, but the friends of the measure held together, and finally triumphed over an opposition feeble in numbers, but respectable for their talents and their perseverance.

Mr. Miner, of Pa. submitted the annexed resolutions:

'Resolved, That the People of the United States have viewed with deep and anxious solicitude the exertions of the People of the several States in the Southern part of this continent, to secure the inestimable privileges of independence and self-government; that they have seen the proofs exhibited of their fortitude, patriotism, and valour, with admiration, and beheld the success, with which a gracious Providence hath crowned their arms with gratitude and delight.

Resolved, That, as it accords alike with the generous and spontaneous wishes of this people, and the soundest maxims of policy, that the most perfect harmony of feeling and intercouse should be cherished among all the American nations, the principles of whose governments are founded in an acknowledgment of the equal rights of man, the appointment of Ministers to the proposed Congress of Panama, is a measure dictated by wisdom and propriety; and provision ought to be made, by law, to defray any expenses that may result therefrom.'

Mr. Forsyth said the first resolution spoke the language of the whole nation; with respect to the second, he had as chairman of the committee of foreign relations, ascertained that as soon as the Senate, who were the constitutional advisers of the executive, had consented to the mission, the House would be called upon by a special message to provide the means. He therefore thought the resolution had better be laid on the table for the present—which was done.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES, &c.

Mr Cambreleng, of N. Y., offered the following:

'Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1st March, 1823, so as to authorize the President of the United States to remove the discriminating duties now imposed on British vessels and their cargoes, upon their entry from any British American possession, whenever he shall have been officially informed that American vessels and their cargoes are in like manner admitted into the British American colonial free ports.'

The resolution was agreed to.

SENATE.—Thursday, Jan. 26.

The bill to abolish the discrimating duties on tonnage and impost was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A few petitions of a private character were presented and referred, and the resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

Friday, January 27.

Two bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—a bill for the relief of Wilkins Tannehil, and a bill to authorize the printing and distribution of the Infantry Tactics, for the use of the Militia. A number of petitions was presented, among which was one from a company in New-York, for authority to explore, in search of copper, the south side of Lake Superior.—A resolution was offered, by Mr. Benton, to authorize a subscription on behalf of the Government, to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

A bill to erect a marble monument to General Washington, was reported by Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, from the select Committee to whom the subject was referred.—A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the cost of completing a line of Canals along the Atlantic sea-board, from Boston to New-Orleans. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, in relation to the payment of arrearages of pensions due to deceased pensioners, their widows and orphans. The bill to amend the Judicial System was read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was spent in the discussion, in Committee, of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, in which little progress was made.

A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, calling on the President for information of the credits allowed to the Ex-President, under a letter of Robert Smith, Esq, the Secretary of State in 1810. A resolution was also laid on the table by Mr. Haynes, of Ga., calling for information from the Secretary of War, what addition should be made to the Military Establishment, to preserve the various fortifications embraced in the contemplated system of National Defence. Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. relative to the expediency of reducing the duty on Imported Sugars.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. At a meeting of the American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres in the city of New-York in 1820, a resolution was passed offering a premium of four hundred dollars and a gold medal, to the American citizen who should within two years produce the best written history of the United States, and which, with such history, should contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character and interests, absolute and relative, of the American Republick; calculated for a class book in academies and schools. Honourable Judge Van Ness, Rev. Dr. M'Leod and Jacob Morton, Esq. were appointed the committe to examine the manuscripts offered, and decide which was entitled to the premium. Four books were offered by different authors, and the premium for the best history was awarded to the Hon. Salma Hale, of Keene, (N. H.) This book has been published in New-York; and we have just expended two or three hours in perusing several chapters. Its style is neat and perspicuous; its narrations methodical, concise, and at the same time embracing more facts than any book of the size extant on this subject; and, what is its best recommendation to us, it breathes throughout that spirit stirring patriotism which is calculated to impress on the mind of youth an ardent attachment to our republican institutions.—We hope to see future editions of this book published, and that it may become a standard work in all our academies and schools. —*N. H. Patriot.*

DUTY ON ARDENT SPIRITS. A memorial is in circulation in New-Jersey for signatures, to be presented to Congress, praying that an additional duty may be laid on all imported spirits, brandy and gin, and a proportionate excise on all domestick spirits. The memorial states that the intemperate use of ardent spirits is one of the most crying sins of our land and nation, and the prolifick source of idleness, profanity, Sabbath breaking, crime and moral degradation, in all their variegated forms, and cries loudly on the constituted authorities, and upon every philanthropist, to aid in suppressing the growing evil: that the extreme low price of the article, and especially of the domestick kind, is one great cause of the evil, as it puts it into the power of the most indigent, even the most abandoned vagrants and vagabonds which stroll through the country or infest the streets of our cities, by begging a few cents per day, to keep themselves in a state of continual inebriation; that the cheapness of the article, and the consequent facility of obtaining it, operates as a temptation to the vice, and can be remedied only by the interposition of congress; that to adopt such a measure would be highly beneficial; that it would serve to promote the cause of virtue and good morals, lessen the amount of crime, pauperism and moral debasement, and essentially elevate our national character.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR OLD AGE. A man by the name of Edward Rogers, living at Norfolk, seventy years of age, made on the 28th ult. nine lime casks, dressed seven staves, and set eight hoops!

The number of deaths in Boston in 1825, was 1450. In Hartford, not including West Hartford, 118. In the city of Middletown, 86. In Newburyport, Ms. 190. In Charlestown, Ms. 165. In Portland, Me. 262. In Portsmouth, N. H. 172.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1826.

FROM THE SOUTH. We learn from the Washington papers, that the Judiciary bill passed its third reading in the House on the 26th ultimo, without debate, and without a division being called.

At the recent election held in the district in Virginia lately represented by John Randolph, Dr. Geo. W. Crump received a majority of 27 votes over William B. Giles. The Richmond Enquirer says that Messrs. Giles and Crump are warm personal friends, and that they profess similar political principles.

On Tuesday the 31st ult. the Senate appointed MOSES CHAPIN first judge of this county, vice Ashley Samson, resigned. Charles Townsend was appointed a judge of the county of Erie, and Hiram Gardner a judge of Niagara county, on the same day.

The editor of the Connecticut Mirror, who answers the political questions published in this paper of the 17th by asking how far we would divide the interests of the several states from those of the whole country, is informed that they were designed for the special *puzzlement* of that numerous class who take it for granted that, whether constitutional or not, it is *expedient* that the national government should exercise the power of constructing railways and canals. If the individual and the united states possess the same *interests*, there is some difference in their constitutional *powers*. We cannot conceive why a canal should be a whit the more useful for being made under the superintendence of the national authorities.—We admit that "Uncle Sam" (we call him by the family name) is a very good sort of a gentleman: but he is an unwieldy body, quite fond of cutting a figure in the world, and so clever that he is generally charged double price for every thing he buys. Besides, we believe he is not yet quite out of debt; and it is certainly very foolish in the old gentleman to take so much pains at this time to dispose of the surplus revenues that are to be visited upon him some ten years hence.

Of the following communication we have only to say, that we have been requested to publish it by some fifteen or twenty of our subscribers in Perinton, several of whom are members of Mr. Morgan's church; and that our columns are open to any defence or explanation Mr. M. may offer.

FOR THE ALBUM.

Messrs. Editors—By publishing the following extracts from the "Western Recorder," together with some remarks, you will oblige a number of the INHABITANTS OF PERINTON.

"*Good accomplished by Missionary Labour in a New Settlement.*—The Rev. Mr. Morgan, who has been recently located by the United Domestick Missionary Society at Perinton (Monroe county) gives the following account of the result of his labours, in a letter dated July 25th. There are hundreds of towns in our western country, where we have reason to believe the labours of Missionaries would be attended with as much success as at Perinton. If the funds of our Missionary Society were increased twenty fold, they could all be expended with advantage in sending faithful Missionaries to our new settlements."

The editors of the Western Recorder appear to be very ignorant of the settlements in the county of Monroe. What induced them to suppose Perinton a new settlement? Was it the letter of Mr. M.? We are told of the "good accomplished by missionary labour in a *new settlement;*" and you will find in the letter published by them, that its author says he received certain information from those "who had resided here *above thirty years.*" That they may have a more correct idea of our "new settlement" and its inhabitants, we would inform them that we have not all had the advantages of a liberal education, nor access every day to the polite circles in Utica. Almost all of us, however, are acquainted with some kind of business whereby we obtain a livelihood, and some of us have sufficient education to transact business within the limits of our "new settlement." The town of Perinton, the "new settlement" mentioned, contains 33 square miles, and has a population of more than 66 inhabitants to a square mile.

We will now turn our attention to the letter alluded to, which, on account of the incorrect statements and false insinuations it contains, has excited many unpleasant feelings among the professors of religion in this town, and even among a part of the followers of its author, or rather a part of the church. It commences thus:

"On my arrival in Perinton, April 15, 1825, I was told by those who had been the first settlers of the town, that they had resided here above thirty years destitute of the regular administration of the Gospel."

Who gave this man his information? For if it be not denied that any except those of his order can "regularly administer the Gospel," his information appears to have been incorrect: and in order to satisfy you that it was so, we would inform you that for several years after the first settlement of this section of country, the town of Northfield (afterwards Boyle) meluded the present towns of Perinton, Pittsford, Penfield, Brighton, and Henrietta; that a society of the Congregationalist order was organized in the town of Boyle, and they had what they called a regular administration of the Gospel. When the divisions of the town were made, some of the members of the church of course resided in the several new organized towns. Those who resided in this town first belonged to Penfield, then to Pittsford, until the society was formed in this town; and we are authorized to state on respectable authority, that they have had the ministration of the Gospel, and for a considerable part of the time at regular stated times, during the last twenty years. Again the letter reads—

"Until the commencement of the present year they had neither church nor society nor minister of our order."

Was not the gospel administered to the church of which they constituted a part? Pray, what does this mean? Have not the Rev. Messrs. Steward, Allen, and Hubbard, even *resided* within the present boundaries of this town, and officiated as ministers of the "order?"——We read farther—

"Some time in Dec. 1824, the first Congregational church was organized in Perinton, consisting of nine members, three males and six females. There was at that time no prospect that the church ever would be increased, or that the people would ever enjoy the ministration of the gospel."

We are at a loss to understand what this means. The Congregationalist church in this town, after its formation, till Mr. M. came here, had no settled minister, although they had preaching occasionally in the town. But can none minister "the gospel," except he belong to the same order as the author of the letter?—Are none orthodox ministers but Congregationalists? Will any one be so uncharitable? We have been credibly informed that the Methodists have had a society here for more than 16 years, and that circuit preachers have ministered what they call the gospel in town: Besides, a local preacher of that order has resided in town for more than nine years.

The Baptists formed a church in 1815 or 16, and with the exception of a very short time, have had a regular ministration of the gospel ever since. The Free-will Baptists and Independent Methodists have each a branch of a church in town, and for a year or two past what they term a regular ministration of the gospel. It seems as if this must have been known to Mr. M.; for at the date of his letter Messrs. Puffer, Wright, Noyes, O. Spencer, and others, were preaching, some statedly and others occasionally, in town. We are astonished that such an ungenerous description should ever have proceeded from the pen of one who pretends to be a follower of the meek and charitable Redeemer; one who considers himself a minister of the cross.——But to return to the letter:

"Your Missionary was solicited by an individual, a friend of missions, to enter this field of labour with the discouraging prospect of a feeble society of not more than 15 members, and they unable to raise annually more than $150 for ministerial support."

Does Mr. M. mean by the "society" the church? or does he mean that the society and church pay what he receives from this town? But we leave this and proceed to another *very singular* remark:

"Besides, this feeble band was situated in the midst of the *camp of infidelity.*"

Discouraging indeed the prospect! Who but a most intrepid champion would dare enter such a field? Who but one influenced by the most philanthropick sentiments, would rush into "the midst of the camp of infidelity," with the small inducement of $150 (a part of which, perhaps, he receives from the very infidels themselves) and a little additional assistance from the U. D. M. S., perhaps $100 more!——Again we read—

"Since my arrival here the church has had an accession of four new members. Two more stand propounded for admission at the next communion in August, when it is expected that several others will join."

It is perhaps to be lamented that Mr. M's expectations were not realized. We conclude that of the four new members, one joined by letter and three were convicted or brought out in the revival at Pittsford. But, says Mr. M.,

"Within a few weeks past, seven or eight have expressed their hopes of a recent change of heart;"—And again,

"Five persons in one family, who belonged to no religious society, have recently given evidence of a change of heart."

The same persons are undoubtedly alluded to in these different extracts!

The remainder of the letter we believe to be generally correct, and as it may be seen in the Recorder, we shall not transcribe it. Our object in this publication is, to expose an unfair description of the town. We consider the letter of Mr. M. ungenerous and illiberal, and containg some of the most bare-faced misrepresentations. We did not believe when we first saw this letter, which was some time after its publication, that Mr. M. was the only one deserving blame, nor do we now; and had he made recantation publickly, we should have thought ourselves highly blameable for presenting this for publication. But we have been censured for our forbearance; and we now deem it our duty to expose these unfounded calumnies by proclaiming the truth.

Perinton, Jan. 1826.

NEW PAPERS. We last evening received the first number of "the Escritoir, or Masonick and Miscellaneous Album." Its appearance and its contents are of a very respectable character.

A new paper, entitled the "Utica Intelligencer," was commenced on the 31st ult. The press has received within a few years not only an astonishing accession in point of numbers, but has been greatly improved in its character; and as these new establishments may claim some credit for inciting the old ones to exertion, as well as for their individual merits, we hope the community will not permit them to lack for *sorts*, nor suffer their elder brethren to throw their labours into *pi*.

IMPORTANT FAILURE. The other day a black barber who is somewhat noted for his pompous language and attempts at gentility, closed his shop, and, with grief-marked phiz, proclaimed a failure. Being asked how much he owed, he answered "Six shillings." What amount have you due? "Only four and sixpence," responded Tony with a sigh. And to what do you attribute your misfortune? "O, it's owing, like all our failures now-a-days, to that mischievous *cotton speculation!*"

A bill has been reported in the Senate of Pennsylvania, to exempt from the Auction duty all goods of domestick manufacture, sold in that place.

The population of Illinois is found by the state census lately taken to be 72,816. According to the United State census of 1820, it was 55,511.

A HEROINE A few days since, a lady in this city, whose husband was absent, was informed by her son, a mere boy, that a man had just gone up stairs. She directed him to go and see what he was doing. The child went, and immediately returned and informed her that he had seen the man's legs protruding from under a bed in the garret. The mother seizing a broomstick, proceeded to the garret, and found a stout negro secreted there. He attempted to escape, but before he could reach the outer door of the house, the child locked it and gave the key to his mother.

The negro then attempted to wrest the key from her, but our undaunted heroine played her broomstick so effectually upon his head and back, that he soon cried for quarters; and assistance being in a short time obtained, he was secured. All thieves, who have any regard for their bones, are advised to avoid that house.

About 12 o'clock, on Friday night last, an attempt was made to break into the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Russell, in this city. At the time, there was no man in the house, Mr. Russell being absent at New-York. The women being alarmed, raised the cry of fire, which called to their assistance some of the neighbours. The thief or thieves made good their retreat. One at least, was seen running down Main-street, by some persons who arose when the alarm was first given.—*Middlesex Gaz.*

TREATY WITH THE OSAGES A treaty with the Great and Little Osages was concluded, on the 2d of June last, at St. Louis, Missouri, by Gen. Wm. Clark, Commissioner on the part of the United States.—The general principles of the treaty are the same as those of the treaty with the Kansas, of which we gave an account several days ago. The Indians cede all their lands in Missouri and Arkansas and elsewhere, and then reserve a defined territory, west of the Missouri line, 50 miles square, an Agent to be permitted to reside on the reservation, and the United States to have the right of free navigation in all the waters in the tract. The United States pay an annuity of $7000 for 20 years; furnish forthwith 600 head of cattle, 600 hogs, 1000 fowls, 10 yoke of oxen, 6 carts, with farming utensils, persons to teach the Indians agriculture, and a blacksmith; and build a commodious dwelling-house for each of the four principal chiefs at his village. Particular lots of a mile square each, are reserved for certain half-breeds; and 54 sections of one mile square each are also to be laid off and under the direction of the President, for the establishment of a fund for the support of schools for the benefit of the Osage children. The United States also assume certain debts due by certain chiefs and others of the tribes, to trading-houses for merchandise, to citizens for spoliations of property, and to the tribe of Delawares for certain claims; provision is made for benefit of the Harmony Mission establishment; and in addition to the preceding payments &c. the United States agree to deliver at the Osage villages as soon as may be $4000 in merchandise, and $2600 in horses and their equipments. —*Troy sent.*

From the Lansingburgh Gazette of Jan. 24.

We trust that the publishers of newspapers throughout the state, will comply with the request contained in the snbjoined circular, by giving it an insertion in their respective papers. A State Meteorological Journal, prepared from the monthly reports from every county, and published monthly, would form a most satisfactory and useful record of the stream of time, always interesting, as long as time, with its rapidly changing seasons, shall last. No country has ever done this; and we merely know, from history, that the climate, in all countries advancing from the forest to a cultivated state, has undergone changes. By making an accurate record of these changes, we shall set a good example, and one well worthy the liberality, the publick spirit, and the enlightened policy of our state. The state, in fact, ought to patronise the work, and to see that it is well executed.

[*Circular.*]

METEOROLOGY OF NEW-YORK.

The Meteorological Journals, kept by the several academies, colleges, and by many individuals, in this state, ought all to be carefully collected and preserved.—With this view, I have prepared a large book, with ample space for each county, in which I wish to preserve all such observations. The monthly reports of the academies and colleges, are occasionally published in the newspapers; a very good practice. That I may be well prepared with data for exhibiting just views of the *Meteorology of the whole State*, I would invite post masters, and the publishers of such reports, to send them to me, by mail, together with all such records of the weather, private journals, barometrical observations, &c. &c. as may come in their way. Gentlemen who keep such records, for their own satisfaction, of whom I know there are many, would oblige me very much, and perhaps the publick, by sending me, as often as may be convenient, copies of their observations. As my object is perfectly well known to the publick and as it is very desirable to have my collection, commence with, and embrace all, *at least*, of the published reports of the present year, the publishers of newspapers will please give this notice an early and general circulation. Should I succeed in collecting the necessary data, I shall endeavor to reciprocate the favours of my attentive correspondents, by sending them, *gratis*, something in the form of a METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, carefully digested from all those.

HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

Lansingburg, (N. Y.) 1 mo. 1826.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

We seldom have to relate a more unhappy event than one which took place at Salsbury last week, the melancholy result of which it is to be hoped, will have a salutary influence. It was a rencontre between a school-master and one of his scholars. It seems, as we have the relation, that a small child of Mr. E. Howard, of that town, had left the school, from disobedience and a fear of punishment, and remained out for some days; and that, on the child's being sent again, the parents directed an elder child a son of Mr. H. about nineteen years of age, who also attended the same school, to tell the master, (Mr. William Blake) not to whip the child, and if he could not manage it without, to send it home. The child and the young man went to school, and the child was soon called up for correction, when the young man rose from his seat, and forbade the master's punishing it; he was told to sit down, which he refused to do, when a scuffle ensued, and a staff which lay nigh by was seized by one of the parties, which, we do not learn, but it eventfully fell into the hands of the instructer, who struck the young

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

man upon the head, which terminated his existence in about six hours. Mr. Blake was immediately arrested, and required to procure bonds in one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the supreme court in the county of Addison, to answer for the crime with which he was charged, which we believe was manslaughter. He found bail which was willing to stand recognized for his appearance accordingly.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen a northern paper, which varies the particulars of this unhappy affair, in some degree. This account states, "in the school district where this yonng man resided, there had been for several years past, a disturbance and difficulty made by the deceased young man and his two younger brothers, with the schoolmasters; knowing that the lads were disobedient and difficult to manage, a person was engaged by the name of Blake, who, it was thought, could govern this school. It appears that one of these boys, the youngest, was displeased at some trivial circumstance, a few days previous, and refused to spell correctly, when it was known that he could spell the words put to him. The instructer had some conversation with him, when he ran out of the house, and was told to come back, or when he did come, he must expect to be punished for his improper conduct. On the Monday following, he returned, in company with his brother, who had come to protect him. He was called up, when the deceased rose and told the master in a very insulting manner to let his brother alone; he was ordered to sit down, but refusing, the master gave him a blow with a crutch that belonged to one of his scholars, who immediately clinched him, when the master gave him another and more severe blow, which fractured his scull. The contest then ceased, and the young man asked to go home, and requested that some one might accompany him. His request was granted, and at 11 o'clock at night he breathed his last.

BREACH OF PROMISE. On Tuesday last, a trial for a breach of the marriage contract, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court, now sitting in this city. A report of this trial is contained in the American Traveller of Friday, from which we extract the following particulars:

The action was brought by Miss Jerusha Day, daughter of the late Judge Day, of Wrentham, against Mr. Howard Mann, a respectable young man, also of Wrentham; damages were laid at $5000. The parties had formed an engagement in 1822, which was broken off by the plaintiff on hearing several reports unfavorable to Mr. Mann's character. These reports having been ascertained to be groundless, in August, 1824, she signified her wish to have an interview with him, which was promptly accepted, and affairs appeared to be in a favourable train. The young lady had expended 3 or 400 dollars in household articles, &c. and spent several days with the mother and sister of the defendant, who assisted her in making preparations for the nuptials. In January, 1825, the defendant called upon the mother of the young lady, during her absence, and informed her that he should decline marrying her daughter, stating as his reason for declining, that he should be doing wrong in marrying her. On Mrs. Day's expressing her astonishment at his conduct, he said that his mother was much distressed at it, and admitted that he had been well treated by the plaintiff and her family.

The witnesses on the part of the plaintiff were principally her mother, brothers and sisters, who appeared to be deely affected during the trial. Mr. Warren Day stated that the defendant had uniformly represented himself to be worth 4 or 5000 dollars, in property. After reading two letters from the plaintiff, which the defendant's counsel remarked were to lure the defendant into a marriage with her, several witnesses were called to prove that he did not possess so much property as had been represented.

The trial lasted two days, and the Jury having agreed and separated on the second day, returned a verdict of $550 for the Plaintiff on Thursday.—*Bost. Cour.*

COUNTERFEITER CAUGHT. A man calling himself John Peabody, was arrested at New-Haven on Thursday of last week, as a counterfeiter. He stopped at a tavern with his wife, and an infant child; and was suspected in conseuuence of answering the description of a person who had passed a counterfeit bill a day or two before in Hartford. He was watched, and detected finally in offering counterfeit bills, and arrested. He at first denied the charge, and exposed his baggage to be searched. Nothing was found in his trunk, or about him; he informed the persons employed in searching him that his wife had a trunk which they had better search also. They took him at his word, and in his wife's trunk found a small mahogany box, which they proceeded to examine, when he requested them to desist, saying it was his wive's private trunk. The examiners had the curiosity to thump on the bottom and top, and finding them to be hollow from the sound, proceeded to break it open; when Peabody exclaimed, "you have got me gentlemen; there is $1700 in there." The solid wood of the cover was scooped out, the bills deposited, and concealed by a thin wooden cover.—The bottom was fixed in the same manner. Peabody appeared very penitent very suddenly—said he was glad to be detected—had bought the money of somebody in Canada, and it had been like coals of fire to him ever since—he had determined to throw it away several times—had passed none except at Hartford and New-Haven—and all that sort of blarney. His wife, only 17 years of age, was in great distress, which was much increased when she was told she could not go to Newgate with her husband. She said, however, she deserved it all, for she had left her parents, and married Peabody against their consent.—$1881, counterfeit, and $100, good money, was found about him.—*Salem Gazette.*

A private cemetry near New-York, was robbed on Saturday night of the body of a young man, who had been buried the preceding Wednesday. The perpetrators of the outrageous act have not yet been discovered.

The amount of the revenue paid into the United States treasury, from the port of Baltimore, for the year 1823, was $1,043,784; the amount of drawbacks and bounties $246,557; in 1824, duties $888,427—drawbacks $253,232; in 1825, duties $942,815—drawbacks $263,181.

The Virginia Free Press remarking on the spirit of improvement in the present age, says that printers who have but recently been accustomed to receive a slice of cake, as a fee for publishing marriages, are now complimented with an entire loaf.

FROM RIO JANEIRO. The Nimrod, Capt. Fowler, left Rio Janeiro on the 2d ultimo. In consequence of dispatches from Montevideo, received by the brig of war Caboele, it was currently reported that the Brazilian Government would immediately declare war against Buenos Ayres; and that Commodore Taylor would shortly proceed to take command of the Brazillian squadron in the La Plata. Several vessels recently arrived at Rio, reported having been robbed by privateers, near the line, one of them, a slave vessel had her cargo of 250 slaves all taken out. Several transports, with 2000 troops, sailed for Montevideo, about the middle of November, under convoy of a frigate and two sloops of war.—The victory gained by the Patriots over the Brazillian troops on the 12th of October, had the tendency to destroy the confidence which the latter had reposed in their superior discipline, equipment &c. The loss of the Brazillians in that engagement, as before stated, was 400 killed 470 privates and 52 officers prisoners, and a large quantity of military stores, small arms &c.

The Brazillian 64, Com. Jewett, had just arrived from Bahia. The British frigate Diamond, with Sir Charles Stewart, had sailed for Bahia. The Empress of Brazil was delivered of an heiress on the 2d December.

The Nimrod passed Pernambuco and was within 3 leagues of the land on the evening of Christmas day, at which time there was a grand display of fire-works in the town.

There was no improvement in the price of flour at Rio Janeiro.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The surveyors who have returned, inform us that game of every description is more abundant this season than it ever has been known before. The white hunters are making money rapidly, and the Indians find abundance of provision in every part of the country. The latter never kill an animal, not even a muskrat, for its skin alone, but only when its carcase is necessary for their food. By a singular superstition, also, they cannot be prevailed upon to kill a wolf, insisting that a wolf is their brother, and lives by hunting deer; like themselves. If the Indians could be persuaded to kill the wolves, this country would be filled with deer.—*Detroit paper.*

ANOTHER WAY OF RAISING THE WIND. On Thursday evening, a white man enticed a black lad into a house in the suburb Lacourse. No sooner had the boy passed the door, than he was seized and gagged; a good coat was taken from his back, and about nine dollars out of his pocket; he was then beaten and turned into the street.—The perpetrator of this villany thought, at the time, that his victim was a slave, whose oath might not be taken, and thus no fear of detection need exist. However, the white man's cunning proved here at fault. The black lad is free, and lost no time in making his complaint to a magistrate, which has brought about the arrestation of the robber.—*New-Orleans paper.*

MARRIED.—At Lima by the Rev. Mr. Barnard Mr. *E. M. Parsons* of Rochester to Miss *Minerva Alwood* formerly of Berlin Connecticut.

In Otsego, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Potter Mr. *John A. Sprague* of Rochester, to Miss *Laura E. Stowel* of the former place.

DIED.—In Farmington on the 25th inst. Mr Gideon Clark aged 56 years 8 months 27 days. Printers in Buffalo are requested to publish the above.

In this village on Friday morning last, Thaddeus Sobieski son of Mr. J. N. Stebbins, aged 5 years and 9 months.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE,
CROCKERY & GLASS-WARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

NEW GROCERY STORE

In the new block of buildings lately erected on Buffalo-street.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

of superior quality, which he offers for sale at a very reduced price for cash.

☞ Plattsburgh Bank Notes received in payment for Goods at a discount.

J. A. CURTIS.

Rochester Feb. 4th, 1826. *3w18

PEW FOR SALE.

PEW no. 37 in the 1st Presbyterian Church for sale for $25. Apply at the Album office for further particulars.

Rochester Feb. 7. 18

Attention Rochester VOLUNTEERS.

YOUR next monthly meeting will be held at S. Lamb's Inn, on Wednesday (tomorrow) evening the 8th inst. The roll will be called at 7 o'clock precisely.

By Order
J. A. SPRAGUE, *Serg't.*

Feb. 7.

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its present session, for an act to incorporate the first burying ground society of the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe. Dated Sweden, January 24, 1826.

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$80 to
Pearl,	80 to
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50
grafted,	75 to 87
Butter, lb.	13
Beeswax,	25
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50 to 3 25
Beans, bush.	62 to
Cheese,	5 to 6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3 to 6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12 to 25
Muskrat,	12 to 44
Red Fox,	75 to 88
Mink,	12 to 25
Martin,	25 to 50
Otter,	2 to 3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4
Fine,	3 75
Flax, lb.	10
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38 to 50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	59 to
Corn,	31
Rye,	44
Oats,	22 to 25
Barley,	50
Buckwheat,	38
HONEY—strained, lb.	10
in comb,	8
Hay, ton,	6 to 7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25
upper, side,	3 to 3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 50
Whiskey, gall.	25 to 28
Onions, bush.	50 to
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50 to 4
mess, bbl.	10 00
prime,	7 50
Peas, bush.	62 1-2 to
Potatoes,	25 to
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15 to 19
Calf, trimmed,	10
Hides, green,	5
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75
Clover,	6 to 6 50
Timothy,	88 to 1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6 to 6 1-2
tried,	7 to 8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11
mould	12 1-2
Turnips, bush.	25

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	102 50 a
Pearl,	100 50 a 102 50
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11 a 12
dipped,	10 a 11
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	16 a 22
Braziletto,	30 a
Camwood,	85 a
Logwood, Campeachy,	27 a 28
St. Domingo,	22 a 24
Jamaica,	22 a
Nicaragua,	40 a 60
Hache,	100 a 125
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5 25 a
Canal,	5 25 a
Middlings, fine	3 75 a 3 87
Rye flour	3 62 a 3 75
Indian meal	4 00 a
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50 a 6 75
South	2 a 3 50
West	4 25 a 6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15 a 40
Muskrat. N. & S.	38 a 44
Martin, Canada	60 a 80
Do. N. W.	1 a 1 75
Red Fox	1 a
Mink	25 a 30
Otter	2 50 a 3 50
Nutria Skins,	45 a 60
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River, bush.	85 a
Genesee	a
Virginia,	75 a 95
Rye,	65 a
Corn,	75 a 78
Oats	45 a
Beans, 7 bush.	12 a 14
HIDES—West India, lb.	12 a 14
Buenos Ayres,	17 a 18
Brazil	1 21-2 a 13 1 2
HOPS, lb.	25 a
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40 a 50
Bar, country,	90 a 100
Swedes	93 a 100
English, assorted	95 a 100
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23 a 28
Hemlock	21 a 24
Dressed upper, side	2 25 a 3
LUMBER—	
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16 a 18
Scantling, pine,	14 a 15
oak,	18 a 20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20 a
Shingles, bdl.	2 75 a 3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51 a 56
hhd.	40 a 43
bbl.	22 a 23
Heading, hhd.	44 a 47
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, mess, bbl.	8 a 8 50
prime,	4 75 a 5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	15 a 18
Hog's Lard	7 a 8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 50 a 9
mess do.	11 50 a 12
Cheese, Amer.	7 a
Hams	9 a 10
STEEL—German, lb.	11 a 13
English	11 a 14
Trieste, in boxes	8 a 8 1-2
American	5 a 6
TALLOW—American	9 a 9 1-2

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	5
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5
Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.	
CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

MONROE COUNTY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Carroll-st. Rochester.

G. W. PRATT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that the *UNIVERSITY LOTTERY* will be drawn on the 22d of February, (or sooner if the sale of Tickets will warrant it.) This is the largest Lottery ever offered for public patronage in the United States, and it is confidently believed that the small number of Tickets (only 19600) together with the immense amount of Prizes, will give it the preference over any other.

EIGHTH CLASS

University Lottery,

50 *Numbers*—6 *Ballots to be drawn.*

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000,

WITH

Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Prizes over the denomination of One Hundred Dollars!!

UNPARALLELLED SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	"	50,000 "	50,000
1	"	40,000 "	40,000
1	"	25,000 "	25,000
1	"	20,000 "	20,000
5	"	10,000 "	50,000
10	"	5,000 "	50,000
44	"	1,000 "	44,000
88	"	500 "	44,000
176	"	240 "	42,240
352	"	100 "	35,200
5676	"	50 "	283,800
6356	Prizes.		$784,240
13244	Blanks.		

19600 Tickets.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$48.	Halves	$24
Quarters	12	Eighths	6
Sixteenths	3	32dths,	150

☞For Capital Prizes apply at

G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Jan. 31. 17

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

No. 9, Mill-street.

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s. to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT'S,
Jan. 31. No. 9 Mill-st.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 23, 1826. 8t16

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS
25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,

which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, of Potash, &c. &c. Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,-Aromaticus,-Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows, Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

SMITH & HORAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash.*

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who writes a legible hand, understands the keeping of accounts, and has been accustomed to the business, wishes to procure a situation as a Clerk or Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Satisfactory testimonials will be exhibited. A line addressed to A. B. F. and left at the Album Office, will meet with prompt attention.

Rochester, Jan. 24, 1826. *3w16

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

Lottery Intelligence.

G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

CARROLL-STREET.

UNION CANAL Lottery

of Pennsylvania, draws February 1st—

HIGHEST PRIZE

$50,000,

Smallest Prize $10.

For particulars please call at

G. W. PRATT'S OFFICE.

P. CANFIELD'S

University Lottery

will be drawn the 8th of February.

CAPITALS.

1	Prize of	$100,000
1	"	50,000
1	"	40,000
1	"	25,000
1	"	20,000
5	Prizes of	10,000
10	"	5,000

☞Tickets in all Lotteries authorized by law in the United States, for sale at G. W. PRATT'S office.

☞All Lottery information given gratis.

☞Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold at a moderate discount. Jan. 10.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

REMOVAL.

J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Legers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1825. 10

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

FOR THE ALBUM.

IN PRAISE OF A COUNTRY LIFE.

Far from the town's tumultuous noise,
What pleasures crown the rural vale!
Hail calm delights, unenvied joys;
Ye seats of peace and virtue, hail!

All nature smiles—enchanting scenes!
Th' enamelled meads, profusely crowned
With od'rous flow'rs and herbage green,
Ambrosial fragrance breathe around.

With concert sweet, on every spray
The vocal tenants of the grove,
In many a softly-warbled lay,
Mellifluous pour their artless love.

Meandering rills that pour along,
That toil adown the mountain's brow,
Wild, murm'ring join the general song,
And chide the rough rocks as they flow.

Reclined amidst his listening flock,
The shepherd with his flute complains,
Whilst Echo from the moss-clad rock
Prolongs the soft melodious strains.

What charms adorn the flow'ry green!
How sweet the genial breezes sigh!
Contentment mingles in the scene,
And calm the golden moments fly.

Far from the town's tumultuous noise,
What pleasures crown the tranquil vale!
Hail calm delights, unenvied joys;
Ye seats of peace and virtue, hail! O.

Avon, Feb. 1, 1816.

[The following lines, by Mr. Gamage, editor of the Albany Patriot, have often been the rounds." We copy them at the request of a friend who thinks they will bear a re-perusal.]

GLOOM OF AUTUMN.

Hail ye sighing sons of sorrow.
View with me the autumnal gloom;
Learn from thence your fate to-morrow,
Dead perhaps laid in the tomb;
See all nature fading, dying,
Silent all things seem to mourn;
Life from vegetation flying,
Brings to mind the mould'ring urn.

Oft the autumn's tempest rising,
Makes the lofty forest nod;
Scenes of nature how surprising!
Read in nature nature's God;—
See our Sovereign sole Creator,
Lives eternal in the sky,
While we mortals yield to nature,
Bloom a while, then fade and die.

Nations die by dread Bellona,
Through enraged tyrannick kings;
Just like plants in pale pomona,
Fall to rise in future springs,
Mournful scenes, when vegetation
Dies by frost or worms devour;
Doubly mournful when a nation
Dies by neighbouring nation's power.

Death and war my mind depresses,
Autumn shows me my decay,—
Calls to mind my past distresses,
Warns me of my dying day,—
Autumn gives me melancholy,
Strikes dejection through my soul;
While I mourn my former folly,
Waves of sorrow o'er me roll.

Lo! I hear the air resounding
With expiring insects' cries;
Ah! their moans to me how wounding,
Emblem of my aged sighs,
Hollow winds about are roaring,
Noisy waters round me rise;
While I sit my fate deploring,
Tears fast streaming from mine eyes.

What to me are autumn's treasures,
Since I know no earthly joy;
Long I've lost all youthful pleasures,—
Time must youth and health destroy.
Pleasures once I fondly courted,
Shared each bliss that youth bestows,
But to see where then I sported,
Now embitters all my woes.

Age and sorrow since have blasted
Every youthful pleasing dream;—
Quivering age with youth contrasted,
Oh, how short their glories seem!
As the annual frosts are cropping
Leaves and tendrils from the trees,
So my friends are yearly dropping,
Thro' old age or dire disease.

Former friends; O how I've sought 'em,
Just to cheer my drooping mind;
But they're gone like leaves in autumn,
Driven before the dreary wind.
When a few more years are wasted,
When a few more springs are o'er;
When a few more griefs I've tasted,
I shall fall to rise no more.

Fast my sun of life declining,
Soon will set in endless night;
But my hope pure and refining,
Rest in future life and light!
Cease, this fearing, trembling, sighing,
Death will break the sullen gloom!
Soon my spirit fluttering, flying,
Must be borne beyond the tomb.

CARTER'S LETTERS—No. XXX.

Mansfield, August 30, 1825.

Since the date of my last letter, a long tract of country has been passed over, which I shall endeavour to retrace with as much brevity as possible. From Derby we rode to Matlock, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, for the purpose of visiting one of the principal watering places in England, at a season when it is most thronged with company, and with the view of comparing it with the Mineral Springs of New-York. The road leading to it, passes along the banks of the Derwent, up a narrow, but green and beautiful vale, bemmed in on either side by ranges of hills, and sprinkled with a number of pretty villages, the largest of which is Belper, with its neat church and grey turret rising on the declivity.—Most of the houses and cottages are built of stone from the neighbouring cliffs, harmonizing with the surrounding scenery. The Derwent is crossed in many places by bridges of the same material, beneath which the little river glides peacefully on, a perfect mirror to its verdant shores.

A few miles below Matlock, the scenery assumes a bolder, a more abrupt, and rugged character. On doubling a high promontory, which projects nearly half way across the valley, and around which the road has been hewn from the cliffs, scene after scene discloses itself to the eye, with a wild, picturesque, and romantick beauty seldom surpassed. Above, to the height of several hundred feet, the hills are hung with native woods, through which patches of the grey rocks are discernable, sometimes retreating among the foliage, and at others, obtruding their naked and precipitous ledges from behind the curtain of verdure. Deep in the vale beneath, the Derwent begins to babble in audible murmurs, hurrying over a rocky bed, or descending in cascades.—Its musick is sufficient to render vocal the whole amphitheatre of hills and woods.

At the point where the village of Matlock is situated, the Heights of Abraham, a green swell upon the right bank of the river, and High Tor, a perpendicular cliff of castellated limestone, rising three or four hundred feet on the left, so interlock as to form apparently an insuperable barrier, both to the road and the current; while the hills below, by a widening of the vale, seem to have closed upon the traveller, leaving him no retreat. Nor would he much regret to be thus imprisoned, at least till his eye was fatigued with the varied scenery around him, and his ear satiated with the murmur of water falls. Immediately under the cliffs of High Tor, the Derwent finds a narrow broken, and obstructed passage, where its waters break and ripple around rocks rising above the surface. Below it spreads into a broader, deeper, and darker channel, moving on slowly with the quiet of a lake. Its margin is skirted with woods, the branches of which in some places dip into the current at a distance from the shore, forming an arch of foliage, beneath which little pleasure boats glide gently along, or lie moored under the brink, to enjoy the breezy shade.

On the left side of the river, for the whole extent of the vale, the banks are composed of abrupt precipices, generally perpendicular, and affording at their bases barely room for a promenade, called "The Lovers' Walk," and one or two cottages, peeping from the woods. The village occupies the right bank, which is a steep acclivity, in many places precipitous, and at no point admitting of a direct ascent. Most of the houses are built on a little basin of alluvial land, washed by the river; but far above the roofs of these, there is another street and range of buildings running along the side of the hills. Still farther up the ascent, are houses and cottages scattered among the trees. The lights at the doors and windows of these dwellings, glimmering through the foliage, present at evening an enchanted and fanciful picture.

We arrived just at twilight, and with much difficulty crowded ourselves into the principal hotel, denominated the Old Bath, which stands high up the acclivity, & affords from its windows some of the finest views of the scenery about Matlock. Beneath a copse of trees, in the handsome enclosure in front of the house, a band of musick every evening take their station, and the notes of some plaintive air steal over the bosom of the stream, or mingling with the murmur of its waters, die in echoes along the hills. To complete the romance of the scene, on the night of our arrival, the full moon rose above the hills, unobscured by clouds, and poured a silver tide of radiance into the valley, throwing a softer light over the landscape. We rambled till a late hour by the side of the Derwent, at one moment pausing to listen to its cascades, and at another to catch the tinkling of the rill, descending over the rocky bed, to mingle with the stream below.

Having said thus much for Matlock, I have said all. Its mineral waters amount to nothing. They are but slightly tepid, requiring artificial heat to prepare them for a warm bath. So far as we could judge, they are perfectly tasteless, and the efficacy ascribed to them might probably with more justice be attributed to exercise, rural quiet, and the salutary influence on the imagination. If Congress Spring enjoyed equal advantages of natural scenery with Matlock, it would become more celebrated than the fount of Helicon. I have yet seen no Spas that will bear a comparison with its bright, sparkling, and salubrious waters.

On the morning after our arrival, we commenced a survey of the scenery more in detail; and nearly the whole day was passed in winding our way up a foot path to the "Romantick Rocks"—threading the labyrinth of a cavern—climbing the heights of Abraham, or the more rugged rocks on the opposite shore; but there is no one point of view superior to that, which is obtained without effort from the area in front of the Old Bath. One of our most pleasant excursions was an aquatick expedition, in a pleasure boat, just at evening. It was chartered and rowed leisurely by ourselves as far up and down the river, as it is navigable. The evening serenade of the band was charming, as we sat in the boat, resting upon our oars.

The society at the English watering places appears to be much the same as ours. It is an assemblage of all classes, thrown promiscuously together, and left to assort themselves into coteries, according to their several affinities. They breakfast and dine at a common table, which is very unusual at the hotels in this country. At dinner, those salutary rules as to dress and etiquette, which govern polite society, are observed; and at tea, they assemble in the drawing room, as the members of one family. Musick, dancing, conversation, cards, or other amusements constitute the pleasure of the evening. On the night of our visit, a large party of ladies and gentlemen formed a circle and amused themselves with "Jack at all trades," or "do as I do," putting successively every limb in motion, and producing not a little noise. In the midst of the sport, word came that the Bishop of London was in the room below, and that his meditations might be disturbed by the jarring of the ceiling; but the social circle seemed to be of the opinion, that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this dignitary did not extend to the courts of pleasure above, and they therefore proceeded in their amusements.

The Duke of York and the Duke of Devonshire, with a party of ladies, were at Matlock the day before our arrival, and we therefore missed the opportunity of seeing them. From descriptions by those who were present, the style in which their Highnesses appeared, must have been ludicrous enough. One of the carriages was drawn by three horses, two of which were harnessed so as to go *sideways* in the road, instead of strait forward. It is said to be the Russian mode of riding. The postillions were in a livery, fashionable in the country of the Czar. Such is the folly in which high life will sometimes indulge, for the sake of distinction, and to make the multitude stare! If an ordinary person had been guilty of such a whim, he would have been set down for a madman or a fool; but as it originated with persons of quality, all the fashionables in the kingdom will probably hereafter ride in the same way.

There is a favourite lounge at Matlock, called the Museum or Repository containing as great a variety of articles as Mr. Watson's Cabinet. Hither all the ladies and gentlemen resort, to buy vases, snuff-boxes, Cupids, and other trinkets, manufactured from Derbyshire spar: but above all, to hear the presiding genius discourse learnedly on geology, mineralogy, conchology, and in short, the whole circle of the sciences. He has travelled in South America, and, besides an account of his tour, written several treatises, which are kept for sale in the Museum. On one occasion, he was giving a most eloquent dissertation, when a request from a lady that he would explain to her, Gemini and the Fishes, in a delineation of the Zodiack upon a marble slab, upon which she happened to be looking, so interrupted his chain of ideas, as to break up the lectures.

Having passed two days at this celebrated watering-place, we took the coach for Nottingham, with the intention of visiting the tomb and former residence of Lord Byron. The route led us by a large number of country seats, and among the rest, that of Lord Middleton. His grounds are seven miles in circumference, and appeared from the road to be laid out with taste. The lodge is one of the handsomest we have seen. If his lordship's amusements are such as they are represented to be, he can derive little pleasure from the elegance of his grounds and the beauty of his architecture. A respectable citizen of Nottingham informed us, that this nobleman is in the habit of riding a bull through his park, for the diversion of his visitors.

Among the passengers in the coach was an elderly lady, with a pretty child two years old. In passing through a handsome village in the suburbs of Nottingham, and upon some one speaking of the neatness of the place, the grandmother took occasion to remark, that her infantile charge had already lost two mothers, and was left thus early in life sole heiress of fourteen of the houses which were so much admired. The child, unconscious of its early misfortunes, and free from the cares which her estates may hereafter bring, was very playful, peeping from the window of the coach to gaze at the novelties along the road, rather than to survey with pride a rich inheritance.

From the Christian Observer.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The Kent, Capt. Henry Cobb, a fine new ship of 1350 tons, bound to Bengal and China, left the Downs on the 19th Feb. with 20 officers, 344 soldiers, 42 women and 66 children belonging to the 31st regiment; with 20 private passengers, and a crew (including officers) of 184 men on board. [Total, 641.]

With a fine fresh breeze from the north-east, the stately Kent, in bearing down the channel, speedily passed many a well known spot on the coast, dear to our remembrance; and on the evening of the 23d, we took our last view of happy England, and entered the wide Atlantick without the expectation of again seeing land until we reached the shores of India.

With slight interruption of bad weather, we continued to make way until the night of Monday the 26th, when we were suddenly arrested by a violent gale from the south-west, which gradually increased during the whole of the following morning.

The activity of the officers and seamen of the Kent appeared to keep ample pace with that of the gale. Our larger sails were speedily taken in, or closely reefed; and about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, of March, after having struck our top-gallant yards we were lying-to, under a triple-reefed main top-sail only, with our dead lights in, and with the whole watch of soldiers attached to the life-lines, that were run along the deck for this purpose. The rolling of the ship, which was vastly increased by a dead weight of some hundred tons of shot and shells that formed a part of its lading, became so great about half past eleven or twelve o'clock, that our main chains were thrown by every lurch considerably under water; and the best cleated articles of furniture in the cabins and the cuddy were dashed about with so much noise and violence as to excite the liveliest apprehensions of individual danger.

It was a little before this period that one of the officers of the ship, with the well-meant intention of ascertaining that all was fast below, descended with two of the sailors into the hold, where they carried with them for safety, a light in the patent lantern; and seeing that the lamp burned dimly, the officer took the precaution to hand it up to be trimmed. Having afterwards discovered one of the spirit casks to be adrift, he sent the sailors for some billets of wood to secure it; but the ship in their absence having made a heavy lurch, the officer unfortunately dropped the light; and letting go his hold of the cask in his eagerness to recover the lantern, it suddenly stove, and the spirits communicating with the lamp, the whole place was instantly in a blaze.

Every possible effort was instantly made to repress the flames; but this being found impracticable, Capt. Cobb directed the lower-decks to be scuttled, and the lower ports to be opened so as to admit a free passage to the waves into the vessel. The immense quantity of water thus introduaed into the hold checked the flames, but the danger of sinking now became imminent; and it seemed doubtful by which of the two instruments of destruction the unhappy company of human beings congregated in the vessel would perish: that they must perish by the one or the other, appeared inevitable.

"The upper deck was covered with between six and seven hundred human beings; many of whom, from previous sea-sickness, were forced, on the first alarm, to flee from below in a state of absolute nakedness, and were now running about in quest of husbands, children, or parents. While some were standing in silent resignation, or in stupid insensibility to their impending fate, others were yielding themselves up to the most frantick despair. Some on their knees were earnestly imploring, with significant gesticulations and in noisy supplications, the mercy of Him, whose arm, they exclaimed, was at length out-stretched to smite them; others were to be seen hastily crossing themselves, and performing the various external acts required by their peculiar persuasion; while a number of the older and more stout-hearted soldiers and sailors, sullenly took their seats directly over the magazine, hoping as they stated, that by means of the explosion which they every instant expected, a speedier termination might thereby be put to their sufferings.—Several of the soldiers' wives and children who had fled for temporary shelter in the after cabins on the upper decks, were engaged in prayer and in reading the Scriptures with the ladies, some of whom were enabled, with wonderful self-possession, to offer to others those spiritual consolations which a firm and intelligent trust in the Redeemer of the world appeared at this awful hour to impart to their own breasts. The dignified deportment of two young ladies, in particular, formed a specimen of natural strength of mind, finely modified by Christian feeling, that failed not to attract the notice and admiration of every one who had an opportunity of witnessing it.

"One young gentleman, of whose promising talents and piety I dare not now make further mention, having calmly asked me my opinion respecting the state of the ship, I told him that I thought we should be prepared to sleep that night in eternity; and I shall never forget the peculiar fervor with which he replied, as he pressed my hand in his, 'My heart is filled with the peace of God; adding, 'yet though I know it is foolish, I dread exceedingly the last struggle.'

Among the numerous objects that struck my observation at this period, I was much affected with the appearance and conduct of some of the dear children, who quite unconscious in the cuddy cabins, of the perils that surrounded them, continued to play as usual with their little toys in bed, or to put the most innocent and unseasonable questions to those around them. To some of the older children, who seemed fully alive to the reality of the danger, I whispered, now is the time to put in practice the instructions you used to receive at the Regimental School, and to think of that Saviour of whom you have heard so much: they replied as the tears ran down their cheeks, "O, sir, we are trying to remember them; and we are praying to God."

Most unexpectedly and providentially a small brig was discovered at a distance, which proved to be the Cambria, of 200 tons burden, commanded by captain Cook, with a ship's company of eleven men. The length of time the Kent had been burning, the tremendous sea that was running, the extreme smallness of the Cambria; and the immense number of human beings to be rescued, rendered it very improbable that many could be saved; but by the great exertions and good conduct of all parties, the majority of the crew of the Kent excepted, no less than five hundred and fifty-seven persons escaped. The perilous circumstances which attended the rescue occupy the chief part of the narrative. The women and children were first put into the boats; next followed the various classes of men on board; the officers themselves remaining to the last, and preserving order to a degree not to have been hoped for, but which materially facilitated the perilous operation, and was the means of saving many lives. The rescue of the first boat-full is thus described:—

Arrangements having been considerately made by Captain Cobb for placing in the first boat, previous to letting it down, all the ladies, and as many of the soldiers' wives as it could safely contain, they hurriedly wrapt themselves up in whatever articles of clothing could be most conveniently found; and I think about two, or half past two o'clock, a most mournful procession advanced from the after cabins to the starboard cuddy-port, outside of which the cutter was suspended. Scarcely a word was uttered—not a scream was heard—even the infants ceased to cry, as if conscious of the unspoken and unspeakable anguish that was at that instant rending the heart of their parting parents—nor was the silence of voices in any way broken, except in one or two cases, where the ladies plaintively entreated permission to be left with their husbands. But being assured that every moment's delay might occasion the sacrifice of a human life, they successively suffered themselves to be torn from the tender embrace, and with the fortitude which never fails to characterise and adorn their sex on occasions of overwhelming trial, were placed without a murmur, in the boat, which was immediately lowered into a sea so tempestuous as to leave us only "to hope against hope" that it should live in it for a single moment. Twice the cry was heard from those on the chains that the boat was swamping. But He who enabled the Apostle Peter to walk on the face of the deep, and was graciously attending to the silent but earnest aspirations of those on board, had decreed its safety. The tackle, after considerable difficulty, was unhooked—the boat was dexterously cleared from the ship, and after a while was seen from the poop, battleing with the billows;—now raised in its progress to the brig, like a speck on their summit, then disappearing for several seconds, as if ingulfed in the horrid vale, between them. The Cambria having prudently lain at some distance from the Kent, lest she should be involved in her explosion, or exposed to the fire from our guns, which being well shotted, afterwards went off as the flames successively reached them, the men had a considerable way to row; and the success of the first experiment seeming to be the measure of our future hopes, the movements of this precious boat—incalculably precious, without doubt, to the agonized husbands and fathers immediately connected with it—were watched with intense anxiety by all on board. In the course of twenty minutes, it was seen alongside the "ark of refuge;" and the first human being that happened to be admitted, out of the vast assemblage that ultimately found shelter there, was the infant son of Major Macgregor, a child of only a few weeks old, who was caught from his mother's arms, and lifted into the brig by Mr. Thomson, the fourth mate of the Kent.

The perils of the remainder were far greater, as the boats could not come alongside the Kent, and the women and children were obliged to be lowered by ropes from the stern, and were often plunged under water before they could be dropped into the boat.—None of the women ultimately perished under this dangerous operation: but great numbers of the younger children were drowned. Many affecting proofs presented of parental and filial affection, which shed a momentary brightness round the gloomy scene.

Two or three soldiers, to relieve their wives of a part of their families, sprang into the water with their children, and perished in their endeavours to save them.—One young lady, who had resolutely refused to quit her father, whose sense of duty kept him at his post, was near falling a sacrifice to her filial devotion, not having been picked up by those in the boats until she had sunk five or six times. Another individual, who was reduced to the frightful alternative of losing his wife or his children, hastily decided in favour of his duty, to the former. His wife was accordingly saved; but his four children, alas! were left to perish. A fine fellow, a soldier, who had neither wife nor child of his own, but who evinced the greatest solicitude for the safety of those of others, insisted on having three children lashed to him, with whom he plunged into the water; not being able to reach the boat, he was again drawn into the ship, with his charge, but not before two of the children expired.

Captain Cobb was the last person to quit the vessel, with the exception of a few individuals either intoxicated or struck powerless with apprehension and dismay, and who could not by the most earnest entreaties be persuaded to risk the perilous plunge into the boat. Of these however fourteen were picked up by another vessel, the Caroline, Captain Bibbey, three having perished. The officers had only just preceded Captain Cobb, beginning with the juniors, the superiors remaining to the last. The vessel was seen to blow up at half past one in the morning.

We pass over the scene of hope and fear, of joy and sorrow, which in the mean time was occurring on board the Cambria, as the successive parties arrived; the meeting of husbands and wives, parents and children, friends and companions, or the fatal intelligence of the separation of these and other human ties by the stroke of death. We shall only state, that after great fatigue and suffering, and no slight peril from the overcrowded state of the ship—six hundred men, women and children on board a brig of 200 tons, and several hundred miles from any accessible port, the Cambria arrived in safety at Falmouth; where the whole party were received with truly humane and charitable assiduity which reflects the greatest honour upon the inhabitants.

From the London Literary Gazette.

CASPAR KARLINSKI.

[A Polish Anecdote.]

In the course of the sanguinary war which was carried on between the Swedes and the Poles, in the sixteenth century, respecting the rights of Sigismund the third, the King of Poland, to the throne of Sweden, the Swedish usurper prepared to invade Poland with the whole force of his kingdom. Sigismund, unable to make head in the field against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, contented himself with reinforcing the garrisons of his frontier towns, and placing in the chief command warriors of approved courage and fidelity.

Among others, the king selected Caspar Karlinski, as one on whom he could safely rely in the emergencies of his situation.—He was a nobleman, then advanced in years, and renowned among his countrymen, not so much for his wealth or his rank, as for the dauntless valor he had frequently displayed in the service of his native land. He willingly obeyed the commands of his sovereign, and repaired immediately to the fortress of Olftzyn, the post assigned to him.

A formidable body of the enemy soon made their appearance before Olfzyn, and a threatening summons to surrender was sent to Karlinski. His answer was—"I will obey no orders but those of my king, and will keep the faith I have pledged to him untarnished till death." The enemy changed their mode of attack, and made him the most splendid offers—a seat in the senate, the highest rank, and boundless possessions, if he would surrender Olfzyn and embrace their party. Karlinski treated their bribes with greater scorn than their threats. The hostile leaders set before him the disproportion of the contending forces, the weakness of his side, and the consequent danger to which he exposed himself by his obstinacy. Karlinski saw only the danger of his country, and remained equally inflexible. Convinced at last of his unbending integrity, and confident of victory, the enemy made a furious attack upon the castle; but through the strength of the walls, the bravery of the besieged, and still more the skill of their gallant commander, they were repulsed with immense slaughter.

The foe were discouraged by this defeat, but still determined on the attempt to gain by stratagem what negociation and force had alike failed in procuring for them. Every disposition was therefore made, as if they intended another assault. The gallant Karlinski

"on the heights array'd
His trusty companions, few but undismayed,"

and relying on his good cause, and the bravery of his followers, excited as it was by their recent victory, looked fearlessly to the result of their approaching conflict. The adversary advanced still nearer and nearer: they were already within gun-shot of the castle walls, when their front rank unfolded, and an armed man, leading a woman by the hand, with a child in her arms, came forward. The besieged gazed on one another in astonishment at the unexpected appearance; and Karlinski, as if spell bound, remained looking on it for some time in mute amazement—all on a sudden he uttered a loud cry, and exclaimed, "Almighty God! it is my son!—my Sigismund!" and fell motionless on the ramparts.

It was indeed his son, whom the enemy, at the instigation of a friend, had surprised with his nurse and carried away, and had now placed in front of their army; hoping through this expedient to be able to advance to the castle walls without being exposed to to the fire of the hostile ramparts.

Their coming was at first successful—the besieged, from their love to their adored commander, dared not dischare a single cannon, and the Swedes approached undisturbed, almost to the foot of the walls, and prepared to scale them. Karlinski at this moment recovered his senses, but it was only to suffer a greater anguish. He saw the danger, but no means of averting it without a sacrifice too dreadful to think of. "I have lost," he cried out in a despairing voice, "seven brave sons in battle for my country, and is this last sacrifice still required of me?" A death like pause ensued, broken only by the cries of the child, whose features now could be distinctly traced, as he was still carried in advance of the onward-moving ranks. Karlinski at last seemed inspired with superhuman strength—he snatched the lighted brand from one of the gunners—"God! (he cried) I was a Pole before I was a father," and with his own hand discharged the gun which was to be the signal for a general volley. A tremendous fire was immediately poured from every battlement; it swept away to death Karlinski's infant, and great multitudes of the enemy; the besieged made a vigorous sally; Karlinski was completely victorious, and Olftzyn was delivered.

LONDON ECLOGUES. Verses supposed to be written by Alexander "Kitchener" in the desolate island of "Porridge, in St. Martin's in the fields."

I am partial to table and tray,
My taste there is none can dispute,
Ragout, fricandeau, entremet,
I'm a judge of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit;
Oh! Wilberforce, where is the charm
You and Butterworth find in a grace?
Unless I've my turbot quite warm,
Better dine on a horrible plaice!

O'er the rich smoking viands to preach,
Should be left for your love-feasts alone;
So books on good eating still teach,
In particular *vide* my own;
But your thorough-bred Saints, it is plain,
Cooling Soup with indifference see,
Let the sparkles subside from Champaign,—
Their tameness is shocking to me.

Ye haunches of fat buck or doe,—
In kindness bestow'd upon men,—
Could I drive this curs'd gout from my toe,
How soon I'd attack you again!
My palate I then might regale
On a white or a brown fricasee,
Dispatch a hen-pheasant or quail,
Or a basin of dear Gallipee.

Callipee! Oh, what pleasure untold
Resides in that rapturous word,
More then Sybarite banquets of old,
Or the modern *Cuisine* can afford!
But the sound of the sweet dinner-bell
At this moment excites but my spleen,
For no more, with its once-pleasing knell
It announces the smoking Tureen.

Ye Doctors, who're making your sport
At each twinge which compels me to roar,
In pity convey some report
Of the taverns I visit no more!
Mr. Cuff, does he now and then send
A wish or a thought after me?
Oh! say Mr. Kay is my friend,
Though the Albion no longer I see.

How sweet is a turkey and chine!
Ah, who from a dory could fly?
A carp stew'd in port, how divine!
How enchanting a perigord pie:
When I think on a sweetbread ragout,
In a transport I start from my chair,
But the sight of my flannels and shoe
Soon hurries me back to despair.

Come, wheel me away to my nest,
There let me in dreams yet partake
Of those dainties, the choicest and best,
Which fly me, alas! when awake:
A flask near my pillow, too, place,
Since old Sherry (Maderia's now *out*)
Is considered not bad for my case,
And half reconciles me to Gout.

A Dutch paper mentions the following occurrence which happened at Bantam, in the East Indies:—A man fishing on the banks of a river heard something splash in the water, and perceived a tiger at no great distance swimming from the other side. The fisherman climbed a high tree, and had scarcely effected this, when the tiger reached a tree that hung over, and attempted to get upon it. At that moment an alligator of the largest size darted out of the water, seized the tiger, and dragged him back.—The fisherman then witnessed a combat between the two most rapacious animals of these countries. Six times the combatants appeared above the water, exerting their utmost efforts. The water was dyed with blood; and the tiger, which was seized by the alligator across the back, became at length the prey of the latter.

DR. FRANKLIN. "Friend Franklin" said Myers Fisher, the celebrated Quaker lawyer of Philadelphia, one day, to the Doctor, "thee knows almost every thing: can thee tell me how I am to preserve my small beer in the back yard? My neighbours are often tapping it of nights." "Put a barrel of old Madeira by the side of it," replied the Doctor—"let them but get a taste of the Madeira, and I will engage that they will never trouble the small beer any more." ——This same great philosopher used to say, "that if parents would but give their sons an early taste to for the Madeira of Learning, they would hardly ever take to the detestable small beer of vice."

MONSTROUS DIVE. An occureuce of a frightful nature happened a few days ago at Valley Falls, a short distance from this village, which has just been related to us by a gentleman from that place. While Mr. Otis N. Pierce was at work on the roof of a four story cotton factory, he accidentally lost his balance, and the shingles being wet from a recent rain he was unable to stop himself from going off. When he came to the edge he made a desperate effort to cling to the roof, and for a moment was suspended by the arms over the frightful precipice below. He was instantly compelled to give way, and turning in his fall he struck with his hands and breast the edge of a bank which caved under him and he went into the river with his head downwards. His face struck the bottom, but he came up in a moment, and by the assistance of several near him, he was taken out without other injury than the fracture of the bones of his wrists, and a small bruise on the forehead. It is stated that there were but about four feet in either direction from the place where Mr. P. fell, that he could have escaped being dashed in pieces had he been so unfortunate as to have struck on any other spot than that which received him.—*Pawtucket Chronicle.*

A DEEP WELL. The modern system of boring for water, when wells are to be sunk, carries very deep indeed; but it appears that the old practice of digging, when duly persisted in, was capable of going deeper still. As a proof of this, a French author (in the Traits de Verite!) relates an instance where labourers had been employed for several months in digging a well, without finding water; and, at length, after getting through various strata; they came to a broad, flat, whitish stone. Upon this they struck for a considerable time, until, as they were wondering at its extreme hardness, one of the workmen fancied that he heard voices somewhere beneath. This was actually the fact; for they had, without knowing it, reached the Antipodes; and, upon listening between the blows of the pick-axe, they could plainly distinguish the voices of women, crying to one another to "come and take the clothes in, for it would soon rain,' and asking "if they did not hear it thunder?"

ALGERNON SYDNEY. When Algernon Sydney placed his head on the block, the executioner asked him (as was the custom in such cases,) whether he should rise again?—The intrepid patriot replied, "Not till the general resurrection; strike on.

Men seldom think deeply on subjects on which they have no choice of opinion: they are fearful of encountering obstacles to their faith (as in religion,) and so are content with the surface.—*Sheridan.*

In learning, age and youth go for nothing; the best informed takes the precedence.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Rochester Album.

No. 19] ROCHESTER. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,
MILL-STREET,
(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET.)
ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE
HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of

T. & W. KEMPSHALL,

will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of T. KEMPSHALL, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. CASH at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHEMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by
MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK
HAT WAREHOUSE.
J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,
Clock & Watch Maker,
Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

Valuable Medicine
FOR
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

WALKER & WARRENT,
COPPERSMITHS,
Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
PATENT
Iron Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions, for Distillers;
Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;
OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2

☞Please call and examine.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,
in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.
131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.
25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.
4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }
Jan. 3. 6m13

CANAL SADDLE-TREES

THE subscriber is now manufacturing a large quantity of Saddle-Trees, adapted expressly to Canal use. It must be evident to all, who have purchased Canal Saddles, that the ordinary kind of Saddle-Trees are totally insufficient to sustain the hardship of canal usage. The Trees which the subscriber is now making, will be found, on trial, fully to answer all the purposes for which they are designed, as they possess double the strength of other Trees. I have also on hand, and am constantly manufacturing every kind of Saddle-Trees now in general use.

JOHN WATTS,
Opposite the Bank, Mill-st.
Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 6w14

SMITH & HORAN,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash*.

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

REMOVAL.
J. STITT,

HAS removed his BOOK STORE to the south room in Mr. Smith's new building Mill-street, 3 doors north of the Bank, where he offers a good assortment of School Books and Stationary, together with a small assortment of Miscellaneous Books, at very reduced prices; Also a good assortment of

Blank Books,

including Iegers of all sizes, Journals, Day Books, &c. &c.

Book-Binding done in a neat and durable style.

He also informs his former customers that the advertisement Bill stating that he continues Books at his old stand is false.

Dec. 7th, 1825. 10

MORE DESIRABLE
GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,
2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo.
37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*
20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,
58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS
FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany, January 17, 1826.

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents*; and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NEW
STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA PLATT,
CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

ALBANY PATRIOT,

AND Commercial Intelligencer. Daily and semi-weekly Paper, published in the City of Albany. Edited by GEO. GALPIN and G. A. GAMAGE.

Terms.—Daily Paper, $7, if in advance, $8, if at the end of the year. Country Paper, $3,50, if in advance, $4, if at the end of the year. Advertising in the Country paper at the usual rates.

The Patriot has been established half a year, and is rapidly coming into circulation. It will contain a regular Journal of Legislative proceedings this winter, and is at all times furnished with a more than usual share of original sketches—theatrical intelligence—extracts from foreign journals and periodicals received at this office—and Commercial news. On politicks, the Patriot is firm and temperate. For every five subscribers obtained for the Patriot, the person becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a copy of the paper gratis.

Dec. 29, 1725.

A BARGAIN!

A NEAT PARLOUR STOVE will be exchanged for Goods.

FOR SALE,

200 Cords Wood,

neatly corded in 1-2, 3-4 and one cord parcels—on the spot for 50 cents, or delivered in town at one dollar. Apply at this office, or to A. SMITH on the premises, opposite the large Basin above Buffalo-street bridge.

Rochester, 19th Dec. 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,
Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 10, 1826.

BLANK DEEDS,
of the most approved form,
BLANK LEASES, &c.
for sale at this office.

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved)
Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 24.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 the 28 day of January 1826. 10w7

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES,
January 19, 1826.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee to which was referred the several resolutions proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, Reported in part:

That, in considering these various propositions, the committee could not be insensible to an objection, often repeated, against the expediency of making any alterations in the fundamental principles of our government. Giving to this objection its due weight, and admitting the impolicy of making sudden and hasty changes, the committee would yet deem it an unwise surrender of an undoubted right, in the existing generation, to refuse to make any reform in the federal constitution, which time and experience has proved to be necessary.—Founded in the rights of man, this right to improve our social condition has been acknowledged and guarantied in the coustitution itself; and that it was not intended to be a barren privilege, nor its exercise construed into a mark of irreverence towards our ancestors, was sufficiently shown by the constitution itself, in the double means which it provided for effecting its own amendment. By these means, the right of amendment is secured to the congress and the states, conjointly, and to the states themselves independent of congress. This double capacity to receive amendment, was considered by its ablest supporters, about the time of its adoption, as one of the best features in the constitution. The privilege secured to the states to demand from congress the convocation of a national convention, and to originate and perfect amendments, independent of the will of any branch of the federal government was particularly relied upon, and carefully pointed out as the proper resort of the states, whenever congress should neglect or refuse to propose the amendments which the people desired. A reference to the proceedings of the ratifying conventions, will show the stress which was laid by the friends of the constitution, on this double capacity of that instrument, to receive amendment; and the further fact, that, but for the existence of this capacity, and a belief in the greater facility of procuring subsequent, than previous amendments, that constitution, which is now deemed, by some, too perfect to be touched, would never have obtained the ratification of a sufficient number of states to put it into operation.

Equally rejecting, on one hand, that attachment to old institutions, which rejects every idea of improvement, and, on the other, that spirit of innovation which would leave nothing stable in the constitution, the committee have carefully considered the several propositions of amendment referred to them by the order of the senate, and, after comparing them with the existing provisions of the constitution, on the same points, they have come to the conclusion, that the plan of that instrument has failed in the execution, in that most difficult part of all elective governments—the choice of the chief magistrates; and that it is no less a right than a duty, in the existing generation, to provide another plan, more capable of a steady, equal and uniform operation. Besides a want of uniformity under the present plan, to such a degree as to exhibit three different modes of election in operation at once, and a want of stability so great as to admit all these to be changed whenever the state legislatures please, the committee would indicate two great leading features in which the intention of the constitution has wholly failed; the institution of electors; and the ultimate election by states in the house of representatives. Considering that the effects of these failures, the want of uniformity, and the instability of the present modes of election, have nearly left us without constitutional rules for the choice of the two first officers of the federal government; and believing that an amendment which would combine the advantages of uniformity, stability and equality, would be acceptable to the people, and favourable to the cause of liberty, the committee have resolved to propose:

First. That a uniform mode of election, by districts shall be established.

Secondly. That the institution of electors shall be abolished, and the president and vice-president hereafter elected by a direct vote of the people.

Thirdly. That a second election to be conducted in the same manner as the first, shall take place between the persons having the two highest numbers for the same office, when no one has received a majority of the whole number of votes first given.

The details of this plan of election are given at length, in the resolution herewith submitted, and, in bringing forward a plan so essentially differing from that of the present constitution, the committee believe it to be their duty to the senate, to submit at the same time, a brief exposition of the reasons which have influenced their determination.

The first feature which presents itself in the committee's plan of election, is the uniformity of the system which is proposed to be substituted for the discordant and varying modes of election, which now prevail in different states, and even in the same state, at different times. To enumerate these various modes, is a task alike impracticable and unprofitable; for they change with a suddenness which defies specification: To point out the evils of such discordant and mutable practices, is unnecessary; for the whole continent has just seen and deprecated their pernicious effects. To argue in favour of some uniform mode of election, is deemed superfluous; for its necessity is universally admitted; the demand for uniformity is heard in all directions; and publick expectation must suffer a deep disappointment, if earnest and persevering exertions are not made at the present session to accomplish an object of such pervading interest.

The plan of uniformity, which has received the approbation of the committee, is that of the district system. It is believed to be the plan which, in addition to perfect uniformity, will give to every state, and to the several sections of the state, and, as far as possible, to every individual citizen of the whole union, their legitimate share and due weight in the election of the chief officers of their country. The formation of the districts, the qualifications of the voters, and the manner of conducting the elections, being left to the state legislatures, these important powers are placed in the safe and unexceptionable hands which have a right to hold them. The *time* of holding the elections, being necessary to the *uniformity* of the system, is fixed in the plan of amendment. The number of the districts is made to depend upon the same principle which now determines the number of electors; and, by assigning to each district one vote for president, and one for vice-president, the relative weight of the states, in this important election, remains precisely fixed as in the present constitution. The *uniformity* of this system of election is perfect, and, therefore, one of the main objects of amendment will be accomplished by its adoption. That it is the best system which can be adopted, is confidently believed. No other plan could be proposed but that of choosing electors by general ticket or legislative ballot; the first of which enables the majority to impress the minority into their service, puts it into the power of a few to govern the election, and enables the populous states to consolidate their vote, and to overwhelm the small ones; the second takes the election almost entirely out of the hands of the people, leaves it to a pre-existing body, elected for a different purpose, and enables the dominant party in the legislature, to bestow the vote of the state according to their own sense of publick duty or private interest. Both these systems are liable to the gravest objections, and are justly condemned by the publick voice; even some of the states which retain them, make a plea of the necessity which compels them to counteract the same system in some other state; while the district system, which the committee recommend, possesses not only the advantage of being in itself the best, but of being, also, the one which is now in force in a majority of the states, and the one which many others would gladly adopt, if all others could be made to do so at the same time. It is, besides, the mode of election, in which, either, electors may be used, or a direct vote given by the people; while the general ticket and the legislative ballot necessarily exclude the direct vote, and require the agency of those intermediate electors, which it is a part of the object of this report to prove to be both useless and dangerous to the rights of the people.

The second leading feature in the committee's plan of amendment is the substitution of a direct vote, for the indirect one in which the people now give in the election of president and vice president. It is in this part of the constitution, that the intention of this instrument has most completely failed. Every advantage expected to have been derived from the institution of electors has failed in practice, and a multitude of evils, not foreseen, have sprung up in place of the anticipated good. It was the intention of the constitution that these electors should be an independent body of men, chosen by the people from among themselves, on account of their superior discernment, virtue and information; and that this select body should be left to make the election according to their own will, without the slightest controul from the body of the people. That this intention has failed of its object in every election, is a fact of such universal notoriety, that no man can dispute it. That it ought to have failed, is equally incontestable; for such independence in the electors was wholly incompatible with the safety of the people. That it was, in fact, a chimerical and impracticable idea in any community, except among a people sunk in that apathy which precedes the death of liberty, is a proposition too clear to need illustration. The failure, then, was, as it ought to have been, and was obliged to be, complete from the very first institution of electors. In the first election, held under the constitution, the people looked beyond these agents, fixed upon their own candidates for president and vice-president, and took pledges from the electoral candidates to obey their will. In every subsequent election, the same thing has been done.—Electors therefore, have not answered the design of their institution. They are not the independent body and superior characters which they were intended to be. They are not left to the exercise of their own judgment; on the contrary, they give their vote, or bind themselves to give it, according to the will of their constituents. They have degenerated into mere agents, in a case which requires no agency, and when the agent must be useless, if he is faithful, and dangerous, if he is not. Instead of being chosen for the noble qualities set forth in the "Federalist," candidates for electors are now most usually selected for their devotion to a party, their popular manners, and a supposed talent at electioneering, which the framers of the constitution would have been ashamed to possess.

(To be continued.)

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Livingston, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill to amend the law of 1813, concerning divorces. [The bill authorises a divorce in cases of the unlawful abandonment of the wife for three years, or the wife leaving her husband for the like period.—No divorce in cases of issue. The parties must be residents of the state. The chancellor and circuit judges to be vested with the power of divorce.]

Saturday, Feb. 4.

The bill to incorporate the Oneida insurance company, was rejected, ayes 15, noes 8.

IN ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Wardwell rose and said, he was about submitting a resolution to the consideration of the house, in supporting which he knew not but that he would stand alone; but after the charges which had been made by the gentleman from Albany (Mr. Lush) yesterday, in his place, in relation to the incorporation of the Orange and Dutchess county steam boat company, he felt it a duty incumbent upon him to propose the raising a committee to institute an inquiry on the subject. The time to put down LOBBY influence and management had arrived, and he trusted the resolution which he was about to offer, would be adopted by the house.—Mr. Wardwell then read the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of five be appointed to inquire whether any improper means were used to effect the passage of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Dutchess and Orange steam boat company" passed April 20, 1825; also by whom the stock of said company is now owned, how obtained, and where the owners thereof now reside; and if in the opinion of said committee the facts will warrant a repeal of said act of incorporation, that they have leave to bring in a bill to that effect—and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was adopted by the house, and the following gentlemen appointed members of the committee, viz: Messrs. Wardwell, Huntington, Cooper, Aikin, and Hoffman.

Mr. Spencer's Report in relation to a plan to obtain competent teachers of common schools.

This is a highly interesting paper, and entitled to the particular attention of an inquiring people, conscious of the importance, and alive to the means of advancing the object of which it treats. It alludes to the obvious advantages which have been derived from our system of common schools; to the imperfections which exist in the system; and to the necessity of seeking out and applying correctives. The report considers, as the greatest existing evil, the indisposition of the trustees of the districts to incur the expense of employing competent teachers, and the mistaken economy which induces them to select the cheapest. As a remedy, as far as may be, of an evil which has been experienced more or less in every part of the state, the report recommends the establishment of a local county board, with such power as shall be adequate to the purposes of its appointment, and it suggests the means calculated to render it efficient. They are embraced in the bill, which accompanies the report, and of which we have attempted the following abstract. The plan innovates much, perhaps successfully, upon the present practice. The tendency of it, it is believed by the committee, will be, to elevate teachers as a profession, to elevate in an equal ratio the character of our common schools, and to give to the state the ability to direct the application of a fund of which it contributes so large a part.

The bill establishes a *country board of school commissioners*, to be appointed by the supervisors of each county, at their first annual meeting after the passage of the act, and to hold their appointment during the pleasure of the appointing power. It is made the duty of this board to meet at the court-house at least once in every three months, for the purpose of *examining and licensing teachers of common schools*, and performing the other duties imposed on them by the act; such as the general charge and superintendence of the common schools of the county, the annual inspection of each school by at least one of the members of the board and the report of its condition in all respects, licensing and removal of teachers, the hearing and decision of disputes arising between trustees of school districts and any inhabitants thereof, with power to summon witnesses; they are required, also, to report to the superintendent of common schools, annually, on or before the 1st Tuesday in January, the result of their proceedings, examinations, &c. The act abolishes, after the 1st of Jan. 1827, the office of *inspector* of common schools; and disallows the teachers from obtaining certificates of the town inspector or commissioners, and the latter from distributing or paying to the trustees of any school district any part of the common school fund, unless a teacher duly licensed by the board of county commissioners, shall have actually instructed a common school in such district for at least three months during the preceding year. It establishes also, a *board of ex officio state school commissioners*, to consist of the governor, lieut. governor, speaker of the assembly, the comptroller and secretary of state, who shall have the power to prescribe the books of elementary instruction to be used in common schools, to cause to be procured, at the expense of the state, such large editions of the works selected by them, as they shall from time to time judge expedient, and to cause them to be sold at the original cost to the parents of children, or given as awards of merit; the names of scholars deserving and receiving the latter, to be reported by the town commissioners to the county board, and by them to the superintendent of common schools, who is directed to publish them, with their places of residence, in the state paper. The bill also enacts, that the sum annually hereafter to be distributed by the state among the common schools, shall be $100,000, which shall be provided for by the application of the interest arising from the canal stock, and the surplus of such interest to the purchase of elementary books, &c. The last section provides, that the bank stock, owned by the state, shall be added to the Literature Fund, the income from which shall be subject to the control of the Regents of the University, and by them annually distributed, together with the income now under their control, among the academies in the state, in proportion to the number of pupils pursuing classical studies and the higher branches of English education; that the Regents may require the returns of the several academies to be made on oath, to entitle them to such distribution; and that they may allow out of such income, to any academy, twice the sum annually charged to such academy for instruction in classics, *for any student, not exceeding ten in any one institution, who shall have been instructed to teach schools upon the monitorial plan, and who shall have been examined and employed by the board of county school commissioners.*—*Argus.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Howard packet ship from Havre has arrived, bringing Paris dates to the 19th December, and dates from London a week later than previously received.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The death of the Emperor Alexander may possibly make some stir in the Cabinets of Europe; but the commercial and financial intelligence brought by this ship, is of immeasurably deeper interest than the life or death of any king or potentate. A panick seems to have seized upon the publick mind to an alarming extent, and is, indeed, according to Mr. Baring's resolution, the chief cause of the existing distress.

The Greeks too, are we fear, in great jeopardy. The Turkish fleet, with their transports (among them we blush to say, an American flag was flying,) had arrived at Navarin, and would it is feared make a successful descent.

The Emperor Alexander died at Taganvock early in December, after a few days illness. This intelligence reached Paris on the 17th, by a telegraphick despatch. His death was said to have been occasioned by a sore leg, which terminated in St. Anthony's fire. The Grand Duke Constantine, now Viceroy of Poland, succeeds to the throne of Russia. Alexander was born Dec. 22d, 1777. The Grand Duke was born May 18, 1779.

The Egyptian squadron consisting of 13 frigates, 14 corvetts, 23 brigs, 12 schooners and 66 transports, (one of which was an American and 7 English,) is said to have arrived at Navarina on the 5th of November, and had completed the landing of the troops on the 9th. A part of them were to march immediately to reinforce Ibrahim Pacha at Tripolitza—and another corps was to proceed to Missolonghi. The latest news of the Greek fleet will be found under the Paris head.

The papers are principally filled with the details of the commercial distress in England, which it appears had greatly increased. Seven or eight extensive Banking houses in London, had been under the necessity of suspending payment, and the alarm and inconvenience among individuals was beyond all calculation—bills were returning from every quarter, and the acceptors and endorsers were equally incompetent to meet them.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Yesterday a meeting was held at the Mansion House to take into consideration the existing agitation of the city, and to adopt such measures as should be deemed necessary. Only such persons as had been invited, were admitted. About 150 of the most respectable merchants were present. The Lord Mayor took the Chair, and stated the object of the meeting. After some discussion, Mr. Baring offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"1. That the unprecedented embarrassments and difficulties under which the circulation of the country at present labours, are mainly to be attributed to a general panick for which there are no reasonable grounds: that this meeting has the fullest confidence in the means and substance of the banking establishments of this capital and the country, and they believe that the acting generally upon that confidence would relieve all those symptoms of distress which now show themselves in a shape so alarming to the timid, and so fatal to those who are forced to sacrifice their property to meet sudden demands upon them, which it is no imputation upon their judgment and prudence not to have expected.

"2. That it having been stated to this meeting that the Directors of the Bank of England are occupied with the remedy for a state of things so extraordinary, this meeting will refrain from any interference with the measures of the Directors of the Banks, who they are satisfied will do their duty towards the publick.

"3. That having the firmest confidence in the stability of the publick credit of the country, we declare our determination to support it to the utmost of our power."

A further resolution was also adopted, recommending similar declarations in the country towns.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Alexander, Emperor of Russia, was the eldest son of Paul, I. by his second wife, Sophia Dorothea Augusta Maria Feodorowna of Wurtemberg Stadgard. He was born Dec. 22d, 1777, and married to Elizabeth, Princess of Baden, October 9th, 1793. The care of his education was committed to M. de la Harpe, a Swiss Colonel, who neglected nothing to fit his pupil for the high station he was destined to fill. He was proclaimed Emperor, March 24, 1801, and crowned at Moscow the 27th of the following September. His first care was to put an end to the war which then raged between Russia and England; and he for some length of time preserved peace both with England and France, and vainly endeavored to act as mediator between them after the termination of the short peace of Amiens. In 1804, however, the murder of Duke D'Enghien by Buonaparte, excited the indignation of the Emperor, who, after resenting an energetick remonstrance by his Ambassador, against "a violation of the law of nations as arbitrary as it was publick," withdrew his Minister from Paris, and in 1805 signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, Austria, and Sweden; acting on which Alexander hastened to lead his troops into Austria, where, however, he arrived only in time to see the capital fall into the hands of the French. He then retreated, together with the remnant of the Austrian army, to Berlin, where he resolved to await the French army; but on the defeat of the Austrians, at the battle of Austerlitz, he returned to St. Petersburg, leaving the greater part of his army on the frontiers of Germany. In 1806, being called upon by the court of Berlin, he again took up arms, but was again only in time to witness the triumph of Buonaparte. In the spring of 1807 Alexander joined his army, which had retreated beyond the Vistula, and withstood the French with great bravery; but having been defeated in the battle of Friedland, he retreated beyond the Niemen, where he agreed to the preliminaries of the peace signed at Tilsit, July 8, 1807. In consequence as is believed of a secret article in that treaty, he declared war against England and soon afterwards against Sweden, which latter war lasted two years, and ended in Sweden's ceding Finland to Russia. During the hostilities which still subsisted between France and England, he continued to side with the former power, and dismissed from his dominions all the German ministers and agents. But the time was arrived when he was to see how ill judged his friendship had been; and he was forced to defend himself in his own dominions, with no other Ally than England, against Buonaparte, who led 500,000 choice troops against him, joined with those kings who had formerly been his Allies, and whom he formerly assisted. The Russians, however, on their evacuation of Moscow, by burning that city, destroyed the only means of subsistence the French could expect during the winter; and thence followed the destruction of that vast army. The Emperor Alexander now seemed animated with a spirit of vengeance against the perfidious invader of the Russian dominions. He pursued him with unrelenting vigour; he even published a description of his person as if he had been a common felon. However, Buonaparte escaped in a single sledge, leaving his gallant army to perish in the snows; and so infatuated were the French, that they actually suffered him to levy new armies, and lead them into Germany in 1813. By this time, however, the scene had wholly changed. On March 13, Alexander and the king of Prussia proclaimed the dissolution of the confederacy of the Rhine and declared their intention of assisting the Austrians. After having been worsted at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, they agreed to an armistice; during which the Russians were joined by General Moreau, who, however, soon fell by a random shot before Dresden. After various success the great battle of Leipsic was fought October 16th, 17th, and 18th, which completed the deliverance of Germany. In the beginning of 1814 the allied monarchs crossed the Rhine. On the 30th of March the allied army besieged Paris, and forced it to capitulate; and on the 31st the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered it amid cries of *Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!* and Bonaparte soon signed his first abdication. On the landing of Louis XVIII. Alexander hastened to meet him, and conducted him to Paris, which he entered May 4. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris May 30, 1814, and Alexander left France for London, where he was magnificently entertained by the Prince Regent at Guildhall. He returned to St. Petersburgh July 25. When the escape of Bonaparte from Elba changed the apparent security of Europe into confusion, great preparations were made by the Russians, but the news of the battle of Waterloo put a stop to their motions. Alexander himself set out for Paris, where he arrived three days after the entry of Louis XVIII. From thence he proceeded to Brussels to view the field of Waterloo; and after a short stay, returned to St. Petersburgh. From that time till his death, his policy was purely pacifick; he attended several Congresses, and was almost incessantly moving from one part of the continent to the other, and died faithful to the principles agreed upon by the Holy Alliance in 1815.

The New Times gives the following brief notice of Constantine:

Constantine, as we have already stated, was born in 1779. His grandmother, the Empress Catherine, caused him to be so named with reference to her views on Constantinople, and in his youth she caused a medal to be struck with the inscription.—"Constantine, King of the Greeks." He was of an impetuous disposition, and early showed a disposition for arms. He served under Suwarrow in the campaign of 1799, against France, and meant to have joined the Austrian army under the Archduke Charles in 1800, but the defeat of the Russians in Switzerland occasioned his return to St. Petersburgh. In 1802 he paid a visit to Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria gave him the honourary command of a Hussar Regiment. In 1805 he took the command of a Russian corps destined to act against France, and took part at the head of his regiment of Guards in the unfortunate battle of Austerlitz. He followed his brother, the Emperor, in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, and entered with him the city of Paris, but did not accompany him to London. He first went to Russia, and then to the Congress of Vienna.—After the second deposition of Bonaparte, Constantine was made Viceroy of Poland. The Prince has not been very fortunate in his matrimonial connections. He was married at the early age of seventeen, to the Princess Julia of Saxe-Coburg, from whom he was divorced in 1820 for the purpose of marrying the Princess of Lowiez. He has had no issue by either marriage.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1826.

No business of much importance having been transacted in Congress during the last week, we omit the report of their proceedings. The House has been occupied for two or three days by an "incidental discussion" of the Panama mission, although the committee of the Senate had not reported.——The report of Mr. Benton on amending the constitution is commenced in our paper of to-day. It is an able document, and well worth a perusal, notwithstanding its formidable length.

FIRE. On Friday morning last, about two o'clock, the extensive tannery of Messrs. Works & Graves, near the bridge, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked was burnt down, together with the paint shop of Mr. West, the stables of Mr. Millard, of the Rochester Hotel, the livery stable of Mr. Platt, and a dwelling-house owned by Works & Graves and occupied by one of their workmen. The tannery contained 400 cords of bark: it was insured for $5000. The loss of Messrs. Works & Graves is estimated at 7 or $8000, property to the value of about $3000 having been saved by the exertions of the citizens.—The whole loss cannot be less than $10,000. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary.

THEATRE. We see by their advertisements that the theatrical company which lately paid us a visit has returned; and we may now expect to see those cruelties retaliated upon King Tragedy which he himself so often inflicts upon his heroes. Not having found time to attend the theatre during the last week, we will not attempt a *critique* upon the performers; and as the prevailing influenza has made us too ill-natured to indite a puff, we will close our paragraph with the following scraps of advice, which were noted down a month or two ago, while attending the performance of Othello, and which may be of some service, should that play be again brought forward.

Let the two fir-trees in the scenery, which sprout from a couple of hieroglyphick tobacco-casks, be set in the earth.

The boy who acted Desdemona's father should procure a gray wig and a beard.

Othello, being a General, should, at least on training-days, wear a sword, and, if he can afford the luxury, a pair of spurs.

As Desdemona is a Venetian, and of course a brunette, she should lay on less of the *rouge*; nor let her deem it extravagant to furnish her bed with curtains.

Let the Duke of Venice furnish his throne with a cushion, brush the windows of his palace, and exchange his two *tin* candlesticks for a single *brass* one.

The probable effect of the death of Alexander on the affairs of Europe, is an interesting subject of speculation. There is perhaps no country in which the measures of the government depend more upon the personal character of the sovereign than in Russia. The successor of Alexander (Constantine) is spoken of in some of the London papers as possessing courage without prudence or principle, and great ambition with rather slender talents.

The Albany Argus says the committee of the Senate completed their examination of witnesses in the case of Gen. Ward on the 8th inst. The mass of facts and examinations, which require previous preparation, will probably delay the report until some time in the next week.

☞ The sufferers by the fire on Saturday morning last, return their grateful acknowledgements to their fellow-citizens for their prompt and active exertions to preserve their property and to arrest the progress of the flames.

Feb. M, 1826.

☞ We find we were incorrect in stating that several of those who requested us to print the communication from Perinton, were members of Mr. Morgan's church. No one can be blamed for this mistake but ourselves.—Owing to the sickness of all our hands, we were unable to commence setting the types for it till noon Monday noon, and then had to abridge it as well as our influenza would let us. Notwithstanding our omissions, the paper was not ready to go to press till 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

FOR THE ALBUM.

Messrs. Editors: By inserting the following in your valuable paper, you will gratify many of the friends of Geneva college. Should Mr. Weed wish to know the writer, he may learn by enquiring at *certain places* in Geneva.

GENEVA COLLEGE. Under this head, there appeared the week before last, an article in the "Rochester Telegraph," in which, with very little ceremony, duplicity, deceit and extortion, are applied to all who are connected with this infant institution.—In the article to which I allude, "*the faculty*" first, are doomed to undergo Mr. Weed's very courteous and merciful castigation. They are accused of having "resorted to means, in the highest degree dishonourable." *The faculty* is composed of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rev. Daniel M'Donald, Horace Webster Esq. and the Rev. John Stone. All these gentlemen were elected *since* the funds were raised, since the Academy was elevated to a College, and only a few months prior to the date of the ever memorable attack of Thurlow Weed upon their honour and integrity.—Not having, and not wishing the honour of the acquaintance of any member of "the Manlius Club," their connection with the college having been so recently formed, having never had any thing to do with its financial concerns, pray Mr. Weed let *them* alone. Enquire of some of your college-learned counsellors, what is meant by the faculty of an institution, before you undertake a second time, the work of misrepresentation and calumny. Your charges upon the faculty are absolutely and unqualifiedly FALSE.

Among the Trustees of Geneva College, are J. W. Hulbert, J. C. Spencer, Bowen Whiting, Elnathan Noble, Dr. Carter, Philip Church, Elijah Miller, Abraham Dox, Walter Grieve, David Cook, Robert S. Rose, Thomas D. Barret, Henry Seymour, James Rees, Francis H. Cumming, Saml. Colt, Wm. S. De Zeng, David Hudson, H. Anthon, Jesse Clark. And is it to be supposed that *these* gentlemen, would authorize, or sanction, or connive at the adoption of "means in the highest degree hishonourable?" If the publick will believe *Mr. Weed*, they have already done it. For that they are unacquainted with the financial concerns of an institution, over which the Regents of the University have appointed them the guardians is absurd. One of these gentlemen resides in Rochester. Whether *he* has been enquired of touching this matter, I cannot say. But this much I do know, that the Rev. Mr. Stone one of "the faculty," was in Rochester, the Sunday and Monday previous to Mr. Weed's just communication. And ought not candour to have suggested to a stickler for the *publick* interest, that he should so far condescend as to let the member of a publick institution know what reports were circulating prejudicial to him and the institution to which he belonged, before he "gravely," or rather malignantly, sets them forth as solemn facts? This was the more to be expected, inasmuch as the writer hazarded, in the outset of his remarks, the supposition of the possibility of his having been "strangely misinformed." But no:—disappointed at something or other,—he who is acquainted with "the means which professed adventurers hesitate not to adopt" perhaps can tell,—the learned editor, resolved that his paper should that week appear stained with gall. And forth it came, *dealing* out animadversions upon Geneva College, in which he could not have betrayed more malignity, had he been accused of having ever belonged to the "Manlius Club."—The *faculty* of the institution are "gravely" told that they have been guilty of having resorted to the most dishonourable means. The Trustees, it is "gravely" insinuated, have authorized or winked at the "duplicity," "deceit" and "extortion." The agents of the institution are "gravely" accused of being swindlers, deceivers and liars. And all this corruption has been forreted out by Thurlow Weed!—*Rixum tencatis*, as old Horace would exclaim. All this has been done too, not that Mr. Weed was "*hostile*" to Geneva College; not that he wished to say aught against our literary institutions, no that would not be *popular*, but because he did not wish to see 30,000 dollars put into the hands of those who had "resorted to means which professed adventures would hesitate to adopt !!!"

It would have been as well for Mr. Weed to have remembered, that the publick may be somewhat disposed to question the sincerity of professions made by any one whose regard for the honour and comfort of his own family, is, to say no more, not very proverbial.

The agents above alluded to, are Mr. Smith of Batavia, and Mr. Clark of this village. With the former, I am acquainted; under the preaching of the latter it has been my happiness sometimes to sit. And I shall require, and I trust the publick will require, something more than *Mr. Weed's* assertions, before it is believed they deserve to be charged with swindling, deceit, and extortion.

We have heard of *gamblers*, who, when they had been very unsuccessful, had beat their brains out. Mr. *Weed* may rely upon it, that the walls of Geneva college, either with or without the appropriation, will be found hard enough for him or any body else who may wish to run their heads against them. And he may rely upon it also, that if he be not fully known in Rochester, there are those who knew him as a member of the Manlius club, as a member of the *Lobby*, as a member of Assembly; and who now know him, and who will never suffer him to cast aspersions upon *gentlemen* with impunity. VINDEX.

Geneva, 11th Feb. 1826.

To the Editors of the Album: I am astonished at the growing slovenliness of our streets and side-walks. I should suppose our citizens might find spare room enough in their back yards

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

instead of throwing their wood on the walks to endanger the necks of people. One evening last week, when it was very slippery, endeavouring to avoid a wood-pile, I was precipitated into a cellar. Why does not some independent man present such a case before

A MAGISTRATE?

From the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror.

There is, has been and will be, for some reason not understood, either by the publick in general or by us in particular, a strong disposition on the part of the eminent men in every city, and town, and village, any where, to get a New Bank, to be located some where, whose bills are to pass every where, and to be backed with capital, no where. The motives of applicants for charters are most modestly concealed, while the benefits that will result to the vicinage, to the State, the Country, and the world, are most clearly made out and reduced to the capacity of any body. If Mechanicks want a Bank, they will petition for a Farmer's Bank. If the farmers—for a Merchant's Bank. If the merchants—for a Mechanick's Bank. It is all so disinterested, that a man whose experience has taught him that his fellow creatures are somewhat selfish, hardly knows what to make of it. In some of the larger states, a set of these disinterested men, if they can get a charter for a Bank, with a capital of, we will say, $150,000, will pay one third, by way of *douceur*, to the State, another third to lobby members *et id omne genus*, and the remainder to the purchase of a sett of books, the hiring of a Cashier and Clerks, the fitting up of a new Banking-House, and the payment of the first quarter's rent. Then the concern has a fair start, and if it do not in good time remunerate itself for all the benefits it has promised to confer on the community, there must be some woful deficiency of knowledge among the directors, in regard to the trade and mystery of Monied Institutions. That a few Banks, well founded, and well managed, and well located, are necessary, is agreed; that those of the longest standing have, in general, been conducted the most beneficially in respect to the mutual interests of the stockholders and the rest of the publick, is known; and that new ones, whenever they are wanted to supply the place of those which have been illy managed, may be as good as the best, is not doubted. We refer to no Bank now in operation in the small state of Connecticut, but what shall be thought of the hosts of new applications for unnecessary charters, that swarm every mouth at the session of every legislature throughout the land. Bee hives are by no means *mal apropos* to their vignettes. They keep their honey for themselves, and their stings for those that wont take up with the bees wax.

At the last annual sitting of the French Academy, the prize of 10,000 francs, for "merit and virtue," was awarded to Pierre Martin, a poor day-labourer, who, having married a poor girl, who had three blind brothers, and an infirm father, maintained them by his labour, and would suffer none of them to ask alms, though he had three children of his own to support. He worked night and day, depriving himself of sustenance, that they should not want, till he frequently fell down from over-exertion and want of food. The second prize, of 3,000 francs, was given to a poor girl named Hermite, who took a poor deaf and dumb child under her protection, and, without any knowledge of the methods in use, succeeded in teaching her little protege to read and write. Various other rewards were distributed on similar grounds. The prizes, for publications conducive to morals and virtue, were awarded to the Baron de Gerando, for a work on "Moral Improvement, or Self Education," and to the work of the late Madame Campan, "On Education."—*Christian Observer.*

DIED.—On the 1st inst. at his residence in Brighton, Capt. Jacob Kenedy, aged 62, a Revolutionary Soldier.

MARRIED.—At Sodus, on the 26th of Jan. by the Rev. Garret Hallenbeck, Mr. John Allen of Rochester, to Miss Maria, daughter of Mr. Stephen Gurney, of the former place.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. G. Hallenbeck, Mr. Ephraim Van Nest, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Mr. Isaac B. Barnum, all of Penfield.

In Penfield, on the 26th ult. by Rev. Asa Carpenter, Mr. John Canada to Miss Mary McIntosh, all of Penfield.

In Perinton, on the 6th inst. by Rev. C. Hollenbeck, Mr. Sybrant Van Nest, of Penfield, to Miss Sally Barnum, of the former place.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CHAMBERLAIN & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those who owe the firm, are therefore informed, that the accounts and notes are left with A. C. Chamberlain, who is duly authorised to collect the same. Those indebted will take notice that they must call and settle their dues, immediately. The business will be continued by A. C. Chamberlain, at the old stand, where customers old and new, are invited to call.

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
B. SMITH.

N. B. All the former customers of Chamberlain & Smith are earnestly requested to make payment immediately to

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Rochester, Feb. 2, 1826. 19

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices.* The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.

Feb. 14. 19

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. ALSO—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

NEW LINE OF

STAGES

From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

AND FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

LEAVES UTICA,

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*

Feb. 14, 1826. 19

To the Citizens of Monroe County.

YOU were, last week, favoured with a communication, addressed to the Supervisors of the county, through the publick papers, from Ashbel W. Riley and others, complaining particularly of my conduct as one of the superintendants for building a County Poor House. Although the communication alluded to abounds in nothing but *dark surmises, indefinite suggestions*, and *vague expressions;* yet, the whole appears so far from TRUTH, that I have concluded to place the *facts* before you, that you may judge whether your *interests* or *reputation* have suffered by the conduct of your superintendants. I was directed to advertise for proposals to build a Poor House, which I did. Mr. Riley, the principal complainant, called frequently to see the plan and description, and on the morning previous to the meeting of the superintendents to examine the proposals, Mr. Riley asked me, in a publick manner, if Col. Hubbard had given me a proposition; I told him he had; Mr. R. then said he would go and alter his proposal and make it less, which he said, when he handed it in he had done. He and others asked how many propositions were handed in, and were told eight, which was the number handed at the time of opening; one of which was known to be Col. Hubbard's. On opening the proposals, it appeared all were signed but Col. Hubbard's, and this was known to be his (on account of its superscription) previous to its being unsealed. Mr. James Sperry, who opened the propositions, said it might be as well to get Col. H. to sign his proposition, before declaring to whom the job belonged, as this was the lowest proposal and the one we should accept, if any. I observed it was a matter of no consequence, as I knew the hand writing to be his, and I was sure he gave it me that morning as a proposal for building the Poor-House. Mr. Sperry said, as there was but two of us present, (Mr. Bushnell then being absent,) he wanted to go out on business, and I had better, if I could conveniently, get Col. H. to put his name to his proposal. I went to my store, where I found Col. H. and a number of others interested in the job, and in a *publick manner* gave to Col. H. his proposition. When he saw it was not signed, he seemed much surprised, and immediately put his name to it. So, fellow-citizens, you see, the assertion that I, "under pretence of business at my store, took the unsealed paper and got it signed," is a falsehood—as is also the assertion, that an offer was made to the superintendents to do the job for $100 less than Col. Hubbard's proposal, before it was known who had the job. For the correctness of the above statements, I would refer to Frederick Bushnell & James Sperry, Esqrs. the then present superintendents. As to the *terms* "management" and "partiality," Mr. Riley is welcome to them—and if giving the job to the *lowest proposal,** instead of the *highest*, makes the terms applicable to me, I cordially receive them—and if intrigue and double propositions did not succeed in obtaining the job, there is *one* who surely is not to blame.

JACOB GOULD.

P. S.—*Mr. Riley:* Sir, when you offered Col. Hubbard, in my presence, fifty dollars to withdraw his proposition, you then thought, I presume, he had a right at least to the job, if his proposal was the lowest. You must have had *honourable feelings*, when you said to a person living in my store, that if he would find out the *amount* of the propositions handed in and tell you, so that you could make yours *a little less*, you would give him *ten dollars!*—As to the charge of having been seen conversing with Colonel Hubbard, I plead guilty, and it is even probable I may have been seen conversing with others, about those days. Your suggestions about an overseer to the building are very proper, but a little *premature*, as there has as yet been none appointed. In the mean time, your *diffidence, abilities*, and *great experience*, (in my opinion,) *eminently qualify* you, *either* to *oversee* or *erect* any *poor houses* or buildings that may be wanted in this community.

Yours truly, J. G.

Rochester, Feb. 6, 1826.

* James A. Gordon's proposal for building the house, was $1250 more than it was taken at—to wit: $3,500. He must have sustained great loss, as to property, by not getting the job.

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$80	to
Pearl,	80	to
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50	
grafted,	75	to 87
Butter, lb.	13	
Beeswax,	25	
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50	to 3 25
Beans, bush.	62	to
Cheese,	5	to 6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to 6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to 25
Muskrat,	12	to 44
Red Fox,	75	to 88
Mink,	12	to 25
Martin,	25	to 50
Otter,	2	to 3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4	
Fine,	3 75	
Flax, lb.	10	
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to 50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	59	to
Corn,	31	
Rye,	44	
Oats,	22	to 25
Barley,	50	
Buckwheat,	38	
HONEY—strained, lb.	10	
in comb,	8	
Hay, ton,	6	to 7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25	
upper, side,	3	to 3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 50	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to 28
Onions, bush.	50	to
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50	to 4
mess, bbl.	10 00	
prime,	7 50	
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to
Potatoes,	25	to
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to 19
Calf, trimmed,	10	
Hides, green,	5	
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75	
Clover,	6	to 6 50
Timothy,	88	to 1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6	to 6 1-2
tried,	7	to 8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11	
mould	12	1-2
Turnips, bush.	25	

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	105	a 107 50
Pearl,	102 50	a
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a 12
dipped,	9	a 10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	16	a 22
Braziletto,	30	a 32
Camwood,	85	a 90
Logwood, Campeachy,	30	a 31
St. Domingo,	30	a 31
Jamaica,	30	a 31
Nicaragua,	30	a 60
Hache,	100	a 125
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5 12	a 5 25
Canal,	5 12	a 5 25
Middlings, fine	3 75	a 4
Rye flour	3 75	a
Indian meal	4 00	a
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a 6 75
South	2	a 3 50
West	4 25	a 6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a 45
Muskrat, N. & S.	32	a 33
Martin, Canada	60	a 80
Do. N. W.	1	a 1 75
Red Fox	1	a
Mink	25	a 30
Otter	2 50	a 3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a 56
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River,	out of season.	
Genesee	do	do
Virginia,	75	a 95
Rye,	uncertain.	
Corn,	75	a 78
Oats	45	a
Beans, 7 bush.	10	a 11
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a 14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a 18
Brazil	12 1-2	a 13 1 2
HOPS, lb.	25	a
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a 60
Bar, country,	90	a 100
Swedes	98 50	a 102 50
English, assorted	100	a 102 50
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a 28
Hemlock	21	a 24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a 3
LUMBER—		
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a 18
Scantling, pine,	14	a 15
oak,	18	a 20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a 3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a 56
hhd.	40	a 43
bbl.	20	a
Heading, hhd.	44	a 47
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, mess, bbl.	8	a 8 50
prime,	4 75	a 5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	9	a 12
Hog's Lard	7	a 8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 50	a 9
mess do.	11 50	a 11 75
Cheese, Amer.	7	a 8
Hams	10	a 11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a 13
English	11	a 14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a 8 1-2
American	5	a 6
TALLOW—American	9	a 9 1-2

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.	
New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	5
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.

CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston)	broke.
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

DRAWN NUMBERS

Union Canal Lottery,

19th CLASS.

29. 1. 28. 46. 34. 19. 23. 40. 58.

HOLDERS OF PRIZES ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AT

G. W. PRATT'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

And receive their Cash, or Tickets in the *UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,*

To be drawn the 22d inst.

Feb. 14. 19

LEE'S WINDHAM

Bilious Pills.

A SUPPLY of these genuine PILLS, so useful in Influenza, just received direct from the proprietor, and for sale by the subscriber, at his

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

Sign of the Golden Mortar, *N. East corner of Buffalo and Carroll-streets,* Rochester.

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 14. 3w19

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Nancy, has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, all persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

RICHARD LOWE.

Chili, Feb. 24. *3w19

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

NEW GROCERY STORE

In the new block of buildings lately erected on Buffalo-street.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

of superior quality, which he offers for sale at a very reduced price for cash.

☞ Plattsburgh Bank Notes received in payment for Goods at a discount.

J. K. CURTIS.

Rochester Feb. 4th, 1826. *3w18

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office.

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

MONROE COUNTY

LOTTERY OFFICE,

Carroll-st. Rochester.

G. W. PRATT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that the *UNIVERSITY LOTTERY* will be drawn on the 22d of February, (or sooner if the sale of Tickets will warrant it.) This is the largest Lottery ever offered for public patronage in the United States, and it is confidently believed that the small number of Tickets (only 19600) together with the immense amount of Prizes, will give it the preference over any other.

EIGHTH CLASS

University Lottery,

50 *Numbers*—6 *Ballots to be drawn.*

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000,

WITH

Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Prizes over the denomination of One Hundred Dollars!!

UNPARALLELED SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	"	50,000 "	50,000
1	"	40,000 "	40,000
1	"	25,000 "	25,000
1	"	20,000 "	20,000
5	"	10,000 "	50,000
10	"	5,000 "	50,000
44	"	1,000 "	44,000
88	"	500 "	44,000
176	"	240 "	42,240
352	"	100 "	35,200
5676	"	50 "	283,800
6356	Prizes.		$784,240
13244	Blanks.		

19600 Tickets.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$46.	Halves	$24
Quarters	12	Eighths	6
Sixteenths	3	32dths,	150

☞ For Capital Prizes apply at

G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Jan. 31. 17

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH THIS STORE.

Jan. 31. tf

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, of Potash, &c. &c. Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opo-Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. deldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian—Kino.—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp. —Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows. Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

No. 9, Mill-street.

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s. to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT'S,

Jan. 31. No. 9 Mill-st.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞ JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 23, 1826. 8t16

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS

25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco, which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who writes a legible hand, understands the keeping of accounts, and has been accustomed to the business, wishes to procure a situation as a Clerk or Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Satisfactory testimonials will be exhibited. A line addressed to A. B. F. and left at the Album Office, will meet with prompt attention.

Rochester, Jan. 24, 1826. *3w16

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its present session, for an act to incorporate the first burying ground society of the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe. Dated Sweden, January 24, 1826.

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

BIRTH DAY OF BURNS. The anniversary of the birth of the Scottish Bard was celebrated by his countrymen and their descendants at New-York, on the 25th of January. The following song, composed for the occasion by Mr. J. Graham, was a part of the intellectual feast:

O! FOR HIM BACK AGAIN.

Tune—*Highland Harry.*

If worth, and sense, can mak' the man,
And gar him bear awa' the grce,
I bauldly vow wi' lifted han'
Auld Caledonia's Bard was he.
O! for his like, again, o! for his like, again,
I wad gie a' our highland hills,
For winsome Robin, back again.

He was nae bard wad rhyme to please
A monarch,—mair than simple swain,
No;—free as Caledonia's breeze,
He tilted o'or his tunefu' strain.
O! for his like, again, o! for his like, again,
I wad gie a' our highland hills,
For rhyming Robin—back again.

The Mitre, on a brainless scalp,
Or canting loun, he could na' bear't,
If truth maun hae a gilded cap,
Plain honest man, he wish'd should wear't,
O! for his like, again, o! for his like, again,
I wad gie a' our highland hills
For worthy Robin—back again.

—, —— sigh, his fancy's flight,
When Scotia's heroes, wak'd his strain,
The noble Bruce—and Wallace wight,
O! shall we see their like, again! [again,
O! for their like, again, o! for their like
When freedom wants a helpin' han'—
Send Bruce, and Wallace, back again.

The charm's o' Caledonia's fair,
He tilted, in his sweetest strain,
We need nae mair, to banish care—
And dare it—to come back again.
O! for his like, again, o! for his like again,
I wad gie a' our highland hills,
For canty Robin—back again.

The heath-clad hills, the gow'ny brae,
The verdant lea—the busy glen,
The Sangster sweet, the Lambkin gay—
A' Nature, wish him—back again.
O! for his like, again, o! for his like again,
I wad gie a' our highland hills,
For Scotia's Robin—back again.

Now to the brim, your glasses fill,
And ilk ane to the bottom drain,
And bauldly toast wi' right gude will,
A Burns, to Scotland, back again.
O! for his like, again, o! for his like, again,
I wad gie a' our highland hills
For rantin' Robin—back again.

FOR THE ALBUM.

CONUNDRUM.—BY A LADY.

I'm black, blue, yellow, green or white,
I'm crooked, straight; heavy, light;
Of flesh, bone, wood, or silk, I'm made,
And oft at beauty's feet have laid;
I'm in the forest, at the ball;
I'm flattered by the ladies all;
I'm in their heart, or on their head,
And down the dance have beauties led;
I am the Indian's *firmest* friend,
When he my stubborn self can bend;
And oft have dealt the deadly blow,
Which prostrate laid his savage foe;
Gentles, what am I, pray explain;
And yours I always shall remain.

A solution is requested.

FOR THE ALBUM.

THE ITALIAN.

(Concluded.)

It was in this gloomy solitude that the "worm which dieth not" preyed upon my heart strings, and the "unquenchable fire" of remorse burnt fiercely, but *consumed not*. Often I was on the point of ending my existence with my own dagger, but a strong invisible arm withheld me. While pondering upon my misery and *guilt*, I was startled by a noise, and on looking up I saw three men partly concealed behind a projecting rock, and viewing me intently.—They advanced towards me, and made me their prisoner. I now for the first time distinctly heard a rushing sound which I knew to be the waves of the sea dashing against the rocks. The men who had captured me, led me silently along, and in a few hours we came in sight of the Mediterranean. A large ship was at anchor at a short distance from the shore, and a small boat was in waiting on the beach; a few moments more, and we were on board, the sails were spread to the breeze, and the vessel was dancing merrily over the blue waves. This is the last occurrence that I distinctly remember for several days. I was attacked by a burning fever, accompanied with delirium. Strange phantoms were constantly before me, blasting my sight with their horrid deformity.—The dying groans of Dumoin, rung forever in my ears, and I could feel the warm tide ebbing upon my hands. Then I was again at the home of my childhood, caressed by a fond father, and loved by Paulina. We were to be married; the village church was to be decorated; our friends were assembled, and the old priest was reading the service; suddenly Dumoin entered, his face swollen, livid, and ghastly; he opened his bosom and pointed to a bloody wound; *Murderer*, was echoed from every side! Then all became dark again, and I could hear the rushing of the waves against the side of the ship; it was several weeks before I recovered from the sickness, and then I went upon deck. Nothing but the mighty ocean was to be seen on every side. I had learnt from enquiries which I had made, that the ship I was on board of had been in the Mediterranean several months; they were on the point of sailing, and the barge men were on shore for the last time, for for some trifling purpose, when they discovered me and brought me on board. I was now confirmed in my opinion of the character of the vessel, by observing a black flag flying at the mast head. They solicited me to join them, and I was obliged seemingly to acquiesce out of regard to my own safety; but I secretly determined to leave them the first opportunity. After a long, tedious passage, we finally arrived at Havanna; I here escaped and shipped on board another vessel as a common sailor. In this capacity, I have visited almost every part of the globe; have studied the character, manners, customs and religion of its inhabitants, and have finally determined to lay my bones in a foreign country, far from the scenes of my youthful happiness, and my guilt. I am now rapidly approaching the end of my mortal career, and shall very soon become a tenant of the "dark and narrow house." Do I shrink from the trial? No. A combination of circumstances, under the control of Omnipotence, acting upon a disposition modelled by the same Almighty power, have produced effects, no doubt to some wise end. I have been an instrument in the hand of God, to punish a guilty one.—Am I guilty? My fate in eternity is already fixed. I can only bear witness to the worthlessness and misery of human life. S.

CARTER'S LETTERS—No. XXXI.

Mansfield, August 30, 1825.

We arrived at Nottingham, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon. While at dinner, in a handsome parlour, at the Black's Head Hotel, I enquired of the waiter, the best way of reaching the tomb of Lord Byron and Newstead Abbey, incidentally asking also if he had ever seen his lordship. It created not a little surprise to learn, by way of reply, that the remains of the noble poet, enclosed in a splendid coffin, with an urn containing his heart, had lain in state three days in the very room, and near the spot where we were sitting; that multitudes of people thronged the hotel, to look at the pall; and that from hence the funeral procession, consisting of a long array of carriages, moved to Hucknall Church, at the distance of six or seven miles. Such an image, so vivid as [illegible], and bursting in so unexpectedly upon the mind, produced a dead silence in our little circle, and left each to finish his dinner with what appetite he might. The eye involuntarily turned to the place, where rested for a time the early wreck of genius. It was almost equivalent to witnessing the funeral obsequies, and in solemnity of feeling, none of those who followed the hearse to the tomb, probably surpassed the trio of mourners, from beyond the Atlantick.

An intelligent bookseller at Nottingham related to us an interesting anecdote of his lordship. Every one knows that he was slightly deformed in one of his feet. At the age of fourteen he was put into the hands of a surgeon in this town, with the hope of removing, or, at least, of alleviating the blemish. His foot was encased in iron, and rubbed with liniment. While this surgical operation was going on, that his time might not be lost, he was placed under the care of a Mr. Rogers, to read the Latin Classics. One evening his tutor called on him to go through with his usual routine of instructions; but finding him rubbing his foot, in great distress, he proposed giving up the lesson. "Oh no," said Byron—"let us open Virgil, and I shall soon forget my pain."

This same bookseller, who is somewhat advanced in years, was personally acquainted with the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield and Henry Kirk White, both of whom were natives of Nottingham. The former was a singular man in his habits, as well as in his character. He was remarkably fond of walking, and would frequently make a pedestrian excursion of thirty miles a day.—Our informant recollects to have seen him a thousand times taking his daily rounds through the Park at Nottingham, with his staff in his hand as his only companion.—He was irascible in his temperament, disputatious, and unpleasant in society.

White was born in a part of the town called the High Pavement, but beneath a lowly roof, and of humble parentage. We had the curiosity to go to the house, and would have called, if any apology could have been framed to justify the intrusion. He was represented to have been in person a tall, slender, and delicate young man, with a handsome, pale, and expressive countenance; retired and studious in his habits even from boyhood; gentle, modest, and amiable in his manners. He rose from obscurity to eminence at an early age, by his own efforts, soaring aloft like the self-poised eagle. But after all, he was, perhaps fortunate in his death, being cheered by a stedfast hope of a happier state of existence, while a warm sympathy for his premature fate induce the world to do justice to his talents. His memory is held in the highest respect, by those who were best acquainted with his genius and worth.

But I must turn for a moment to subjects less interesting to me, than the birth-places, residences, and tombs of literary men.—Nottingham is the most celebrated place in the kingdom for the manufacture of lace; and as accident threw us into the town, we wished to witness the process of *gassing*, alluded to in my sketch of Lancaster. But here again we were disappointed. The establishment, where alone this operation is carried on, is two or three miles from the town; and circumstances would not permit us to visit it.

A walk to the Park, an elevated, spacious, and beautiful promenade, and to the Castle, carried us through the principal streets of Nottingham, which are handsomely built of brick, having a clean and neat aspect. The publick buildings are numerous, and some of them stately and elegant. Most of the inhabitants, amounting to 40,000, are engaged in manufactures. The Castle is in a ruinous condition, but stands in a most delightful situation, commanding an extensive view of the vale of the Trent, which is one of the finest rivers in Great Britain, hurrying on with a bold and majestick current through a highly cultivated district. This ancient fortress, which is associated with many historical events, is said to have been built like the one in the High Peake of Derbyshire, by Peverell, the natural son of William the Conqueror. Richard III. added to it, and made it a place of importance in his usurpation. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Duke of Newcastle, who rebuilt it at a great expense, and ornamented its walls with a great variety of statuary, much of which still remains, though sadly weather-beaten. An equestrian statue of the Duke, who erected it, stands over the front door. It at present belongs to his descendant, and is rented for a moderate sum to one or two families, being too near the town for the seat of a nobleman.

The Castle is founded upon a rock, swelling with much grandeur and boldness several hundred feet above the plain. On all sides save one it was perfectly impregnable. Up this rock, from the meadow to the parapet, is a subterranean or covered way, ascending by regular flights of steps excavated from the solid rampart, with port holes looking at intervals from the perpendicular cliffs upon the vale below. It was formerly baricaded with seven gates, disposed at different points in the ascent. Through this passage, Mortimer was admitted into the Castle, where he was found plotting with the Bishop of Lincoln and others, made a prisoner, taken to London, and publickly executed for high treason. It still bears his name. We groped our way through the dark and gloomy labyrinth, which is filled with rubbish, and has several turns which it puzzled us to follow. At the base of the rock are numerous caverns, which are formed into dwellings; whence Nottingham derives its name, being compounded of two Saxon words signifying *speluncarum domus*—houses in the rocks. Some of them are yet inhabited. These natural habitations constituted the original nucleus, around which the town gradually descended.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, we took a post-chaise and set out for Hucknall, the tombs of the Byrons. It was a dark and gloomy day, cloud after cloud rising in rapid succession from the south-west, and the rain at intervals pouring in torrents. Our ride was by a cross-road, and much the worst we have seen since landing. It is the one over which Byron's remains were carried, and from appearances, a carriage has not been that way since. In some places the grass was green along the pathway; and in others, the sand was washed into deep gullies. The horses walked nearly the the whole distance, and revived the image of a funeral procession. Such a snail-like pace, however, afforded a fine opportunity for reflection; and the aspect of the skies was in strict accordance with our feelings.

We did not arrive till about 5 o'clock.—Bucknall is a humble lonely little village, upon a sandy plain, in the midst of Sherwood Forest, out of the way of every body and every thing. The sight of a carriage is so unusual, that all the villagers mustered en masse to look at our post-chaise. There was a throng of a hundred around it, in ten minutes after our arrival. In dress and manners, they have the appearance of primitive simplicity, with some degree of poverty. The houses are mean; the inns small and incommodious; and even the church is of the humblest kind, being low-roofed, with a little Gothick tower at the end, but without one interesting feature, either externally or internally, except the cenotaphy of the Byron family.

After much inquiry and search, the clerk was found, who conducted us to the church. It would be difficult to describe precisely my feelings, as he unlocked the only door, and pointing to a gray stone just on the right of the entrance, coolly remarked, "Byron rests there." Each of us stood gazing in silence; and not a word was uttered, till the guide voluntarily commenced a circumstantial detail of the funeral rites, informing us how many carriages were in the procession and what crowds were at the burial. The vault was sealed, and could not, of course, be entered. Eight or ten persons comprising most of the family, repose in it. Byron's coffin was placed near his mother's. On a plate upon its lid, is the following inscription:—"George Gordon Noel Byron Lord Byron of Rochdale, born in London, January 22, 1788; died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, April 19th, 1824." At the head of the coffin stands the urn, containing his heart and brains, (a horrible idea,) with a statement of facts engraven upon it.

A monument to his memory has lately been erected by his sister. Mr. Hobhouse, his friend, superintended the work, and has been several times at the tomb. It is a plain white marble slab, of small dimensions, placed against the wall of the church, upon a black ground. There is nothing of elegance about it—scarcely neatness, the upper part of the stone being of a terruginous colour, which was stained before it was wrought. It was made at Nottingham.—The inscription is as follows:—"In the vault beneath, where many of his ancestors, and his mother are buried, lie the remains of George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, the author of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. He was born in London on the 22d January, 1788—he died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, on the 19th of April, 1824, engaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown.—His sister, the Honourable Augusta Mary Leigh, placed this tablet to his memory.

On the right of the monument are the Byron Arms, with the motto, "*Crede Byron;*" and on the wall opposite, there is a tablet to the memory of his mother, who died a few years before him. Near by is a handsome marble, with a long inscription, to the memory of one of his ancestors. The whole corner of the church is appropriated to the family. We lingered half an hour about a spot, which the remains of the noble poet have consecrated, giving ourselves time to call to mind the principal events, which were crowded into the narrow period of his existence. Many an admirer of his genius has already performed a pilgrimage to his tomb, visiting a village which has otherwise not a single attraction.

The inhabitants of Hucknall spoke of him in terms of respect and affectionate remembrance. He was generaly known, and although haughty towards his equals, he manifested kindly feelings towards his inferiors and domesticks, possessing a popular turn. Several of the peasantry spoke of the festival, which he gave to them when he became of age. An ox was roasted whole, and all were invited to participate in the carnival. Some of the villagers have collected all the inscriptions on his coffin, his urn, and the tablet, as also the account of his funeral published at the time; and one of them gave to my friend a small bit of red velvet, which was accidentally torn from the pad at the interment. Among the boys forming the village group, was a son of Fletcher, Byron's favourite servant, who figures so largely in his private correspondence. I found on inquiry of the lad, that his father is in London making *macaroni*, instead of holding that important station among the tenantry about Newstead, to which his late master used facetiously to threaten to elevate him.

We had now lingered about the tomb of the noble poet for more than an hour, in observing objects the most trifling, and inquiring into circumstances the most minute.—The unusual darkness of the day, deepened by the approach of evening, admonished us, that it was time to depart; and casting many a farewell look behind, till the little church was lost in the mist, we hastened our ride, as much as the narrow, wet, and rough road would permit. The rain continued till dark, and in some places torrents descended along our path. At the distance of three or four miles from Hucknall, and after passing through several gates and fields, we arrived at Newstead Abbey, the late residence of Lord Byron, but at present belongs to Col. Wildman, who purchased it for the enormous sum of £90,000, and has expended a great deal of money in fitting it up. There is nothing remarkably striking in the grounds, which are a reclaimed portion of Sherwood forest. The soil is thin and meagre. For any useful purposes, and merely from the intrinsick value, the above price would be extravagant; but the genius of the late proprietor imparted an interest to the place, which has greatly enhanced its value to persons of taste. Byron expended much time and money in planting trees, erecting buildings, constructing lakes, building boats, and adding other embellishments to the grounds. Every reader will recollect, how much he was attached to the seat of his ancestors, and how unwilling he was to part with it.

INDIAN ANECDOTES.

In the miscellaneous works of Dr. Franklin, there is an article containing several anecdotes illustrative of the peculiar habits and notions of the natives of this country.—We extract the following:—*R. I. Amer.*

"The learning on which we value ourselves, they regard as frivolous and useless. An instance of this occurred at the treaty of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania anno. 1745, between the government of Virginia and the Six Nations. After the principal business was settled, the commissioners from Virginia, acquainted the Indians by a speech, that there was at Williamsburg, a college, with a fund, for educating Indian youth; and that if the chiefs of the Six Nations would send down a half a dozen of their sons to that college, the government would take care that they should be well provided for and instructed in all the learning of the white people. It is one of the Indian rules of politeness, not to answer a publick proposition the same day that it is made: they think it would be treating it as a light matter, and that they show it respect by taking time to consider it, as of a matter important. They therefore deferred their answer till the day following: when their speaker began by expressing their deep sense of the kindness of the Virginia government, in making them that offer: "for we know," says he, "that you highly esteem the kind of learning taught in those colleges, and that the maintenance of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced therefore, that you mean to do us good by your proposal; and we thank you heartily. But you, who are wise, must know, that different nations have different conceptions of things; and you will, therefore, not take it amiss, if our ideas of this kind of education, happens not to be the same with yours. We have some experience of it: several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces; they were instructed in all your sciences; but when they came back to us, they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods, unable to bear either cold or hunger, knew neither how to build a cabin, take a deer, or kill an enemy; spoke our language imperfectly, were therefore neither fit for hunters; warriors or counsellors; they were totally good for nothing.—We are however, not the less obliged by your kind offer though we decline accepting it, and to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send us a dozen of their sons, we will take care of their education, instruct them in all we know and make men of them."*****

The politeness of these savages in conversation is indeed carried to excess, since it does not permit them to contradict or deny the truth of what is asserted in their presence. By this means, they indeed avoid disputes; but then it becomes difficult to know their minds, or what impression you make upon them. The missionaries who have attempted to convert them to christianity, all complain of this, as one of the great difficulties of their mission. The Indians hear with patience, the truths of the gospel explained to them, and give their usual tokens of assent and approbation; you would think they were convinced. No such matter. It is merely civility.

FRAUDS ON PRINTERS.

Among all the vexations, miseries, torments and sufferings those industrious drudges are fated to endure, who aid and abet the circulation of ink, giving vigour, strength and freshness to every fibre and nerve in the body politick, none are felt more keenly than those inflicted from that numerous and respectable class of readers and patrons, connected with every newspaper in the land, and embracing the most distinguished individuals in the community, known and denominated as borrowers.—The injuries coming from such kind and well meaning friends are more cruel than the malicious difficulties in which we may be involved by our open enemies. We might be submissive under the occasional *cheatage* incident to all trades and professions, but it is beyond human patience to endure, without murmur or complaint, a continual series and unceasing succession of frauds! for we do take the freedom to say, that the person who avails himself without reserve and without compensation of the labours, expenses and cares of the printer, is guilty of a moral, if not a legal fraud.—The newspaper publisher issues his sheet for the purpose of giving information to the honest subscriber, to afford instruction to his children, and gratification to his family; not to amuse the individual who can stoop to the meanness of withholding the little sum of profit, at the best precarious and slender, the only proper article of exchange for paper, ink and printing. We do not speak of the inconvenience suffered by the subscriber himself, who is frequently prevented from deriving any benefit from his paper, until half a dozen niggardly borrowers have satisfied the curiosity they are willing to indulge, although not liberal enough to pay for, because the fault is with the excessive good nature which induces them to submit to such imposition, and the blame almost entirely attributable to the easiness of disposition which cannot forbid the injuries to their own rights from the fear of offending their neighbours. Our remarks are confined to our own peculiar sufferings. The printer is considered as a publick servant, and as such, is bound to provide for the publick taste; but we should as soon think of sitting down at the well spread table of mine host of the tavern, and after relieving hunger, to sculk away without discharging his bill, as to devour the entertainment weekly provided by the Printer, without making him his stated and fixed compensation for his trouble and expense, in procuring and serving up his various dishes.—*Worcester Ægis.*

GUBERNATORIAL MESSAGES. The term *lengthy*, an Americanism as it is called, must, notwithstanding, come into use.—There is no English word *long* enough to be appropriate for the intercourse of the State Palaces in this country with the Halls of Legislation. The King of England dispatches the annual topics of his empire in half a column of type. The King of France, notwithstanding the inherent loquacity of the French, makes as short a speech. And yet materials might be found in these countries, if any where, for some moderate amplification, which however does not seem to be the taste on the other side of the water.

It is in our happy country that this art is chiefly cultivated. If, as is said, it be the part of a good judge to amplify his jurisdiction, it appears to be thought that of a good Governor, in his speech, to amplify the universe. And this talent has no relation to the other qualifications of the writer; for Governor Clinton, reputed to be the best, and Governor Desha, suspected of being the worst of these territorial rulers, are the most conspicuous in its exercise. Eighteen columns of closely printed paper are deemed necessary to disclose the changes of one year in the situation of Kentucky—eight to reveal those of New-York, and six the semi-annual situation of Massachusetts.—All this would be well if the business-doing people of this country would read them; but they can't and they won't—and thus the Governors are left in his situation, of whom it was said—

"Friend, for thine epitaph I'm grieved,
So very much is said—
One half will never be believed,
The other never read."

Charleston Courier.

MAZURIER. "Conceive a paste-board Harlequin, such as we make for children, only five feet eight inches in height endued with vitality, and instead of being hung together, a thing of threads, shreds and patches, possessing the thews, sinews, and proportions of a man of flesh and blood! Do this, and you have a faint idea of M. Mazurier. He has the activity of a paste-board figure, in the person of a man of mortal mould, and flings about his legs and arms as if they did not belong to him. He thursts himself into all sorts of impossible attitudes; each step that he takes is in the teeth of the whole system of gravitation, and every movement a miracle! Talk of the laws which govern muscular action—he laughs them to scorn! and one can only account for his motions and positions, by supposing his spine an elephant's trunk, his marrow to consist of mercury, and his knee-pans formed of two invisible hinges! It is as though an Egyptian mummy could grow immortal in motion, or a skeleton, freed from the gross incumbrances of flesh and blood, retain animation and activity, and out of very lightness, had leaped out of its skin. M. Mazurier is a physical problem, and a puzzle to the anatomists. Galvanism itself can produce no such motion as he appears spontaneously to exercise. He possesses suppleness enough for a courtier or a weathercock; a magnetick pivot, or a minister of state!—With him all is by contraries; do other people walk on their feet? He can do so too for his amusement—but he thanks you, and prefers standing on his head, for ordinary use. He throws his eye-brows into the pit of his stomach, and when he wants a pinch of snuff, thrusts his foot into his breeches pocket. He falls down, as if never to rise again, and appears broken to pieces, but he quickly revives. He beats *le diable boiteaux* at dancing on two sticks; and if he has not acquired the secret of perpetual motion, seems to have acquired the *primum mobile* in his own person."—*British Press.*

A HERMIT. It is stated in the Thomaston (Maine) Register, that there has resided for a number of years past in the back part of the town of Montville, a hermit of the name of Barrett. He has dwelt in a cave, the work of his own hands, dug in the bank of a small river, and carefully secured at the entrance against the intrusion of wild beasts, by a large log, sufficiently hollow to admit of his entering. He rejects every kind of luxury which may be offered him, the fruits of the earth that grow spontaneously in the woods around him being his only food; water from the limpid stream his only drink.—Since his retirement from the world he has copied the bible twice, once on paper and once on the bark of the birch tree. About a year since he moved from his cave in Montville farther into the woods, the country having become so much settled around him, that he was frequently annoyed by visitors. He was the son of a respectable farmer in Massachusetts, who obliged him to marry a woman he disliked, having previously formed an attachment to another. He lived with his wife but a short time, when it is said, rather than endure the society of her he could not love, he determined to forsake the world and its pleasures, and secretly left his native town for Maine, and took up his abode in the wilderness.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Messrs. Sickles and Banks, editors of the Belvidere Apollo, were attacked on Sunday evening the 15th inst. by two ruffians, in a piece of woods, about a mile from Bridgeville, N. J. They were both mounted on horseback, but Mr. Banks, being some rods in advance, was attacked and unhorsed first. He was knocked down senseless with a club, and his pockets rifled. When Mr. Sickles came up, he was assailed; but his horse being spirited, he rode over the two robbers, who picked themselves up as soon as they could, and made off. Mr. S. received one blow from a club, but not a severe one. Mr. Banks is recovering. The amount of money which they obtained, was only $2 75 cents. Robbers should never be such fools as to attack printers in the hope of gain. They might as well attempt to extract oil from a turnip, as cash from a printer's pocket.—*N. Y. Spec.*

TOBACCO. By the salutary code of Connecticut Blue Laws, the use of tobacco was prohibited to all under the age of twenty-one—and not to be used by those who were older, unless "they had been accustomed thereto," or unless some one skilled in physick, should give a certificate that the use thereof was necessary. And even then a license was necessary from the court. And after being thus fortified with documents, it was ordered that no man within the colony should "take any tobacco, publiquely, in the streett, highways or barn-yards, or upon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of six-pence for each offence against this order, in any the particulars thereof." This law ought never to have been repealed; or, rather, the law respecting *kissing* should have been so modified that no girl should have been fined, unless she allowed herself to be kissed by a tobacco chewer! —*N. Y. Spec.*

BOLIVAR.

It is impossible to witness the honours which are paid to Bolivar, without acknowledging that he deserves them all. Whenever his name is sounded, the friends of Liberty mention it with the most profound respect. His own South America pronounces it every where with the most enthusiastick reverence. He is again elected President of the Republick of Colombia, without one dissenting voice. Peru hails him as her Liberator, and Upper Peru has recently organized itself under the name of the Republick of Bolivar. She is every where erecting statues to his honour; and his birth-day is to be celebrated, after his death, by a solemn ordinance of the Republick. At the head of the Congress of Panama; with the new honour, if he chooses to earn it, of commanding the army of Buenos Ayres against Brazil, and repressing the usurpations, if not of extinguishing the despotism, of that Empire: charged perhaps with the future commission, from all the South American States, of delivering Cuba and Porto Rico from the dominion of Spain—what brilliant honours await the *Deliverer* of South America, the firm friend of Liberty, the man who deserves the name which he has received of the *Washington of the South.*

These "laurels will wear well, for they have been dearly earned." He deserves the distinctions which he has won. It is right that the friend of human rights should be rewarded with the gratitude of mankind. And who will compare the pure and delicious pleasures of the friends of Liberty with the feverish cares of the ambitious oppressor: the unbought, the unforced, the heart-springing glories of a Bolivar, and a Lafayette, with the servile and perishable adulation which waits upon the car of a Cromwell, or even a Bonaparte?

The man, whom no temptations can seduce from the paths of virtue, is indeed a Hero; worthy of all reverence: happier while he lives, and more venerated after his death. Such men, if they enjoy the peculiar good fortune of giving liberty to their country, will receive, and ought to receive (by way of encouraging such examples) more genuine honours than any of the usurpers which have cursed the human race since the flood.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

MYSTERIOUS. We learn that the remains of a human body were discovered in Paxton, a short time since, about a foot below the surface of the earth, in the yard of a house, on the spot where a wood-pile had usually lain. It is said that a young man disappeared from the neighbourhood, about nine years ago, and has never since been heard of. It was reported at the time that he had gone to the western country. It is said further, that in some striking peculiarities, in the teeth, hair, &c. the remains, now discovered, correspond exactly with the missing person. This discovery may probably lead to further discoveries.—*Worcester paper.*

CURE FOR LADIES RHEUMATISM. Take a good warm double Scotch Shawl, and apply immediately round the shoulders and chest; and add also, secundem artem, a stout Welch Flannel Petticoat. And remain at home at least long enough to put them on.

The New-York Gazette states that specie, in large quantities, has been carted, waggoned, and steam-boated, for some days past between that city and Philadelphia, under strong guards, and that while carts were loaded at the Branch Bank, with $350,000, destined for the mother Bank at Philadelphia, the Mechanick's Bank in N. York was taking in a large amount in specie from Philadelphia.

The following curious circumstance, is illustrative of the natural history of the Fox:

Not long since, a boy on the shore of a harbour in the District of Maine, saw a Fox go down under the bank and cover himself with eel-grass, so that there was no part of him to be seen, when he swam off to a flock of ducks of the variety, called Coots, that were in the harbour. Just as he reached the spot, the boy observed considerable commotion amongst them—and afterwards Reynard returned to the shore with one of them in his mouth. The lad stopped till he killed the Coot, and then drove him away and carried the bird home.

The following is a statement of the population of the several counties of this state, taken from the census returns received at the office of the Secretary of State:

Albany	42,721	Onondaga	48,435
Allegany	18,164	Ontario	37,422
Broome	13,893	Orange	41,732
Cattaragus	8,643	Orleans	14,466
Cayuga	42,743	Oswego	17,875
Chautauque	20,640	Otsego	47,798
Chenango	34,215	Putnam	11,866
Clinton	14,486	Queens	20,331
Columbia	37,970	Rensselaer	44,065
Cortland	20,271	Richmond	5,932
Delaware	29,565	Rockland	8,016
Dutchess	46,698	Saratoga	36,295
Erie	24,316	Schenectady	12,876
Essex	15,993	Schoharie	25,926
Franklin	7,978	Seneca	20,169
Genesee	40,905	St. Lawrence	27,595
Greene	26,229	Steuben	29,245
Herkimer	33,040	Suffolk	23,695
Jefferson	41,650	Sullivan	10,373
Kings	14,679	Tioga	19,951
Lewis	11,669	Tompkins	32,908
Livingston	23,860	Ulster	32,015
Madison	35,646	Warren	10,906
Monroe	39,108	Washington	39,280
Montgomery	40,902	Wayne	26,761
New-York	166,086	Westchester	33,131
Niagara	14,069	Yates	13,214
Oneida	57,847		

Total population of the State	1,616,458
Population in 1820.	1,373,810
Population of the state, excluding aliens, paupers, and persons of colour, not taxed.	1,531,648
Required population of each Senate District, (excluding as aforesaid.)	191,456
Required population for each member of Assembly, (excluding as aforesaid) or the 128th part of the population, &c.	11,966

We observe in the Christian Spectator, some account of the anti-slavery society in Maryland. There are now more than one hundred societies in the U. States, pledged to assist in the work of emancipation.—There is one of these societies in each of the States of Rhode Island, New-York and Delaware, four in Pennsylvania, four in Maryland, two in Virginia, forty-one in North Carolina, twenty-three in Tennessee, six in Kentucky, six in Ohio, and twelve in Illinois. More than forty of these Associations have been organized within two years in our southern country. Among the projects of the Maryland Society, is one of opening a trade with Africa, from the city of Baltimore. Upon the proposed plan, the exports from this country are to be manufactured articles of small bulk; the articles of produce received in return, will be much more bulky, so that three-fourths of the vessels will be obliged to go out in ballast, and afford a favourable opportunity to colonists to procure a passage. The price would thus be reduced so low as to be within the reach of every coloured person in America.—*Mid. Gaz.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Rochester Album.

No. 20.] ROCHESTER. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

MONROE

HAT FACTORY.

THE subscribers, having formed a connexion in the HATTING BUSINESS, under the firm of

T. & W. KEMPSHALL,

will keep constantly on hand,

HATS

of every variety and size, which they will dispose of at wholesale or retail, on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and dealers in Hats, wishing to procure for the retail business, will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock, at the old stand of T. KEMPSHALL, Carroll-st. Having determined not to be excelled by any similar establishment, they will manufacture their Hats of the best materials, and agreeably to the latest and most approved fashions.

They have also on hand a quantity of *BUFFALO ROBES*—cheap.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL.
WILLIS KEMPSHALL.

N. B. CASH at all times paid for HATTING and SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 1

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHEMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,
Clock & Watch Maker,
Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick.

PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

A. C. Stevens & Co.

OFFER a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

just receiv'd, most of which will be sold at prices much lower than usual.

Rochester 20 *Oct.* 1825. 2

☞Please call and examine.

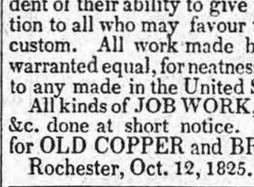
At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;



2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 23, 1826. 8t16

SMITH & HORAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL WOOLLEN DRAPERS, TAILORS & CLOTHIERS.

BUFFALO-ST. ROCHESTER.

HAVE just received an extensive assortment of new and the most fashionable Goods that could be purchased in the city of New-York.

Among the articles just rec'd. and making up for the present season, are

Super Prince Regent blk. blue and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres,
Stripe rib'd. plain and fig'd. silk Velvet,
Toilinet, Valentia stripe and drab Vestings,
Ladies' super blue, blk. and fancy coloured Habit Cloths.

They have just rec'd. from Philadelphia and New-York the *latest and most improved* style for making

LADIES' HABITS AND RIDING DRESSES,

which will be attended to on short application.

ON HAND AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

L. W. Shirts, Drawers, Hose and half do.
White blk. drab, buckskin and Woodstock Gloves,
Suspenders of every description,
Linen and Cotton Shirts,
Linen Collars, a very fashionable and convenient article,

ALSO.

A great variety of the late Bolivar & French Cravats,
Ready made Clothes, in great abundance, such as Dress Coats, Walking, Frock, and short Coatees, Great Coats,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Camblet & Plaid Cloaks of every description, all which are made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

Gentlemen wishing to procure their own Cloth, can have it made up in a superiour manner, and according to the late improved style.

ALSO—a quantity of first rate Trimmings. Tailors in the Village and Country, will find it to their advantage to call.

Gentlemen are particularly invited to call and examine our selection of Goods, which comprises a more general and extensive assortment than ever has been offered for sale in this Western Region. All of which will be sold very *low* for *cash*.

N. B. WANTED at the above establishment six or seven first rate Journeymen.

Jan. 3, 1826. 13

MORE DESIRABLE

GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,
2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,
37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*
20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,
58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany, }
January 17, 1826. }

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

No. 9, *Mill-street.*

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s. to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT'S,

Jan. 31. No. 9 Mill-st.

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR SALE BY MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA FLATT,

CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 18, 1826.

Northern District of New-York, } *To wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of February in the fiftieth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, Elihu Frs. Marshall 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:

Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or, the Teacher's Assistant: in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of Common Schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,

Clerk of the Northern District of New-York. 20

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office

---

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved)
Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's
Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,

and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 24.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK,

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Bruce*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 31 day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. BENTON'S Report, Continued.

In the election by general ticket, the candidates are presented to the people in masses equal to the whole number of votes which the state has a right to give. The ticket, bearing their names, is composed by some unseen and irresponsible power, printed and sent forth to the people to be voted for by many who know them not, but who are required to yield implicit confidence both in the ticket itself, and the unseen body which prepared it. Discipline and management most usually ensures success to this ticket; and thus a string of electors become possessed of the votes of a state, without being sufficiently known to most of the voters to merit their confidence in the smallest particular; and often less known to them than the presidential candidates themselves.—When chosen by the legislative ballot, these titular electors are still further removed from all knowledge and control of the people, and act a part still more subdued to the purposes of a party. Even in the district mode of election, where electors are least dangerous, they are still sufficiently so, to merit rejection from a service which every individual voter is competent to perform in his own person. In the first place, wherever the evil of the general ticket is avoided, another evil, of an opposite character, is encountered, in the multitude of electoral candidates which offer themselves on the part of the same person; those who offer first, are frequently the most unfit in the district, but, having put forth their names, consider themselves as vested with a sort of pre-emption right to the place, and refuse to surrender their self-created pretensions. The spirit of intrigue and artifice takes advantage of this state of things, and working upon the vanity and obstinacy of various candidates, contrives to perplex, distract, divide and disgust the people with their irreconcileable pretensions. At last, when reduced to the proper number, and one for each presidential candidate is fairly put before the people, it may happen that the confidence of many voters will be destroyed in the candidate of their own party, by insidious or bold attacks upon the integrity of his intentions. But supposing this danger to be avoided, and a faithful candidate believed to be found, his sincerity placed above suspicion, and himself fairly pitted against a rival candidate in the opposite ranks; even then he does an injury to the party of the election, by bringing his own exertions, and the weight of his own character, good or bad, to mix in the presidential canvass, and to influence its result. If elected, the people who voted for him, have no power to control him. He may give or sell his vote to the adverse candidate, in violation of all the pledges which had been taken from him. The crime is easily committed, for he votes by ballot; detection is difficult, because he does not sign it; prevention is impossible, for he cannot be coerced; the injury is irreparable, for the vote cannot be vacated; legal punishment is unknown, and would be inadequate; and thus, the defrauded voters, after all their care and toil, remain without redress for the past, or security for the future. That these mischiefs have not yet happened, is no answer to an objection that they may happen. The infancy and consequent purity of the republick, is not the age to expect them.—They belong to that riper period, to which the increasing wealth and population of the country is rapidly carrying us—to an age, not far distant, in which the lust of power in our own citizens, and the criminal designs of foreign nations, will give hundreds of offices and millions of money for as many votes as would turn the scale in a presidential election. Then why preserve an institution which no longer answers the purpose for which it was created, and whose tendency to inflict irreparable mischief, is not counterbalanced by the slightest capacity to do any good? An institution which must impose upon the people a string of unknown candidates at the commencement of the canvass, or distract their attention by a multitude of pretenders, which necessarily brings extraneous influences to govern the election; and, after it is over, subjects the whole body of the voters to be defrauded of their rights. Upon what principle of human action can the people be required to incur the hazards of an irresponsible and uncontrolable agency, in a case which requires no agent? Why have recourse to an agent whose treachery may ruin, and whose fidelity cannot aid you? Why employ another to do a thing which every citizen can do as easily for himself? In the general ticket and legislative modes of election, the body of electors may be made to act a part. They become, in such cases, indispensable machinery, to enable the dominant party to effect their views; but, in the district system, they are even incapable of being used for the purpose; and if kept up, can be seen in no other light than as the reserved instruments of future and contingent mischief.

That the qualified voters of the states ought to possess the real, as well as the nominal right, to elect the president and vice-president of the United States, is a proposition deducible from the rights of man, the nature of the federal government, and the proper distribution of all its powers. The nature of this government is free and representative. It is a government of the people, managing their own affairs in their own way, through the agency of their own servants. It rests upon election, in opposition to hereditary succession; and unless the people make these elections, the peculiar feature which distinguishes this government from a limited monarchy, must rapidly disappear. In the distribution of the powers of the federal government, the faculty of election was the only one which appropriately fell to the mass of the people. It is the only one which they can exercise. All others are necessarily assigned to a few select hands. The people in mass, cannot command armies and fleets, preside over publick affairs at home, and treat with foreign nations abroad; these powers must be left to the executive office. They cannot assemble in a body and enact laws; this power of legislation must be left to representatives. Still less can they sit in mass upon the rights of persons and property, administer justice, and expound the laws; all this must be confided to a small number of judges, placed, by the tenure of their office, far above the immediate control and influence of the people. What part, then, remains for the body of the people to act in the administration of the federal government? Elections; and nothing but elections remain to them; and in the original distribution of power, this part was the one assigned to them. Representatives in congress were to be chosen by them; in the election of senators, they were to have an indirect vote; and in that of president and vice-president, they were to choose, through their immediate representatives, such as they believed capable of making a good choice for them. Thus, the power of electing the executive and legislative members of the federal government, was the only attribute of sovereignty left in the hands of the people, by the federal constitution; and if this attribute is lost or destroyed in the most important election of all, that of the chief magistrate, then the appellation of sovereign, with which the people are so often greeted, becomes a title of derision, only serving to remind them of what they ought to be, and of what they are not.

That this great privilege of election was intended to be a real, and not a barren power in the hands of the people, was asserted and admitted by the ablest advocates of the constitution, at the time of the adoption.—The jealous friends of liberty were alarmed at the first appearance of that instrument, at seeing the accumulation of almost kingly power, which it placed in the hands of the president. They saw him vested with authority to animate the officers of the army, and to command them; to nominate and command the officers of the navy; to nominate and dismiss at pleasure, all the collectors and disbursers of the publick revenue; to nominate the judge who administers the laws, and the ambassadors who treat with foreign powers; to exercise, by his qualified *veto* a direct part in legislation, and by his character, station, and vast patronage, to possess a great influence over both branches of the federal legislature; and from this accumulation of all efficient power in the hands of the first magistrate, they saw, or thought they saw, ground of real apprehension for the safety of the publick liberty. But they were answered, that all these apprehensions were without foundation; that there was one consideration, which would show them to be groundless; and that consideration was this: that the president himself was to be nothing more than the creature of the people, elected by the best and wisest among themselves; such as they themselves would agree could make a better choice than themselves; and that, thus issuing from the bosom of the people, dependent upon them for his first election and subsequent re-appointment, he would, in fact, be nothing but an instrument in their hands; by means of which, they could direct all this formidable array of power to the protection of their own liberties, and to the augmentation of their own happiness. By this answer, enough were soothed into acceptance, to permit the constitution, by lean majorities, in several states, to get into operation. And now, if by any vicious practice, which shall grow up under this constitution, the people shall lose the power of electing the president and vice president, then they lose the only attribute of sovereignty which, as a body, they are capable of exercising in the administration of the federal government; they lose the attribute, and the only one, which was assigned to them in the first distribution of power, in the organization of this government; the identical one which they were flattered into the belief of possessing, when they consented to the establishment of the constitution; and the one which cannot be lost, without rendering the remaining privilege of voting indirectly for senators, and directly for representatives, of too little consequence to be worth preserving.

The laws operate upon the people; therefore, the theory of our government requires, that the mass operated upon by the laws, should elect those who make the laws. The same principle applies, with still greater force, to the eminent officer who executes the laws, and who, in executing them, is supported by an army, a navy, a judiciary, and a host of revenue officers, all deriving their appointments from himself. To secure to the people the influence over this eminent officer, which the theory of our government admits, and which their own safety demands, it is indispensable that they should be brought, as nearly as possible, into the presence of each other. No intervening bodies should stand between them. The president should be nothing but an emanation of their will. His powers are too great to be independent of the PEOPLE, without danger to their liberties. To them he should, therefore, look for all his honours—the brilliant distinction of a first election, and the crowning reward of a second one.

Holding it to be a proposition demonstrated, that, in this confederation of republicks, the choice of the chief magistrates should be left to the whole body of the qualified voters; it is not to be dissembled, that several objections, and some of them specious, and even plausible, have been urged against it. That there should be objections to this plan of election, founded in conviction and urged with sincerity, could not be unexpected by the committee. They very well knew that there does exist, always has existed, and forever will exist, in every free government, two very opposite classes of politicians: one dreading that the people will overturn the government; and the other dreading that the government will seize upon the liberties of the people: the first class having the fear of anarchy, the second of monarchy, constantly before their eyes. That the apprehensions of each are very sincerely felt, is readily admitted; but on which side lies the ground for apprehension, is not to be decided by argument, but by reference to the historical fact, that of the hundred republicks which have flourished in the other hemisphere, in the course of the last thirty centuries, not one is now surviving? All have sallied into the kingly system, while not a single kingdom has taken and retained the republican form!

Convinced of the impossibility of removing apprehensions which have their foundation in nature, it is yet due to the cause of popular rights and of free governments, to answer the objections which have been urged against the election of our president and vice-president by a direct vote of the people. Analysing these several objections, for the purpose of exposing their futility, they are found to resolve themselves into several distinct classes; the first of which springs from the supposed corruption, ignorance, and violence of the American people. The committee would remark, that in a period of two thousand years, the friends of the hereditary principle have got no further than to vary phrases upon these three ideas. The address of the Roman Senate to Octavius, beseeching him to accept the imperial dignity, and that of the French conservative senate to the first consul, begging of him the same favour, are each composed of nothing but diversifications of these three ideas, supported by an infinity of examples drawn from the conduct of the elective governments. Neither these ideas themselves, nor the examples which support them, have any analogy or applicability to the state of the people, the nature of the government, or the condition of the country in which we live. The charge of ignorance can have no foundation among a people with whom the talent of reading and writing is nearly universal; whose intelligence is kept up to the progress of the age, by the multiplication and diffusion of newspapers; whose daily occupations, as citizens, is a daily improvement of their mental faculties; with whom the institutions of schools and colleges is a maxim of primary policy, and the education of their children considered as an endowment more precious than the richest inheritance. Upon such a people the imputation of ignorance is an unfounded aspersion, and will be an aspersion still more unfounded in its application to their posterity. But the imputation is not only unfounded, but is even contradictory in the mouths of those who utter it; for even these admit that the people are sufficiently intelligent to choose electors, and that these electors are bound to vote as the people direct them. Here, then the theory of the popular election is admitted; and to deny the practice while admitting the theory, to refuse a vote to the people in person, and to allow it to them in the person of an elector, involves a contradiction which defeats the objection, and exposos the elector to the suspicion of being wanted for a purpose which has not been discovered. After all, admitting that the mass of the people may not be so well informed upon the qualifications of presidential candidates, as a smaller and more select body might be, yet this disadvantage is more than compensated by the greater disinterestedness of their condition, and their sincere desire, growing out of their obvious interest, to get the best *man* for president. The mass of the people always go for their country; politicians, too often for themselves and their party; and it is believed that there is less danger to be apprehended from the honest mistakes of the people, than from the criminal designs of ambitious politicians. But the objection goes to the root of all republican governments. For, if the people are incapable of electing their own chief magistrate—if they are too ignorant, factious, and corrupt, to make this choice for themselves, it results, as an inevitable consequence, that there is no other alternative but to take refuge under that Providence which is supposed, by the friends of the hereditary principle, to provide good Kings for bad people.

That there is any reason to apprehend violence in the popular election of President, cannot be admitted. The examples quoted from foreign countries have no foundation in any thing analogous in our own, and the idea itself is contradicted by the history of all elections among ourselves. Every foreign example which can be adduced, combines two great causes of excitement, (to say nothing of minor ones,) the union of which is indispensible for the production of violence, and neither of which can exist in our Presidential election; the first, derived from a personal intercourse between the candidates and the voters; and the second, from the assemblance of all the voters at one single election ground, on the day of election. Examine the instances so often referred to, the election of a Roman Consul, of a Polish King, or even of a sovereign Pontiff; each will be found to combine these two great causes of excitement, and no others can be adduced in which the same principles of action do not exist. Compare one of these elections, that of a Roman Consul as the fairest and most apposite, with the plan of election for the American President, which the committee recommend, and observe how completely one includes, and the other excludes the two great causes of excitement mentioned, and a number of minor ones which inflame their operation.—The candidate of the Roman Consulship was bound by a custom, in the early ages of the Republick, and by a law in the latter, to appear in person, and canvass for the office, face to face, with all the voters. Treats and entertainments were not only allowed, but expected and required. Besides standing on publick days, upon the highest places in the forum and the market, he was bound, at certain intervals, to circumambulate the city, in all the forms of a regular canvass. The pomp and circumstances of this display were eminently calculated to act upon the imaginations and to inflame the passions of the people. Every circumstance, calculated to produce effect, was carefully selected, and skilfully arranged, beforehand. The day was chosen with careful regard to the state of the weather and the convenience of the publick. On the morning of the day, an immense crowd assembled at the house of the candidate, made him their salutations, and conducted him to the Capitol, amidst the loudest acclamations. There the procession was formed, and the canvass regularly opened.—The candidate, on foot, arrayed in the *Toga Candida*, commenced his circumambulation of the city, followed by his *Sectatores*, *Nomenclatores*, *Interpretes*, *Divisores*, *Sequestres*, and all the crowd besides, which interest and curiosity could collect in the metropolis of the world. An open dress allowed him to display the scars of wounds which he had received in battle; the manners of the age permitted him to recount the exploits which himself and his ancestors had performed, and to point out the services which they had rendered to the State. In this form, every street, and square, and suburb of the city, was visited; every citizen was saluted by name, and every one humbly solicited for his vote. The *Sectatores* extended the length, and swelled the ranks of the procession; the *Nomenclatores* whispered in the candidate's ear the name of every citizen that was met; the *Interpretes* made bargains for votes; the *Divisores* distributed the price; and the *Sequestres* received the portions of those whose sensibility shrunk from the publick reception of a bribe. The candidate who did all this, was often a Senator of princely fortune, possessed all the family influence which hereditary wealth confers; but more frequently a victorious General, loaded with the spoil of plundered provinces and conquered kingdoms. The voters to whom he addressed himself, were warlike young men, veteran soldiers, and the dregs of an overgrown and corrupted city. Thus inflamed and prepared, the candidate and the voters met again on the day of election, in the place, of all others, best calculated to produce excitement, with the means in their hands of shedding blood, and an ample field for action: they met in *Campus Martius*, armed as if for battle, separated into odious and rival divisions of classes and centuries, and free from all control from the civil magistrates. A single tent contained the candidates and the judges, a narrow bridge let in the voters, and a vast field held the assembled, armed, and agitated multitude. That violence and bloodshed should attend such elections, was natural and inevitable. But what points of resemblance can be found between these and ours? The candidate for the American Presidency is destitute of hereditary wealth, and frequently impoverished by a previous service in the publick affairs; he is unable, if he should be willing, to establish a personal intercourse with the voters, by circumambulating the territories of the Union—nothing but his reputation to rely upon; the mode of acting upon the publick mind reversed by the power of the press, which gives to intellect that range over a Nation, which, in the Roman times, was confined to the city: the people to be acted upon, a body of tranquil citizens and cultivators, scattered over an immense surface, and voting in small bodies, in the absence of candidates, without arms or odious distinctions, and at several thousand different places. The means of preserving tranquillity in these elections, are just as certain of their effect, as those for producing violence were certain of theirs in the election of the Roman Consuls. There is nothing in one which can serve for an example in the other; and, accordingly, our elections have been as marked for order and tranquillity as those of the Romans were for violence and bloodshed.

(To be continued.)

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

A communication was received from Henry Seymour, esq. one of the acting canal commissioners, in the following words:

To the Honourable the Senate,

Having ths day seen the petition and memorial of sundry inhabitants of the village of Syracuse, in relation to the leasing of the surplus water of the canal near that place, wherein the canal commissioners, and more especially the acting commissioner on that part of the canal, have been charged with official misconduct, the undersigned is constrained, by considerations which are due to the Senate, as well as to his own reputation and official character, to solicit a prompt and full investigation of all the charges and insinuations contained in the said petition and memorial. He prays your honourable body to authorise the committee to whom this subject has been referred, to send for persons and papers, in which case, the undersigned pleges himself to establish the following facts:

1st. That there has been no violation of any contract, express or implied, with either of the petitioners or memorialists.

2d. No want of ample notice of the time and place of leasing the surplus water.

3d. No unjust preferences in the disposition of it.

4th. No sacrifice of the publick interests, and no loss for the want of bidders for the water, except what may have arisen from the interested management of some of the claimants.

HENRY SEYMOUR.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr. Spencer,

Resolved, That the comptroller transmit to the senate, the names of the persons employed by the canal commissioners during the past year, other than those having contracts, with a statement of the nature of their employment, and the compensation allowed to each person, including clerk hire.

The senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hart in the chair, on the bill *for the appropriation of money to Geneva College.*

Mr. Spencer moved to fill the blank with $50,000.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Burt, and supported by Mr. Spencer, both at some length; when the committee rose and reported.

Monday, Feb. 13.

The Senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hart in the chair, on the bill for the appropriation of money to Geneva College. After a brief discussion, the motion made by Mr. Spencer on Saturday, to fill the blank with $50,000, was carried, 13 to 12, the entire bill was passed and the committee rose and reported. Mr. M'Call moved to amend the report of the committee by inserting the sum of $25,000. Mr. Jordan, $35,000. Mr. Ogden gave his reasons for the belief that $25,000 would be sufficient for the purposes of the college, and as much as the finances of the state would warrant. Mr. Spencer replied to the several objections to the bill; and to the amount with which the blank had been filled. The proposition for $25,000 was entirely inadequate to the objects of the appropriation. By the estimates of the committee at the last session, $32,000 was the smallest sum that would be required for the necessary buildings of the plainest construction, for the accommodation of 200 students; and he contended that it was better to give at once what was necessary, rather than by making partial appropriations, to compel the renewal of applications from year to year.—Mr. Livingston said, that he was not prepared to vote upon the bill—he might not be in favour of any sum, and he might, upon examination, vote even for $50,000; but in order to afford members who were absent during the discussion on Saturday, and who had just returned from their homes, he moved that a report of the committee of the whole be laid upon the table, which was assented to by Mr. Spencer, and agreed to by the Senate.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

CHOICE OF STATE OFFICERS.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the senate proceeded to the open nomination and appointment of the state officers, in the following order, and with the following results:—

SECRETARY OF STATE.

For Azariah C. Flagg, 19 senators, to wit:

Messrs. Bowman, Burrows, Burt, Earll, Elsworth, Gardiner, Hager, Haight, Keyes, Lake, Livingston, Mallory, M'Call, M'Intyre, Smith, Stebbins, Ward, Wooster, Wright.

For John V. N. Yates, 8 senators, to wit: Messrs. Allen, Colden, Crary, Morgan, Ogden, Spencer, Viele and Wilkeson.

[Messrs. Brayton, Hart, Jordan, M'Michael and Nelson were absent.]

COMPTROLLER.

All the members present, 27 in number, nominated William L. Marcey.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

For Samuel A. Talcott, 25 senators—For Henry Wheaton, 2, viz. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Viele.

TREASURER.

Upon proceeding to this nomination, Mr. Burrows stated that he was authorised to announce that Dr. Barstow was desirous that his name should not be used as a candidate for the office of Treasurer.

Abraham Keyser received 19 votes, and Gamaliel H. Barstow 8—the division being the same as on the question of secretary of state.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Simeon De Witt received the nomination of all the members present, 28 in number.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.

Alexander M. Muir, also unanimous.

IN ASSEMBLY.

Monday, Feb. 13.

Bills reported: by Mr. Mathews, an act to establish and regulate a ferry across the Ironduquoit bay.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

CHOICE OF STATE OFFICERS.

The hour having arrived when by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly, the legislature should proceed to the nomination of State Officers, the House proceeded to the nomination:—Whereupon the following persons were nominated to the offices set opposite their names:

William L. Marcey,	*Comptroller.*
Azariah C. Flagg,	*Secretary of State.*
Samuel A. Talcott,	*Attorney-General.*
Simeon De Witt,	*Surveyor-General.*
Abraham Keyser,	*Treasurer.*
Alexander M. Muir,	*Commissary General.*

The Comptroller, Surveyor General and Commissary General, received the *unanimous* nomination of the House. For the office of *Secretary of State*, Azariah C. Flagg had 63 votes, John Van Ness Yates 27 votes, George B. Throop 2 votes, and John S. Van Rensselaer 1 vote. For the office of *Attorney-General*, Samuel A. Talcott had 90 votes, Henry Wheaton 2 votes and Thomas J. Oakley 1 vote. For the office of *Treasurer*, Abraham Keyser had 76 votes, and Gamaliel H. Barstow 18 votes. Previous to the nomination of Treasurer, Mr. Cruger stated that he had been requested by Mr. Barstow to mention that he wished not to be considered a candidate for that office.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 6.

The greater part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Mr. Macon submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee to whom have been referred the several resolutions to amend the Constitution of the U. States, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing or regulating the patronage of the Executive of the United States, and that the Committe have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

In submitting this resolution, Mr. M. merely said he had made it general, that the Committee might have the whole subject before them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 6.

Mr. Crump, of Virginia, the member elected to fill the vacant seat of Mr. Randolph, appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Hemphill from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a Bill authorising the survey and estimates of a canal through Florida, and thence to the Missisippi river; which was read the first and second time and committed.

Mr. Clark, of Kentucky, laid a resolution on the table, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a bill providing that no final judgement or decree shall be pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of the United States; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution or laws of the United States or any State; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or a treaty of the United States, or the Constitution of any State, by less than a majority of the entire number of the Judges composing said court.

Mr. Francis Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution, which he consented should lie on the table, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a bill, repealing so much of any and every law of the United States as the Courts of the United States have constructed to delegate to, or confer on them, the power and authority to enact laws. Mr. J. moved that the resolution and certain cases from Wheaton's Report, to which it particulary alluded be printed, in order that the House might act understandingly, when the resolution should be called up for consideration. Mr. Webster objected to printing the papers, because, he said, the Judiciary Committee had already an analogous subject before them, upon which they should soon make a report embracing the cases alluded to, and when that report should be printed, as it would be, the gentleman's object would be accomplished. He denied that any law existed conferring legislative powers on Courts of the United States, or that the Courts had assumed these powers; but these were matters of opinion which it would be time enough to investigate, when he had heard the gentleman's argument in support of his resolution.

On motion of Mr. Peter of Maryland, the Committee of Naval Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the remains of the late Capt. O. H. Perry to be removed to the United States.

Mr. McLane of Delaware then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the Government for the year 1826, which motion was agreed to, and Mr. Condict of New-Jersey called to the chair. The bill was read by sections, and after some immaterial amendments, reported to the House as amended, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

DUTIES ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, presented the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to augment the impost on all imported spiritous liquors, and to levy an excise duty on all such liquors distilled in the U. States.

Resolved, That the revenue accruing from excise duties shall constitute a fund to be applied exclusively to purposes of education and internal improvement; the amount paid by each State and Territory to be expended within the limits thereof, in such manner as the State or Territorial authority, with the consent of Congress, may from time to time direct.

On the suggestion of Mr. Condict the resolutions were referred to a select committee.

THINGS THAT MAY HAPPEN. On Monday the Senate of the U. S. refused, 19 to 18, to go into secret session upon Executive business: the *on dit* is, that the Senate will not act upon the nomination of Commissioners, to Panama, till the documents are communicated and canvassed in the House.

If the Judiciary bill passed the Senate, the *on dit* is, that Mr. M'Lane, the present able and vigilant Postmaster General, will go upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Speaker Taylor step into the Post-Office Department. But as the Argus and N. Y. Advocate observe, these are merely *on dits*.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1826.

It will be seen by the legislative proceedings that all the state officers have been re-elected, except the Secretary of State and the Treasurer. Mr. Flagg, formerly Member of the House, takes the place of Mr. Yates, and Abm. Keyser succeeds Mr. Barstow.

A PROJECT. The following plan for carrying a canal past the upper falls of the Genesee, (the greatest difficulty to be surmounted on the river route from this place to Olean) was handed us by a friend from Allegany county. The channel of the river is very narrow, and scooped out of the rock, for several miles each way from the falls; and the banks, at the place where our correspondent would raise his dam, are 300 feet high, and so steep that they have been measured by letting down a cord to which a stone was attached. Of the permanency and utility of such a work, we can give no opinion; but we are sure it would make a most romantick water-fall.

CANAL PROJECT. By raising a dam 230 feet on the Genesee in Nunda, the canal may be taken out on the east side, and brought down the valley without locks or deep cutting to Mount Morris, and thence to Rochester. This will set the water back a mile and a half, where the canal from the summit may be let into the river, and by crossing the stream there and making a tow-path on the east bank, the expense of an aqueduct will be avoided, besides a vast sum in cutting through the high banks. The bottom of the river and its banks being of rock, no danger is apprehended on account of the permanency of the work; and the rock is of such a nature and so situated that the expense of the dam would probably not be half as much as to get around the falls in any other way.—Besides, should this mode be adopted, the water privileges for hydraulick purposes would exceed any in the state. The probable height of the dam would be 230 feet, length 330, and thickness at base 200. It would contain about 500,000 square yards, and would probably cost about $100,000.

☞ The editors are authorised by the Rev. F. H. Cuming to state, that he received a sealed communication through the Post-Office addressed to Elihu Marshall, in an envelope without a signature, saying it was a communication on the subject of Geneva College, and requesting him to hand it for publication;—that he knew nothing of its contents until he read what was told him to be the same in the Album of the 14th inst. signed Vindex;—that he did not when he first saw it, nor does he now, justify the communication;—that he does not know who was the author, nor had he previously any intimation of receiving such a communication, nor did he know that such a communication was to be sent here, nor does he know who addressed to him the envelope containing it. Mr. Cuming deems this notice necessary, because the charge of his having written or authorised the communication of Vindex has been persisted in, after he had publickly denied it.

☞ The report that Evernghims & Co. have closed doors, is without foundation, for they are now doing as good business perhaps, as any mercantile house in Rochester.

☞ The editor of the Albany Patriot states that he is not the author of the "Gloom of Autumn," published in the Album a week or two ago, and attributed to him. We borrowed the error from an eastern paper.

WAR. The Philadelphia papers contain a translation of a declaration of war by the Emperor of Brazil against the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. A letter received in Philadelphia from Brazil, states that great preparations were making to carry on the war with vigour. There was a general press for the land and sea service—several transports with troops had sailed for Montevideo, and there was a strong naval force off Buenos Ayres, blockading that port. Several Buenos Ayres privateers were also on the coast of the Brazils, and they had made a number of captures. It is said there is a strong party in the Brazils opposed to "the powers that be," and some conjecture that Bolivar intends to take a peep into that country before he quits the field.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Government of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata having committed acts of hostility against this Empire without provocation, or previous formal declaration of war, rejecting thus the forms established among civilized nations, it is required by the dignity of the Brazilian people and the rank which belongs to us among powers, that I, having heard my Council of State, should declare, as I now do, WAR against said Provinces and their Government; directing that by sea and land, all possible hostilities be waged upon them; authorising such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation; declaring that all captures or prizes of whatever nature, shall accrue entirely to the captors, without any deduction in favour of the publick treasury.—[Follows the regulation for the publication and distribution of the Decree.]

Rio de Janeiro, 10th December, 1825; fourth year of the Independence and the Empire.

NEW BRICK MACHINE. Mr. John M. Brookings, of Wiscasset, Me. has invented a machine, called *Brookings' Brick Mill*, for mixing morter, moulding and pressing brick and tile, for which he has recently received a patent. It is the opinion of competent judges, that this machine will almost entirely supersede the present mode of making brick.

The morter is received into a large hopper, where it may be ground fine enough for potter's use—passes into the moulds, which are conveyed through a channel to the hands of the workman. The mould is returned to a trough, where an apparatus washes and cleanses it with great expedition. It is then placed on the other end of the channel, passes under the feeder of the hopper, and out at the other end of the channel, as before described. The whole machinery is moved by a wheel 3 1-2 feet diameter, which may be turned with ease by a lad of twelve years. It may be adapted to hand, horse, or water power. With hands sufficient to place the morter in the hopper, receive and return the moulds, one hand at the wheel may mould thirty thousand bricks in a day. By water power the machine may be made to

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

form one hundred thousand or more, as one turn of the wheel forms a brick. It is placed on a carriage, to convey it to different parts of the yard, or elsewhere. The pressing machine is very economical, and requires less labour than any yet invented. The whole expense of the machine for making and pressing brick, (adapted to hand power) will not exceed $30.—*Wiscasset Intel.*

MARRIED—On Sunday evening, by the Rev. F. H. Cumming, Dr. H. Annis, to Miss Elizabeth Abbot.

MONROE COUNTY

Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the *Monroe County Agricultural Society*, at the house of J. G. Christopher, in Rochester, on the 24th of January, 1826, pursuant to adjournment, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the following Premiums be awarded on the several articles hereunto annexed, for the year 1826.

	Best.	2d do.	3d do.
Stud Horses,	$10	$5	$0
Breeding Mares with their Colt over 1 year old,	6	4	0
Bulls, over 1 year old,	8	6	4
Milch Cows 3 years old and over,	6	4	3
Heifers between 1 & 2 years old,	5	3	2
Pairs of working Oxen, for draft and build, of 4 years old and over,	6	4	3
Pairs of Steers, 2 & 3 years old,	4	3	2
Full blooded Merino Bucks,	5	3	2
Common and mixed blood do.—reference had to carcass and wool,	5	3	2
Half score of full blooded Merino Ewes,	5	3	2
Half score common and mixed blood do.	5	3	2
Boars,	5	4	3
Breeding Sows, with a litter of Pigs under 1 year old,	5	4	3
One acre of Wheat, quantity and quality,	6	5	4
Do. of Corn, do. do.	5	4	3
Do. of Barley, do. do.	5	4	3
Half acre of Potatoes, do. do. by weight,	5	4	3
Half acre of Flax, the greatest quantity,	5	4	3
Half acre of common field Peas, free from bugs,	4	3	0
Clover Seed, the greatest quantity,	4	3	2
Cheese, a sample of 100 lbs.	4	3	2
Butter, do. of 25 lbs.	4	3	2
Maple Sugar, do. of 25 lbs. with the process given,	3	2	1
Cloths of Domestick Manufacture.			
Fulled Cloth, 15 yds. by 3-4 yds. wide, (either of Merino or com. wool,)	4	3	2
Flannel, 15 yards by 7-8 wide, dressed,	4	3	2
Flannel, 12 yds. by 1 yd. wide, undres'd.	4	3	2
Fine Linen, 10 yds. by 7-8 wide,	4	3	2
Table do. 10 yds. by 3-4 do.	4	3	2
Checked do. 10 yds. by 3-4 do.	3	2	1
Carpeting, 20 yds.	3	2	1
Cotton and Woollen Coverlets,	3	2	1
Pairs of Rose Blankets,	3	2	1
Straw Bonnets,	3	2	1
Axes, parcels of 3 or more,	2	1	0
Tight Barrels, 2 or more,	2	1	0
Pails, not painted, two or more,	1	0	0
The best specimen of Ploughing 1-8th of an acre, to be done in 1 hour, by one yoke of oxen or span of horses, without a driver,	6	4	3
Ploughs with wheels or foots not to be admitted into competition,			
To those Farmers who shall raise crops affording the greatest nett profit per acre, (after deducting the expense of seed, manure, tillage, &c.) on one or more acres, in a rotation of crops, making wheat one of the crops during the three following years,	10	7	4

N. B. The competitor will be required to commence with the sod, and annually, on the day of the fair, to give a statement of all the expenses incident to the cultivation of each crop, stating the time and value of the labour bestowed; of the seed, and the quantity and kind of manure put on; with a full and precise account of the manner of tillage, and the produce of the crop: to be accompanied with a certificate from two of the town managers, that they are well satisfied with the accuracy of the admeasurement of the land, and of its crop, either by having made it themselves, or of its having been done by persons in whom they can confide. He must also make known his intentions to compete for the whole course, with his first return, in order that accurate minutes may be kept of each crop.

Resolved, That those farmers who may undertake to pursue a routine of crops on the foregoing plan, shall retain the right to compete, with any of his crops so produced, for the annual premiums on agricultural products.

Resolved, That no animal for which a premium was awarded at either of the preceding Fairs, shall receive a like or an inferior premium at any succeeding Fair.

Resolved, That each competitor on stock produce satisfactory certificates of ownership to the receiving committee, and also his own certificate nearly in the following form: "I, or We severally hereby certify and declare that we are the owners of the animals (naming them) offered by us for inspection, that they are entitled to compete for the premiums for which we now offer them, according to the rules and regulations of the Society, and that we have paid all dues to the Society, including one dollar each, as members for the present year."—Stating also at the same time their blood and breed, and how fed.

N. B.—If it be a male animal kept for breeding, the certificate must also set forth that it has been owned and kept in the county for the six months next preceding the date thereof.

Resolved, That each competitor on Agricultural products shall produce a certificate from two of the Town Managers that they are well satisfied of the accuracy of the admeasurement of the land, and of its crop, either by having made it themselves, or of its having been done by persons in whom they can confide. We solicit the patient performance of this duty by Town Managers, in order to guard as much as possible against errours and mistakes, and to obtain the publick confidence in our decisions and reports.

Resolved, That each competitor on domestick manufactures deliver his certificate with the articles, nearly in the following form. "I hereby certify and declare that I am the owner of the articles (specifying them) now presented by me for premiums, that they were manufactured in whole or in part in my own family within the year past—and that I have paid all dues to the Society, including one dollar as a Member for the present year."

Resolved, That if any person shall wilfully make a false declaration in their certificates setting forth the property they present for premiums, they shall be prosecuted for an imposition on the Society.

Resolved, That no person shall receive two premiums for one article, although he may exhibit two or more specimens superior to any other that are offered.

Resolved, That no premium shall be awarded for any article, unless it be better than ordinary, although it may be the best of the kind exhibited.

Resolved, That premiums on flax raised in 1825, be awarded at the Fair of 1826.

Resolved, That it be recommended to Town Managers to divide their respective towns into suitable districts, to appoint submanagers in each district, to invite the inhabitants to enter the list of competitors, and to adopt other measures for promoting the objects and interests of the Society.

Resolved, That to encourage the formation of Town Agricultural Societies, such Town Societies be permitted to present for premiums the animals owned in joint property for breeding, on the same terms as if they were owned by an individual member of the Society—and we advise the Town Societies to introduce ploughing matches at their several Fairs.

Relying upon the continued support of the publick, so liberally manifested last year, and the lively interest felt by our citizens for the prosperity of the institution, the Board of Managers have ventured to make the foregoing list of premiums, not doubting that, even if further assistance should be withheld by the Legislature, the Society will not be suffered to droop, but will continue to receive the patronage of our patriotick farmers and other citizens. The Board again beg to call the attention of the towns of this county to their resolution of last year, recommending the formation of Town Societies.

Resolved, That the Secretary procure 200 printed copies of the foregoing resolutions for distribution to the Town Managers, and cause them to be inserted in the village papers.

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet again the last Tuesday (the 26th) September next, at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. HAWLEY, *President.*
GILES BOULTON, *Corr. Sec'ry.*

THEATRE.

Birth-Day of Washington!

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 22d, will be presented, the patriotick play of

MARION,

OR THE

HERO OF LAKE GEORGE.

Marion,	Mr. Davis,
Col. Conway,	Trowbridge,
Caleb, (an American Farmer)	Smith,
Nicholas,	Gilbert,
Mrs. Fitzhenry,	Mrs. Smith,
Emma,	Gilbert.

☞ *Other characters in bills.*

AFTER THE PLAY,

A variety of Patriotick and other SONGS.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of

HONEST THIEVES.

☞During the recess, considerable NEW SCENERY has been added.

☞Performance this week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Feb. 21. 20

INSURANCE.

THE ALBANY

INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED in 1811, with a capital of $500,000 will insure against loss or damage by fire. They pledge themselves that those who transact business with this institution shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.—Those who wish to effect an insurance can apply to the subscriber, who is duly appointed their agent in Rochester.

JAMES H. GREGORY, *Agent.*
Feb. 17th, 1826. 2m20

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. & T. CONGDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. CONGDON.
THOS. CONGDON.
Rochester, Feb. 17, 1826. 20

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm will call on J. E. Congdon and Benjamin Drake, (at the store of J. E. & T. Congdon,) who are authorised to settle the accounts and demands of the firm.

50,000 Pill boxes,
1,000 lb. live Geese
Feathers, and
2,000 lb. Maple Sugar. For sale by
HUBBARD & PARSONS.
Rochester, Feb. 20, 1826. tf20

PENFIELD.

THE Notes and Book accounts of *James H. Sears*, are assigned to Marshall, Spalding & Hunt, who have placed them in the hands of Asahel S. Beers, Druggist, Penfield, for collection. All interested will make payment either by cash or note immediately, by which means cost will not be incurred. 18th of 2d mo. 1826.

NIAGARA BANK.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, are willing to take Buffalo money in exchange for Books and Stationary if offered in a few days. 22d of 2d mo. 1826.

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$75	to	
Pearl,	75	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50		
grafted,	75	to	87
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	25		
Beef, 100lbs.	3	to	3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	88
Mink,	12	to	25
Martin,	25	to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3 75		
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	53	to	56
Corn,	31	to	38
Rye,	44		
Oats,	22	to	25
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	38		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 25		
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	50	to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50	to	4
mess, bbl.	10 00		
prime,	7 50		
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to	
Potatoes,	25	to	
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,	88	to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6	to	6 1-2
tried,	7	to	8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12 1-2		
Turnips, bush.	25		

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.	
New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	3
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven,	broke.
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank,	broke.
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.

CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston)	broke
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on Friday the 10th inst. a plain Calf-skin Pocket Book, containing one note against Horace Calkins of $27; one against Henry Draper for 1000 brick; three different notes against Dwella and Leonard Fuller, to the amount of $35; one against Nathl. Smith for $5; one against Alexander Simpson for 2000 feet of clapboards; two notes against John Meeker, one for 1000, and the other for 500 feet clapboards; one against Theodore Backus, for $15, and other papers of no use to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return said Pocket Book with its contents. RANSOM SQUIERS.
Gates, (near Deep Hollow) Feb. 20. 20

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JONES & GREEN, are invited to call and take a glass of Brandy, settle their *old* accounts and make new trades quite handy. (20) Feb. 21.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CHAMBERLAIN & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those who owe the firm, are therefore informed, that the accounts and notes are left with A. C. Chamberlain, who is duly authorised to collect the same. Those indebted will take notice that they must call and settle their dues, immediately. The business will be continued by A. C. Chamberlain, at the old stand, where customers old and new, are invited to call.

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
B. SMITH.

N. B. All the former customers of Chamberlain & Smith are earnestly requested to make payment immediately to

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.
Rochester, Feb. 2, 1826. 19

LEE'S WINDHAM

Bilious Pills.

A SUPPLY of these genuine PILLS, so useful in Influenza, just received direct from the proprietor, and for sale by the subscriber, at his

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

Sign of the Golden Mortar, *N. East corner of Buffalo and Carroll-streets*, Rochester.

GEO. B. TAYLOR.
Feb. 14. 3w19

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Nancy, has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, all persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

RICHARD LOWE.
Chili, Feb. 24. *3w19

MONROE COUNTY

LOTTERY OFFICE,

Carroll-st. Rochester.

G. W. PRATT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that the *UNIVERSITY LOTTERY* will be drawn on the 22d of February, (or sooner if the sale of Tickets will warrant it.) This is the largest Lottery ever offered for public patronage in the United States, and it is confidently believed that the small number of Tickets (only 19600) together with the immense amount of Prizes, will give it the preference over any other.

EIGHTH CLASS

University Lottery,

50 Numbers—6 Ballots to be drawn.

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000,

WITH

Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Prizes over the denomination of One Hundred Dollars!!

UNPARALLELLED SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000	is $100,000
1	"	50,000	" 50,000
1	"	40,000	" 40,000
1	"	25,000	" 25,000
1	"	20,000	" 20,000
5	"	10,000	" 50,000
10	"	5,000	" 50,000
44	"	1,000	" 44,000
88	"	500	" 44,000
176	"	240	" 42,240
352	"	100	" 35,200
5676	"	50	" 283,800
6356	Prizes.		$784,240
13244	Blanks.		
19600	Tickets.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$48.	Halves	$24
Quarters	12	Eighths	6
Sixteenths	3	32dths,	150

☞For Capital Prizes apply at

G. W. PRATT'S *LOTTERY-OFFICE.*

Jan. 31. 17

NEW LINE OF

STAGES

From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

AND FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

LEAVES UTICA,

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*
Feb. 14, 1826. 19

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices.* The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.
Feb. 14. 19

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.
Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its present session, for an act to incorporate the first burying ground society of the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe. Dated Sweden, January 24, 1826.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, of Potash, &c. &c. Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows. Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.
Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

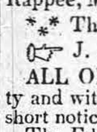
3	Bales	domestic bleached	Shirtings
3	do.	do.	Sheetings
6	do.	do. brown	Sheetings
2	do.	do. do.	Shirtings
2	do.	do.	Apron Check
1	do.	Washington Tick	
2	do.	do.	Flannel
3	do.	Cotton Yarn	
4	Cases	Plaids and Stripes	
2	do.	Sattinetts and Broadcloths	
1	do.	Calicoes and Handkerchiefs	
1	do.	Cotton Wadding	

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.



ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS
25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,

which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.
Jan. 16, 1826. 15

NEW GROCERY STORE

In the new block of buildings lately erected on Buffalo-street.

THE subscriber has on hand a general assortment of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

of superior quality, which he offers for sale at a very reduced price for cash.

☞ Plattsburgh Bank Notes received in payment for Goods at a discount.

J. K. CURTIS.
Rochester Feb. 4th, 1826. *3w18

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.
Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. ALSO—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS &
GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.
Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S	*BOOTS & SHOES,*	
LADIES'	*do.*	*do.*
CHILDREN'S	*do.*	*do.*

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

Uncurrent Money.

EVERY description of uncurrent Bank notes BOUGHT, SOLD and EXCHANGED on the most favourable terms at G. W. PRATT'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE
OFFICE.

January 17 15

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

From the Berkshire Star.

FLORIANN.

Floriann, ere sent away
From father's, where she wont to play,
And run, and laugh, and fret, and cry,
Nor knowing scarce, nor caring why,
Would call poor puss from her retreat;
And pour out milk for her to eat,
Along the floor a string would draw
To mock the kitten's nimble paw,
Would put her cheek to its warm fur,
And pat its back, and hear it purr,
She'd run up stairs, and there dispose
Her baby cups in shining rows,
Where many a sunny summer day,
In childish cares she whiled away—
And copied, in her mimick show,
The ways of her mama below.
When tired of this, she scampered back
With stores of nuts to sit and crack,
And heeded not, in careless glee,
Of what had been, or what should be.

She went to school,—and as she grew,
Her feelings, thoughts, her life were new;—
She studied dress, and how to grace
Her pretty form, her prettier face,
Upon her father often drew,
To buy a pink—to buy a blue,
And gave, I fear, (who has not given)
Her imaged self more time than heaven,
Muslin and maps now claimed her care,
Drawing and French, and Hedge and Blair,
Till a *young lady* she was seen,
In all the grace of gay sixteen.

Now in the parlour, at whose door
She used to stand and peep before:—
Where's seen a full-length looking-glass,
A stove with balls of burnished glass,
A clicking clock the time to show,
And pictures hanging in a row,
A papered wall all figured o'er,
A Turkey carpet on the floor,
A sideboard amply stored with wine,
For those who call—or those who dine;
She sits, and cons with rapid view,
The scenes that Scotland's wizard drew,
Or, haply wiser, she reviews
The twice read tale of Ellen Bruce.
She orders Betty how to make,
In nicest mode, her party cake,
Throws hasty on her hat and shawl,
And sallies out to make a call;
She talks and laughs, and, 'fancy free,'
Enjoys her 'maiden liberty.'

Now Floriann has sometime stood
Upon the verge of womanhood.
The undulations that define
Her form, are beauty's waving line,
Her throbbing heart its tribute sends
In pulses to her finger ends;
And all the charms that round her play,
Declare her form—*tempestiva.*

And she shall love—and then shall share
A wife's, a mother's anxious care;
And passing years shall each reveal
A wife's, a mother's wo and weal.

And age shall come—and there shall stray
Out from her cap, her locks of gray,
Her form shall stoop, and time shall bring
Around her eye its whitish ring,
Wrinkles shall gather on the brow,
Where revel smiles and Cupids now,
And sportive children stop to look
At grandma in her favourite nook,
While she fo them shall slow expand,
That they may come, her ashy hand;
Till they bound off in playful glee,
And she reverts to reverie.

Those chubby ones as brisk shall play,
As she, ere sent from home away,
And sprightly kittens on the floor,
Gambol as merry as before.
And every scene with which she grew
In love, when 'life' to her 'was new,'
Borne to the dust, from whence she came,
Shall seem another—yet the same. L.

FOR THE ALBUM.

A CONUNDRUM.

I am a mark of honour bright,
Where valiant foemen meet to fight,
And 'mid their "thundering revelries,"
Am in some hand the sabre is:
I claim a station on some tree,
And all the Great of old, are me.
What am I? ye that think and write,
Describe my name in black and white.

The following is a solution to the CONUNDRUM *in the last Album.*

Full well and quick I thought upon it,
I see it, Lady, on each bonnet:
It decks beside, and none the less,
Each much admired and silken dress;
That form of light and shade, and show,
On fancy's robe, is call'd *a Bow.*
Another kind there is moreover,
More light and vain, more of a rover;—
And he, *the heartless one*, will throw
Himself at Beauty's feet, *a Beau.*
Another Bow that oft attending
The Indian warrior, him befriending,
Proves in the forest battle-strife,
The firmest guardian of his life;
Whose force, a keen resistless blow,
Can lay the ruthless Panther low. G—r.

From Carter's Letters.

YORK.

Although the evening was now fast closing in, and its shades were deepened by cloudy skies; yet so eager was our curiosity to catch a glance at the principal object of our visit to York, that we hastened to the Minster immediately after our arrival. It is indeed a stupendous pile, lifting its gigantick and massive proportions with the utmost grandeur, and making a deeper impression upon the mind, than any structure we have seen, not excepting Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's. In character it differs somewhat from both of these, having a less venerable and solemn air than the dark and aged turrets of the former, and less magnificence than the finished proportions and classick ornaments of the latter. Although it is by no means deficient in symmetry and architectural beauty; yet these things are not thought of at the first view. The spectator gazes with admiration and reverential awe at the immensity of the fabrick, which seems too mighty for the work of human hands, and to resemble one of those masses of matter reared by the agency of the Creator. Its apparent magnitude and the sublimity of its image were probably heightened by the obscurity of twilight. Taking a position a few rods from the wall of one of its sides, we threw its dim outlines, like the shades of a picture, upon the sky, and were able to trace its form and the shadowy grandeur of its towers. This, with a walk round its walls and an indistinct view of the great Gothick window in the eastern end, was all that could be accomplished for the night. A solitary lamp was seen glimmering in the church, which was probably lighting some one to the tomb.

Immediately after breakfast this morning, we returned to the Minster, or the Cathedral of St. Peter, and commenced an examination of it in detail. The grandeur of its exterior, the loftiness of its towers, and the beauty of its architecture detracted nothing from the admiration which the first view excited. Its length from east to west is 524 feet, its greatest breadth 222, and its height 235. The dimensions of the largest window are 75 feet by 32, which is said to exceed any in the world. Six centuries have elapsed since the oldest part of St. Peter's was erected. The different sections were a hundred and fifty years in building, and the style of architecture varies according to the taste of the age in which the respective portions were finished. There is not, however, so much discrepancy, as materially to break the harmony of the several parts, or destroy the grandeur of the general effect. The whole edifice is of the Gothick order, with such modifications as a century and a half introduced. Whatever might be the original colour of the stone, exposure to the storms and sunshine of so many ages has mellowed its tints and imparted to it a sombre complexion, which best comports with the softer character of a temple, and deepens the feeling of religious awe. No person can enter such a building for the first time with a thoughtless levity of heart, or without an impression of seriousness and veneration.

The interior cannot be compared with Westminster Abbey or even with St. Paul's in point of interest: not that it is deficient in collossal pillars, noble arches, and magnificent windows, nor in the lesser embellishments of the pencil and chissel; for in these respects it is scarcely interior to either of the above. Its stupendous dome, its clustered columns, its vaulted ceiling, and "long drawn aisles," are all admirable. It has its shrines and its monuments too in sufficient number; but they are not of the right kind—they are such as one approaches without emotion and leaves without regret—such as are necessary to perpetuate the names of arch-bishops, who fretted out a little day of "brief authority," and left no memorials for the world to admire, except their rings, caps, chalices, and crosiers. These sacerdotal relicks, some of which lay in the tomb for five hundred years and were disinterred from motives of interest, may all be seen in the vestry for eighteen pence. We went the usual rounds, and saw every thing; but I recollect few of the personages whom shrines, slabs, and tablets commemorate, except archbishop Scroop, who had the genius to be a demagogue, and was beheaded for high treason; and Sterne, an ancestor of the eccentrick and immortal Yorick. There is a long inscription, which records a remarkable instance of female fecundity; but this does not properly fall within my scope.

Within the pale of the altar stands an antique chair, which is really a curiosity. It is said to be as old as the Heptarchy, and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned in it. Its form and decrepid frame, actually wasted away and enfeebled by old age, leave little doubt of its antiquity. Its shape is that of the curile-chair of the Romans. Among the relicks of the church is the ivory horn of Ulphus, made of an elephant's tusk, and originally finished with golden ornaments. Ulphus, a Prince of the ancient Deira, presented it to St. Peter's, with all his estates, that his two sons might not quarrel about a partition of them. The large wooden goblet is also shown, which Scroop gave to the cordwainers.

Our examination was extended to the Chapter-House, which is a magnificent rotunda, at the north-east corner of the buildings. In this apartment, the official business of the Cathedral is transacted. The archbishop's throne occupies a central position, and round the wall are ranged the stalls of prebendaries. It contains few objects of curiosity, except the richly stained glass of its Gothick windows, and rude specimens of sculpture, some of the devices of which are better suited to any other place than a church.

The workmen were employed in putting up a temporary orchestra, preparatory to the great musical festival, which was to take place about the 20th of the present month. Large stagings were erected immediately under the central dome, which prevented us from looking down the vista of pillars, from the western entrance towards the altar—a view spoken of in terms of admiration by visitants. Several musicians were busy at the organ, and in adjusting musical chords which descended from it to remote parts of the church, to conduct its tones and increase the vibration of a sound. As they touched the keys in rehearsal, the notes rolled thro' the vaulted roof, and the reverberations died away upon the ear like distant peals of thunder, giving us some idea of the effect, when five hundred voices, with suitable accompaniments, should swell in general chorus. The approaching festival absorbs every other consideration, and is almost the only topick of conversation. Some are governed in their high anticipations, by motives of pleasure, some of fame, and others of interest. A great thing for York is this musical repast. The rooms at the Hotels are already engaged, and as high as a guinea a night has been offered for a bed. If other arrangements did not interfere, such an exorbitant price for "the concord of sweet sounds" would prevent us from being present, gratifying as it would be to listen to the congregated musical talent of this country.

But I have not yet done with the Cathedral. It remains to climb to the topmost stone by a flight of 273 steps—so said the guide, and we did not put to the test his accuracy by counting. Heaven knows there were enough of them to render us both giddy and weary before reaching the last; and after being detained so long below, I am much afraid the reader will not be disposed to follow. But, courage! a monarch has led the way. In the year 1663, the first Charles ascended by the self same dark and tedious passage, and this too, under less favourable circumstances than ourselves.—"*After dinner*, the king went to the Minster, and so up to the top of the Lanterne, to view the city and country." He must have been amply remunerated for his toil, if his prospect was as wide, as rich, and as beautiful as ours, from a height of 235 feet.—York and its environs lay stretched before us, over which we could travel without an effort, commanding an horizon of fifty or sixty miles in diameter, and so level that the most prominent objects could be traced, as upon a map. Through the town and its rural suburbs, the Ouse extended in bold and bright meanders, till its peaceful waters were concealed from the eye by the verdure of its banks. In other directions, there was a sufficiency of woods and streams, hamlets and spires, to give variety to the picture; and indeed, it was a goodly prospect.

After you have seen the Minster, you have seen all that is worthy of notice about York. The antiquary may find some fragments of Roman altars, with half obliterated inscriptions—some curious remains of the old wall and its arches—some castles, fortresses, and abbeys in ruins—and the traveller who was disposed to linger, might find employment for a day or two in examining the literary and charitable institutions of York, which sustain a high reputation, and are unusually numerous for a population not much exceeding 20,000. The remainder of our visit has been occupied in a walk to St. Mary's Abbey, situate upon the immediate bank of the Ouse; a picturesque pile of prostrate walls, broken columns and mouldering arches—to Clifford's Tower, the keep to the ancient castle, perched upon a woody and romantick eminence near the city—to the spacious prison in the vicinity—to the new and beautiful promenade, extending for a mile along the bank of the river, crossing the Fosse on a rustick bridge, and bordered by lofty forest trees—and lastly through the market, which was crowded with throngs of people from the surrounding country, who in a concert of a thousand voices, were jabbering the Yorkshire dialect in its broadest and most unsophisticated perfection.

From the New-England Galaxy.

THE BENEFITS OF TATLING

Who that surveys this span of earth we press,
This speck of life in Time's vast wilderness,
* * * * *
Would sully the bright spot? * *
The Giaour.

MR. EDITOR,—Now and then, I take a peep, like an infidel into a sanctuary, within the circle of some fashionable party; not to see and be seen, but to observe: and no where am I so fully convinced of the benefits of tattling. In the levee room, where "the tall torch's glare" "showed all things, but nothing as they were," have been unfolded the true characters of many a deceiver in beauty, virtue and talents. Mr. Skilful, the lawyer, has long been supposed to be industrious and sagacious. To all appearances he was acquiring a high rank and a decent profit among the unparalleled array of competitors, who crowd the profession; but he may sing

"The day of my destiny's over
And the star of my life has declined,"

For the tattlers have laid hold on him; he may throw up his briefs, sell his library at Channing's Auction (being careful not to tell for what cause, lest it should be proclaimed over the hammer) and fly, if possible, beyond the reach of tattling malignity, or the sound of tattler's falsehoods. It is confidently asserted by the ladies, who, of course, know best about the matter, that he spends his time in sleeping, smoking and playing on the flute; and instead of gaining the knowledge, that we all know he uses, from books, he squeezes it out of his brethren in conversation. It is useless for the court, bar, clients, and all to deny the fact, or argue the impossibility of an union between such idleness, and the display he is constantly making of powers and assiduities, which leave not room for an additional effort. Mrs. Positive declares that she "*heard so for a fact*," and, *therefore*, it is *undoubted*.—But this is not enough; he might still thrive; if he is able to gain the end, few men care by what means he does it; so to complete his ruin, his moral character and habits are assailed. "A young lady," says Mrs. Grimclacket, "has been seen going into his office—perhaps—she was a client—but—she was very handsome and well dressed; I dare say all is right, yet—I hope his wife wo'nt hear of it, poor woman! But I dare say she is just as bad as he, for, they say, she is dreadful fond of Mr. Softly, the young shopkeeper, who has just set up in Cornhill"—the gentleman named stood at her elbow as she continued, "I do'nt know the man, but I hear he is handsome and dissipated—all them shopkeepers are—and besides, he makes her such elegant presents—I do'nt wonder they fail—and he's been seen to go to the house a number of times when he must have known, that Mr. Skillful was at court." "Madam," said the gentleman, drawing near, "let me assure you, that the person you spoke of, is so far from being guilty; that he never made her a present of any kind, nor ever went to her house in his life." "Sir, I had it from Mrs. Positive, who would be most likely to know the truth." "Madam, I should be most likely"—He began to reply angrily, when I seized him by one arm and led him away, giving him this advice, "Swallow your anger, pocket your disgrace, and as opposition will only cause quarreling, be quiet, and live and die peaceably, if you cannot honourably."

In stalking about the room, I heard, that Mrs. A— the grocer's wife, had spent twenty dollars a year over and above what had been spent by Mrs. B—; and that Mrs.—had been in high wrath with her husband, calling for a separate maintenance, because he would not carry her to a sleigh-ride; and that Mrs. C—postponed her great ball in dudgeon, because her husband refused to invite a full-blooded midshipman, who, by the way, is said to be a great rake, and that Mr. and Mrs. D—do not live very happy together, but which is the most to blame, it is hard to tell, where both are so near of a colour; and that Mr. E—had broken off his engagement with Miss F—in consequence of an astonishing discovery!—with a thousand more bits of news of the same nature, which sent me home musing about the deceitfulness of this world, and the necessity we are under of exiling ourselves from society, or of submitting to be lied about in it. EDIE OCHILTREE.

From the London Literary Gaz.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AMERICA, AND ITS PRESIDENTS.

There are now four ex-presidents in America, living like private individuals on their farms without pensions, and with no other privilege (franking letters excepted) or authority than their fellow citizens are willing to accord to them from respect for their services. This is (says an American citizen, in a letter to a distinguished literary character in England, which has been very kindly handed to the Literary Gazette,) the most beautiful feature in our government, and I am sure you would be delighted to visit Messrs. Adams, (father of J. Q. Adams,) Jefferson, and Madison, at their residences; and see with what republican dignity they live. I have had this gratification since my return home, and though my expectations were a good deal raised, I was much more pleased than I expected to be. Mr. Jefferson lives about 200 miles from Washington, in the interior of Virginia, on the summit of a mountain, from which you have one of the most magnificent and extensive landscapes that can be imagined. At the base of this mountain is situated the University of Virginia, on which the ex-president has bestowed a considerable portion of his fortune, and all the energies of his mind for the last nine or ten years. This institution is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Madison lives about 35 miles from Mr. Jefferson, and devotes all his time to farming pursuits, in which he is a proficient. He is president of the Agricultural Society of his county. Mr. Monroe's plantation is adjoining to Mr. Jefferson's. Mr. Adams lives five or six miles from Boston, and is the patron of the fine arts and literature. Notwithstanding the extreme age (Mr. M. who is the youngest, is near 70, and Mr. A. who is the oldest, 89) of these gentlemen, you would be astonished at the vivacity and gaiety of their conversation and manners. I spent two days with Mr. Madison, last January, in the most agreeable and instructive manner. I regret extremely that you have resolved not to visit our country: a pilgrimage to these old gentlemen's residences would almost alone compensate for the fatigues and risks of a voyage across the Atlantick.

[Another letter of later date, viz. in July last, thus completes the foregoing sketch.]

I promised to give you a further account of some of our American patriarchs, whom I have had the good fortune to see since my return from Europe. I will commence with Mr. Jefferson, who is estimated by a numerous party in this country, to be the most worthy and distinguished of the four ex-presidents. I beg you to accompany me to his residence, *Monticello*, in the centre of the state of Virginia, situated on the summit of an isolated mountain, 1000 feet above the level of the river Ravenna; which serpentines at its base. It commands a view, which, for variety of objects and extent of prospect, is not surpassed in the United States. In one direction, you see mountains rise one above the other, in sublime confusion; in another, a beautifully undulated and extensive valley, covered with fine woods and well cultivated farms and the Ravenna running through its centre. You perceive, apparently at your feet, but really at a distance of three miles, the village of Charlottesville, and the magnificent buildings of the University of Virginia; and beyond this, at a distance of twenty miles, the romantick gap of the Blue Mountain. I was delighted with the conversation of Mr. Jefferson and his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, and his grand-daughters, the Misses Randolph.—He is perfectly simple and unaffected in his manners, but as it struck me, with something more imposing than I observed in Mr. Madison. I do not know whether this idea arises from the habitual respect I have always entertained for Mr. J. and which I never had for Mr. M. previous to visiting him, or whether it proceeds from the commanding aspect which the former possesses in a pre-eminent degree, and in which the latter is quite deficient. Mr. J. is about six feet two inches in height, and well proportioned, his countenance is strongly marked; the forehead is that of a mathematician and deep calculator; his hair is very abundant, and somewhat silvered by the frosts of eighty-three winters; it was originally red, but now may be considered more in unison with what the generality of tastes deem good looking; his nose is rather larger than the common size, the nostril is open, and the whole face square and expressive of intelligence and deep thinking; he is cheerful, enthusiastick, and speaks with great vivacity and correctness. Mr. Nelson the architect at the University told me the following anecdote, to illustrate the enthusiasm of his character:—Last autumn, when he was on his death bed, as he and all his friends thought, he sent for Mr. N. whom he told, that as he was neither able to write nor draw, he wished him to make a plan of a gymnasium from his direction, previous to his death, lest the idea should be lost; and Mr. N. made the design, which has since been executed. Thus, when he was within a few hours of the grave, as he believed, he employed himself in devising how he should promote the health and amusement of the young men who should attend the University after his death. Mr. Jefferson rides on horseback yet; he gallops down to the University, thence across the Ravenna to his son-in-law's estate, and up the mountain home, every day—indeed his activity is astonishing. Mrs. Randolph, his daughter, (the wife of the ex-governor of Virginia,) who lives with him, is a very fine woman; she had eleven children, whom she principally educated herself; her eldest daughter, Ellen, is a young lady of remarkable talents and acquirements; her acquaintance with history and *politics** is great, and she conversed well on all the subjects which were discussed during my *sejour* at Monticello.—Mr. Jefferson is immersed in schemes for promoting the prosperity of the new Virginia University, which has been founded by his influence, and fostered by his perseverance: and he has thus far succeeded to a remarkable degree. Many persons have taxed him with whimsicalness in the design and execution of the buildings, but if you were to hear him explain his intentions in the arrangement he has adopted, you would think with me, that he has shown more good judgment than is usually attributed to him in this respect.

Mr. Jefferson told me he teased the Legislature for six or seven successive sessions for aid for the University, which, each time, gave him a part or all that he asked for; at length, one of the members, a friend of his, asked him why he did not apply for as much at once as was required, so as to give the government no further trouble.—Mr. J. told him, in reply, that when he was President of the United States, Capt. O'Brien, the American Consul at Tripoli, on his return home presented accounts, to a great amount, at the Treasury Department, which, after considerable delay and cavilling, the Secretary paid the next year. Pat presented additional accounts for services of the same nature, and when asked why he had not given in all his demands at the same time, answered—"Do you think I am such a fool as to cram two hot potatoes down the Secretary's throat at once?"

* This is a transatlantick accomplishment. —EDITOR.

There is occasionally at our parties in this city, (Philadelphia) a very curious assemblage of individuals, from most parts of the world, many of whom have taken a distinguished part in the revolutions which have afflicted the two hemispheres for the last thirty years. We have Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, and his two daughters; Charles Bonaparte, the son of Lucien Bonaparte; two sons of Murat, ex-king of Naples; many distinguished Generals of Napoleon; republican refugees from Ireland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Brazil, &c. royalist refugees from Mexico, Peru, Colombia, &c. Lafayette, the apostle of our liberties; besides the European and American Ambassadors, and numerous travellers from most of the civilized countries in the world. you would suppose that a society composed of such heterogeneous materials would not be very harmonious, but it is as much so, to appearance, as if all the individuals were of the same nation, and of the same way of thinking. All are received well who behave in a decorous manner. It is true, however, we treat suffering republicans with more friendship than we do violent royalists. It is pleasing to see men who were such restless agitators in their own countries become as tranquil as if they had always been the most peaceable citizens.

Joseph Bonaparte cultivates a very large farm on the Delaware, forty miles above Philadelphia, and is a patron of the fine arts, & many useful publick improvements; his fortune is large, (several millions of dollars) and he spends it in a publick spirited and commendable manner. His nephew, Charles Bonaparte, is a savant, and a most active member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; he has just given the publick the first part of a magnificent publication on Ornithology; it will be complete in three large folio volumes. This work is considered clever, and is executed in a splendid manner. The two sons of Murat are active, intelligent young men; they have purchased large farms which they cultivate. Several ex-members of the Spanish and Portuguese Cortes, and some distinguished French officers, teach their native languages; so you observe, that by our fortunate position, three thousand miles from the troubles of Europe, we have all the advantages, and none of the inconveniences arising from the revolutions of that unfortunate continent.

From the National Gazette, Feb. 7.

We have just received the message of the President of the United Mexican States, (Guadaloupe Victoria) to the General Congress of Mexico, delivered at the opening of the annual session of that body on the 1st ult. This important and interesting document consists of eight columns in the original, and would in the translation fill nearly a page of our paper. We must, therefore, be satisfied for the present, to furnish our readers with an abstract of its contents. It is methodical, clear, and remarkably well written.

The president begins with congratulations on the signal prosperity and brilliant prospects of the Mexican Union, and then proceeds to give an account of the principal events of the year 1825, connected with the administration and concerns of the government.

With regard to foreign affairs, he pays, first, a tribute to the wisdom, power and magnanimity of the British cabinet, in their transactions relative to the new American states. He represents that the Holy Alliance was engaged in a mysterious correspondence and multiplied arrangements with the court of Madrid for the extension of the principle of legitimacy beyond the ocean, and the subjugation of the emancipated Spanish colonies; and that, when the Spanish peninsula was invaded in 1823, one of the objects of the invaders was to place Ferdinand in a condition to undertake the recovery of those colonies; but that the cabinet of St. James, conforming to the generous predilection of the British people for the cause of reason, justice and liberty, disconcerted the schemes of the enemy, and rescued the Americans from the calamities and chances of war, by the establishment of equal and friendly relations with the new American states, and the interposition of the British trident. He touches upon the utility of the recognition of their independence, in regard to the British commerce and manufactures, and mentions that the Congress would soon have under consideration the treaties which were negociated between Mexico and Great Britain.

France is said to have signified her desire to enter into commercial relations with the new states; and it is inferred from her acknowledgment of the independence of Hayti, by which she had admitted the right of insurrection, and the principle of inscription, that she intends to follow out the example of her dexterous rival, Great Britain, who had also begun by interchanging commercial agents with the Mexican republick. Notice is taken of the arrival of a consul from the Netherlands, and the amicable language which he had been instructed to hold; and of similar proceedings on the part of Prussia, and expected liberal attentions from Sweden and Denmark. It is added that hostile sentiments against the admirable revolution of the Americans, were not discovered in the conduct of the Emperor of Russia; and that, as Mexico is the nearest to the Russian possessions, of all the new states, communications will be, sooner or later, established with the Court of St. Petersburg. The Pope is described as enjoying the veneration and attachment of the Mexicans, in his quality of head of the Catholick Church, and likely to treat in a satisfactory manner, the Mexican envoy who had been sent to him in order to testify their eagerness to connect themselves with the Father of the Faithful on subjects exclusively religious and ecclesiastical.

These United States are then mentioned in the following terms.

"Coming now to the nations that inhabit the happy hemisphere of Columbus, justice and gratitude demand it of us to notice before all the rest, that which is the oldest of the independent states, and which, the first of the civilized world, solemnly proclaimed our rights, after having preceded us in the heroick determination to shake off dependence on the mother country. The United States of the North, models of political virtue and moral rectitude, advance under the system of Federal Republicks, which having been adopted among us by the most spontaneous accord known to history, exalts us to the level of the country of Washington, at the same time that it fortifies the intimate union between the contiguous nations. A minister plenipotentiary of that country accredited here, has been commissioned also to negociate treaties which will speedily be submitted to the two Houses. The definitive settlement of the boundaries of both countries, is an object of urgency, and the government is employed on arrangements which will facilitate an adjustment upon the immoveable basis of liberality and good faith."

The President then refers to the Mexican treaty with Colombia, and the readiness of the Colombians to send their fleet, according to agreement, to the Mexican coasts; a measure which, however, was rendered unnecessary by the recent success of the Mexican arms. This, perhaps, is the proper explanation of the assemblage of the Colombian navy at Carthagena. He proceeds to speak of Peru and Chilian annals, now familiar, and of the nomination of a *Charge d'affaires* to attempt an amicable termination of differences with the Central Republick, Guatamala. The Congress of Panama is thus commemorated. "Soon will be realized the much desired assemblage of the Representatives of all the American nations, in Panama, in order to consolidate the compact and most sincere friendship of the great family, which, multiplying prodigies of valour, and efforts of constancy, forever repelled the Spanish dominion. The plenipotentiaries of Mexico will be at sea, on their way, in the course of the present month. I congratulate the two houses and the American continent, on the approach of an event which history will record as of greater moment than any other, which, perhaps, will happen in the 19th century." The surrender of the Spanish ships Asia and Constante, and the reduction of the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, circumstances sufficiently known to our readers, are recited by the President in the warmest language of exultation. The castle is to be fully repaired, and strengthened to the utmost.

Much stress is laid upon the continuance of the Mexican publick credit, from the manner in which the interest of the loans, negotiated by the government with English bankers and merchants, had been paid; from the abundant produce of the customs, and the extent of the national domestick resources, which will probably alone enable the government to meet the exigencies of the current year. The improvement of the publick roads is recommended; the army represented to be in the best order and distribution; and the navy, which will be increased, and to be engaged in protecting the coasts from pirates and smugglers. The efforts made to improve and extend the Judiciary department; the progress of the Lancasterian system of instruction; the establishment or revival of various colleges and academies for the diffusion of scientifick and liberal knowledge; the sensible advance of the people in morals and intelligence; the amendment of the Police; the productive activity and skill in the mining operations; the animation and extension of the domestick manufactories of iron, glass, cotton, &c.; the increase of trade; the enlargement and freedom of the press, &c.—are all proclaimed with much emphasis and dignity.

We shall conclude this sketch of the Mexican President's work, by translating a part of his last paragraph but one.

"A year ago, those who did us the great injustice to suppose us to be incapable of self government under the most sublime of known systems, lamented over our fate.—The political code of the nation was deemed a vain theory in itself, and its final result was to be the dissipation of our illusion.—It was believed that our legislators, deficient in foresight, or hurried away, in a manner, by a torrent of dangerous notions, consigned the people to the miseries of anarchy, when they called them to social perfection. The Mexicans, to whom what is good, great and perfect is congenial, derided these predictions of ignorance, and perhaps of malignity. The universal content, the obedience to the laws, the respect for the conservatory principles of our political being, which prevail, all exemplify the wisdom and profound calculation of the Mexican legislators."

NEW SCENE IN KENTUCKY. The Treasurer and Auditor it seems, have pursued the Resolutions of the H. of R. and refused to pay the judges of the New Court their salaries.

To compel the Auditor to discharge this duty, recourse has been had to the General Court, during its last session; Mr. Bibb, as Attorney for Judge Trimble, presenting his petition for a *mandamus* requiring the Auditor to grant a warrant on the Treasury for the payment of near $500, for salary claimed by him. Judge Bridges was alone upon the bench, and therefore instead of granting the writ to be returnable on some day of that term, direct a mandamus nisi (commanding the Auditor to grant the warrant, or appear, at the return day of the writ, and show cause why he refuses,) should issue, returnable any day next August term, which might be convenient to the applicant. In vain Mr. H. pressed him for an earlier day; the judge, however, still insisting that he must put it off till the next term, when he would endeavour to have a court composed of several judges, to hear the arguments and decide the case. He observed, indeed, that if Judge Oldham should attend this term, they would hear the case, without postponement. But Judge O. did not appear—Mr. R. was disappointed also in an application to the Chancery Court, which was to have met on the first monday in January; but in Kentucky, the chancery courts do not always meet, any more than they do in Virginia.—There was no Court; and here the mandamus rests!—*Richmond Enquirer.*

AUTHENTICK ANECDOTE OF A MONKEY.

A highly-gifted nobleman was struck at Freemark Fair with a peculiar waggishness in the expression of a common monkey, and immediately purchased him. Pug was carried on board his yacht, and made fast in the cabin. The day was very hot. The marquis, having exerted himself with rowing, and in working his vessel, had thrown aside his neckcloth, and unbuttoned his shirt collar: being an absent man, he sat down in this unfashionable trim to eat some hot chops and potatoes. Pug had dexterously managed to divide the cord which fastened him; and having cast a longing eye on the viands spread before his lordship; made a spring to the centre of the table, seizing as he passed a smoking-hot potatoe, which, with great quickness and and address, he popped down the side of his lordship's neck with one paw, while he seized the chops on his plate with the other, and skipped off with his prize up the companion-ladder, and was soon safe in the rigging; while the marquis was hallooing and dancing with a burning-hot potatoe down his back."

Previous to the death of Swift, his servants used, to their eternal disgrace, to exhibit their master in his last moments of mental debility to the population of Dublin, at two pence a piece; which Johnson notices with horror when he says, "And Swift expires a driveller and a show."

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Rochester Album.

No. 21.] ROCHESTER. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

Adversisements inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand

HAVE opened a GROCE-

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality; and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHYMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Nancy, has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, all persons are forbid harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

RICHARD LOWE.

Ghili, Feb. 24. *3w19

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. Smith, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

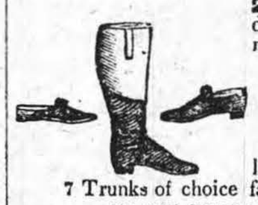
Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Satinetts,



2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 23, 1826. 8t16

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its present session, for an act to incorporate the first burying ground society of the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe. Dated Sweden, January 24, 1826.

NEW LINE OF

STAGES

From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

AND FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

LEAVES UTICA,

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and

sy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*

Feb. 14, 1826. 19

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany, January 17, 1826.

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT,

No. 9, *Mill-street.*

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s, to $3 per ream.

Also—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT'S,

Jan. 31. No. 9 Mill-st.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by

Marshall, Spalding & Hunt.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.

Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.

India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)

Wafers and wafer boxes,

Painters' variety Crayons,

Chalk and black Lead Crayons

Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)

Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.

Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,

Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,

Bone and wood Letter Stamps,

Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,

Ivory and bone Folders,

Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,

Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,

Steel, silver and quill Pens,

Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,

Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,

Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,

Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,

Round text and small hand copies,

Black writing lines, School Medals,

Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket-Shaving brushes and boxes,

Britania and Watch Snuff Boxes,

Steel Purses, Court Plaster,

Shaving brushes and boxes,

Tooth and nail brushes,

Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,

Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,

Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety.)

Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, Jan. 3, 1826. 13

CALEDONIA PLATT, *CORNHILL, &C.*

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 18, 1826.

Northern District of New-York, } *To wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of February in the fiftieth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, Elihu Frs. Marshall 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:

Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or, the Teacher's Assistant: in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of Common Schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,

Clerk of the Northern District of New-York. 20

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. Aldrich, lately deceased, and S. Pattison Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. Jackson, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above [illegible] Farmers of SMITH,

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

Jan. 24.

New Books.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimball, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m15

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 2d day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Benton's Report, Continued.

The idea of violence, in a popular election of President, is considered by the committee as an apprehension without foundation in reason, unsupported by examples from abroad, and contradicted by all that can be found at home. For fifty years the people of the United States have been engaged in elections. They vote, in every State, for Representatives in Congress, in many for their own Governors, and in all for a less or greater number of the civil and military officers. The danger of bloodshed is much greater in these elections where all the candidates are known, have a personal intercourse with the voters, and are frequently present with their friends and relations, than in an election for President, where the several candidates, by their remoteness from the scene, and general want of personal acquaintance, amount to little more than articles of abstract contemplation. Yet in these domestick and State elections, no scenes of bloodshed have been witnessed, no recourse to arms has ever ensued the most animated contests. So far from dreading violence at our Presidential elections, the reverse of that danger, in the opinion of the committee, is the one to be apprehended: apathy! indifference! a neglect of the elective franchise, of more portentous import to the cause of liberty, than the greatest excesses of violence! Already we have cause to feel alarm at the progress of this new and unexpected danger, which is making its silent and fatal approaches upon one side, while we are discussing the possibility of its approaching upon an other: and, upon every principle of human action, this present danger should be repelled before an absent one is hunted up. To trace this new evil to its source, to display its present magnitude, and to calculate its inevitable effect, would be matter of useful and curious speculation, worthy of the publick attention, but not coming within the range of a report, drawn up upon the instant, and wanted for an immediate occasion. But, without going further back than the last election, the most ample proof of the main proposition can be readily found; for it was one eminently calculated to excite the feelings and to bring forth the passions of the people. The candidates were numerous, popular, personally known to many, through fame known to all, stationed in the three great sections of the country, each supported by zealous friends, and determined partizans, opposed by others equally zealous and persevering, and the canvass prolonged through the unexampled period of four years. Yet what was the result? an election of violence and bloodshed? On the contrary, an alarming neglect of the elective franchise!—The people with difficulty were got to the polls! In a few States, where the contest was warmest, about one half gave in their votes; in many, not a fourth; in some, not an eighth! Such was the conclusion of an election, in which so much violence had been apprehended, and in which so many causes conspired to produce it. If called upon to point out the cause of this amazing apathy, it would be shewn to arise from the interposition of electors between the people and the object of their choice. This intermediate institution, intended to break the force, and to soften the action of the democratick element, has been successful in the first forty years of its existence in destroying the life of the election itself; thus adding another to the many proofs already existing, of the truth of the great maxim.—"*That liberty is ruined by providing any kind of substitute for popular elections.*"—The machinery of electors, placed between the people and the President, and, above all, the imposition of the general ticket, has paralysed the spirit of the voters, and made them look with indifference upon a scene in which they can act no really efficient or independent part. Of the few votes actually given, in the election referred to a large proportion came from the least estimable description of voters—the interested and unproductive classes—while the real people, they whose industry constitutes the wealth of the country, whose purses pay the taxes of the government, and whose arms fight its battles, took less interest in the result of this great election than they would have felt in an ordinary canvass for county officers. Seeing this to be the state of things at present, and supposing the evil of it to go on increasing, the real people, becoming more indifferent to the election of President, and the interested classes more animated, as the game is more and more abandoned to their pursuit, what else can be the result but that the election of this officer, who wields the efficient power of the Federal Government, must eventually fall into the hands of those who want that power wielded to the single object of personal promotion and individual aggrandizement.

But, what is this objection, this cry of violence which is raised against the people? Is it any thing more than heated discussion, boldness in speaking and writing, and some casual affrays between individuals, such as every other election produces? Is not this the idea of popular violence among us?—And shall this wholesome animation be checked, under the notion of preventing civil wars and popular seditions? Is excitement of this kind dangerous to Republicks? On the contrary, is it not necessary to their existence? Are not talents developed, new ideas struck out, useful designs conceived, great enterprises achieved, and liberty itself preserved, by the agitation, the collision, the active rivalry; and animated competitions of the whole body of the citizens? The sleep of the spirit is as dangerous to Republicks as it is auspicious to Monarchies, and it is only in the latter that it should be the policy of the Government to reduce the people to the quietude of machines.—Instead, then, of yielding to the force of this objection, this supposed excitement of the people, it should be hailed as one of the chief advantages to be derived from the exercise of the direct vote. It should be looked to as the identical circumstance which is to infuse new life into the election, reanimate the voters, and encourage the real people to attend the polls, and to discharge, with becoming pride, that exalted privilege of freemen, which is now so much neglected.

Finally, who are this people who are not to be trusted with a direct vote; whose ignorance, violence, and corruption, are so much dreaded? Wherein do they differ from those who make the objection? Are they not of the same order of beings, possessed of the same capacities, nearly or quite as well informed, more deeply interested in the welfare of their country, and infinitely further removed from the operation of indirect causes? Are they not, in fact, the identical persons who are greeted with the appelation of Sovereign, whose will is admitted to the polls, whose power, and whose [illegible] whose happiness is proclaimed to be the end of all government? Then, with what face can we turn upon those people, and tell them that they are incapable of exercising the only attribute of sovereignty which they have ever claimed—that of election?

The existence of slavery in some parts of the confederation is supposed, by some, to present an insuperable obstacle to the plan of amendment proposed by the committee. In the opinion of these persons, the operation of the direct vote will involve the loss of the qualified votes which they now give for their black population. Such would undoubtedly be the effect, if the plan of the committee was the same which it was understood by many to be, a plan of consolidation, in which all the votes of all the States were to be collected into one general return, and the election decreed to him who had a majority of the whole. Such a plan would work an injury not only to the slave holding States, but in a greater or less degree, to almost every State in the Union; for the qualifications of the voters differing in each, some prescribing a freehold possession, some the payment of a tax, some a residence of a few months, others a years and others again the privilege of universal suffrage; it would thence result that the same mass of population would yield, in different States, a very unequal number of votes. But the plan of the Committee is not one of consolidation; it disturbs no principle of relative weight among the St tes now fixed in the Constitution; each will give the same number of Presidential votes with, or without the amendment. The States will be divided into districts, in the same manner as if for the choice of electors.—The qualified voters will then vote for a President and Vice-President, instead of voting for an elector, and the person having the highest number of votes for these offices, respectively, will be considered as elected in the district, and entitled to count one vote. To the result, it will be wholly immaterial whether a district containing a given number of souls, say 40,000, shall possess one thousand or five thousand qualified voters. The State will have its number of Presidential votes, and the people of each district will give each vote according to their own sense of their own interest. The formation of the districts, and the qualifications of the voters, and the regulations of the elections, powers of essential importance to the States, and most capable of being properly exercised by them, are left to the States respectively. Thus, the plan of the committee avoids all questions growing out of the existence of slavery in our States, the various qualifications of voters in others, and presents not a single objection, which would not apply with equal force to the choice of electors by districts.

Considering these several objections as effectually disposed of, there still remains an argument to be answered, which demands from all the friends of our present forms of government, the most respectful and deliberate consideration. It is one which derives itself from a sacred regard for the rights of the States, and from an apprehension that the committee's plan of amendment will tend to produce that consolidation of this league of republicks which every friend of liberty must deprecate and oppose. If such was indeed to be the effect of their amendment, and the committee could be made sensible of it, they would be the first to oppose that plan of election which they are now recommending with so much earnestness. Far from looking with indifference upon that jealous spirit of State rights which feels alarm at the slightest noise of encroachment, they regard it as a spirit of happiest omen, worthy of being respectfully treated, generously cherished, and carefully kept alive. The preservation of the State Governments, such as they left themselves when they gave up a part of their powers to compose this Federal Government, is not only necessary to the well-being of the people within those States, but is indispensable to the continuation of the Federal Government itself. If they are broken down, or materially weakened, the Federal Government must cease to be what it is, must be broken down also, and recomposed under some new and infinitely stronger form. In all its operations in defence of liberty, and in all its contests with foreign powers, the governments of the States can give the most efficient aid to the government of the confederation; and if this latter should undertake any thing against the lives, liberties, or property of individuals, the State Governments alone are competent to check the encroachment, and give protection to rights of the citizen. They are the best directors of all the powers which were reserved to the States in the convention of 1787, and if the time shall ever come when these reserved powers shall fall into the hands of the Federal Government, and be exercised by members of Congress drawn from all the States, the fate of the weaker members and smaller sections of the confederation may be read in the history of all the confederacies which ancient or modern times have produced: tyranny and oppression on the part of the strong; misery and degradation on the part of the weak; burthens unequally imposed, benefits unequally divided; and the most unjust decrees enforced with arms and penalties! Such is the frightful picture which the history of all such confederations present, and from which this, in its turn, could expect no exemption. The dread of these evils should alone be sufficient to make us guard the rights of the States with jealous care, and maintain with inflexible firmness that equilibrium of power which was adjusted between them and the Federal Government, at the establishment of the present Constitution. But a consideration of still higher and more imperious import, demands the same policy. That consideration is this, that Liberty itself, will live longer in a league of Republicks, than in a Republick one and indivisible. Reason and history support this proposition. In the first place, it is certainly more difficult to overcome many governments, acting together for a common cause, than it would be to overturn a single government, possessed of their united territories, strength, and resources. The history of our own Revolution is a pregnant example of this truth. In the next place, the conduct of the capital, in a great nation, often decides the fate of the nation itself. Thus we have seen in history, that whoever had Rome, had the Empire, and, in our own day, that whoever had Paris, had France. But in a league of Republicks, the corruption, cowardice, or treason of the Metropolitan City, could not affect the safety of the remoter members of the confederation. The mother capital might open her gates to a foreign enemy, or bend her neck to the yoke of a domestick master, but other cities would remain, capitals of powerful States, the seats of organized Governments, mistresses of armies, forts and arsenals, and deriving supplies from these the friends of liberty could resort, and arm again for the renewal of the contest, instead of flying to a foreign shore to die in despair. Brutus and Cato need not to have fallen upon their swords if they had had such points of retreat; the revolutions in Paris might not have lost the Republick, nor its capture, the Empire, if the *Girondists* in '93, and the wrecks of the armies, in 1814, could have found in the Departments of the Rhone and the Loire, a Virginia or a New-York, to have received and sustained the faithful friends of France.—Thus deeply impressed with the evils of consolidation, and looking to the preservation of the State Governments as equally necessary to the well-being of their own citizens, and to the perpetuation of the general liberty, it cannot be supposed that the Committee had wittingly proposed any thing which tends to produce the evil which they deprecate with so much zeal and sincerity. Still, it is the opinion of some, that the rights of the States will be endangered by the adoption of the Committee's plan of amendment; the Committee think otherwise; here then, is a difference between those who have a common object in view, and to decide it, the points in issue must be fairly stated and candidly examined. These points are:

1st, The supposed diminution of power in the *State*, to choose between the legislative, the general ticket, and the district modes of election.

2d, In the supposed diminution of the power of the *State* in concentrating her strength in those elections.

3d, In the supposed tendency of the direct vote towards the consolidation of all the *States*.

These being the points of objection, the question is plainly presented, whether they amount, in reality, to any encroachment upon the rights of the States, or contain any of those tendencies towards consolidation which have been imputed to them. But, before proceeding to answer this question, it is necessary to fix precise ideas to several terms which are the very hinges of the question itself. "State Rights—Sovereignty of the States," are the terms referred to. By some, who use these terms, the *General Assembly* of the State is considered as the *State* itself, possessed of all its *rights* and *sovereign* powers; by others, the Executive officers of the State Government are held to be the *State*, and to have the possession, during their continuance in office, of the *rights* and *sovereignty* of the *State;* by others again, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from a State, are supposed to represent the sovereignty of the State itself; and to hold in their hands, for the time being, the same high *rights* and *sovereign* powers. All these opinions are held to be erroneous, and, without accumulating authorities and quotations, it may be laid down in brief and plain language, that the QUALIFIED VOTERS of a *State*, to the exclusion of the General Assembly, the Executive officers and the members of Congress, constitute the Sovereignty *of the* State, and hold its Rights in their hands. Who these *qualified voters* shall be, depends upon themselves, through their Representatives in Convention, or General Assembly, to say; but whosoever they may be, whether freeholders, householders, or holders of no property at all, they hold in their hands the rights and sovereignty of the *State*, and all the publick officers are nothing more than their servants. The members of the General Assembly, the members of Congress, and the Executive officers are nothing but agents for the real sovereigns, confined to the exercise of delegated powers, and become mere usurpers, if they presume to exercise the powers of sovereignty. From these positions, it results, that these agents may lose a part of their powers, not only without diminishing the sovereignty of a *State*, but, in reality, to produce the effect of increasing that sovereignty by so much as is taken from the servants and restored to the master. This is believed to be the exact case which is now presented for decision in the point of objection first stated. The State *Legislatures* now possess the right to say, whether electors shall be chosen by districts, or by a general ticket; and some of them, without establishing a clear right, exercise the privilege of choosing the electors themselves. By the proposed amendment, it is admited, as objected, that these several powers will be taken from the Legislature, and that a uniform mode of voting by districts will be substituted, which they cannot change. But, so far from admitting that the *sovereignty* of the *State* loses any thing by this operation, the direct reverse is maintained; the servants only being the losers, while the real sovereigns gain. For, it is not to be questioned, but that the district system gives the fairest play to every voter, and the fullest effect to every vote; nor can it be denied that it conforms to the intention of the present Constitution, which, in giving an independent vote to every elector, instead of a consolidated vote to the college of electors, governed by a majority, manifestly intended that each mass of citizens, entitled to choose one elector, should have the right of disposing of one vote according to their own sense of their own interest. It is a fact, of historical notoriety, that the general ticket plan of election has been adopted in some States for the avowed purpose of controlling this intention of the Constitution; and for the purpose of subjecting the weaker sections of the State to the policy of the stronger; thus giving, on a small scale, and in reference to counties and State divisions, an example of that tendency of the strong to oppress the weak, which is one of the main objections to the consolidation of these Confederated States.

The objection, that the establishment of a uniform mode of election by districts, will trench upon the rights of the States, cannot be admitted. Uniformity, as such, cannot be an evil: and, if it was, the infliction of it could not be avoided by rejecting the Committee's, plan of amendment. For, if uniformity by districts is not established by the free consent of the States, uniformity by general ticket or legislative ballot, must be imposed by necessity. For, when the large States consolidate their votes to overwhelm the small ones, those, in their turn, must concentrate their own strength to resist them. A few States may persevere for some time, in what they believe to be the fairest system; but, when they see the unity of action which others derive from the general ticket and legislative modes of election, they will not, and, with the regard to their own safety, they cannot, resist the temptation of following the same plan.—Hence, uniformity will be imposed by necessity; if it is not adopted from choice, with this great difference, that the first uniformity will deliver up the votes of the State, to the active managers in the General Assemblies, while the latter would leave them in the hands of the real sovereigns, the qualified voters of the whole State. It can hardly be said that the States would have a choice, when the option would be between falling into the general ticket system, and submitting to a material diminution of their relative weight in the election. The question, then, turns upon the relative advantages of the general ticket and district modes of voting; one or the other of which must soon universally prevail; and it matters nothing to the sovereignty of the State, whether one shall be established by the Constitution, or the other imposed by necessity; and, as the whole point of this objection is confined to the mere right of choice, and of changing the systems from time to time, it results that this right can be of no value where choice is impossible, & change not desirable.

2. The second point in the objection is, the supposed diminution of the power of the State, in that tendency to scatter the votes which the district system is admitted to possess.

Admitting that a unity of its votes may be desirable to a State; that unity will be produced by the district system, as often as the State desires it. If the majorities in all the districts are of the same opinion, they will create the unity by giving the same vote; if they are not, it is held to be a violation of the rights of so many districts as would have voted differently, to impress their votes into the service of the dominant party in the General Assembly of the State. In the general ticket mode of election, the vote of the State is directed by the majority of the State Legislature; the majority itself influenced by some leading members; and the ticket, thus arranged, is often made to triumph over the whole State, by the mere effect of discipline, and in open violation of the will of the actual sovereigns, the fair majority of the qualified voters. It is capable of demonstration, that the general ticket election, especially over a large surface, is often no election at all by the people. A small and organized body supply the place of numbers, by unity of design and energy of action. Want of concert in the body of the people, will render superior numbers of no avail. Division will destroy their strength, by scattering their votes; and anticipation of defeat will insure it, by preventing numbers from going to the polls.

3. The last branch of the objection is in the supposed tendency to consolidation, which is seen by some in the abolition of electors, and the substitution of the direct vote of the people. This is completely and fully answered in a foregoing part of this report: to which it may be added, that when analyzed, it turns out to be nothing more nor less than an old objection in a new form, to the district system itself. For the purposes of consolidation, it is perfectly immaterial whether the people vote by districts, in their own persons, or through the agency of electors; and, if this system is established, it is unknown to the Committee for what object the institution of electors can be supposed to be wanting.

Finally, there is a point of view from which to look at the several branches of all these objections, which exhibit them in the light of anomalous, if not very equivocal, pretensions to the character of State rights. It is this: that they present, as contending parties, not the Federal Government on one side, and the people of a state on the other, but the Legislature of a state against the people of the same state: the servants against their masters; the leading men against the mass; the few complaining that they will lose the privilege of controlling and directing the votes of the many!

The Committee have based their plan of amendment upon the proposition, that the plan of the Constitution had failed in the election of President and Vice President of the United States. The points of failure were indicated in its two leading features—the institution of electors, and the ultimate election by states, in the House of Representatives. That the first branch of this proposition has been fully demonstrated, and the best substitute proposed which the case admits of, is respectfully submitted to the decision of the Senate. The establishment of the second branch, and the demonstration of the fitness of the proposed substitute, remain to be attempted.

That it was the intention of the Constitution, in giving to the states, in the House of Representatives, an equality of votes for President, to increase the weight and respectability of the House, and to give to the small states a chance to act an efficient part in the election, is equally clear from the Constitution itself, and from all the cotemporaneous expositions of that instrument.—Upon these grounds the power in question has often been defended; but if the intention of the Constitution has failed, if the small states have not realized the chance which was intended for them, if the House of Representatives has derived no additional weight or respectability from acting as umpire between Presidential candidates; above all, if real evil, both to the House and to the people of the states, have been found to result from this contingent power of election; then there can be no reason for preserving a part of the Constitution which has failed of its object, and produces evil instead of good. The Committee believe that this failure has been complete, and that the principles which should govern the election of the Chief Magistrate, in a free country, require that the choice of President of these United States should no longer be permitted to devolve upon the House of Representatives. These principles have been stated, and enforced, in the course of this report. They spring from the dangers to which such elections are liable. These dangers are—

1. Of corruption among the voters.
2. Of violence, in the heat of elections.
3. Of coalitions, to elect or defeat a particular candidate.

Opposed to these dangers are certain rules of action, ripening into axioms, to the test of which every election of a first officer of a Republick should be brought. These axioms are—

To prevent corruption:

1. Multiply the voters.
2. Keep the candidates from among them.
3. Avoid pre-existing bodies of electors.

To prevent violence and avoid coalitions:

1. Separate the voters.

The plan of election in the Committee's amendment, both for the first and second election, has been brought to the test of each of these axioms, and found to abide them. The voters will consist of millions, and cannot be corrupted; they will be scattered over the territory of the whole confederation, and cannot hold an intercourse with the candidates; they will vote at several thousand different places, on the same hours of the same day, and can neither fight nor coalesce; they are not a pre-existing body, in the sense of the objection, for that term only applies to small select bodies.

Tried by the test of these axioms, the House of Representatives, as an electoral college, stands condemned upon every one of them.

1. It is a small body, therefore capable of being corrupted.
2. It is a pre-existing body, therefore capable of being tampered with.
3. It sits in the presence of the candidates, therefore is subject to be influenced by an intercourse with them.
4. It votes in a body, therefore is subject to violence, and capable of coalitions.

In addition to these objections, to which the House of Representatives is subject, in common with all small bodies, it is yet liable to others, peculiar to itself, as a legislative department, viz.

1. The anomaly of a Legislature creating the Executive.
2. The interruption of its regular business.
3. The introduction of a new test in elections of members.
4. The application of a new influence to these elections.
5. The creation of opposition and administration parties in Congress.
6. The effect of all this upon fair legislation.
7. The further effect of all this upon the minds of the people, the character of the government, and the stability of our republican institutions.

There is one point, however, and the Committee are proud to state it, in which the House of Representatives, as an electoral college, must forever be entitled to a preference over any other of equal numbers, which can be constituted: it is in the elevation of its character; in the talents which distinguish, and the integrity which ennobles it, and which the pride, virtue, and intelligence of the people must be forever anxious to preserve and exalt.

(Concluded in our next.)

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Viele, from the committee on banks and insurance companies, to which was referred the several petitions presented to the senate, praying acts of incorporation, brought in a report, examining at much length the question as to a repeal of the restraints upon private banking, and expressing an opinion favourable to the discreet increase of banking incorporations in cities and villages where the exigencies of trade seemed to require it. The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That a law ought to be passed at the present session, repealing the restraints upon private banking, and regulating the conditions upon which the business shall be conducted.

The bill to construct a canal from the Erie Canal to the Montezuma salt works, was passed, 17 to 9.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Crary introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of circuits in this state to six, and of allowing the six circuit judges the same amount that is now paid to the eight.

IN ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, Feb. 16.

Three several reports were received from the board of commissioners; on the petition of the inhabitants of the vicinity of the Genesee river, praying the deepening of the channel at the head of the feeder; on the petition of sundry persons respecting certain dams proposed to be erected across the Genesee river; and in relation to an aqueduct across the Hudson near the Saratoga falls, in the route of the Champlain canal.

Bills read a third time and passed:

An act to give effect to letters patent issued after the death of the patentee.

An act authorising the supervisors of the several towns in this state to take and hold real estate for burial grounds.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

Bills read a third time and passed:—

To amend the act for relief against absconding and absent debtors, and the act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases, and the act for giving relief in cases of insolvency.

An act prescribing the duties of the judges of the several courts of common pleas.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Speaker announced the third reading of bills, and the clerk read the title of the act for the relief of the Baptist missionary convention of the state of New-York. This being a *two-third* bill, Mr. Wardwell moved that the same lie on the table. Mr. Monell remarked that it was evident that the motion of the gentleman from Jefferson, was caused by the thinness of the house.—The hour had arrived to make a *call* of the house pursuant to his notice of yesterday. He wished not to persist in it unless sustained by the house. He was aware that owing to the prevailing epidemick, many gentlemen had left the city, and gone to visit their families: he did not complain of their doing so; but he protested against the conduct of gentlemen who remained in the city, pursuing their private avocations or pleasures and neglecting their publick duty.—The clerk called over the names of members, and it appeared 29 were absent. On the names of the absentees being called, excuses were made for three or four of the first of the list, and leave of absence obtained for each, by their colleagues or friends. Mr. Lush rose and remarked that if the house granted leave of absence to members as their names were called, it would be as well to grant leave *en masse*, for it seemed as if there was an intention virtually to excuse their absentees by granting them leave of absence. The Speaker observed that the consequence of granting leave of absence to members, would be to deprive them of their compensation or wages during the time of their absence. When this was announced from the chair, those members who had obtained leave of absence for their friends, wished to have the leave withdrawn. After a discussion of the subject for better than half an hour, the house came to the conclusion to record the absence of the non-attending members, and permit them severally to make their own excuses when they returned; and the business of the day was resumed.

Mr. W. Smith offered a resolution, that the select committee to whom had been referred the resolutions of the Senate on the subject of the proposed amendments to the constitution of the state, be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that they be submitted to the consideration of a committee of the whole house.

Upon which, gen. Root observed, that the select committee to whom this subject had been referred, could have no possible objection to the proposed resolution. The gentleman from Oneida, (meaning Mr. Hull who had some time since offered a resolution that the committee report without delay, and whom the general supposed had introduced the resolution,) seems to have fallen so deeply in love with the people, that he cannot keep back his embraces until the committee report. I shall not interpose any obstacles to the manifestations of this newly conceived passion, although the committee supposed that as this subject was not to be acted upon by the people until November next, there was no necessity of forcing the consideration of it upon the house to the exclusion of all other business, inasmuch as if attended to at any time before the close of the session, the object would be accomplished. But the gentleman probably supposed that the people would not love him extravagantly unless he showed his extravagant love for the people. During the convention to alter the constitution of this state, certain gentlemen who were members of that convention, and others out of doors, could not bear the idea of the extension of the elective franchise. They contend that by abolishing the freehold qualification of an elector, a state of anarchy and confusion would be produced, and the *mob* would govern this happy land, but now, wonderful to be told, since the adoption of the new constitution, these same gentlemen have acquired a strange passion for the people! They cannot do too much for the people.—They would extend the elective franchise to town paupers, and by the proposed resolutions, they would put it in the power of a bare majority in an insignificant town in a county to elect magistrates whose judicial sway would extend over the whole country, and over whom the citizens of the other towns would have no species of controul, as it would not be in their power to remove or displace from office magistrates thus appointed, let the exercise of their powers be ever so odious or detestable. It is a pity that those friends of the people had not been more precise, and prescribed in what stage of the proceedings of a town meeting this important prerogative should be exercised, whether immediately before or immediately after passing the *hog-laws*, settling the length and breadth of a hog-yoke. But I do not object to the passage of the resolution. I am willing that the resolutions of the senate be taken from the committee, and put in the holy keeping of the gentleman from Oneida, that he may speedily have an opportunity of exhibiting his ardent love for the people.

Mr. Hull briefly replied, and Messrs. Granger and Foote expressed themselves in favour of the resolution, but no vote was taken.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in the consideration of Executive business. The bill for the survey of a route for a Canal between the Atlantick and the Gulf of Mexico was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution of Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, was resumed, the question of re-consideration was carried but the discussion was again cut short by the expiration of the hour devoted to resolutions. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on Mr. M'Duffie's resolutions to amend the Constitution, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President. Mr. M'Duffie made an able speech, of about an hour and a half, and will resume his argument to-day. The bills making appropriations for the Navy and the Library were passed.—[Journal, 16th.]

The House of Representatives has at length got clear of the appropriation bills, and entered upon a new and grave subject—the proposition of Mr. McDuffie, that it is expedient to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to establish an uniform mode of voting, by districts, in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States; and also so as to prevent the election of President from devolving, in any event, on the House of Representatives.—This subject may be expected to be thoroughly and widely debated

A report was yesterday received, in the House of Representatives, from the Secretary of the Treasury, on a subject of great interest to the commercial world, viz: on the expediency of extending the time within which goods may be re-exported, with benefit of drawback, from one to two years. The report is very long, and, as far as we have read, displays ability and sound judgment. The Secretary is of opinion that the measure suggested would be decidedly beneficial to commerce, without being prejudicial to the revenue. This is the sum of the report, on the general principle. Our readers will have an opportunity, we hope, hereafter, of seeing the report at large.—*Intelligencer.*

Royalty. In France, the Duchess of Berry lately visited the coast, and indulged in sea-bathing. Afterwards, bottles of the water where she bathed, fish caught near the spot, and even their scales and fins, together with particles of sand from her foot-steps on the beach, were greatly inquired for, and sold for high prices! The English papers call the water, Berry Brine.

[It is thus that royalty brutalizes those on whom it acts, by depriving persons of their reason.]—*Niles.*

Party Spirit. The National Intelligencer says: "The extent of party spirit in Georgia may be estimated by the fact, that it descends even to the removal of Clerks in Banks, on account of their politicks. If there is any thing in the world that can have no proper relation to party divisions, it is Banking. It is hardly to be doubted that the same principle which changes the officers of banks, regulates also their discounts. Thus governed, Banks are engines of tyranny and instruments of oppression."—This extreme of political animosity, is more discreditable than any thing we have yet heard from that quarter.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Mr. Southard. A rumour has gone the rounds of the newspapers, that the Secretary of the Navy was to leave the Cabinet.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington, upon whose information reliance may be placed, stating that the rumour is entirely without foundation, and that Mr. Southard enjoys the entire confidence of the President, and the other members of the Cabinet.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Isaac B. Desha—the murderer—who has twice been convicted by a jury of his country, of this horrid crime, but who, by the shuffling and legerdemain of his father and friends, has as often been screened from the halter, and a new trial granted, has finally been *released from prison!* This high handed act of the Governor of Kentucky, cannot fail to identify him in the eyes of the world, at least, if not of the law, in crime with his son.—*Orleans Advocate.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1826.

BANKRUPT LAW. Accounts from Washington state, that strong efforts will be made in Congress to pass a national bankrupt law at the present session, and it is said a bill has been agreed on by the committee of the Senate, who are expected soon to report. A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post gives the following leading features of the bill, which will probably soon be brought up for discussion:

"I believe it is intended to make several alterations in the Bankrupt system, and to simplify the whole, as much as possible. As to what classes it shall embrace, I learn the idea is, that merchants and traders shall be subject to a commission of Bankruptcy, on committing any of the usual acts of Bankruptcy; and that, as to other descriptions of persons, any one, owing debts to a given amount, who shall voluntarily file a written declaration of insolvency, may render himself subject to the provisions of the act, and, by a compliance entitle himself to a certificate or discharge. The reasons given for this extending of the system, are, that no other bill can be passed; and secondly, that as the States possess the power, (and most of them exercise it) *of discharging the person from imprisonment*, upon conforming to the requirement of the State insolvent laws, there is no experience to prove, that the remedy against subsequent acquisitions of property, *after finally discharging the person from imprisonment*, is, in general, of any great value or importance to the creditor.

"An attempt will be made, also, to carry further, than, even by the new act, has been done in England, the principle of *compromise:* that is to say, that when one has been declared bankrupt, if a large majority (to be fixed) in numbers and amount of the creditors, think fit to receive a certain proportion of their debts from the bankrupt's friends, in satisfaction of their debts, they may do so; *and the rest of the creditors shall be bound to the like compromise.*— The object of this is to reinstate the bankrupt, in such cases, as speedily and with as little expense as possible, in the possession of his property and credits, and to leave him to settle his own affairs."

In order that business may be despatched with less expense and delay, it is contemplated to dispense as far as possible with commissioners, and to make the District Court the office of bankruptcy.

FOREIGN. By an arrival at New-York on the 20th inst. London papers to the 6th Jan. have been received. From these it appears that the great pressure in the money market has at length extended itself from London to Paris, several important failures having taken place in that city. Many who had failed in England have resumed payment, and business appears to be gradually regaining its wonted tone. There is, however, a great falling off in the revenue of the last year, the receipts of 1825 being $1,060,893 60 less than those of the preceding year, and the deficiency of the last quarter, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1824, is 1,189,966 pounds sterling.

Reports had been received from Greece via Paris of a nature unfavourable to the Turks; but they should receive but little credit. The Parisian editors, in manufacturing news, often show a very laudable desire to suit the tastes of customers.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state, that the oath of fidelity to the emperor Constantine I. has been taken by the Grand Duke Michael, the Senate, and other dignitaries. It seems that the brothers Constantine and Michael had a very gentlemanly quarrel of delicacy as to which should endure the burden of royalty—each zealously pressing the crown upon the other. We are happy to state that no blood was shed on either side.

A St. Petersburgh article says, that next to the distress occasioned by losing so good an emperor, all hearts naturally feel for the empress Elizabeth—"an angel of virtue and benevolence, who adored her husband, and received his last sigh." Notwithstanding the fact (stated in some of the London papers) that she had been but a few days reconciled to her "angel," she displays much well-bred sorrow. We copy, for its inimitable pathos, the following letter, addressed by her to the empress mother: Our fair readers should take out their handkerchiefs before they begin it:—

Novembner 19.

"Our angel is gone to Heaven, and I—I linger still on earth. Who would have thought that I, in my weak state of health, could ever have survived him! Do not you abandon me, mother, for I am absolutely alone in this world of care.

"Our dear deceased has resumed his air of benevolence; his smile proves to me that he is happy, and he gazes on brighter objects than exist here below. My only consolation under this irreparable loss, is that I shall not survive him: I hope to be soon re-united to him.

"ELIZABETH."

The name of the village of Newport in Orleans county, has been changed to Albion.

Mr. JEFFERSON has made application to the Legislature of Virginia for the privilege of disposing of his estate by *lottery*, to enable him to pay his debts. Mr. J. inherited a very extensive patrimony, but it has been reduced and almost exhausted by his hospitality, and his neglect of personal affairs for those of a publick character.

The Statesman says it is reported in New-York, on the authority of witnesses and others who had returned from Albany, that the committee for investigating the charges against Gen. Ward had reported unfavourably to the accused. We can glean nothing on the subject from the Albany papers. Gen. Ward has remained in, and still holds, his seat in the Senate, as if nothing had happened!

PANAMA MISSION. We find much speculation on this subject in the newspapers, but nothing to which we can attach much certainty. The Salem Gazette says it is understood that the President is not expected to communicate to congress the correspondence in relation to the Mission, until the Senate has confirmed the nomination of ministers.

The Theatre is to be open every evening this week, which is the last of the season.

☞ Owing to the great scarcity of money throughout the country, the sale of the limited sale of Tickets, the eighth class of the University Lottery was not drawn on the 22d, as originally intended. The manager pledges himself, however, that the postponement shall be a short one; and the precise day of drawing will soon be announced.

CONTAGIOUS GLANDERS IN HORSES. It is said that *Mr. Sewel*, the very able Assistant Professor of the Veterinary College and celebrated Neurotomist, has been so fortunate as to discover a remedy for the above mentioned malady, hitherto considered incurable. It is Sulphate of Copper, (Blue Vitriol) given in bolus or ball, in doses of from one to two ounces daily, for several weeks.—*Philosoph. Mag.*

A late census taken in Russia, including Poland, of which country the Arch Duke Constantine was Viceroy, at the time of his brother's death, gives a population of fifty-two millions of souls.

An Engineer, by the name of Jerome, has petitioned to the Legislature of Louisiana, now in session, for permission to erect a stone bridge over the river Mississippi, opposite the city of New-Orleans.

From a return laid before Congress it appears that the number of deaths and desertions in the Army of the United States, for the last three years, terminating on the 30th Sept. last, were as follows, viz: deaths, 611—desertions, two thousand five hundred and forty-one!

An account of the most recent diplomatick mission from the governor-general of Bengal to Siam and Cochin-China, was published in England in December. Mr. Crawford was the envoy, and the writer of the narrative surgeon and naturalist of the mission. It abounds with curious particulars. As an instance of the degradation of human nature by servility, nothing is stronger than what is related in the following passage of the work, touching the Siamese:

"Mr. Crawford had a first interview with an inferior minister. During the whole of the visit, the minister's attendants lay prostrate on the earth before him, and at a distance. When he addressed, they did not dare to cast their eyes towards him, but raising their head a little, and touching the forehead, with both hands united in the manner by which we would express the most earnest supplication, their looks still directed to the ground, they whispered in answer in the most humiliating tone. The manner in which he was approached by the servants of his household, was even still more revolting to nature. When refreshments were ordered, they crawled forward on all fours, supported on the elbow and toes, the body being dragged on the ground. In this manner they pushed the dishes before them, from time to time, in the best manner that their constrained and beast-like attitude would admit, until they had put them in their place, when they retreated backward in the same grovelling manner, but without turning round. Yet this haughty chief was himself but a minister of the fifth order in importance, doomed to take his turn of beast-like grovelling, as was subsequently exhibited on visiting Chromachit, son of the king. Every man here is doomed to crawl on the earth before his superior. The nation must be considered as entirely the slaves of the king, of whose lives and property he can dispose of at will."

A solution to the Conundrum in the last Album.

The tinsel'd *knot's* a mark of honour bright,
Where valiant foemen meet to fight;
And in the hero's hand we find
A hilt with wreathed *knot* entwin'd.
I own, indeed, it puzzles me,
That *knots* are stationed on a *tree;*
But sure I am, or I've forgot,
That *all* the *great* of *old* are *not.* P. L. M.

THEATRE.

Last week of the Season.

MR. & MRS. GILBERT'S BENEFIT.

On THIS EVENING, Feb. 28th, will be presented the grand Melo Drama of the

VAMPYRE,

OR

Bride of the Isles.

AFTER WHICH THE ADMIRED FARCE OF THE

RENDEZVOUS.

Wednesday, "GEORGE BARNWELL," and "NO SONG NO SUPPER."

Thursday, "PIZARRO," and "MISS IN HER TEENS."

Friday, "TOM AND JERRY," & "PURSE."

Saturday, "MANAGERS IN DISTRESS," "POINT OF HONOUR," and "BOMBASTES FURIOSO." Feb. 28.

MARTIN CABLE

HAS removed to the room on the floor of the Album Printing Office, over Marshall, Spalding & Hunt's Bookstore, where he will be found at all seasonable hours. He intends to give his whole attention to

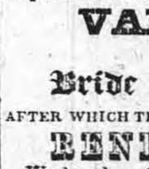
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING,

and drafting of every description, such as Maps, Charts, Seals, Historical Portraits, Land-scapes, Bank Notes, Diplomas, Machinery, and all kinds of cutting on Wood or Type. He invites all those that may fee interested in the art, to call and examine for themselves. Particular attention at all times will be paid to drafting machinery for those that wish to obtain patents.—Ornamental painting executed by him as usual. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Rochester, Feb. 28th, 1826. 21

A VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.



ABOUT two and a half miles from Rochester, containing 150 acres. The improvements are 90 acres cleared, two new Barns, two Houses, an Orchard, and good fencing. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. The land is of the first qnality, and is deemed worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase near the flourishing village of Rochester. Apply to E. F. Marshall, at this office.

Feb 28, 1826. 21

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton	$75	to	
Pearl,	75	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50		
grafted,	75	to	87
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	25		
Beef, 100lbs.	3	to	3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	88
Mink,	12	to	25
Martin,	25	to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3	75	
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	53	to	
Corn,	31	to	
Rye,	44		
Oats,	22	to	25
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	38		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2	25	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	50	to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3	50 to	4
mess, bbl.	10	00	
prime,	7	50	
Peas, bush.	62	1-2 to	
Potatoes,	25	to	
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to 6	50
Timothy,	88	to 1	14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	5	to	6
tried,	7	to	8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12	1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25		

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	3¾
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	

NEW-ENGLAND.

Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.

CANADA.

Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke,	

MICHIGAN.

Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	102	50 a	
Pearl,	102	50 a	105
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a	12
dipped,	10	a	11
DYE-WOODS-Fustic, ton,	18	a	22
Braziletto,	30	a	
Camwood,	85	a	
Logwood, Campeachy,	31	a	32
St. Domingo,	24	a	26
Jamaica,	22	a	
Nicaragua,	40	a	60
Hache,	100	a	125
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5	a	5 12
Canal,	5 62	a	5 75
Middlings, fine	3 75	a	3 87
Rye flour	3 25	a	3 50
Indian meal	4 25	a	
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a	6 75
South	2	a	3 50
West	4 25	a	6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a	40
Muskrat, N. & S.	38	a	44
Martin, Canada	60	a	80
Do. N. W.	1	a	1 75
Red Fox	1	a	
Mink	25	a	30
Otter	2 50	a	3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a	60
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River,	85	a	1
Genesee	85	a	1
Virginia,	75	a	95
Rye,	63	a	
Corn,	75	a	
Oats	44	a	45
Beans, 7 bush.	12 50	a	14
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a	14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a	18
Brazil	13	a	13 1 2
HOPS, lb.	20	a	25
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a	50
Bar, country,	90	a	100
Swedes	98	a	100
English, assorted	95	a	100
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a	28
Hemlock	21	a	24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a	3
LUMBER—			
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a	18
Scantling, pine,	14	a	15
oak,	18	a	20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a	56
hhd.	40	a	43
bbl.	22	a	23
Heading, hhd.	44	a	47
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, mess, bbl.	3 50	a	3 75
prime,	4 75	a	5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	15	a	18
Hog's Lard	7	a	8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 62	a	9
mess do.	11 50	a	12
Cheese, Amer.	6	a	8
Hams	9	a	10
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a	13
English	11	a	14
Trieste, in boxes	7	a	8
American	5	a	6
TALLOW—American	9	a	9 1-2

INSURANCE.

THE ALBANY

INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED in 1811, with a capital of $500,000 will insure against loss or damage by fire. They pledge themselves that those who transact business with this institution shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.—Those who wish to effect an insurance can apply to the subscriber, who is duly appointed their agent in Rochester.

JAMES H. GREGORY, *Agent.*

Feb. 17th, 1826. 2m20

50,000 Pill boxes,

1,000 lb. live Geese

Feathers, and

2,000 lb. Maple Sugar. For sale by

HUBBARD & PARSONS.

Rochester, Feb. 20, 1826. tf20

PENFIELD.

THE Notes and Book accounts of *James H. Sears*, are assigned to Marshall, Spalding & Hunt, who have placed them in the hands of Asahel S. Beers, Druggist, Penfield, for collection. All interested will make payment either by cash or note immediately, by which means cost will not be incurred. 18th of 2d mo. 1826.

DISOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. & T. CONGDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. CONGDON,
THOS. CONGDON.

Rochester, Feb. 17, 1826. 20

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm will call on J. E. Congdon and Benjamin Drake, (at the store of J. E. & T. Congdon,) who are authorised to settle the accounts and demands of the firm.

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on Friday the 10th inst. a plain Calf-skin Pocket Book, containing one note against Horace Calkins of $27; one against Henry Draper for 1000 brick; three different notes against Dwella and Leonard Fuller, to the amount of $35; one against Nathl. Smith for $5; one against Alexander Simpson for 2000 feet of clapboards; two notes against John Mecker, one for 1000, and the other for 500 feet clapboards; one against Theodore Backus, for $15, and other papers of no use to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return said Pocket Book with its contents. RANSOM SQUIERS.

Gates, (near Deep Hollow) Feb. 20. 20

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JONES & GREEN, are invited to call and take a glass of Brandy, settle their *old* accounts and make new trades quite handy. (20) Feb. 21.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CHAMBERLAIN & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those who owe the firm, are therefore informed, that the accounts and notes are left with A. C. Chamberlain, who is duly authorised to collect the same. Those indebted will take notice that they must call and settle their dues, immediately. The business will be continued by A. C. Chamberlain, at the old stand, where customers old and new, are invited to call.

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
B. SMITH.

N. B. All the former customers of Chamberlain & Smith are earnestly requested to make payment immediately to

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Rochester, Feb. 2, 1826. 19

LEE'S WINDHAM

Bilious Pills.

A SUPPLY of these genuine PILLS, so useful in Influenza, just received direct from the proprietor, and for sale by the subscriber, at his

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

Sign of the Golden Mortar, *N. East corner of Buffalo and Carroll-streets*, Rochester.

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 14. 3w19

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices.* The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.

Feb. 14. 19

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. ALSO—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar. Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows. Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

MONROE COUNTY

LOTTERY OFFICE,

Carroll-st. Rochester.

G. W. PRATT,

RESPECTFULLY informs the publick that the *UNIVERSITY LOTTERY* will be drawn on the 22d of February, (or sooner if the sale of Tickets will warrant it.) This is the largest Lottery ever offered for public patronage in the United States, and it is confidently believed that the small number of Tickets (only 19600) together with the immense amount of Prizes, will give it the preference over any other.

EIGHTH CLASS

University Lottery,

50 *Numbers*—6 *Ballots to be drawn.*

CAPITAL PRIZE

$100,000,

WITH

Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Prizes over the denomination of One Hundred Dollars!!

UNPARALLELLED SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	"	50,000 "	50,000
1	"	40,000 "	40,000
1	"	25,000 "	25,000
1	"	20,000 "	20,000
5	"	10,000 "	50,000
10	"	5,000 "	50,000
44	"	1,000 "	44,000
88	"	500 "	44,000
176	"	240 "	42,240
352	"	100 "	35,200
5676	"	50 "	283,800
6356	Prizes.		$784,240
13244	Blanks.		

19600 Tickets.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$48.	Halves	$24
Quarters	12	Eighths	6
Sixteenths	3	32dths,	150

☞ For Capital Prizes apply at

G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY-OFFICE.

Jan. 31. 17

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS

25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco, which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS &
GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

NIAGARA BANK.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT, are willing to take Buffalo money in exchange for Books and Stationary if offered in a few days. 22d of 2d mo. 1826.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

[*From Noctæ Ambrosianæ, in Blackwood's Magazine.*]

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

A NEW SONG.

Tune—"*Through all the Employments of Life.*"

Oh! Learning's a very fine thing,
As also is wisdom and knowledge,
For a man is as great as a king
If he has but the airs of a college—
And now-a-days all must admit,
In *Learning* we're wondrously favour'd,
For you scarce o'er your window can spit,
But some learned man is beslaver'd!

We'll all of us shortly be doom'd
To part with our plain understanding,
For *Intellect* now has assumed
An attitude truly commanding!
All ranks are so dreadfully wise,
Common sense is set quite at defiance,
And the child for its porridge that cries,
Must cry in the language of *Science*.

The *Weaver* it surely becomes,
To talk of his web's involution,
For doubtless the hero of thruins
Is a member of some institution;
He speaks of supply and demand,
With the airs of a great legislator,
And almost can tell you off hand,
That the smaller is less than the greater.

The *Tailor* in cutting his cloth,
Will speak of the true conick section,
And no Tailor is now such a Goth,
But he talks of his trade's genuflection!
If you laugh at his bandy-legged clan,
He calls it unhandsome detraction,
And cocks up his chin like a man
Though we know that he's only a fraction!

The *Blacksmith* 'midst cinders and smoke,
Whose visage is one of the dimmest,
His furnace profoundly will poke,
With the air of a practical chemist;
Poor Vulcan has recently got
A lingo that's almost historick,
And can tell you that iron is hot,
Because it is fill'd with caloriek!

The *Mason*, in book-learned tone,
Describes in the very best grammar
The resistance that dwells in the stone,
And the power that resides in the hammer;
For the son of the trowel and hod
Looks as big as the frog in the Fable,
While he talks in a jargon as odd
As his brethren the builders of Babel!

The *Cobler* who sits at your gate
Now pensively points his hog's bristle,
Though the very same cobler of late
O'er his work used to sing and to whistle;
But cobbling's a paltry pursuit
For a man of polite education—
His works may be trod under foot,
Yet he's one of the Lords of Creation!

Oh! learning's a very fine thing!
It almost is treason to doubt it—
Yet many of whom I could sing,
Perhaps might as well be without it!
And without it my days I will pass,
For to me it was ne'er worth a dollar,
And I don't wish to look like an Ass
By trying to talk like a *Scholar!*

Let Schoolmasters bother their brains
In their dry and their musty vocation;
But what can the rest of us gain
By meddling with such botheration?
We cannot be very far wrong,
If we live like our fathers before us,
Whose *Learning* went round with the song,
And whose cares were dispelled in the *Chorus*.

FOR THE ALBUM.

CONUNDRUM.

I'm the head of the Church in various parts,
But the people ne'er wish me to enter their hearts;
Many Widows and Orphans I've caus'd to be made,
And many brave men have I sent to the shade;
I'm black and I'm brown, I'm dull and I'm bright,
I'm yellow, blue, green, scarlet and white;
I'm heavy and light, I'm smooth and I'm rough,
I'm made of the richest and meanest of stuff;
I'm hot and I'm cold, and oft am on fire;
I'm the Gambler's delight, and the earth is my sire—
The ladies admire me most in the night,
For when I am near they are all in delight;
Their eyes, how they beam with intelligent fire,
And they wear their best smiles and their richest attire.
With properties numerous I am posses'd,
But these may suffice—you may guess at the rest.

Q.

From Carter's Letters.

RIPON—FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

Ripon is a place of great antiquity, and its historical associations are interesting. In barbarous ages, it was several times pillaged and burnt, but Phœnix like rose again from its ashes. The celebrated Robert Bruce with an army of Scots took possession of it in the year 1313, and levied a tax upon its inhabitants, who from an inability to pay the exaction were inhumanly put to the sword. Here too Edward the 4th, driven from London by a pestilence, once held his court. But its fame is much beyond its present appearance. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the buildings mean, excepting those fronting upon the market square, in which stands an obelisk 90 feet high, erected at the expense of William Aislabie, Esq. who represented the borough in Parliament for the term of sixty years. There are several handsome publick edifices, among which is St. Peter's Church, a magnificent Gothick structure standing in a conspicuous situation, and showing to great advantage. There was an ancient custom in this town of blowing a horn at 9 o'clock in the evening, and remuneration was made for any robberies between that hour and sunrise the next morning. A tax was levied upon the citizens to meet the expense. The usage of sounding the horn is still kept up, and this odd curfew was heard by us soon after our arrival.

On the morning of the 5th we made an excursion to Studley Park, at present the seat of Mrs. Lawrence, and to Fountains Abbey, the great objects of attraction in the vicinity of Ripon. At the distance of a mile and a half, the path, which all the way is perfectly straight and forms a beautiful vista, terminated at one end of the Gothick towers of St. Peter's, and at the other by an obelisk near the mansion, conducts the visitant into the Park, ornamented by stately trees, and watered by the little river Skell, which sparkles and babbles down in the most romantick manner imaginable.—Herds of deer were reclining upon its banks, as if lulled into repose by its murmur.

Our first peep at the ruins of the Abbey was from one of the stations crowning the high banks of the vale, denominated the Gothick Seat, at the distance of a mile from all that now remains of this once rich and celebrated monastery. The view is peculiarly picturesque and striking, inviting the nearer approach of the visitant. In passing up the valley by the side of the noisy Skell, we slaked our thirst at a clear and cold spring near the path, called Robin Hood's Fountain. It is shaded with brambles, and the rocks beneath which it gushes, are overgrown with moss. Tradition says, that Robin Hood and Little John used frequently to make excursions from Sherwood Forest to the sequestered retreat.

Crossing Skell on a bridge of ruins, which once formed a part of the Abbey, and through which the stream now gurgles in hollow echoes, we entered under the principal arch yet standing, and stretched ourselves upon the prostrate altar-piece, to listen to the story of our guide, and mark the mouldering monuments of other ages.—These ruins have justly excited the admiration of visitors, and are reckoned among the finest in England. Nothing can be more romantick than the situation, embosomed by hills and woods, and remote from the bustle of the world. The peaceful solitude of such a spot, surrounded with all the attractions of natural scenery, would furnish strong temptations to a monastick life. So deep is the Abbey cradled in the glen, that its tower which is 166 feet in height, but just looks over the crags, near which it stands, and from which it was taken. It was founded in the twelfth century by a society of Benedictine monks from York, who seceded from St. Mary's, and retired to the secluded glen for the sake of a more rigid discipline; but an institution, which was at first distinguished for its peculiar austerities, yielded to the allurements of wealth, acquired by splendid endowments, till at last it became the seat of luxury and dissipation. At the time of the dissolution, the abbot is said to have had a haram of half a dozen mistresses, and the halls of the monastery resounded with midnight revels. But the hymn to the Virgin and the song of the bacchanal have alike ceased; and all is silence and desolation, save the murmurs of the Skell, gliding beneath the gloomy arches of the cloisters, or the twittering of the swallow which hangs her nest amidst the ivy of the walls. We devoted an hour to an examination of every part of the ruins, which cover about two acres—looking through windows broken into the most fantastick shapes, gazing at shrubbery which has climbed to the very summit of the tower, reposing beneath copses of yew said to be coeval with the foundation of the Abbey, treading upon the fragments of nameless urns, and musing upon the heaps of bones filling one of the cells.

But a description of similar ruins has occupied so large a part of my former letters, that I will not in this instance descend into particulars. On our way back we made a short pause at the banqueting house, where Mrs. or *Miss* Lawrence, (for she is an elderly maiden lady) sometimes entertains her friends with a dinner or tea-party. It contains a Venus in bronze, with some antique ornaments and furniture unworthy of notice. At the lodge, whence our long walk commenced, we found eight carriages filled with distinct parties of ladies and gentlemen, on the same errand as ourselves.—Such was the throng, that there was a paucity of guides, and the services of the old man who accompanied us were put in immediate requisition, to go the same rounds.

From the London Literary Chronicle.

CAPTAIN PARRY'S LAST VOYAGE.

One very curious fact was discovered during the voyage, and that is, that the more the body was charged with ca rick the better did it withstand the cold. During the winter, the heat below deck was generally 68 degrees, while on deck it was 45 degrees below Zero, and although the men frequently went from their heated apartments to this extreme cold, yet there was not a single instance of cough, cold, or catarrhal affection whatever, among the crews of either vessel; the warm bath was frequently used, and was found highly beneficial in preventing the cold, and it was remarked that the more the body was heated immediately previous to going out on any excursion, the longer they could remain exposed to the cold without injury; and that the cold was severe may be inferred from the circumstance, that the steam from the baths congealed in its ascent and fell in a shower of snow.

The scenery in Prince Regent's Inlet is of the most magnificent description; the coast in some places, presenting a front three hundred feet high almost perpendicular: this is supposed to be occasioned by the action of the water freezing in some crevices of the granite, and expanding it like a wedge, until a portion of it becomes separated; this was inferred from the circumstance that large masses of granite were found floating in the icebergs, which made them sometimes be mistaken for land.

Captain Parry was well provided with chronometers, and with some very ingenious instruments, to enable him to take observations when the sun was not visible, but none of these were found to answer; the officers, however, were very actively employed in making observations, and Capt. Parry's journals are said to record many curious facts interesting to science. During the winter, the title of a newspaper could barely be read at noon-day on deck, so dense was the gloom which pervaded the atmosphere for many months; the dismal period was relieved by various entertainments, particularly masquerades, and we know not whether the honest character of British sailors will think it a compliment or not, but many of them were very dexterous in their disguises. Nothing could be more social, consistent with proper discipline, than the officers and crews of the two vessels; they seemed like one happy family, the men proud of their officers, and the officers fully satisfied with the conduct of the men, who kept cheerful amidst all their privations and fatigues. When working at the Fury, they sometimes seemed to comprehend the orders of the officers with difficulty, owing to the languor of excessive fatigue, and a degree of stupor created by the cold—the intellect seemed as it were benumbed. We cannot, perhaps, better conclude this narrative than with the following anecdotes of the expedition:—

During the time the crews were engaged in clearing the Fury, a regular current floating the ice past them at the rate of a mile and a half an hour, was to them a strong indication of an open sea not far distant.—The Fury was completely cleared of every thing even of her coals, and the repairs nearly completed, when the Heckla was blown off; and when she returned and found her consort so nearly destroyed, a regular survey was made, and all hope of restoring her to service was given up. The officers speak of the ten months they were locked in the ice as a most dreary season. In one of the masquerades, Capt. Parry assumed the character of a Greenland bear, and was scarcely able to totter above ground, and his disguise was so complete, that one of the crew who had personated an undertaker, declared him unfit for this world, took his measure, and proceeded with some assistants, to dig his grave, into which they hurried their well-disguised captain, who was obliged to undeceive them to prevent premature burial.

It has been stated in the daily papers, that of the two seamen who died, one was from accident, the other from disease, but the death of both resulted purely from accident, one having fallen on a block of ice, and injured his back, which produced a diseased spine, and the loss of the other seems likely to give strength to the doctrine, orthodox among seamen, that a particular fate is attached to every man—whether on sea or on shore. Death will have its victim at the appointed hour. This seaman was one of the four mates who went on a little expedition for curiosity, over a table mountain, unarmed. He separated from his companions, intending to make a little tour and rejoin them; but had not proceeded far when he was pursued by a bear. To assist his speed, he threw off his snow shoes, or boots, and fled till he got to the edge of the rock, where he had to decide in a moment whether he would hurl himself down the almost perpendicular steep, or yield to his merciless enemy—he preferred the former, and tumbled himself down the side of the mountain, from a height of about 3000 feet, too steep for the bear to adventure.

His comrades having discovered his boots, alarmed, and astonished, now sought the poor fellow, found him senseless, and conveyed him to their birth. He recovered gradually, and at the end of several weeks was fully restored to the use of his limbs, when he was attacked by disease, and again narrowly escaped death. Shortly after he went on a shooting party, again separated from his companions and fell through a chasm in the ice, where there were not more than four feet depth of water. The cold soon rendered exertion impossible, and he was taken out frozen to death—his body became solid and stiff as a compact lump of ice. He was, however immediately carried to the vessel, where every exertion possible was used to restore animation, but ineffectually. It is supposed that he was reaching after a bird that he had shot, and that his foot slipped. He has left a widow and several children, three of whom are in the Greenwich hospital school.

From the Truth Teller.

IRISH BURIAL SCENE.

It is with peculiar pleasure we lay before our readers the following extract, taken from a Dublin periodical of standing and merit, as the simplicity of the fact described will convey to their minds, better than any laboured exposure could do, an idea of some of the horrors of a system under which the unfortunate "ERIN" is suffering—a system which will not even allow a man to go down to his "last narrow home," without being exposed to all the insults of privileged baseness, and the insolence of office.

We moved on, and, as we proceeded, we were amused by many of the inscriptions; not that there was any thing on them really harmonious, but because they, in some instances, aspired to a character of seriousness, where they were calculated to excite any thing but a serious feeling. It was the perpetual struggling after the pathetick, the constant attempt at finery, that lent a nameless charm to many of the compositions. A plain epitaph is a thing that a true Irishman would scorn to write; he must shine, or not write at all—the mere name or age would never satisfy the dead, or rather the friends of the dead.

"Some of the inscriptions before us were in verse, but the lines were too unmusical to be remembered. As I strolled on there was one head-stone, however, that caught my attention; it was a plain, worn old flag, that had probably resisted the sun, and the wind, for upwards of half a century. A piece had been broken off by some mischievous idler, but still the inscription was easily traced.

"Good Christians,
"Pray for the soul of Mathew Walsh,
"A poor sinner.

To those who hold it useful to pray for the dead, such an appeal as this was quite irresistable; it brought the prayer at the moment fresh from the heart. On me, thinking light, as I do, of such prayers, the call was not entirely lost; I stood upon the grave, I read the lines slowly over, and with my friend ejaculated, Peace be to your spirit, poor Mathew Walsh!' 'But where,' said I turning away, 'is the use of this prayer? If the poor fellow is not turned out of Purgatory before this, he must now be burned to a cinder—he is not worth saving.' 'True,' said my comrade, 'but remember still, it is a wholesome and pious thought to pray for the dead.' I admitted it. I looked towards the procession, and I perceived that the coffin-bearers had proceeded twice around the church-yard with their burden. Father O'Halloran, and his sickly fellow-traveller were moving before them, reciting the 'De Profundis;' they were uncovered, and even the careless-looking stragglers, who brought up the rear, kept their hats partly off. An interruption, however, now took place; and on proceeding to the scene of action, I soon learned the cause. The sexton, a saucy looking, well-fed churl, was there in all the influence of office, and interdicted the works of piety; he stood upon an old tomb-stone, keeping his hat on while father O'Halloran, and all those around him, remained bare headed.

"I have warned you, Sir,' said the man of the church, 'I have warned you, and if you don't stop this mummery, I must call in the police.'

"I am but reciting one of the psalms,' replied the priest.

"No matter, Sir, for that, you must stop: I have orders to stop every thing of the kind.'

"We have paid dearly for the ground,' said the husband of the dead.

"You've paid but the due, Sir—no one will be buried here that don't pay; this ground is the Rev. Mr. Fogarty's property it is his Freehold.'

"You may excite a disturbance by this,' said I, interfering.

"The police are at the gate,' said the fellow.

"But what harm will a few lines of the psalms do? Will it disturb the slumber of the Protestant dead that rest here around us?

"Sir, I don't want to argue matters; I shall call in the police: I have orders to do so if I am not obeyed.'

"Come to the grave,' said father O'Halloran, 'and we shall pray in silence; no tyrant, lay or eclesiastick, hinders us from doing that.'

They moved onward, the coffin was lowered, the clay heaped upon it, and, as the heavy green sods were smoothed down, the lips of all around were moving. Reprobate, even as I am, I felt inclined to pray, if it were only to annoy the bigoted fool of authority that came there to disturb us: my tongue, I believe, was actually in motion; I know, for certain, that my heart was decidedly with those who sought to honour the dead,"

PERSIA.

Curious anecdotes from the travels of M. Gardanne in Persia.

The politeness of the Persians is of a species perfectly Oriental. A nobleman of high rank went one day to the French ambassador's "to beg his pardon because the weather was so bad in Persia."

The diplomatick conferences at Teheran are held in the same manner as in our dramatick exhibitions, with the doors open, and in the presence of a multitude of auditors. The orientals cannot conceive the necessity of secrecy in conventions between States.

The women are kept as much enslaved in Persia as in the rest of the east. A Frenchman belonging to the suite of the ambassador, one day excited a great uproar at Teheran, for having ventured to cast some inquisitive looks at the garden of a seraglio. At the sight of a man the women uttered screams of affright; some of them even snatched up arms, and prepared to repel ogles with musket balls.

M. Gardanna one day asked a nobleman how many children he had? "I don't know," replied he, "inquire of my secretary."—The secretary turned to his list, and answered that his master had seventeen children.

WILLIAM PENN.

The following is perhaps the most elegant and highly finished eulogium which has been pronounced upon a man in whose praise almost all men unite. May we be permitted to add, that it is true as it is eloquent.

"*William Penn* stands the first among the law-givers whose names and deeds are recorded in history. Shall we compare with him Lycurgus, Solon, Romulus, those founders of military commonwealths, who organized their citizens in dreadful array against the rest of their species, taught them to consider their fellow men as barbarians, and themselves as alone worthy to rule over the earth? What benefit did mankind derive from their boasted institutions? Interrogate the shades of those who fell in the mighty contests between Athens and Lacedæmon, between Carthage and Rome, and between Rome and the rest of the universe. But see William Penn, with weaponless hands, sitting down peaceably with his followers in the midst of savage nations, whose only occupation was shedding the blood of their fellow men, disarming them by his justice, and teaching them, for the first time, to view a stranger without distrust. See them bury their tomahawks in his presence, so deep that man shall never find them again. See them under the shade of the thick groves of Coaquannuck, extend the bright chain of friendship, and solemnly promise to preserve it as long as the sun and moon shall endure. See him then with his companions on the sole basis of religion, morality and universal love, and adopting as the fundamental maxims of his government the rule handed down to us from Heaven, "Glory to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to all men."

On one occasion, Madame de Genlis could not procure a post carriage, and resolved, with her friend, Madame Victoire, to dress in male attire, and to ride on post horses.—"Lemire, my servant, the most serious and least thinking person in the world, proposed to lend Mademoiselle Victoire a pair of breeches and a great coat, that she might ride, as he said, decently; and that I should wear horseman's boots. He lent me his, but as they were far too large, he filled up the legs with straw very adroitly." However, they at last proceeded in male attire in a coach, instead of upon horseback.—"At each post I was delighted to be taken for a man; and I asked for ham, in order to make the maid-servants get up, to whom I talked all sorts of nonsense. Mademoiselle Victoire was not in good humour; it rained torrents, and she had no hat. I wrapped up her head in a red silk handkerchief. At the first post, she chucked one of the maids under the chin, who bluntly said, 'You are too ugly.' Yet Mademoiselle Victoire was rather handsome; but the dye of the silk handkerchief had come off upon her face, and had given her skin a scarlet colour, which rendered her quite frightful.—[Memoirs of Madame de Genlis.]

Journeyman Beggar. On Tuesday, two ballad singers were committed to Shrewsbury county gaol, to hard labour for one month, as vagrants; a third a blind man, who had been engaged by the others as a *journeyman*, at Hereford, and who, after traversing with them to Shrewsbury, where he had earned them about 11 shillings per day! (and only received his meat, drink, and lodging for his services!) was passed to his parish.

The eccentrick Mr. R——, Minister of Jedburg, had a habit of asking so many questions in a breath, that he could get a reply to none of them. Once, however he had met with a person who was able to accommodate him. Riding home from a Sacrament, by a muirland road, and coming towards a ford, he met a woman who had crossed the river with a sack of meal upon her back, whom he thus accosted, "Weel, Janey, how's a' wi' you? How far is it to Jedd-art? How deep is the water? What's the price of your meal?" To which she replied, "Vera weel, I thank you, sir—twa mile—middle deep—and a saxpence."

Mendicity in the Netherlands.—According to a report presented to the Government in 1814, there were then nearly 700,000 paupers living scattered about, which, in a population of 5,500,000, is more than 12,100ths, or 1 in 8. At the end of 1823, there were, moreover, 34,000 paupers, between 700 and 800 poorhouses, at the charge of the government, and 42 workhouses, in which more than 7,000 are employed; but the system of colonization has succeeded so well, that very soon there will be no more occasion for these work-houses. There are already ten colonies, (we believe they have been planted on the waste lands which are found in the Netherlands,) of which eight are in the Northern Provinces, and two in the Southern. They contain 600 houses, and between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, who have already brought a great deal of land under cultivation. In general these colonies have succeeded beyond expectation; they have both schools and churches, and present an appearance of contentment. The number of poor in the Netherlands leads to a remarkable conclusion. If among 100 individuals there are 12 paupers, the latter must be nourished by the remaining 88. But of these, not above 44 will be males; but supposing some of the females work, we must still deduct the children and the aged. But we must also deduct the members of administration, with all the subalterns of government, the military, the clergy, &c. whence we may conjecture, that in 100 persons there are not 22 who work, and whose labour suffices, thanks to the fertility of Europe, to industry, and to the perfection of machinery.

FOREIGN.

Russian Politicks. It is reported, in the Journal des Debats, as a positive fact, that Constantine has written a letter to his brother, from Warsaw, addressed to "Nicholas the First, Emperor of Russia."

Extract of a letter of the 24th inst. from Warsaw: "The Emperor Constantine, who was to have left this place for St. Petersburgh on the 17th instant, is still here. His Majesty had been seriously indisposed in consequence of the deep grief which he experienced for the loss of the late Emperor. It is rumoured that he wished to abdicate in favour of his brother."

A report was current on the Paris Exchange on the 1st, that the Emperor Constantine had abdicated, on condition "that he and his children should have the throne of Poland;" but there appeared to be no foundation for it. The foreign journals had not referred to any such event. Some represented the Emperor as travelling towards Taganrok; others left him at Warsaw, waiting the return of his brother Michael from Petersburgh, whither he had sent him. The official Gazettes of Vienna, Berlin, Bavaria, and Baden, speak of him as having been already proclaimed, and as if there was no doubt of his succeeding Alexander.

We insert these rumours as they appear, without offering any remark as to their credibility.

The remains of Alexander were to be transported from Taganrok, to St. Petersburgh with extraordinary pomp. At Moscow the religious ceremonies were to be of inconceivable magnificence. The Empress Elizabeth, although in a very precarious state of health, had expressed her determination to accompany the funeral procession.

Spain. A decree of the king of Spain is talked of, by which all the branches of the publick revenue will be put out to farms. If this course be adopted, thousands of clerks will be reduced to mendicity.

The Duke del Infantado the new minister in Spain, has also proposed to lay a tax of twenty millions of reals on the clergy. We presume their reverences will demur to this proposition.

Extract of a private letter of the 10th inst. from Madrid.—"It is rumoured that a greater part of the conscription about to be raised is destined for America, and that France and Russia have taken upon themselves to furnish transport vessels. Great discontent prevails among the lower classes, which proceeds from the high price of bread, the arrest of a vast number of vagabonds, and the certainty that in the approaching conscription Madrid will furnish its contingent as well as the other towns of the kingdom. M. Bruel, who was chief of the staff of the army of the isle of Leon a short time before the king's departure from Cadiz, has just been condemned to death for contumacy by the Criminal Tribunal at Seville. A Junta, completely independent of the Council of Castile, has been created to take the special direction of publick institutions."

A letter from Cadiz, dated 13th December, says—"The hurricane, with which we were visited on the 6th, and which occasioned great mischief on our coasts, was much more severely felt at Gibraltar, more than 200 vessels having been wrecked in the bay of that port. Most of the crews are said to have perished. Some accounts carry the number of souls lost, to upwards of a thousand."

A severe tempest occurred at Venice on the 9th of December, which deluged the square of St. Mark, and a great proportion of the streets of the city, the water rising nearly as high as in 1822. The Dikes of Murazzi, at the lake, were much injured, and four channels opened on the coast of Malamocca; while the rivers emptying into the lake overflowed, and the cities of Verona, Vicenza, and Padua were inundated.

Letters from the North of Europe, are filled with details of the disasters occasioned by storms. The North Sea has burst through the little tongue of land which united the provinces of Thy and Harsyssal.—Considerable shocks of an earthquake were felt at Strasburgh about 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 23d December, particularly by the watchmen on the tower of the Cathedral. It is pretended that a remarkable whistling noise was heard in the atmosphere a few hours before.

The following extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson, relates to an article entitled "America and its Presidents," from the London Magazine, published in our last number:

"I have been verry much mortified by the publication in the Enquirer of the 4th, of two letters from some person, called an American citizen, who seems to have visited Mr. Madison and myself, and has undertaken to state private conversations with us. In one of these he makes me declare that I had intentionally proceeded in a course of dupery of our legislature, teazing them, as he makes me say for 6 or 7 sessions for successive aids to the University, and asking a part only at a time, and intentionally concealing the ultimate cost, and gives an inexact statement of a story of Obrien. Now our annual Reports will shew that we constantly gave full and candid accounts of the money expended, and statements of what might still be wanting founded on the Proctor's estimates. No man ever heard me speak of the grants of the legislature but with acknowledgements of their liberality, which I have always declared had gone far beyond what I could have expected in the beginning. Yet the letter-writer has given to my expressions an aspect disrespectful of the legislature, and calculated to give them offence, which I do absolutely disavow. The writer is called an American citizen.—It is evident, if he be so, that he is an adopted one only, who after calling on us in his travels through the country as a stranger, may have obtained naturalization and settled in Philadelphia, where he is enjoying the society of the Bonapartes, &c. The familiar style of his letter to his friend in England, and the communication of it to the Lit. Gazette, these indicate sufficiently his foreign birth and connexions. I cannot express to you the pain which this unfaithful version and betrayment of private conversation has given me. I feel what it will add to the disfavour I had incurred with a large portion of the legislature by my strenuous labours for the establishment of the University to which they were opposed, insomuch as to let it overweigh whatever of satisfaction former services had given them. I am so sure of the future approbation of posterity and of the inestimable effect we shall have produced in the elevation of our country, by what we have done, as that I cannot repent of the part I have borne in co-operation with my colleagues. I disclaim the honours which this writer (among the other errors he has interlarded with the truths of his letters) has ascribed to me, of having made liberal donations of timber and stone from my own estate, and of having paid all the contracts for materials myself, and I restore them to their true source, the liberal legislators of our country. My pain at these false praises and representations should merit with them an acquittal of any supposed approbation of them by myself. Yours, &c. &c.

TH: JEFFERSON."

The Indians. The schools established among the Indians for the education of their children, are doing great good. At Michilimackinack there are 112 scholars in the day school, and 77 children in the family of the teachers. Some of the latter have been brought from great distances, four of them from the Red River, 2,700 miles. Among the Caddoes the schools are prosperous—being attended by 1100 children. All this is excellent. But is it not time to resolve on what we shall do with the Indians when they may be civilized? Already in the territory of Arkansas, we begin to covet the land that we lately ceded to the Choctaws, for other lands that belonged to them east of the Missisippi. Where shall we stop? If the Indians are to be driven back, back, back, it is worse than useless to expend money for their instruction, for they will only feel the severity of their lot the more keenly. And, as those of the Cherokees and Creeks, who are in the first stages of civilized life, who have become herdsmen and farmers, are we content that they should go on and improve? These are serious matters, and it is high time that some definite course should be adopted. As yet, we speak the truth plainly, the government of the United States has been continually professing one thing and doing another. We establish schools and teach them to become agriculturalists, and then say to them, give us your lands?—*Niles' Reg.*

Cuba. In the late discussion in the House of Representatives of the United States on the Panama mission, Mr. Livingston of Louisiana, remarked as follows upon the condition and destiny of the Island of Cuba:—

Cuba, sir, must not fall into the hands of any other European power than that which now possesses it. Cuba must not be thrown into the power of a certain part of her population. Had I the power I should think it well exercised in encountering every danger, and incurring every expense that would avoid either of those results. The first would be fatal to the commerce, and perhaps to the Union of these States. The last would bring with it indescribable horrors to the whole population of that Island, and inevitably extend them to the southern states. Now, sir, I put it to the House whether an attempt by negociation, under the most favourable circumstances, to avoid these difficulties, is not an attempt worth making. We know that the confederated states have contemplated an invasion. We know that their forces are even now collecting for that purpose. Should this invasion be attempted, either with a reliance on insurrection to aid it, or with a force inadequate to suppress insurrection, all the evils we apprehend will have happened.

Able men will undoubtedly be sent on this mission. Will it be a difficult task for them to dissuade our friends from a hazardous expedition so pregnant with evil to us? Can they not represent, with force, that this would be offensive, not defensive, war, and that powers hitherto neutral, might not see with indifference schemes of aggrandizement and conquest? Might not other cogent reasons be urged? It may, sir, be already too late, and while we are debating, worse consequences than those we have heard predicted from the mission may be caused, by its failure or delay.

I think it also probable that the independence of Hayti may be discussed in this Congress, but because it will be discussed I wish our envoys to be there. The reasons so ably urged by the member from Massachusetts, against the recognition of that power, may there be urged and must have its effect.—However independent it might have been before, the advantages given to France, in the convention, reduced it to a colonial state.

Honesty Rewarded. Those who of late years have had occasion to visit the State House, during the session of the Legislature, have probably observed an elderly matron, sitting by her table of nuts, apples, &c. in one of the lower lobbies. This good woman had the good fortune to find on the floor of the State House, two hundred dollars in bank bills, which as it has since proved, were accidentally dropped by a merchant's apprentice, who had been commissioned to pay them into the state treasury. The money was advertised next morning, and immediately restored to the owner by the old lady, who was rewarded by a present of *twenty dollars*, and an annual stipend of *five dollars*, to be paid her on every anniversary of the day which proved her honesty. The good woman's name is Mrs. Marshall; she is poor, as may be inferred from her vocation, but she has proved herself rich, in as much as she ranks among the 'noblest works of God.'—*Boston Patriot.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. This day at 12 o'clock, precisely, Bread was distributed to the poor, in conformity with the wills of Petty and Carter, at the old Court House, in High Street, at the Commissioner's Halls in Southwark, and the Northern Liberties and at the School House in Penn Township. The whole weight of the bread was 2920 pounds. It was divided into 1460 loaves, and distributed as follows:—In the city 500 loaves, Southwark 400, Northern Liberties 350, Penn Township 210. A large proportion of the applicants at the old Court House consisted of coloured people, and the scramble among them was very spirited. Some got two or three loaves, others had to content themselves with one, and some probably departed disappointed. If poverty of appearance constitutes any claim to charity, all might have had their claims allowed.

Detroit Land Office. A few years ago the land office in this place received scarcely money enough to pay the salaries of the officers and other expences. For several years the amount received was less than at any other office in the United States.—This year it has received *one ninth part of all the money paid into the national treasury on account of publick lands!*—*Detroit Gaz.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Rochester Album.

THE ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

No. 22.] ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1826. VOL. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL & SPALDING,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and the public, that they have just received and opened a large assortment of

DRY-GOODS,

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHYMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *ve-*

Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Castor, Roram and Wool Hats and

Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

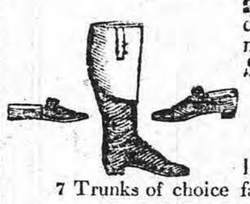
At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;



2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES AND **BOOTS,**

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kersеymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL & SPALDING will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 23, 1826. 8t16

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its present session, for an act to incorporate the first burying ground society of the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe. Dated Sweden, January 24, 1826.

NEW LINE OF

STAGES

From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

AND FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages tel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

tel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*

Feb. 14, 1826. 19

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany, }
January 17, 1826. }

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

No. 9, *Mill-street.*

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10*s.* to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL & SPALDING'S.

March 2. No. 9 Mill-st.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL & SPALDING.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post. Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.

India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)

Wafers and wafer boxes,

Painters' variety Crayons,

Chalk and black Lead Crayons

Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)

Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.

Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,

Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,

Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,

Steel, silver and quill Pens,

ses, black sand,

Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,

Steel, silver and quill Pens,

Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,

Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,

Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,

Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,

Round text and small hand copies,

Black writing lines, School Medals,

Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,

Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,

Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.

Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,

Steel Purses, Court Plaster,

Shaving brushes and boxes,

Tooth and nail brushes,

Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,

Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,

Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)

Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, March 2, 1826.

CALEDONIA PLATT,

CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. BARRE

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 18, 1826.

Northern District of New-York, } *To wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of February in the fiftieth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, Elihu Frs. Marshall 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:

Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or, the Teacher's Assistant: in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of Common Schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,

Clerk of the Northern District of New-York. 20

TO LET,

A ROOM in a second story, and two Rooms in a third story. They are comfortably finished, and would accommodate a mechanick or a small family. Apply at this office

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Boonycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

March 2.

New Books.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 3d day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MR. BENTON'S Report, Concluded.

The objections which have been stated against bringing the election into the House, are of such a character, in the opinion of the committee, as to merit the most serious consideration; and, when their weight and importance are duly estimated, it can hardly be believed that the framers of our constitution, if they could have foreseen the frequent occurrence of that event, would have consented to endanger the purity of our government, and the stability of our institutions, by consenting to carry the election before that body, in any contingency whatsoever. It is obvious, from the whole theory and spirit of the constitution, that the President was intended to be chosen by electors fresh from the people, and that it was never contemplated that the election should devolve on the House of Representatives, except in an extraordinary and rare contingency. But, from an extension in territory, which had not been foreseen, and an increase in wealth and population beyond all expectation, the pursuits of our citizens have become so diversified, and so many local interests have sprung up among them, that it is almost a vain hope that the election of President can ever again be effected on the first trial, whether the people vote direct, or through the agency of intermedial electors; and it seems to be no longer doubtful, that, under ordinary circumstances, the choice must, hereafter, devolve upon the House of Representatives.—The provision of the constitution, intended only for an emergency, thus becoming one of ordinary application, and that which the wisdom of our fathers designed as the "medicine of the state," (to be resorted to only in a dangerous crisis) is to become "our daily bread."

In this view of the subject, it becomes a question, which addresses itself to the mind and heart of every lover of his country, whether Congress can be safely trusted with the choice of the Chief Magistrate of this great and growing Republick, not as an event, which in a series of years may happen; but which in the ordinary course of affairs must inevitably and frequently occur. The first objection, and the one which cannot fail to suggest itself to every mind, is the incompatible nature of the duties which belong to a Legislative Assembly and to an Electoral College. No principle ought, in the opinion of the committee, to be held more sacred, as none, certainly, is more plainly recognized in the whole structure of our government, than that which keeps the Executive and Legislative Departments separate and distinct. There seems, indeed, to be infused into the different branches of our Government, (doubtless for the wisest porposes) a jealous spirit, which, generously cherished and properly directed, may be fruitful of the greatest benefits. That the Legislature should elect the Executive, is an anomaly; it is altogether inconsistent with the most cherished principles of our system, and, in practice, may be found equally fatal to the purity of one branch of the Government, and the independence of the other.

The reference of this question, which will call into action the strongest, and some of the worst, passions of our nature, to *a pre-existing body of men*, assembled at the seat of Government, and, from their character and situation, brought into almost daily contact with the candidate, on whom they can confer the first office in the Republick, and who, in turn, can bestow upon them brilliant honours and rich rewards, must, from the very nature of things, expose them to the various influences, by which power and patronage have, in every age, seduced men from the path of duty, and tempted them to betray the most sacred trusts.—When we take into view the great and increasing patronage of the Executive, and of the various Departments under his control, and perceive how completely it is in his power to cause the influence of his office to be felt, we must shut our eyes to the lights of wisdom and experience, if we do not perceive, that the period is not far distant, when the office of President will be conferred as the reward of open intrigue and the deepest corruption. But it is not alone against acts of open and palpable corruption, that it becomes necessary to guard.—A body, even of high-minded men, ardently engaged in running the race of honourable ambition, will always be liable to be deluded by the fascinations of office; and, though they may not be seduced from their course by the treasures which may be thrown in their way, will be induced to swerve from their duty by temptations more congenial to honourable minds; and that ready casuistry, by which politicians so easily deceive themselves, will furnish an apology for a course of conduct which, in private life, such men would scorn to pursue. All experience demonstrates, that the best security of virtue is found in avoiding all temptations. But even if the danger of corruption in the House of Representatives was less alarming in its magnitude, and less certain in its occurrence, the Committee would still apprehend, that the preservation of the character both of the Legislature and the Executive would require that they should be far removed even from unjust suspicion. In a country like ours, governed by publick opinion, it is of the last importance, that those who are appointed to make and execute the laws, and who must always give tone to our National character, should conciliate the confidence of the People, or at least stand before them unimpeached:—That a successful candidate, exalted to the Chief Magistracy by the Members of Congress, should feel a deep sense of gratitude towards those to whom he is indebted for his elevation, is neither strange, nor the subject of just exception. In the distribution of the numerous offices within his gift, it would be impossible for him so to act otherwise than to exclude altogether from the range of his choice men, in other respects, well qualified for the highest offices, or to subject himself, however unjustly, to the imputation of being influenced by personal and unworthy motives.

But if the election in the House of Representatives were liable to none of these objections, still the interruption it will give to the calm and regular progress of legislation, would, itself, be an evil of the most alarming nature. The mixing up of party feeling, personal animosities, and local interests, with ordinary acts of legislation, would, unquestionably, be one of the greatest calamities to which the country could be exposed. Unless those who create the laws, like the judges who expound them, are free from prejudice and passion, it is impossible that they can fulfil their duties with propriety and wisdom. That the acrimonious feelings, and bitter animosities excited, in a contested election, in the House of Representatives, would not subside at its close, but would, for a long course of time, exert an influence on the deliberations, and perhaps control the decisions, of the Legislature, by disturbing the tranquillity of its course, and tinging every legislative act with party views and feelings, is too certain to admit of a doubt. We may, indeed, tremble for the fate of the country, when Congress shall be degraded into a mere Electoral College, and the high duties of the Legislature shall be confided to the opposing factions, known only as the enemies or partizans of the Administration. But this is not all. The People themselves, in such a state of things, will be tempted to contribute to this evil, by sending men to represent them, on the eve of every Presidential election, not because of the depth of their knowledge, the soundness of their principles, or their peculiar fitness for legislation, but on account of their political opinions, in relation to the several candidates for the Presidency. Even after the election was over, the evil spirit of the time might continue to operate, and to demand the election of candidates who would be particularly devoted to the new Administration. That the Administration itself, should be insensible to the success of these candidates, is not to be expected from human nature. Wishes must be formed, and the knowledge, or even suspicion of these wishes, would bring an ardent and concentrated force to the support of the presumed favorite: on the other hand, all the elements of opposition would combine against him: merit would be out of the question: the publick good no object; a degrading test would supercede all the recommendations of worth and talents; and even the elections of the State officers might be brought within the vortex of a system, so fatal to the interest of the country, and so full of degradation to the voters and the candidates.

In a government professedly founded upon the will of the people, that will, when known, should always be entitled to the most respectful consideration. Now, as far as the publick will can be ascertained, it is decidedly opposed to the House of Representatives, as an umpire in the last resort, between the Presidential candidates. Yet, a second choice, by some body of electors, is inevitable; a majority, or even a large plurality, cannot be counted upon, in our subsequent elections. To whom, then, shall it be sent back? Who shall make the second election? We have seen that the House of Representatives is an unfit place, and that the people are against it. Will the present institution of electors do better; and shall they be retained for that purpose, in defiance of all the objections that lie against them? On the contrary, they will be subject to the main objections which apply against a pre-existing body; they will be, moreover, subject to the operation of all the undue influences which might be brought to bear upon the House of Representatives, without possessing the same pretensions to high character and publick confidence. Then there is no better course, than to *send it back to the people*, with the single limitation, of confining their choice to the leading candidates.

Clear as the propriety of this course is to the mind of the committee, it is not free from objections in the minds of others.—The first and most plausible of these objections in the minds of others. The first and most plausible of these objections, grows out of a concern for the rights of the small States, a material portion of whose power, it is apprehended, will be lost by taking from them their contingent faculty of electing the President, by States, in the House of Representatives. Before this objection can be admitted, it ought to be shewn that this privilege is actually possessed by the small States, under the present system.—The committe believe that it is not; for they cannot admit that a privilege, personal to a member of Congress, can be treated as the privilege of the State which he represents. Now it is notorious, that a large portion, if not a majority, of the representatives who have heretofore been called upon to vote according to the dictates of their own feelings and judgment. In this course they have held themselves justified on the ground, that, in giving their votes, they acted in the character of electors under the Constitution, and not in their representative capacity. It is also certain, that, as no means are provided for a distinct expression of the will of the State upon the subject, (as between the candidates who may finally be brought into competition,) it is manifest that the Representatives may not know, or knowing, may feign ignorance of the opinion of the State, which he represents, even if he acknowledges an obligation to conform to it, when known. In many cases he certainly will be ignorant of it; in most, he must be without instructions; and, in all, he may disregard them. If, then, the privilege of voting for President, in the House of Representatives, is claimed and exercised by the member, as an elector under the Constitution, and not as a representative from his State; if the member, and not the State, exercises violation upon ting the vote after it is given; then, this boasted privilege may fairly be set down as belonging practically, to the member, and not to the State from which he comes. The question which then presents itself, is one of conflicting claims to power, between an individual, on one side, and the State which he represents, on the other; between a member of Congress, in his seat, and the forty thousand persons who placed him there. Holding this to be the only question presented by the objection under consideration, the committee feel no difficulty in assigning the privilege to the party which, from its own position, is farthest removed from undue influence—by its numbers, is most difficult to be corrupted; which, individually, has as much, and, aggregately, infinitely more interest in the welfare of their country; and whose lack of information, if any, is amply compensated by the disinterestedness of their motives; and, in this transfer of power from the members of Congress at Washington, to the whole body of their constituents at home, it is the opinion of the committee that the State would be a gainer, instead of a loser. Still, this contingent vote for President, in the House of Representatives, is the cherished form of a lost substance among the smaller States, and although now reduced to nothing but an idea, they may be unwilling to give it up, without receiving the benefit of some concession from the larger ones. Here, then, is room for a compromise; the door of power to enforce it, or the right of vacating the vote after it is given; then, this

The delay of a second election, is the last of the objections which has come to the knowledge of your Committee. This, as involving a question of mere detail, may be passed over with little more than a statement and explanation of the plan of the Committee on this point. It provides, that the first election shall be held on the first Thursday and Friday in August, 1828, and on the same days in every fourth year thereafter; that Congress shall be in session on the second Monday in October of these years, to receive and count the votes; and that the second election, when found to be necessary, shall take place on the first Thursday in December following. These provisions remove all objections relating to delay and want of time. The first election will take place at the period when the people are least engaged at home, and will have the further recommendation of taking place on the same day on which several of the States now hold their general elections, near the time at which many others hold them, and the one to which all the States would, in all probability, soon conform. An interval of about sixty days would then remain for collecting the votes in the different districts, and certifying the results to the President of the Senate; a period amply sufficient to send in the returns from the most remote States. A further interval of about sixty days would be allowed for giving notice of, and holding the second election; a sufficient time, in the opinion of the committee, to communicate to the people the simple fact that a second election was ordered; the day itself being fixed beforehand, and the minds of the voters made up about the candidates, and the fact itself unofficially known before, the people would require no further notice, than that which would enable them to go to the polls. For this purpose, the time allowed will be twenty days more than enough, in the remotest sections of the Union. For collecting the votes in the districts and certifying the results a second time to the President of the Senate, three months would still remain, as the new officers would not be wanted until the fourth of March. The fact that Congress would be in session two months longer than usual in every fourth year, is an additional recommendation to the details of this plan; it being now well known that the short sessions (from the great increase of business and of members) have become too short for the accomplishment of the business on hand, some two hundred orders of the day usually remaining undecided at the last hour of these sessions, and all the time and labour lost which had been expended upon them.

The Resolution submitted by the Committee would, they confidently believe, entirely effect the great object of an election by the qualified voters of the States, upon the second, at all events, if not upon the first trial. But, as it is within the range of mere possibility, that more than two persons may have the two highest numbers, in the first election, and that two or more may have the same, and the highest number agreed, in such a case, to leave the decision to the existing contingency of a mere possibility; the the Committee have therefore agreed, in such a case, to leave the decision to the existing provisions of the Constitution; considering it superfluous trouble to write out any new provision for a case which will almost certainly never occur, and which may, therefore, safely undergo a nominal reference to the same body which, as a real electoral college, h as received their decided disapprobation.

CONGRESS.

In Senate on Monday, the Judiciary bill was reported by the Committee without any material amendment, and the Committee on Publick Lands reported a bill for the further relief of purchasers of publick lands. The bill for the relief of James Dixon & Co. was again taken up, and postponed to Thursday. About two hours were passed, with closed doors, in consideration of Executive business.

On Tuesday a bill was reported to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, and a Bill granting a quantity of publick land to aid the State of Indiana in making a Canal between the river Wabash and Lake Erie.—Mr. Marks gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to lay out and make a Canal through the United States publick ground near the City of Pittsburg.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the Constitution were introduced, by Mr. Dorsey, of Maryland, and Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The amendment of Mr. Dorsey is to establish the district system, to make the electors vote *viva voce* and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors, who shall choose out of the highest candidates. The amendment of Mr. Buchanan is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers the election to the House of Representatives: providing, in case of no election, that the States shall choose a President and Vice President from the two highest on the list.

After the preliminary business of the day had been gone through, Mr. Archer, of Virginia, addressed the House in Committee on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution, but had made but little progress in his argument when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On Tuesday, a very important bill was reported from the Committee on Indian affairs, entitled "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States." Mr. Whipple, of N. H. introduced a resolution, calling for information relative to the leasing of Lead Mines.—Mr. Powel, of Virginia, laid on the table a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that when the election of President comes to the House of Representatives, no member who votes on the occasion shall be eligible to any office for three years thereafter. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Md. the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of publishing a system of cavalry organization.

The bill relative to a survey of a route for a ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, was passed; and a number of private bills went through the committee, the discussion of the amendment of the Constitution having given way for that purpose, with the consent of the gentleman who had possession of the floor.

CASE OF GEN. WARD. The Argus of the 28th ult. contains the report of the committee of the senate, which occupies more than six columns in that paper. We are therefore obliged to content our readers with an abstract.

The charges published in the Evening Post, and examined by the committee are of the following purport:

1st. That Gen. Ward, then being president of the Chatham Fre Insurance Company of the city of New-York, had mismanaged the affairs, books, papers, and property of the company, and had not been an officer of integrity.

2d. That Gen. Ward had drawn from the funds of the company the sum of $2,200, for which he had refused to give a particular account, but alledged that he, (being a member of the senate at the time) had given it to the lobby for the purpose of getting an amendment to the charter of the company passed through the legislature.

3d. That *all* this sum of $2,200 was not given to the lobby, or in other words, that part of it went to the benefit of Gen. Ward.

In the course of the examination, and coming within the general direction of the order of the senate, under which the committee act, to enquire into any improper conduct of Gen. Ward, in the passage of the bill to amend the charter of the Chatham Fire Insurance Company, and not embraced in the charges above mentioned, the committee find another charge suggested by the testimony, to wit:

4th. That Gen. Ward did deliberately propose to have the bill containing these amendments so artfully drawn, that, while it should purport only to contain powers to the company to execute trusts, and insure against risks upon inland navigation, it should covertly contain and confer upon the company banking powers, or powers nearly equal to banking powers; that he did get the bill so drawn as to contain and confer those powers; that it was so artfully drawn that persons reading it, without any intimation of its intended effect, would not have been likely to have discovered its extent, and that Gen. Ward presented that bill to the legislature and endeavoured to get it passed, intending that it should not be understood by the members.

The committee clear Gen. Ward of the first charge.

The testimony on the second charge establishes the following facts:

That in the winter of 1823, a petition, signed by certain members of the Chatham Fire Insurance Company, was presented to the legislature, praying the passage of certain amendments to the charter of that company: that during that session the prayer of that petition was not granted: that in the summer or fall of the same year, General Ward represented to the finance committee of that company, that it was best to renew the application for the amendments to the charter of the company, at the then next session of the legislature; and that it "might or would" be necessary to issue some of the stock of the company, to procure their passage through the legislature: that the finance committee did, pursuant to such representations of Gen. Ward, pass a resolution authorising Gen. Ward, (he then being president of the company, and ex-officio of Assembly of this state) to issue stock of the company, not exceeding $20,000 in amount: that the avowed object for issuing part of this stock at least, if any should be issued, was to pay such out-door or lobby agents, as Messrs. Ward and Hyatt should think it necessary to employ to assist them in getting these amendments passed; that Messrs. Ward and Hyatt did take upon themselves voluntarily the agency of issuing this stock for the company, or so much of it as they might think it necessary to have issued; and of employing such person or persons as they should think it necessary to employ, to obtain the amendments, although it does not appear that Hyatt ever acted under this power: that this authority given to Messrs. Ward and Hyatt was perfectly discretionary in them, with the single limitation that the amount of stock to be issued by them, should in no event exceed $20,000: that Gen. Ward did attend the senate as a member thereof during the winter and fall session of that body in the year 1824; did present the petition of the members of the Chatham company, praying for the passage of the amendments to their charter; and did use his influence as a member of the legislature to obtain the passage of the bill, but did not vote upon it: that he did in the fall of 1823 employ Herman Ruggles as an out door or lobby agent to aid the passage of the same, and did agree to give him, for such services as he might render in the premises, in case the amendments should become a law, a right to subscribe to $12,000 of the company at par value: that the bill containing the amendments passed the Senate on the 25th day of February 1824, and the same bill passed the Assembly on the 17th day of November of the same year, and that Ruggles, pursuant to such employment, did assist in the passage of the bill as a lobby agent: that some time in the course of the year 1824, Gen. Ward, as president of the Chatham Fire Insurance Company, did issue and deliver to the said Herman Ruggles, two certificates of a right to subscribe to the stock of the company at par value, one for the sum of $8000 and the other for the sum of $12,000: that the capital stock of the company is $400,000, but the company, by its charter, was permitted to commence business whenever $200,000 of its capital stock should be subscribed and actually paid in, or secured to be paid; that the board of directors had resolved to go into operation upon this latter sum of $200,000 of their capital stock, all of which had been subscribed & actually paid in, or secured to be paid, before the authority was given to Messrs. Ward and Hyatt, as above mentioned: that it required a resolution of the board of directors of the company to authorise any additional subscriptions to the stock of the same, and that no such resolution has ever been passed: that therefore Ruggles was not permitted to subscribe for the stock mentioned in the certificate, pursuant to the terms thereof, but that the secretary of the company was authorised, by the finance committee of the company, to make a commutation in money with Ruggles for the certificates, by paying him a certain premium upon the stock covered by them, in lieu of his right to subscribe for the stock: that the secretary did make such commutation with Ruggles for the $12,000 certificate on the 3d day of December 1824, and did pay him, in obedience to the express directions of the finance committee of the company, out of the funds of the company, for that certificate, the sum of $1200, or 10 per cent. premium upon the par value of the stock mentioned in it; and that the secretary did also on the 3d day of January 1825, make a commutation with Ruggles for the $8000 certificate, and did pay him for that certificate pursuant to the further express directions of the same committee, out of the funds of the company, the sum of $1000 or 12 1-2 per cent. premium upon the par value of the stock mentioned in it.

From the testimony before them, therefore, upon the second charge in this publication, the committee report that it is proved, that Gen. Ward, while a member of the Senate, did take upon himself the agency of issuing certain stock of this company, to procure the passage through the legislature of certain amendments to the charter of the company; that he did agree with a certain lobby agent to use his exertions in aiding the passage of these amendments, and to give him a certain amount of that stock as a compensation for such exertions; that he did issue and deliver a certificate for the stock pursuant to such agreement; and that at least $1200, money of the company, was paid to that lobby agent to redeem the stock so pledged to him by Gen. Ward; and further, that Gen. Ward did decline to account for the said stock, any farther than to allege, that he had given it to the lobby, to obtain the passage of the amendments to the charter.

The 1st and 3d charges, viz. that General Ward, as president of the company, had mismanaged its affairs, and that a part of the $2200 was applied to his own benefit, are considered as not proved. And that the 4th charge, suggested by the testimony, that Gen. W. procured the bill to be so artfully drawn, as, while it purported only to contain powers to the company to execute trusts and to insure against risks upon inland navigation, it covertly conferred banking powers,—remains open (except the affirmative testimony of Maltbie and Smith) to the replies of Mr. Joseph Brackett, whose severe illness has so far prevented his examination.

Of the charges contained in the second publication, in relation to the *Ætna Fire Insurance Company*, it is proved that Gen. W. sold certificates, authorising subscriptions to the stock of the company, and received the premium upon them to the amount of $720; but it is shown that in one instance he acted as the agent of the owner, and the committee add, that it is possible he may have been the fair purchaser in the market of all the certificates sold by him, though there is no testimony upon which to found such a belief. There is no proof that Gen. W. received directly or indirectly from any source whatever any money for his vote, influence or exertions in obtaining the charter, unless the premiums upon the sale of the certificates, mentioned above, shall be considered as having been received for that purpose. The 4th charge, that he *demanded* these certificates, or this premium, in consideration of his vote, is expressly negatived. The incidental charge that Gen. W. was guilty of improper conduct by the introduction of the papers of the Broadway company into the assembly, under a new name, after the bill had been indefinitely postponed in the senate, is proved upon Gen. W. only by the contradicted testimony of the senate. The 6th and last charge, viz. that Gen. W. reserved to himself the pledge of certain officers of the company, for connexions and friends of his, in consideration of his exertions in obtaining the charter, is supported, if supported at all, by testimony, as the committee state, doubtful and contradictory.

The resolutions introduced by the chairman, (Mr. Wright,) although not the act of the committee, (the committee believing themselves to be restricted to a simple report of the facts) may nevertheless be taken, in some degree, as an expression of their opinion. They ought not to be confounded, however, with any supposed opinion of the senate. Whatever that may be, it is yet to be given.

The testimony, (the great length of which forbids an insertion of it in our columns) at least so far as it consists of the correspondence of the agents of the lobby, exhibits a mass of disgusting details. Nothing can be more so. In this respect, the investigation can scarcely fail still further to check the practices of a class of men, which have brought great scandal upon the state, and which have operated to the serious detriment of fair legislation, and of a compliance with the reasonable claims of honest applicants.—*Argus.*

The English government has offered a loan of 70,000 pounds to assist in opening a canal in Canada, from the Ottawa river to Kingston.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1826.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE ALBUM.

The undersigned has disposed of his share in this establishment (which has been little more than nominal) to his late partners, Messrs. Marshall and Spalding.

I am prompted by feeling, rather than custom, on this occasion, to express my sense of the very liberal encouragement which has been extended to our labours. Although our publication was commenced without the advantages of experience, and has been unaided by party influence, the Album may now boast as extensive a subscription list as any country paper in the state. This general approbation was certainly unanticipated, and I shall ever remember it with pride as well as gratitude.

J. H. HUNT.

CONGRESS. Owing probably to the irregularity of the mails during the present season of bad travelling, we have received no regular journal of the proceedings of Congress. Two new propositions for patching the constitution have been offered in the House of Representatives, in favour of one of which Mr. M'Duffie made a speech measuring about 10 by 31 inches, and containing four or five square feet.

THE SEASON. We are told that the ground is now nearly free from frost, and the roads are almost impassable. The Genesee is breaking up, and the canal will probably open in two or three weeks. Owing to the bad roads, the mail is now carried in an open carriage, and arrives very irregularly. The Argus due Sunday evening is not yet received, and we are therefore unable to furnish our readers with our usual summary of legislative proceedings.

FOR THE ALBUM.

The members of the vestry of St. Luke's church saw with regret, in the Telegraph of the 21st ult. certain remarks respecting their Rector, the Rev. F. H. Cuming, holding him responsible for an article which appeared in the Album of the preceding week, signed "Vindex," the authorship of which article, or any *intentional* agency in procuring it to be published, Mr. Cuming had previously denied.—The request of Mr. Cuming, and duty to their pastor, the church, and the publick, have induced the Vestry to institute an investigation of a matter which conveys so serious and grave a charge as want of veracity. For this purpose, they appointed a committee to make the necessary examinations and to report the result of their enquiry. The committee have made a report of their doings, but the length to which it is drawn out, and the voluminous schedules accompanying the same, to forbid its publication. However, as the remarks which were the foundation of the enquiry are before the publick, it would seem to be proper that the result of that enquiry should also be publickly known.

The substance of the report of the committee is as follows; that, previous to the publication of Mr. Weed's remarks, he was waited upon by Mr. Cuming's friends, with an article nearly the same as the one published in the Album of the 21st ult. as coming from Mr. Cuming; that Mr. Weed was then asked, if that would be satisfactory, accompanied with the declaration, that it would be published in any event. Mr. Weed thought it would not be satisfactory, but proposed to be satisfied, if an article which he presented, should be published under Mr. Cuming's sanction. This article varied but little from the one offered by Mr. C's. friends, only in it, Mr. C. was made to express an opinion of "Vindex," which his friends thought he was not called upon to express.

The committee were unable to ascertain who the real author of "Vindex" is, but, to a letter which they addressed to a gentleman of high character in Geneva, soliciting him to use his exertions to ascertain the author of "Vindex," they received for answer, that the author's name had been communicated to the writer of the letter, under an injunction of secrecy—that it was written by no one connected directly or indirectly with Geneva College—that it was intended that the article should pass through Mr. Cuming's hands, without any knowledge, on his part, of the contents, or who sent it—that the envelope only, was open to Mr. Cuming's inspection, while the article itself was a sealed package contained in it. The committee in pursuing further the object of their inquiries consistent with Mr. C's. declarations as printed explained to their satisfaction, and shewn to be consistent with Mr. C's. declarations as printed in the Album of the 21st ult. The evidence on these points are however, too voluminous for present publication. The conclusion of the committee upon the whole subject before them, was, that any imputation of the authorship of "Vindex" or any *intentional* agency in procuring it to be published, *knowing* the contents of the article, is without foundation, when charged upon Mr. Cuming, and that the circumstances which appeared unfavourable to such a conclusion, have all been explained to the satisfaction of the committee. To this conclusion, the Vestry with the evidence before them give their sanction. At the same time, they cannot but do Mr. Weed the justice to say, that the circumstances then in his knowledge, unattended by the explanation which has since been made, are sufficient to redeem him from the imputation, in his conduct towards Mr. Cuming, of intentional illiberality.

March 4th, 1826.

LEGISLATIVE. The bill making an appropriation of $30,000 to Geneva College was lost in the Senate on its third reading.—A bill was reported to incorporate the Livingston county bank, at Geneseo.—The resolution for the expulsion of Gen. Ward was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 28th ult.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

In the House, Mr. Cruger reported in favour of the great state road, and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which directs the road to be made upon the most approved modern plan, and appropriates $350,000 for the first year, and $400,000 for the second year; to be obtained by the proceeds of a fund to be denominated the Hudson and Erie State Road Fund, consisting of canal stock belonging to the general fund, monies in the treasury, &c.

We have been requested to publish Orrin Clark's vindication of his conduct in procuring subscribers to the funds of Geneva College; but the request was made at so late an hour that we are unable to comply with it. His letter, we are told, is to be inserted in to-day's Republican. The following certificate has also been handed us:

Whereas it has been represented, that the agents who procured subscriptions in this village for Geneva College, did not state the terms on which said subscriptions were to be paid, we, the subscribers, do hereby certify, that as far as we know, the terms were stated: and when we were called upon to subscribe, we *distinctly understood*, that the notes which we gave for the amount of said subscriptions, were either to be paid when they became due, or security given.

N. ROCHESTER,
SILAS SMITH,
H. MONTGOMERY,
T. H. ROCHESTER,
ELISHA TAYLOR.

Rochester, March 6, 1826.

At a late session of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe county, Messrs. Morse, Spencer, Howell, and Gregory, were appointed a committee to investigate and report the facts connected with a contract for building the county Poor-House.—They made a report from which the following is an extract:—

Your Committee have examined into the conduct of Messrs. Gould, Sperry, and Bushnell, Superintendents of the Poor-House, in receiving proposals and making the contract for building the same:—Messrs. Riley and Gordon are the only persons who have been before your committee to establish the facts, contained in a publication dated 27th January, signed by Messrs. Riley, Tinker, Strawn, and Gordon. After a patient and full investigation, we see no cause to censure the Superintendents; but we are fully satisfied, that in the discharge of their duties they have conducted discreetly for the publick, and fairly and honourably towards individuals.

By Order of the Board,
Feb. 23, 1826. M. CHAPIN, Clerk.

It will be perceived, with regret by the friends of an institution, calculated, from its location, the character of the gentlemen interested in it, and the scheme of studies proposed to be adopted, to be useful in a high degree, that the application for an appropriation of money for Geneva College, has not been successful. By a rule of the senate, the vote of yesterday cannot be reconsidered.—*Argus.*

Usury. A bill has passed the house of representatives of Massachusetts, the principal provisions of which are, 'first, establishing the rate of legal interest at six per cent.; second, empowering the debtor to prove usury; 3d, in case of usury being proved, *the creditor to forfeit the excess of interest over* 6 *per cent. with cost* of court if the debtor shall have previously made a tender of the principal and six per cent. interest; fourth, banks to forfeit their charters if they take more than 6 per cent; 5th, repeals all existing laws against usury. We are happy to notice these approaches towards an infringement upon the old usury laws.—Some inquiries have been made in the legislature of this state as to the propriety of introducing a bill with provisions similar to those mentioned above. We are happy to note these proceedings, because they indicate gradual change in the publick mind upon a principle of political economy, the wisdom of which will be one day fully admitted, namely, that money like any other marketable commodity, should be left wholly to its own regulation, or to find its own level, according to the exigences of the times or the extent of the demand.—*Argus*

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Callan, (County Kilkenny,) Dec. 26.

Dreadful Accident.—A scene of horror has happened in this town. To day, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the Augustinian Friary Chapel being crowded to excess, some women and children began to groan and complain of the immense pressure. A sudden panick seized the congregation, and the cry of 'the gallery was giving way,') resounded through the chapel. A frantick rush towards the only door common to the floor and gallery, took place. Seven men and children were instantly crushed to death, or suffocated just outside the door, where they fell. Immediately a pile, five feet deep, of the dead, dying, and half suffocated, accumulated at the door. A cry, that the kitchen (which is under the chapel,) was on fire, added to the terrour of the scene. A rush towards the altar broke down the railings of the sanctuary. Some were killed in the fall from the windows. Now a scene of heart-rending lamentation took place, the father, seeking among the piles of dead and dying for the child: the husband for the wife; the mother bearing the dead body of her beloved child in her arms, running frantick through the streets. A fine young woman, a Miss Cross, bore a neighbour's child over the pile, and instantly remembering that her own sister was within, she attempted to return, but met her untimely fate at the fatal door of death. A mother of nine children is consigned to the grave! At this hour (8 o'clock at night,) two children who were crushed to death behind the door, remain unknown, belonging probably to country people, who have not yet heard of their untimely fate. Fourteen persons are already dead. The number of those who had broken legs, arms, ribs, &c. now under the hand of the surgeon, amounts to one hundred. This day of sorrow will be remembered for a long time by the weeping inhabitants of Callan.

Suicide.—Persis Hall, a young lady of highly cultivated mind, and of accomplished manners, about 24 years of age, of Lebanon, N. H. destroyed herself recently by taking opium. She had been in a state of mental derangement for 4 or 5 months previous to the fatal night, occasioned by a belief that she had committed the unpardonable sin. This religious phrenzy produced a state of deep dejection and despair, which all the exertions of her friends could not remove, and which resulted as mentioned above.

Postscript.

The Albany Argus received this morning, contains the final proceedings of the Senate in the case of Gen. Ward. A *unanimous* vote of censure was passed; but the resolution for his expulsion was not acted upon, as he resigned a few minutes before the resolutions were taken up.

Shocking. The Philadelphia Democratick Press of Wednesday, 15th inst. gives an account of one of the most excruciating and heart-rending scenes, we ever saw on record.—It would seem that a band of desperadoes infest the city and suburbs of Philadelphia, and that some of its most depraved inhabitants have leagued together to render the city the seat of the most foul and infernal transactions:—On the evening of the 14th, about nine o'clock, an infant child was found dead, in an alley, near Race-street, in Third street. Its little throat had marks of violence on it, and the blood had been forced from its nose. The coroner was sent for: no doubt is entertained that the child was murdered. Suspicion rests upon a woman who was seen to cross over from the alley. The day before a beautiful little child was found murdered in an open lot, in the outskirts of the city, with one of its limbs much eaten by a dog. These are horrible and alarming events! Can no means be devised to arrest the progress of such daring and inhuman crimes? It is most remarkable and not a little appalling, that two well known citizens, old inhabitants of Philadelphia, heads of families, suddenly disappeared, nearly two months ago, and no tidings have ever been heard of them.

Memoirs of the board of Agriculture of the State of New-York.—This publication, which has just been issued from the press of Messrs. Packard & Van Benthuysen, we learn from the preface, closes the labours of the Board of Agriculture, which became extinct in April last, by the expiration of the law under which it was organized. It contains more than 70 different articles, a large portion of them original, upon subjects of immediate interest to such of our citizens as are engaged in the pursuits to which they are applicable. It is accompanied also by several well executed engravings. It will be a source of regret, if the law under which the board has existed for the six years past, and which has been productive of essential benefits in improving and elevating the agriculture of the state, shall not be renewed. If it was a wise policy to commence a system of encouragement of this sort, and to pursue it successfully, it can scarcely be doubted that the same policy will suggest its continuance; and the more so, because many of the difficulties always attending upon first attempts & incipient proceedings, have been overcome.—*Argus.*

The Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, says: on Monday evening, we stept into the Masonick Hall to witness the feats of the *Greek Rhigas*—and in reality they are wonderful. The Greek unites in his person, good proportion, strength and dexterity.—As an instance of his muscular powers, the incredible feat of balancing himself on one leg, with a fifty lb. weight tied to the other leg, and holding 50 lb. weight in each hand, and an 112 *lb. weight by his teeth*, all clear of the floor, astonished the audience. His feats are various but equally wonderful—he is a prodigy and should be seen by the lovers of the curious.

A letter from Smyrna, states that a French sloop of war had brought in a Tartar vessel from Modon, sent from Ibrahim Pacha to the Porte, with *seven thousand human ears*, the result of his victories in the Morea!

Nineteen persons died of the *influenza* in the city of New-York, during the last week.

A Miss Gould, of Cornwall, Mass. has been lately published for marriage, to the Indian Boudinot, late of the Cornwall School.

The merchants of Troy employ 66 sloops in transporting property on the Hudson.—The value of the wheat, rye, lumber, iron, pork, butter, wool, and other articles, shipped from that place in 1825, was more than $2,500,000.

Onions have been sold in Albany this winter for 14 shillings per bushel.

A cow belonging to Mr. Silas Stratton, of Sullivan township, in Washington co. Pa. was a few days ago, delivered of *five calves*, all perfectly formed, well haired, and about the size of a fox.

More effects of the curse. A young [illegible] was frozen to death near Bound Brook, on the 31st Jan. He started to go a short distance, but being *intoxicated*, fell down and was frozen.

To Correspondents.—As there appears a diversity of sentiment as to the effects of certain kinds of amusement on society, particularly those of the Theatre, Circus, &c. we invite our correspondents to give us an essay as well in favour of, as against them.

MARRIAGES.

In Henrietta, on the 12th ult. by Roswell Wickwire Esq. Mr. Franklin Deming to Miss Sally Miller.

In Pittsford on the 21st ult. by the Rev. L. Knap, Mr. —— Hawkins, to Miss Mary Ann Parrot.

DEATHS.

At Lyons, on the 26th ult. Mr. Ira Platt, aged 26 years and 11 months. As a friend, a brother, and a son, the memory of the deceased will long be cherished by those who knew him in these interesting and endearing relations; and community at large will miss from its busy concerns, an active citizen, and an honest man.—[*Communicated.*

On Thursday, 9th ult. in Canandaigua, of consumption, Mary, eldest daughter of Jas. D. Bemis, Editor of the Repository, aged 17.

PLASTER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

which he offers for sale at $3 50 per ton.

PHILIP GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March 7, 1826. 22

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826, 14

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$75	to	
Pearl,	75	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50		
grafted,	75	to	87
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	22		
Beef, 100lbs.	3	to	3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	88
Mink,	12	to	25
Martin,	25	to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3	75	
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	53	to	
Corn,	34	to	
Rye,	44		
Oats,	22	to	25
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	38		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2	25	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	50	to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3	50	to 4
mess, bbl.	10	00	
prime,	7	50	
Peas, bush.	62	1-2	to
Potatoes,	25	to	
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,	88	to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	5	to	6
tried,	7	to	8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12	1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25		

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	3
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	

NEW-ENGLAND.

Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.

CANADA.

Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	

MICHIGAN.

Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

NEW ROCHESTER

THEATRE.

Messrs. SMITH & DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the patrons of the Drama, their intention of establishing a permanent THEATRE in the village of Rochester. They have leased that large and convenient building adjoining the Merchant's Exchange," and will fit it up in a handsome manner. It is expected to be completed and *will open during the second week in April next*, with new and elegant scenery, and an efficient company.

The Managers take this occasion to acknowledge, worthy of the rising greatness of, the favour they have received from the inhabitants of Rochester, and to assure the publick that it is their wish and intention to establish a permanent and respectable Theatre, worthy of the rising greatness of this spirited and flourishing town.

March 7, 1826. 3w22

First Lottery.

TO BE DRAWN THE 29th, OF MARCH,

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

20th Class.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000	"	10,000
1	5,000	"	5,000
1	3,046	"	3,046
8	1,000	"	8,000
16	500	"	8,000
56	100	"	5,600
57	50	"	2,850
114	20	"	2,280
1881	8	"	15,048
14,364	4	"	57,456

16,500 PRIZES.
29,260 BLANKS.

Tickets $4,00. Halves $2,00
Quarters $1,00.

For particulars of the above lottery please call at

PRATT'S

Lottery & Exchange Office.

March 7. 22

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of MARSHALL & SPALDING, by whom all the debts and credits heretofore made, will be settled.

E. F. MARSHALL,
ORMOND SPALDING,
JOHN H. HUNT.

Rochester, 2d of 3d mo. 1826.

Small FARM For Sale,

LYING in the town of Pittsford about two miles west of the Meeting-House, and on a good road, containing 22 acres, a good well of water, a small orchard, 8 1-2 acres of wheat, and an excellent soil. Price and payments made known by the subscriber on the premises. ELAM AUSTIN.

Pittsford, March 3d, 1826. 22

PORTRAITS IN MINIATURE,

On Ivory.

MR. LADD,

(LATE OF BOSTON,)

MOST respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, that he intends to remain here a short time, and would be happy to devote his professional services to those who may want

LIKENESSES.

Mr. L. flatters himself, from his successful experience, he shall be enabled to give satisfaction, to such as may favour him with their patronage.

N. B. Ladies can be waited on at their places of residence.

☞Specimens of his art, can be seen at his rooms in the Eagle Tavern. His terms are reasonable.

Rochester, March 6, 1826. 22

FOR SALE,

300 LBS. Long-Primer Type, about two thirds worn. It will be sold for a small advance from the metal price. Inquire at this office. 3w22

A VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

ABOUT two and a half miles from Rochester, containing 150 acres. The improvements are 90 acres cleared, two new Barns, two Houses, an Orchard, and good fencing. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. The land is of the first quality, and is deemed worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase near the flourishing village of Rochester. Apply to E. F. Marshall, at this office.

Feb 28, 1826. 21

INSURANCE.

THE ALBANY

INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED in 1811, with a capital of $500,000 will insure against loss or damage by fire. They pledge themselves that those who transact business with this institution shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.—Those who wish to effect an insurance can apply to the subscriber, who is duly appointed their agent in Rochester.

JAMES H. GREGORY, *Agent.*

Feb. 17th, 1826. 2m20

50,000 Pill boxes,
1,000 lb. live Geese
Feathers, and
2,000 lb. Maple Sugar. For sale by

HUBBARD & PARSONS.

Rochester, Feb. 20, 1826. tf20

DISSOLUTION.

THOS. CONGDON,

is under the firm of J. E. & T. CONGDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. CONGDON,
THOS. CONGDON.

Rochester, Feb. 17, 1826. 20

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm will call on J. E. Congdon and Benjamin Drake, (at the store of J. E. & T. Congdon,) who are authorised to settle the accounts and demands of the firm.

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on Friday the 10th inst. a plain Calf-skin Pocket Book, containing one note against Horace Calkins of $27; one against Henry Draper for 1000 brick; three different notes against Dwella and Leonard Fuller, to the amount of $35; one against Nathl. Smith for $5; one against Alexander Simpson for 2000 feet of clapboards; two notes against John Meeker, one for 1000, and the other for 500 feet clapboards; one against Theodore Backus, for $15, and other papers of no use to any but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return said Pocket Book with its contents. RANSOM SQUIERS.

Gates, (near Deep Hollow) Feb. 20. 20

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices.* The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.

Feb. 14, 19

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of Fresh and unadulterated DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar. Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows, Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CHAMBERLAIN & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those who owe the firm, are therefore informed, that the accounts and notes are left with A. C. Chamberlain, who is duly authorised to collect the same. Those indebted will take notice that they must call and settle their dues, immediately. The business will be continued by A. C. Chamberlain, at the old stand, where customers old and new, are invited to call.

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
B. SMITH.

N. B. All the former customers of Chamberlain & Smith are earnestly requested to make payment immediately to

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Rochester, Feb. 2, 1826. 19

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. Also—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

MARTIN CABLE

HAS removed to the room on the floor of the Album Printing Office, over Marshall, Spalding & Hunt's Bookstore, where he will be found at all seasonable hours. He intends to give his whole attention to

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING,

and drafting of every description, such as mine for themselves, Particular attention; Land-scapes, Bank Notes, Diplomas, Machinery, and all kinds of cutting on Wood or Type. He invites all those that may feel interested in the art, to call and examine for themselves. Particular attention at all times will be paid to drafting machinery for those that wish to obtain patents.—Ornamental painting executed by him as usual. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Rochester, Feb. 28th, 1826. 21

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

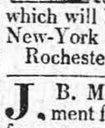
Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,



50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS

25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco, which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

J. B. MASON solicits immediate payment from all who are indebted to him for papers. Jan. 17. 15

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JONES & GREEN, are invited to call and take a glass of Brandy, settle their *old* accounts and make new trades quite handy. (20) Feb. 21.

PENFIELD.

THE Notes and Book accounts of *James H. Sears*, are assigned to Marshall, Spalding & Hunt, who have placed them in the hands of Asahel S. Beers, Druggist, Penfield, for collection. All interested will make payment either by cash or note immediately, by which means cost will not be incurred. 16th of 2d mo. 1826.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE GHOST.

'Tis about twenty years, since ABEL LAW,
A short, round favoured, merry
Old soldier of the revolutionary
War,
Was wedded to
A most abominable shrew—
The temper, sir, of Shakspeare's Catharine
Could be no more compared with her's
Than mine
With Lucifer's.
Her eye was like a weazel's,
She had a harsh
Face, like a cranberry marsh,
All spread
With spots of white and red,
As if she had the measles:
With hair of the colour of a wisp of straw,
And a disposition like a cross cut saw;
The appellation of this lovely dame
Was Ann, or Nancy—don't forget the name.

Her brother, David, was a tall
Good looking chap, and that was all.
One of your Great-Big-*Nothings*, as we say
Here in Rhode Island, picking up *old* jokes,
And cracking them on other folks.
Well, David undertook, one night, to play
The Ghost, and frighten Abel, whom he knew
Would be returning from a journey through
A grove of forest wood,
That stood
Below
The house some distance—half a mile, or so
With a long taper
Just made to cover
A wig, nearly as large over
As a corn basket, and a sheet
With both ends made to meet
Across his breast;
(The way in which ghosts are always dress'd:)
He took
His station near
A huge oak tree,
Whence he could overlook the road, and see
Whatever might appear.

It happened, that about an hour before, friend
Abel
Had left the table
Of an inn, where he had made a halt
With his horses and waggon,
To taste a flagon
Of malt
Liquor, and so forth; which being done,
He went on,
Caring no more for twenty ghosts,
Than if they were so many posts.

David was nearly tired of waiting—
His patience was abating;
At length, he heard the careless tones
Of his kinsman's voice;
And then, the noise
Of the waggon wheels among the stones.

Abel was quite elated, and was roaring
With all his might, and pouring
Out, in great confusion,
Scraps of old songs, made in "the revolution,"
His head was full of Bunker Hill and Trenton;
And still he went on,
Scaring the whip-poor-wills among the trees,
With rhymes like these—
"See the Yankees
Leave the hill,
With *baggernets* declining,
With lopp'd down hats
And rusty guns,
And leather aprons shining."
"See the Yankees—whoa! why what is that!"
Said Abel, starting like a cat,
As slowly on the fearful figure strode
Into the middle of the road.
"My conscience! what a suit of clothes!
Some crazy fellow I suppose—
Halloo, friend, what's name, by the pow'rs of gin
That's a strange dress to travel in."

"Be silent, Abel, for I now have come
To read your doom:
Then, hearken, while your fate I now declare,
I am a spirit"——"I suppose you are;
But you'll not hurt me, and I'll tell you why,
Here is a fact which you cannot deny:
All spirits must be either good or bad—
That's understood.
And be you good or evil, I am sure
If a *good* spirit, I am safe—If *evil*,
And I don't know but you may be the DEVIL—
If that's the case, you'll recollect, I fancy,
That *I* am *married* to *your sister* NANCY."

SCOTCH AIR.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond mem'ry brings the light
Of other days around me.
The smiles, the tears, of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shined, now dim'd and gone,
The cheerful hearts now broken.

When I remember all
The friends so link'd together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wint'ry weather;
I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead,
And all but one departed.

ANSWER TO THE CONUNDRUM IN OUR LAST.
A *Ball*. [A ball is often placed at the top of a steeple, and is therefore, in one sense, "the head of the church."]

CARTER'S LETTERS.

Pnenith, Sept. 19, 1825.

On the morning of the 11th, the sky was clear, with the exception of a few white fleecy clouds, and the bosom of the lake was calm. The shadows as they ocasionally sailed along the water and crept up the sloping sides of the mountains, gilded by a bright sun, imparted a new aspect to the scenery; and a change in the complexion of the heavens revived the charm of novelty. Each of us sat for an hour, like a statue upon the rocks, gazing at the never ending variety in this great panorama of nature.

It was Sunday, and the repose which reigned through the village was calculated to awaken in every heart a spirit of devotion. The grandeur of the heavens led the poet to exclaim "An undevout astronomer is mad!" Might not the remark be extended with equal truth to other parts of the great system of nature?—What but an omnipotent hand could lift these mountains from the vale, hang them with the garniture of clouds, illuminate them with sunshine, and clothe them in verdure and beauty? But it is my province to describe, not to sermonize.

At 11 o'clock the little bell, echoing thro' peaceful vales and over tranquil waters, summoned us to the small episcopal church, standing close to the shore of the lake.—The inside as well as the exterior is humble in its appearance. Here are no long-drawn aisles, no lofty arches, no ranges of Corinthian pillars; but every thing is in a style of rustick simplicity. It is low-roofed and without a ceiling; yet the tones of the organ and the chorus of praise are returned as sweetly from such a canopy, as from the most splendid dome. The congregation is small, and of a mixed character, being composed partly of shepherds from the neighbouring hills, partly of the villagers, and partly of the gentry who have country seats with pleasant tears, and so forth, upon the borders of the lake. But here they are all upon a level, and belong to the same little flock. The service was read, and a good sermon delivered by Mr. Peach, the curate, who has a charming residence upon one of the woody promontories of the lake, and whose situation might be envied, were I qualified to discharge the duties of his office.

After church we lingered for a short time to look at a white marble slab upon the wall, in memory of Richard Watson, Bishop of Landaff, distinguished for his learning and piety, and author of the reply to Paine's Age of Reason. He was a native of a little village near Kendal, in Westmoreland, where he received the rudiments of his education, and rose to eminence from the humblest origin. A strong attachment to scenery, with which he was familiar from boyhood, led him to fix his residence upon the shores of lake Windermere, where he built a handsome seat, a few miles north of Bowness. Here he died, and was buried at one corner of this little church. A black marble tomb covers his grave. His widow is still living in the mansion, and came to church in her carriage on the day referred to above.

While we were at dinner, between churches, a black and heavy cloud came rolling over the summit of Furness Fell, and appeared to tumble into the vale below. A violent storm of thunder and lightning soon commenced, and continued with great severity for half an hour, during which time the flashes were vivid, and the frequent peals, bellowing among the hills, were tremendous. The grandeur of such a scene could not have been expected so late in the season; but it was our good fortune, perhaps, rather than our bad, to experience all kinds of weather, while at the lakes, exhibiting the scenery under almost every possible aspect. This was the second thunderstorm we had witnessed since our arrival.

The march of the cloud up the vale, till it dashed against the opposing mountains, was slow and majestick. In its rear, a brilliant rainbow spanned the lake; but it was not a token, that the storm was over. Another and another squall succeeded; and the rain continued to descend in torents for the greater part of the afternoon. At one time the pattering upon the low roof of the church was so loud, that the prayers of the clergyman could scarcely be heard. Its musick, however, was tranquilizing to the feelings, and mingling with that of the choir, seemed to rise in a general anthem of praise to the Creator.

At evening the sky cleared, and as it was uncertain how long the good weather might last, we embarked on board of a row-boat, and proceeded to Ambleside, a village at the head of the lake, six miles from Bowness. Two sturdy oarsmen took us up in about an hour. The passage for the greater part of the distance was delightful, the lake being smooth, and presenting from its bosom a more striking view of the vast amphitheatre of hills already mentioned.—Wreaths of white clouds hung upon the Pikes of Langdale, and at a distance of twelve miles a torrent was distinctly seen dashing down their dark sides. Farther towards the east, the hills descend to the water by a gentle declivity, are green to their very summits, and the setting sun played sweetly upon their soft and graceful slopes.

Near the head of the lake, a fleet of boats passed us, filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were out on an excursion of pleasure; and among the rest, half a dozen Cambridge students, with their coats off, and tugging manfully at the oar, as if engaged in a boat-race. Night and a heavy shower of rain overtook us just at the time of reaching the port of destination; and before arriving at the Salutation Hotel, a distance of a mile from the landing, over a muddy road, we were pretty thoroughly drenched, in spite of umbrellas. But the comforts of an excellent inn soon alleviated the misfortunes attending the latter part of the passage.

On the morning of the 12th, we mounted three ponies, some of which might have vied with Rosinante in figure and gait, and set out for the head of lake Coniston, distant eight miles from Ambleside in a westerly direction. It was a glorious day, and the anticipations of pleasure, with which the excursion was commenced, were more than realized. For the first three or four miles, the road winds quite round the head of lake Windermere, at the base of one of the loftiest mountains called Loughrigg Fell, through the little village of Clappersgate, and across the rivers Rothay and Brathay. These two streams, which descend through different glens with pellucid, rapid, and noisy currents, unite before joining the lake, into which they peacefully glide after the junction, constituting its principal feeder. The banks of both of them, as well as the alluvial tract through which flow their intermingled waters, are finely wooded and extremely rural. From the single-arched bridges across them, the speckled trout and char may be seen sporting in the crystal wave. It is a curious fact, that the former always selects the Rothay, and the latter the Brathay, in journeying up from the lake, and are never found interfering with each other's dominions.

The tract between Windermere and Coniston, and indeed the whole region around the English lakes, comprehending parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, which here corner upon one another, is strictly a pastoral country, where the shepherd's pipe is still heard, and Arcadian simplicity still resides. In the emphatick language of Mr. Wordsworth, whose accurate and beautiful analysis of the lake scenery has afforded us so much delight, "the cottages look as if they grew from the soil," like natural excresences. All the villages are small, consisting of little more than assemblages of shepherds. The face of the country exhibits few marks of agricultural improvement, of which indeed it is not susceptible to any considerable extent, being uniformly broken, and composed of continuous ranges of mountains. Flocks of sheep cover the sides of these, as far up as verdure has crept, and all beyond is naked rock, or crags slightly shaded with brown heath and grey moss. So bright is sometimes the colour of the former plant, added to the orange complexion of decayed fern, as to appear among the clouds like gleams of sunshine.

Such a region must necessarily have a spurse population. The inhabitants are plain, simple, unsophisticated, kind and gentle in their manners. In the course of our ride, we fell in with several shepherds, who were driving their numerous flocks to market. They were intelligent and communicative. Entering freely into conversation, and cheerfully imparting information respecting their employment. In every instance they were accompanied by their faithful dogs, a beautiful speckled animal as to relieve the master of all trouble in keeping his sheep in the path. If one of the flock happens to loiter or stray, the watchful dog instantly observes it and attends to his duty without bidding.

Every step of our travels about these lakes reminded me of the interior and mountainous districts of New-England. Altho' there is not so much general intelligence and hardy industry in the inhabitants, there is in many respects a striking similarity of manners. Along the road are to be seen groups of children, neatly clad, with schoolbooks in their hands, who seldom fail to salute the passenger by a bow or curtesy; and the men whom we chanced to meet on the way, generally made a slight inclination of the head, with sometimes a friendly good morrow. How different is this decency of manners from the wild and vacant stare of the Irish peasantry, or the clamorous rudeness of the lower classes in the more southern parts of England!

Notwithstanding our frequent pauses upon the road, to note the striking features of the scenery, or to indulge in the more sensual enjoyment of picking blackberries, which hung in profusion from the hedges, we arrived at the head of Lake Coniston before noon. The descent into the peaceful bosom of this vale is one of the most romantick that can be imagined; the path winding down for many hundred feet thro' a fine piece of woodland, and by the side of a brook, which, bounding from rock to rock, outstrips the tardy pace of the traveller. From the depth of the foliage, glimpses are occasionally obtained of the lake upon the left, and of the high, rugged crags destitute of every species of vegetation, abruptly terminating the vale on the right. These broken and fantastick rocks form a striking peculiarity in the scenery above the head of Coniston. The transition from their precipitous naked sides in the green lawn extending to the lake, is sudden and eminently beautiful. Beyond the slope of cultivated land and its few scattered houses, Coniston Old Man, swells from the vale to the height of nearly three thousand feet.—It is the loftiest mountain in the vicinity, and the head of it is distinctly seen from the shores of Windermere. A glance at the bold feature, which characterises the head of Coniston water, satisfied us that tourists had not done justice to its comparatively sequestered and unnoticed charms. The lame descriptions which fell into our hands had nigh deprived us of the pleasures of an excursion, which was among the most agreeable of our rambles.

From the Cheshire Gazette.

A PEEP AT THE INDIANS OF '49.

In the year 1749, John Kilburn, the hero of the following story, came to Walpole, N. H. The large and fertile meadows at the mouth of Cold River, slightly covered with butternut and elm, presented an inviting prospect to the new settlers and an easy harvest to the hand of cultivation. Here he built a log hut, and for two years lived in the solitude of the forest, without any intercourse with friend or foe. He often sought opportunities to cultivate the friendship of the Indians, but on every occasion they studiously avoided him. During this time his life was one continual scene of danger and hardship, constantly exposed to the inclemencies of the weather and the secret attacks of an insidious foe. And what rendered his situation still more uncomfortable, he was obliged to camp out at different places each night, "the cold earth his bed," with a bear-skin for a covering, and a cartridge box for his pillow, in order to avoid the midnight prowling of the savages, who were watching in concealment for an opportunity to strike the deadly blow, and who often paid their nocturnal visits at his dwelling and took from him such articles as might contribute to their convenience or the gratification of their wanton disposition.—Very different is the situation of those, who are now cultivating the same soil, planting at their leisure the luxuriant corn, and reaping in ease and affluence the fruits of their labours.

In 1751, Col. Benjamin Bellows obtained the charter of Walpole, and began a settlement on land about a mile south of Kilburn's, the site now occupied by the out buildings of Esq. T. Bellows. There was a fort also at Charlestown, then called Number Four. This addition to the strength of the white settlers induced the Indians to treat them with more respect. About this time a company came down the river, landed their boats above the falls, and invited Kilburn to trade with them. He visited their boats, bought some skins and made some presents of flints, flour, and fish-hooks.—From this time the Indians continued to hunt and encamp about the neighbourhood, and the report of their guns and the smoke of their wigwams were mingled with the familiar occurrences of life.

The affairs of the settlers continued to prosper till 1758, when the first alarming incident occurred to disturb the happiness and security of the whites. Two men by the name of Twitchell and Flint, who had gone back to the hills about a mile east to procure some ash timber for oars, were shot by the Indians; one of them was scalped, the other they cut open and took out his heart, cut it in pieces and laid it on his breast.

This was the first christian blood spilt in Walpole. Their bodies were buried near where they were found, and a ridge of land the west side of the road, about two miles north of Walpole village towards Drewsville, points out the spot hallowed by the remains of the first victims of Indian massacre. The solemn impression this occurrence made upon the minds of the new settlers was not soon effaced. It is said, the guardian spirit of Twitchell continued to hover over his friends, warning them of the wiles and hostile intentions of the Indians, as long as his murderers were permitted to live. A remarkable rock in Connecticut river, where he used to fish with never failing success, was for a long time held in religious veneration; and to this day such is the propitious influence of the presiding spirit that few of the angling votaries who come to worship on the "Twitchell Rock," return without taking from the limpid stream a generous fry.

The massacre of Twitchell and Flint was the first harbinger of the rupture of the negociations for peace between England and France, and the commencement of those horrid scenes of Indian barbarity that ensued.

In the spring of 1755, an Indian by the name of Philip, who had acquired just English enough to be understood, visited Kilburn's house, pretending to be on a hunting excursion, in want of provisions. He was treated with kindness and furnished with every thing he wanted, such as flints, flour, &c. Soon after he was gone it was ascertained that the same Indian had visited all the settlements on Connecticut River about the same time, and with the same plausible pretensions of hunting. Kilburn had already learned a little of the Indian finesse and suspected, as it proved, that this Philip was a wolf in sheep's clothing. Not long after the following intelligence was communicated to all the forts by a friendly Indian sent by General Shirley, from Albany. He stated that four or five hundred Indians were collecting in Canada, whose object it was to butcher the whole white population on Connecticut River. Judge then of the feelings of a few white settlers when they learned the impending danger. To desert their soil, cattle and crops of grain, would be leaving their all, and to contend with the countless savages of the Canadian regions was a hopeless resort. But accustomed to all the hardships and dangers of life, they boldly resolved to defend themselves or die in the cause. Kilburn and his men now strengthened their defence with such fortifications as their rude implements would allow, which consisted in surrounding their habitation with a palisade of stakes stuck into the ground.

Col. Benjamin Bellows had at this time about 30 men under his command at the fort about a mile south of Kilburn's house, but this could afford Kilburn no protection while attending to his cattle and crops.

Kilburn, and his son John in his 18th year, a man by the name of Peak, and his son, were returning home from his work, about noon, Aug. 17th, 1755, when one of them discovered the red legs of the Indians among the alders "as thick as grasshoppers." They instantly made for the house, fastened the door, and began to make preparations for an obstinate defence. Besides these four men, there were in the house, Kilburn's wife and his daughter Hitty, who contributed not a little to encourage and assist their companions, as well as to keep a watch upon the movements of the enemy. In about 15 minutes the Indians were seen crawling up the bank east of the house, and as they crossed a foot-path one by one, 197 were counted; about the same number remained in ambush near the mouth of Cold River.

The Indians had learned that Col. Benj. Bellows with his men were at work at his mill about a mile east, and that it would be best to waylay and secure them before disturbing those who had taken refuge in the log house. Bellows and his men (about 30) were returning home with each a bag of meal on their backs, when their dogs began to growl and betray symptoms of an enemy's approach. He well knew the language of his dogs, and the native intrigue of the Indians. Nor was he at a loss in forming his opinion of their intention to ambush his path, and conducted himself accordingly. He ordered all his men to throw off the meal, advance to the rise, carefully crawl up the bank, spring upon their feet, give one whoop and instantly drop into the sweet firn. This manœuvre had the desired effect; for as soon as the whoop was given the Indians all arose from their ambush in a semicircle around the path Bellows was to follow.

This gave his men a fine chance for a shot, which they improved *instanter*. The first shot so disconcerted the plans and expectations of the Indians that they darted away into the bushes without firing a gun. Bellows finding their number too numerous for his, ordered his men to file off to the south and make for the Fort. The Indians next appeared on the eminence east of Kilburn's house, when the same "old Devil" Philip, who had visited him the summer before, came forward, and securing himself behind a tree called out to those in the house to surrender. "Old John, young John," says he, "I know you, come out here—We give ye good quarter." "Quarter!" vociferated old Kilburn with a voice of thunder, that rang thro' every Indians heart, and every hill and valley, "You black rascals, begone, or we'll *quarter* you."

Who would have anticipated this more than Spartan reply from four men, when called upon by as many hundreds to deliver up their arms.

Philip then returned to his companions and after a few minutes consultation the *war whoop* commenced as if (to use the expression of an ear witness) "all the devils in hell had been let loose." Kilburn was so lucky as to get the first fire before the smoke of the enemies guns obstructed his aim, and was confident he saw an Indian fall, which from his extraordinary size and other appearances must have been Philip. The Indians rushed forward to the work of destruction; and probably not less than 400 bullets were lodged in Kilburn's house at the first fire. The roof was a perfect "riddle sieve." Some of them fell to butchering the cattle, others were busily employed in wantonly destroying the hay and grain, while a shower of bullets kept up one continual pelting against the house. Meanwhile Kilburn and his men were by no means idle. Their powder was already poured into hats for the convenience of loading in a hurry, and every thing prepared for a spirited defence or glorious death. They had several guns in the house which were kept hot by incessant firing through the port holes, and as they had no ammunition to spare each one took special aim to have every bullet tell. The women with true Grecian firmness assisted in loading the guns, and when their stock of lead grew short, they had the forethought to suspend blankets in the roof of the house to catch the enemies balls, which were immediately run into bullets by them and sent back to the savages with equal velocity. Think ye, fair dames of Walpole, could your delicate nerves command the hot ladle of lead, load the murderous gun and mingle in all the dread tumults of war? Several attempts were made to burst open the door, but the bullets within scattered death with such profusion, that soon compelled them to desist from the rash undertaking. Most of the time the Indians endeavoured to keep behind stumps, logs and trees, which evidently evinced, that they were not insensible to the unceremonious visits of Kilburn's bullets.

All the afternoon one incessant firing was kept up till nearly sundown, when the Indians began to disappear; and as the sun sunk behind the western hills, the sound of the guns and the cry of the war whoop died away in silence. This day's rencounter proved an effectual check to the expedition of the Indians and induced them immediately to return to Canada; and it is within the bounds of reason to conclude, that matchless defence was instrumental in rescuing hundreds of our fellow citizens from the horrors of an Indian massacre. Thus did the intrepid Leonidas not with 300 but only three followers repulse the congregated forces of the Canadian savages.

Seldom has it fallen to the lot of any of our forefathers, by personal courage and valour, to reap a more brilliant crown of laurels than that won by Kilburn on that memorable day. Only one of this invincible band of heroes was wounded. Peak by exposing himself too much before the port hole, received a ball in his hip, which, for want of surgical aid, proved fatal the fifth day.

During the whole of the Indian & French war that continued till 1763 the Indians never afterwards made their appearance in Walpole.

Kilburn lived to see the town of Walpole populous and flourishing, his fourth generation on the stage, and reciprocate with them all the comforts and enjoyments of civilization. He possessed an honest heart, manifested in his upright deportment a christian temper, and died in the expectation of seeing that country where wars and fightings never come. A substantial, plain, unpolished stone, indicative of the character which he maintained, points out the spot in Walpole burying ground, where sleep his mortal remains, with this inscription.

"In memory of
JOHN KILBURN, who departed
this life for a better, April 8th, 1789,
in the 85th year of his age. He
was the first settler of this
Town, in 1749."

His son "young John" for the last time re-visited the field of his youthful exploits in 1814. After that he resided in Shrewsbury, Vt. with his children, till he died, which was in 1822.

DR. JOHNSON. To a person who regretted to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, that he had not been a clergyman, because he considered the life of a clergyman an easy and comfortable one; the doctor made this reply:—"The life of a conscientious clergyman is not easy; I have always considered a clergyman as the father of a larger family than he is able to maintain. No, Sir, I do not envy the clergyman's life as an easy life, nor do I envy the clergyman who makes it an easy life."

PSEUDO-DUEL.

A very blood-*less* Duel was fought a few days since at Lebanon Springs, seven miles from this place, between a *Butcher* and a *Weaver*. The cause of this singular combat we cannot exactly make out; but are well assured, it was neither love nor ambition—pulling a nose or treading on a toe. We dare say they had good and sufficient reasons, as all duellists have; and we are the more inclined to this opinion, as neither of the combatants belong to the profession of arms.

The butcher gave the challenge, aye, literally gave it, not by the intervention of a second, but by the open, bold, bare word of mouth—and swore like a very trooper, that he would make *thrums* of the weaver unless he accepted it. There was no alternative to the pacifick weaver—fight he must, or be *butchered*. Accordingly, putting a bold face upon the matter, the shuttle-flinger accepted the challenge, and swore in his turn, that he would *raddle* the butcher's *sweet bread* for him, and send his *guts* to the *hogs*. It is half the battle to keep a stiff upper lip.

The weapons, a fowling-piece and a rifle, were charged—with powder. The butcher, maugre his being the challenger, was accommodated with the deadly rifle, and the poor weaver was obliged to stand his ground with the fowling-piece. To give a more awful solemnity to the scene, the duel was fought by *moon-light*. We have not yet heard whether the tender-hearted Luna hid her face behind a cloud, at the moment of firing; but suspect she did, since the heroes escaped unscathen, though one of them could throw a *shuttle* at a mark, and the other could wield his butcher-knife to a *dead* certainty.

The distance of *six rods* was measured off, and the doughty combatants, standing back to back, were ordered to march! to the right about! fire!! The weaver's piece popped first; and the butcher, in order to escape the ball, sprang with great *presence of mind* behind a pair of hay-scales, which were doubtless placed there by Mars, or some other partial god, for the protection of the hero. How often would the most doughty of Homer's heroes have been killed, dead as a door-nail, had it not been for the ready interference of some protecting deity, male or female. Jupiter weighs in even *scales* the fate of poor mortals; and in the present case he made use of the hay-scales, without doubt, in compliment to the plain unostentatious nature of our republican institutions. Be that as it will, the valorous challenger, having intrenched his beef-fed person behind the hay-scales, let fly deliberately at the undaunted weaver, who minded it no more than he would have done a popgun made out of one of his own *quills*.

Having exerted himself so far, the redoubtable butcher plead off, and insisted upon not firing again, except with the privilege of sheltering behind the hay-scales—doubtless being afraid to trust a second time to his agility and presence of mind for dodging the ball. But such a request was not only *ungentlemanly*, but contrary to all the laws of *honourable* duelling. We will not assert that the weaver's courage or sense of honour was a whit superior, for he was in the secret of the fire arms being *without lead*, while the poor butcher in very deed thought they were charged with that deadly substance. The challenger was compelled to take the field once more; and at the second fire his antagonist fell.

What were the butcher's feelings at this moment! If his own broad butcher-knife had been driven up to the very handle in his unlucky *bread-basket* he could scarcely have felt worse. Grief had taken place of revenge, remorse was treading on the heels of grief, and terror, backed with bailiffs, and jails, and gibbets, was taking hold of the skirts of remorse! A doctor! run for a doctor! what the d——l do you stand for! A doctor *was* run for by the butcher himself, who declared upon the word of a repenting sinner, that he had *let out* the weaver's *filling*. The surgeon came like the shot of a shovel, and being let into the secret—not of the man's *insides*—but of the hoax played upon the butcher, began to look wonderous wise, shook his head with a professional air, and assured the terrified man of beef, that his antagonist was on his last legs, that in all human probability he had wove his last *web*, that his *filling* had indeed *run out*.

Alas! what was the butcher to do? But one chance remained; and that was speedy flight. He took a hasty leave of his wife, and run as though the very devil drove him an end, and—might been running till this time, had he not been persuaded by a friend to stay at his house over night, under promise, that if the weaver should be dead in the morning, he would then give him five dollars to run away with, and lend him a horse to decamp withal.

In the morning the trick was discovered to the sleepless butcher, who, we know not by what persuasion, engaged the seconds, and all concerned, to keep the affair a profound secret, under the penalty of a gallon of pure cogniac from the man who should first divulge it. But in spite of the *strong* penalty, the mighty moon-light matter was betrayed, though partly hidden by the hay-scales—and, what was most to be regretted by the thirsty ones, not a drop of brandy could be obtained as a forfeit. How the affair got out is a matter of special wonder. Phœbus, we know, was the meddling gossip, who went and told Vulcan about the affairs of Mars and Venus; but the tell-tale god was asleep when this sad duel was fought; wherefore it is shrewdly suspected, that *Luna* herself must have told the tale.—*Berkshire Amer.*

From the New-York Advocate.

DICK THE GENTLEMAN. Dicky Dash was born in the midst of a fine, fat, fertile county of the west, where there were plenty of potatoes, cabbage and corn—but no gentlemen. Dicky had small hands—a thin face—an idle disposition, and a bushy head.—Dicky said he was a gentleman. The squire looked from top to toe of Dicky, and said—"he is a gentleman." The Doctor felt of his pulse and said—"Dicky's a gentleman." The lawyer cross-examined him, and said—"Dicky's a gentleman." This being ascertained beyond a doubt, Dicky immediately kicked the potatoes from him—tossed away the cabbages, and gave the plough over to Satan [heaven preserve us from his power!] Dicky put a new shirt into his pocket, jumped aboard the steamboat, and hallowed out to the captain to start his nine inches of steam for the city.—After the puffing and blowing of a night and a day, Dick was landed at Courtland-street wharf. He jumped ashore, rubbed up his whiskers, and became in a trice a gentleman clerk in a splendid store for the ladies, in Broadway. He was in pain to show off the gentleman, but his employer was a close fellow, and made him stick to the shop.—Dick had a mortal antipathy to sticking.—He read the prodigious handbill that is pasted upon the front of the theatre, and sighed and swore, and sighed and swore in vain. He saw the dashy blades rolling down to Union course in the racing season, and almost bit his fingers off that he could not crack a whip too. Dick tossed and tumbled in his bed at night—flattered and coaxed the old dads through the day, and at last was set up as a gentleman merchant in Pearl-street, with his door all hung round with shawls, and his windows shining like a rainbow in fancy ribbons. Now was the time for Dick to show off the gentleman—and show it off he did with a vengeance.—He got a horse, then a saddle, then went to the races. He popped into the theatre, lolled at the opera, subscribed to a concert, and shook his heels at cotillion parties.—The girls smiled upon him—the old maids praised him—the mothers chatted with him—the fathers shook him by the hand, and said, "How do you do, Mr. Dick?"

Now Dick Dash was a gentleman. But alas! a gentleman can't last for ever. His bills became due—the banks protested them—his horse was sold—his store shut up—and the old maids said, "Did not I *tell* you so?" Dicky Dash, the gentleman, then returned to the country as he came from it, with a shirt in his pocket, and a flea in his ear.

CONTRAST. Maj. Stevens, the dwarf, measures in height thirty-one inches, and is between 25 and 30 years old. His proportions are just and his features fair: his voice is squeaking and effeminate, and in his conversation creates interest as much, perhaps, from the singular littleness of his person as from the solidity of his observations. He converses freely and answers with readiness any question put to him.—He endeavours to say something often times pretty smart. The jokes of Maj. Stephens are always stoutly lauded.

Col. McN——of the army, is upwards of six feet six inches, and every way of the noblest proportions. His immense chest, his legs, his arms, the intelligent expression of his countenance, and, in short, the whole of his person, constitute a figure the most majestick and imposing.

Both were seen not long since in conversation together. The Col. during the late war was wounded in the knee, and the Maj. seeing the breach at which he might, perhaps, enter a joke, made signs (for the Col. was too high to be heard) with his hands, that he would say something further to him. The Col. with his accustomed courtesy, lowered his head a few yards, to within the sound of the Major's voice, and the Maj. with a most shrewd expression, inquired of the Col. if his knee was fractured by a 24 pound shot!—*National Ægis.*

OLD TIMES. Mrs. Mary Stocker, who is now living in the town of Galway, in Saratoga county; at the advanced age of 103 years, and who still retains her powers both of body and mind to an astonishing degree, states that she never drank tea, nor saw any, until she was 17 years old; the women then used to walk three and four miles to drink tea, *and carry their cups and saucers in their pockets!* She never saw a potatoe until she was 20 years old.—*N. Y. Observer.*

LONGEVITY. Alexander Berkley, a native of Scotland, who came to this country at the age of 15, died in Virginia, on the 22d of October, 1825, aged *one hundred and fourteen years*. At the age of 110, he recovered the perfect use of his sight, which had been partially injured, and entire blindness ensued thirty days after. His wife, whom he married in his 21st year, died on the 9th of January last, aged *one hundred and eleven* years. They had lived together 93 years and had 14 children, 12 of whom lived to mature age.

The Washington papers announce the death of Judge TODD, of the U. S. supreme court. He died in one of the western states.

A child lately died in Augusta, in consequence of a fine needle from its mother's handkerchief, entering between its shoulder blade and spine, and gradually working unperceived between its third and fourth ribs until it penetrated the heart of the little sufferer.

Iron bedsteads are now made at several of the founderies near Philadelphia, and have been adopted for use in the publick hospitals. Their principal advantages over those of wood are, their durability, beauty, their light weight in case of removal, and above all, their freedom from bugs, worms, etc.

NEW POST-OFFICES. A new Post-Office has lately been established at Bushnell's Basin, Monroe county, and Lyman Wilmarth appointed Post-Master.

A new Post-Office has also been recently established in the town of Evans, Niagara co. and Wm. Van Duzer appointed Post-Master.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE ROCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Album.

No. 23.] ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL & SPALDING,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHYMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL & SPALDING will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GREGORY & BOUGHTON is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately.

☞JAMES H. GREGORY will continue the business of his profession in the front office he now occupies, until the first of June next; when he will remove to an office on Buffalo-street, in the new brick building to be erected by R. Ensworth. SELLICK BOUGHTON will continue in the same office, in the Counsel Room, until the first of June aforesaid, and afterwards occupy the whole office.

JAMES H. GREGORY,
SELLICK BOUGHTON.

January 23, 1826. 8t16

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of this state at its present session, for an act to incorporate the first burying ground society of the town of Sweden in the county of Monroe. Dated Sweden, January 24, 1826.

NEW LINE OF

STAGES

From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

AND FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

LEAVES UTICA,

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*

Feb. 14, 1826. 19

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

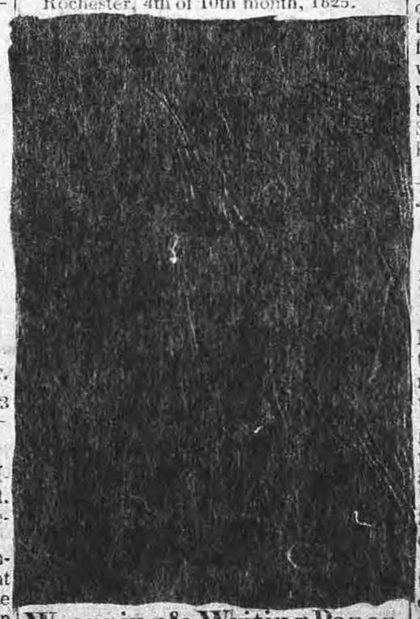
with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.



Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

No. 9, *Mill-street.*

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s. to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL & SPALDING'S.

March 2. No. 9 Mill-st.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by MARSHALL & SPALDING.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.

Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.

India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)

Wafers and wafer boxes,

Painters' variety Crayons,

Chalk and black Lead Crayons

Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)

Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.

Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,

Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,

Bone and wood Letter Stamps,

Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,

Ivory and bone Folders,

Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,

Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,

Steel, silver and quill Pens,

Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,

Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,

Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,

Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,

Round text and small hand copies,

Black writing lines, School Medals,

Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,

Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,

Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.

Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,

Steel Purses, Court Plaster,

Shaving brushes and boxes,

Tooth and nail brushes,

Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,

Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,

Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety.)

Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, March 2, 1826.

CALIDONIA PLANT, CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, one equal half of a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, located in a rich and flourishing village on the line of the Grand Canal in the western part of this state; together with a share in a valuable three story brick building and lot, situated in a central part of the village—one room being at present occupied as the printing office. The property will be sold cheap for cash, the advertiser being about to retire from the business. A practical printer, wishing to establish himself in business, would do well to apply soon. Letters on the subject, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel, Palmyra, N. Y. (post paid,) will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 18, 1826.

Northern District of New-York, } *To wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of February in the fiftieth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, Elihu Frs. Marshall 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:

Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or, the Teacher's Assistant: in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of Common Schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,

Clerk of the Northern District of New-York. 20

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

March 2.

New Books.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 3d day of January 1826. 10w13

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Spencer from the committee incorporate the Merchants' and Mechanicks' Bank, in the city of Troy, reported the following bills, in committee of the whole:—To incorporate the Merchants' and Mechanicks' Bank, in the city of Troy. Relative to the real estate conveyed to the state by Myron Holley. [Appoints an agent to dispose of lands owned by him and others, at Brockport.]

Tuesday, Feb. 28.

A petition was presented, among others, from the president & directors of the Monroe Fire Insurance Company, for relief.

Wednesday, March 1.

The following communication was received from Jasper Ward, which was laid upon the table:—

Hon. James Tallmage, President of the Senate:

SIR—Unwilling to retard the business of the hon. the Senate by any thing that concerns me individually, I have upon mature reflection concluded to waive the indulgence granted me to appear before the senate by counsel. I do this from the conviction that the honourable body over which you preside, is fully competent to decide on the merits of my case, as justice may require, without the agency of counsel. At the same time, permit me to request you to inform the Senate, that I hereby resign my seat as a member of that body.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, Your ob't. serv't.

1st, March, 1826. J. WARD.

CASE OF GEN. WARD.

Mr. Wright called for the consideration of the resolutions offered by him in relation to the conduct of Jasper Ward, as follows:

Resolved, That the conduct of Jasper Ward, a senator from the first senate district, and the means used by him, in obtaining the passage through the legislature, of the act entitled "an act to amend the charter of the Chatham fire insurance company," and also his conduct, and the means used by him, in obtaining the passage of the act entitled "an act to incorporate the Ætna fire insurance company of New-York," were a violation of his duties as a senator, affording a pernicious and dangerous example, tending to corrupt the publick morals and to impair the publick confidence in the integrity of the legislature, and that his conduct in these respects deserves, and should receive, severe reprehension, therefore

Resolved, That the said Jasper Ward, senator as aforesaid, be and he hereby is expelled from the senate.

Mr. Burt rose for the purpose of inquiring how far the senate were authorised to refuse or accept the resignation of gen. W. offered this morning. From a reference to the general election law, he was convinced that it was competent for the senate to consent or refuse to accept, at their pleasure.—Mr. Burt read the 28th section of the act of 1822, declaring that "whenever any person, elected as member of the senate of this state, shall resign his seat therein, by giving written notice to the president of the senate, such resignation *may* be accepted." Such being the case, Mr. B. said that it remained with the senate to say whether they would or would not accept the resignation in question.

Mr. Livingston made a motion that the resignation be accepted.

The president said that the doubt which existed in his mind, was, whether the senate could proceed to an acceptance or refusal of the resignation, while the resolutions were under consideration, and without first in of the communication of gen. W. he had [illegible] before the resignation could be acted upon. He confessed, that since the coming in of the communication of gen. W. he had found himself somewhat embarrassed as to the course to pursue. He had no doubt that a general disposition prevailed, to proceed to the examination of the question, advisedly and cautiously, and with a due regard both to the individual and his friends, and to the character of the senate and the publick. At all events, if he knew his own feelings, such were his intentions. Young and inexperienced in legislation, as he was, he should not assume to advise the senate as to their course of proceeding. As far, however, as he had been able to ascertain the opinions of the members, and his own views, he would advise the senate to act upon and express an opinion as to the first resolution, before the resignation should be taken into consideration. The last resolution could then be so amended as to accomplish the objects of the motion of the gentleman from the 2d district (Mr. Livingston.)

Mr. Burt was entirely of the same opinion. As the question then stood, the committee were the only members of the senate that had expressed an opinion upon it in any shape. He was desirous to join with them, and to add the opinion of the senate to theirs. He was desirous to say distinctly whether they approved or disapproved of the result of the investigation; and that could be done by acting upon the first resolution.

Mr. Spencer said that there was a higher and greater reason for acting upon and adopting the resolution. If that resolution contained a correct statement of the facts, and if the conclusions derived from it was also correct, it ought to be passed. It should be spread upon the journals and disseminated among the people. If, however, the statement and conclusions were incorrect, then certainly, as a sacred and solemn duty towards the member implicated, the question ought not to rest in its present situation. Sir, said Mr. S. there is a great principle involved; and it ought to be made to appear that no officer can escape censure by resigning his seat in a body, as a member of which, he had been guilty of improper conduct.—And inasmuch as the character and honour of the legislature, as well indirectly, as the character of their constituents, were to be seriously affected by the decision of the question, the senate owed to themselves and to the state, as a high and sacred duty, to pass upon the resolution, and if they were convinced of the accuracy of the statements, to adopt it. He hoped, therefore, that the question upon the resolution would be taken first and separately.

The President stated that the question could not be put upon the resignation, until the first resolution under consideration was decided; and that consequently, the question was now upon that resolution.

The question was then taken upon the first resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Spencer then offered the following substitute for the last resolution; to which Mr. Wright signified his assent, and it was adopted *nem. con.*

Resolved, That further proceedings by the senate upon this subject are rendered unnecessary, by the resignation of the said &c. reported a bill to incorporate the bank of Genesee, at Batavia: the Madison coun-

MR. VIELE, from the committee on banks, &c. reported a bill to incorporate the bank of Genesee, at Batavia; the Madison county bank, at Cazenovia, and the Onondaga bank at Onondaga Hollow.

The bill supplementary to the act to prevent injury by dogs, was read a third time and passed. [Authorizes the keeping of one dog, but imposes a tax of $1 for the second dog, of six months old or upwards, and $3 for every additional dog; and $2 for the first bitch, of 3 months old or upwards, and $5 for every additional one.]

Gen. Root, from the committee on the militia, to whom was referred the resolution of the house instructing them to inquire into the expediency of reducing the equivalent paid by a member of a religious denomination for military services, who from scruples of conscience, are averse to bearing arms in the militia of the state; reported, that the legislature have estimated the equivalent at four dollars, that the committee are of opinion that "according to the expense in time and money of an ordinary able-bodied militiaman," this estimate is very low, and that they would rather recommend an increase than a reduction: whereupon it was resolved, that it is inexpedient to reduce the equivalent for military services now required of persons scrupulously averse to bearing arms.

IN ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Sill, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill relative to banks and other incorporated companies:—

The first section of the bill authorizes every holder of a bank bill issued by the principal or mother bank, and payable at any branch bank, to demand payment at either place.

The second section prohibits, after six months, the circulation of foreign bills drawn payable at any bank within the state.

The third section forfeits the charter of all incorporated companies, other than banking companies, who shall issue any bill, notes, certificates, or check, except in payment of their debts, contracted in carrying on the business for which they were incorporated, &c.

The fourth section prohibits the sale of bonds and contracts by all incorporated companies, for the purpose of raising money, except to pay the debts, &c. This section is aimed particularly at a practice in the city of New-York, of insurance companies selling their bonds to be discounted, and thus indirectly doing bank business.

Mr. Root introduced a bill regulating the rate of interest, and the manner of computing the same. The following are the provisions of this bill:

1. The rate of interest on all contracts and liquidated demands made after the passing of this act, and by law carrying interest, shall be computed at six per cent a year, unless a smaller rate shall be agreed upon between the parties.

2. Interest from the time it commences shall be computed on the whole sum for one year, and added to the principal.

3. If any payments shall be made during that year, the interest thereon, at the rate the principal bears, shall be calculated to the end of the year, and its sum shall be deducted from the sum of the principal and interest of the original demand, and the amount then due shall be considered principal.

4. [illegible] payments during that year, shall be calculated and deducted as above directed.

5. On the sum or balance due at the end of the second year, the same mode of calculations shall be pursued and continued from year to year, till the whole demand shall have been paid.

6. If full payment shall be made on a judgment rendered before the end of the next year after the last sum or balance, calculated as aforesaid, interest may be computed on that sum or balance for parts of a year, and at the same rate, till the time of such payment or the rendition of such payment.

The commissioners appointed to build a state prison in Westchester, and to sell the New-York prison, reported that the sum of $85,000 had been offered for the old prison, and they submitted to the legislature the propriety of selling it at that price. Referred to the committee on state prisons.

Wednesday, March 1.

Bills reported: By Mr. Mathews, an act to incorporate the village of Rochester.

The house rescinded a resolution of the 6th January, which declared that no petition of a private or local nature presented after this day, should be acted on until all other business was disposed of.

Thursday, March 2.

Bills reported:—by Mr. Matthews, an act to amend the act to annex the north part of the town of Avon to the town of Rush.

Mr. Monell, from a select committee to whom had been refered the petition of Myron Holley, late canal commissioner, made a detailed report.

The committee concluded their report with asking leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the memorialist, which was accordingly read.

From the New-York American.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The Senate have again adjourned this day till Monday without deciding on the Panama mission. Every little art of delay, and more tedious ones of speaking against time, as against hope, are resorted to in order, not to defeat the nomination, for that is ascertained to be impossible, but to give to those whom accident rather than concert of views and opinions on general topicks has thrown together on this question, the habit of acting in unison, on the calculation, (a most fallacious one it will prove) that this habit may stand in lieu of stronger bonds to keep together an opposition.

The first affirmative proposition, however, on which those now banded against the government, and whose only instruction or present need is to say NO, shall be called to act, they will break all to pieces; for how, as Mr. Randolph himself is represented as having on a recent occasion said, in treating of the impossibility of an union on principle—"how sir," addressing the Vice-President, "can I, with my views of the constitution, act with you, or you, or you?" (designating other Senators of latitudinarian doctrines as to constitutional construction)—"It is idle to talk of it." Still, opposition is to be made at any rate, and especially without reference to the interests of the country, or the reputation of the senate.

You will perhaps hear much of the speech delivered yesterday by Mr. Randolph, on expediency of the Panama mission, which as yet has been only discussed in secret of debating in publick, and censuring the expediency of the Panama mission, which as yet has been only discussed in secret session. Having never before heard Mr. Randolph, I listened with no little interest, though with still greater astonishment to his rhapsody, (I use the word in its original sense) of more than two hours. It was the outpouring of an *improvisatore*, who, taking a given subject for his theme, worked up into the composition, every thing of every sort, that fancy or memory supplied at the moment, and without reference to rule, or order, or method, talked on, sometimes delightfully, always fluently and in the choicest language, and now and then, though rarely, with touches of true eloquence. The basis of the discourse was slavery, and the interests which the southern states had in resisting any connection with those nations of this continent, who have, like Colombia, emancipated their slaves.—He descanted at length on this head, mingling with his remarks all sorts of sarcasms against the President and Mr. Clay, though not by name,—and denouncing very especially the heresy of that dictum of the Declaration of Independence, which instrument by the way he qualified as "an idle fanfaronade," that "all men are born free and equal." This he pronounced a most pernicious falsehood, and like other vague and general expressions, such as "principles and not men." You might as well said he, talk of love and not women, to have caused much evil in the world.

Having touched all manner of men and things but those which formed the matter of inquiry, anathematized professors of colleges and mathematicians turned statesmen, particularly if they had a fancy for "light-houses in the skies," he concluded by saying that if this project of fraternizing with universal emancipation were persisted in, it would, like the gunpowder plot, blow up not the last of the Stewarts, but the last of another family, sky high, sir—sky high!—and down he sat. There was not a period of ten minutes during the whole discourse where he ought not to have been called to order; but he has a license which the fear of his sarcasm, or experience of the inefficacy to any good result of seeming to check his sallies, seems to have rendered absolute.

From the Philadelphia Dem. Press.

From Washington we learn that the Panama mission occupies a large portion of the attention and time of the Senate. The rumour, which we mentioned some days ago, that the Senate would debate in question with open doors, is believed to have been well founded, and that a resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to wait on the President, and ascertain whether it would be agreeable to him, that such a course should be pursued by the Senate.

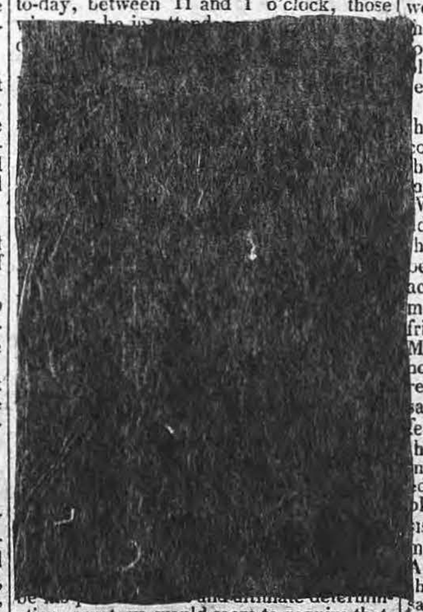
It is understood that the Committee were politely received by the President, who stated that the duties imposed by the constitution on the chief magistrate had been performed, that the duties which devolved on the Senate, he did not doubt would be faithfully discharged, but that it would ill become him to interfere, or give any opinion as to the manner in which that body should transact the publick business.

When the answer of the President was communicated to the Senate, some of the Senators affected to take offence, and a resolution disapproving of the President's conduct, the following [illegible]

In a Washington City paper, the National Intelligencer, of the 14th inst. we notice the following Advertisement: "Negroes wanted. Cash will be given for a few young Negroes, (both sexes) from 12 to 23 years of age, if early application be made at Mr. Tennison's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue." Quere—Are "all men born *free* and *equal*?" "Have they *certain unalienable rights*?" "Is *liberty* one of them?"—*Village Rec.*

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Friday contains the following paragraph:

"NOT OVER YET. From certain movements in the senate yesterday, it is anticipated that there will be an after clap to the Ward investigation. It is impossible to tell where the bolts will strike; but, like Yankees we may be permitted to *guess*, that to-day, between 11 and 1 o'clock, those [illegible] be in attendance



ation, courtesy would seem to require that, by a personal interview with the Authorities of Mexico, he should show to them he has placed a proper value on the compliment which has been paid to him.

The Commodore is expected to sail from New-York for Mexico, in the course of two weeks at farthest.

SPECULATION. The Aurora, of Philadelphia, states that some of the Brokers of that city received the drawing of the N. Y. Lottery of Wednesday last, early on Thursday by express, kept the prize tickets they had on hand, and sold the blanks to their customers.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES has arrived at Washington, and proposes to deliver a lecture in explanation and support of his theory of the earth.

The force actually at work on the Chesapeak and Delaware canal, exceed 2500 men.

BATTLE OF SARANDI. A late arrival at Philadelphia brings intelligence of a battle between the Brazilian forces and those of Buenos Ayres, in which the republicans were successful. The following [illegible] agreeably to the disposition previously made, making the grand [illegible] their force. I ordered our troops to charge agreeably to the disposition previously made, making the whole army advance with gun on the shoulder and sword in hand.—This movement caused the enemy to display themselves with extraordinary rapidity.—A single instant only they tarried in discharging their arms, with which they almost touched the soldiers of the country; but the latter, fulfilling the oath they had just finished repeating, of *preferring death to ignominy and slavery*, marched on undaunted till by their blows they had thrown into confusion the whole line of the enemy, who not being able to resist the bravery of the Orientalists, commenced a disorderly retreat. In this, though they made a vigorous defence, they only felt more sensibly the force of our arms, leaving the country covered with dead bodies for the space of two leagues. At this distance, on the other side of the Sarandi, a reunion was formed by thirty-six officers and four hundred soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Alencastre, who made a surrender of themselves, after having solicited that they should be treated as prisoners of war. In this temporary suspension of hostilities, the chiefs Vantos Manuel and Vantos Gonzales succeeded in escaping with little more than three hundred men, who, although they were followed by the division under the command of the Inspector General, could not be overtaken.

The enemy left on the field of battle 572 killed, 133 wounded; 52 officers, including three lieutenant colonels, and 521 soldiers prisoners, 840 swords, 650 pistols, 50 lances, 1200 ball cartridges, much other ammunition, and all their horses. This number was augmented by the surrender on the 14th, of a force consisting of 16 officers and 117 soldiers, they giving themselves up together with their arms, consisting of 90 carbines, 80 swords, and 140 pistols, to Lieutenant Aguilar, who commanded a party of twenty seven men on the side of the Arroyo Grande. And further, by the surrender, on the side of Maciel, of Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Pintos, with eight soldiers, all armed. The army of the country suffered the trifling, sensible loss, of one captain and thirty four soldiers killed: and of one colonel, four captains, six lieutenants, three ensigns, and seventy seven soldiers wounded.

N. B. We have yet no knowledge of the killed, wounded, and prisoners, which, to this date have been taken by the country people, and by the parties which are pursuing the fugitives in every direction."

The number of men the Patriots had in the battle is no where stated. That of the Imperialists, it is intimated, amount to two thousand.

From the Salem Register.

The arrival of the Brazilian ship, Don Pedro, at Janeiro, from Ceara, at which place she took on board 769 passengers, who left on account of the famine, out of which 160 died on the passage, and 200 were sick, brings to mind the circumstances under which those emigrants took passage. Previous to the sailing of Com. Jewett from Rio Janeiro, the President of the Province of Ceara offered to the Emperor of Brazil, 2000 recruits for soldiers, if he would take them from his Province, where the want of rain for three years had dried the rivers, and changed the once fertile soil into a sandy desert, on which at present nothing can grow for the sustenance of man or beast.—Present was soon followed by the Don Pe[illegible] was sent as a present to the soldiers and starving inhabitants of Ceara. This present was soon followed by the Don Pedro, whose arrival caused more alarm to the inhabitants, than an Algerine Corsair would to an unarmed merchantman. The day after her arrival, the soldiers of Ceara (native Brazilians, 200 in number) were divided into squads of six men, and sent in pursuit of recruits, with orders to catch and convey to prison every free man able to bear arms, and boys over ten years of age. These ignorant, inhuman wretches received their orders with pleasure, and promptly executed them—whilst some were patroling the streets, others were searching the houses of their neighbours, and dragging from home both father and son, disregarding all entreaties. Others went many miles from town, to overtake wealthy farmers, residents of the interior, who had been to market with hides and were returning with the proceeds, and took them, *sans ceremonie*, leaving their slaves to return to their families with the agreeable intelligence that their masters are themselves slaves.

When any were asked why they suffered themselves to be kidnapped by their own countrymen, without making any resistance, their only reply was, "If the King wants men we must go, there is no remedy."—When they had collected 1200, and chartered two vessels besides the Don Pedro for their conveyance, they were escorted to the beach in divisions of 150, by the soldiers, accompanied by as many disconsolate females, mourning the loss of their dearest friends, on whom their existence depended. Many mothers followed their children from home to the jail and beach, soliciting their release, but without effect; instead of any satisfactory excuse, they would receive a few blows on the head from the swords of those who were exulting in the misery they inflicted. Thus these cowardly, hen-hearted, soulless idiots were driven from the place of their nativity, leaving mothers and sisters, wives and children, unprotected, to mourn their fate—then beg, starve and die. A few weeks after these vessels sailed, the ship Carioco, Captain Pinto, arrived for the same purpose, and in six days succeeded in stealing 400 more, who took their farewell leave of home in the same African style. This is a "plain unvarnished tale" of incontrovertible facts, to which comparisons are impossible, exaggeration impracticable, and comment unnecessary.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 17.

AFRICAN COLONY.—The ship IndianChief, Captain Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from this port on Wednesday last, the 15th inst. for the Society's settlement at Cape Montserado, on the coast of Africa. She takes out one hundred and fifty-four free people of colour, with supplies for the Colony, the frames of five large buildings, which the government intend to provide for the accommodation of a number of captured Africans, who will be sent out hereafter in another vessel, the frames of two long boats for the trade of the rivers, and other things. She also takes out Dr. Peaco, a surgeon of the navy, a gentleman of professional skill, who will act in the double character of an agent of the government, and a physician to the people. The emigrants, we understand, [illegible] Eleven are the freed men of the Rev. John D. Paxton, of Prince Edward county, under whose care they have heretofore been living. Eleven are the freed men of the Rev. John D. Paxton, of Prince Edward county, in this state, given over to the Society to transport them, one the donation in like manner of Dr. Webb, of the Great Bridge, near this place, and one of the Rev. Cave Jones, of New-York. They go out for the most part in families, and are of all ages, but chiefly young men and women, and boys and girls, with a few old persons and young infants. Among the men are some good mechanicks, but the greater part of them have been used to handle the plough and hoe. With the industrious habits which we understand they have manifested, we have no doubt that they will do well in their new country.

We must take this occasion to say again, that we do most cordially approve of this plan of the Society. We are not enthusiasts indeed, (as we perceive it is the pleasure of some to call the friends of the cause,) but with the evidence, daily increasing, which we have before us, of the perfect practicableness of colonizing these people in the land of their fathers, of their own ardour in the undertaking, and of the happy effects which may be fairly expected to flow from its achievement, we should look upon ourselves as exposed to a still more serious charge than that of a want of sober sense, a want of common humanity, if we did not feel and avow our hearty interest in its success. Let our Colonization Societies and their friends continue to pursue their great object, with that moderation and prudence which the nature of their engagements so forcibly suggest, and they cannot fail, we should think, to enlist all hearts and hands in their cause.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1826.

EDUCATION. We insert in our columns today, an essay on Education, the importance of which none can for a moment doubt. It is a well written production, and may be useful to teachers, parents, and every other member of community. In a part of the letter addressed to the editor of the Argus, the writer very judiciously observes: "It should be an invariable rule to teach youth whatever will be most useful to them when they arrive at maturity, and assume their stations in the busy ranks of real life." In our common schools, it is too frequently the case, there is but little system, and all for the want of efficient teachers. In many districts inferiour teachers are engaged, merely because they sell their "little learning" cheap. We would not however, too strongly censure the employers of such. The inspectors are the most inconsistent. They do not sufficiently make themselves acquainted with the qualifications of the candidates for pedagogical employment. In our present improved state of society, every teacher should be a good orthographist, understand the principles of correct pronunciation and reading, write a *legible* copy or business hand, and be well versed in Arithmetick, Geography, Grammar and Composition. Without all these qualifications, no teachers, and as the time will shortly arrive, unless he is prepared to judge of these qualifications, and as the time will shortly arrive when the people will be called on to nominate and elect town officers, among whom are included Commissioners and Inspectors of Common Schools, we would suggest the propriety of great care in the selection of such as are to superintend this very important department.

Although we have been frank in giving our ideas, we would not wish to be understood as making any personal allusions. Our remarks are intended to be general, or only applicable to the guilty, and we wish they may excite some of the latent energies of our fellow-citizens.

It will be perceived in our extracts of Legislative proceedings for this week's Album, that there is no probability of a reduction of the fines imposed on such people of this state, as from conscientious scruples are averse to bearing arms. General Root, who in the main, is one of our most independent minded citizens, opposed the measure with his usual sternness. We cannot accuse the Gen. of partiality, but we are rather of the belief that he does not sufficiently suffer himself to become acquainted with the sincerity and human feelings of those, whose philanthropy will not allow them to spill the blood of their fellow creatures. We do not wish to include any particular sect within the provisions of the exemption from Militia penalty, but on the contrary, it is our settled sentiment, that all who cannot consistently, for conscience sake, do such service, should have some respect paid them by our rulers; justice, humanity, and the spirit of our National Constitution demand it, and above all, the mild and benignant tenour of the Gospel, "peace on earth and good will to men," demands it.

On the 9th inst. a young man by the name of Shaw, aged 19 years, when undertaking to remove some flood wood from the piers of the lower bridge in this village, fell into the river, and the rapidity of the current carried him over the falls. He was found the next day among some flood-wood that had lodged on Johnson & Tousey's dam about half a mile below the cataract.

We are not aware how far fear in such cases may be destructive of life, but we understand that deer and swine have been driven into the current above, and precipitated into the abyss below, without loss of life. This seems somewhat extraordinary when we consider that the fall is 97 1-2 feet perpendicular.

The N. Y. Statesman informs us on the authority of Capt. Tubbs, of the brig Commodore Barry, who sailed from Liverpool on the 13th January, that the Grand Duke Constantine has positively waived his claim to the throne of Russia, in favour of his brother Nicholas, and that the latter has been crowned or a contradiction of this intelligence, by the packet ship, which [illegible] either a confirmation or a contradiction of this intelligence, by the packet ship, which was to have sailed from Liverpool on the 16th January.

The panick in the money market had nearly subsided.

The winter in England had been very severe.

OTTER CREEK CANAL. The Green Mountainers are also alive to internal improvement. On the 24th ult. the citizens of Rutland and Addison counties, assembled in Rutland, and took into consideration the practicability of constructing a Canal from Rutland to Whitehall in this state, and from Middlebury, along the valley of Otter Creek to Wallingford. The meeting appeared very much flattered with the prospect before them, and appointed a committee to make application to the legislature of this state, for its co-operation in the survey and construction—and also to apply to our Legislature for the grant of a Canal to intersect at the line of the state. Provision was made to employ an engineer, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions and obtain funds to defray the expenses of the undertaking. This project is as well worthy of a sprig of *evergreen* as the battle of Plattsburgh.

A NEW WORK—With the mysterious title of "The ———, by Nonius Nondescript Esq." is in the press at Washington. The want of a name will ensure it a good sale.

UNUSUAL VISITANT.—A Butterfly possessing the richest colourings of its species, made its appearance a few days since in a Millyard in Vermont, but the chill of the winter air was so severe that the insect survived but a few moments; but on being carried into a warm room animation was soon restored, and the little insect resumed a flight as brisk as though fanned by the breezes of spring.

CIRCULAR,

To the various dissenting Methodist Ministers and Members; and to all whom it may concern, their Brethren, undersigned, being authorized by their respective Societies; Sendeth Greeting.

DEAR BRETHREN.—We presume you are not ignorant of the dissatisfaction that has been and is yet prevalent in the Methodist Episcopal Church relative to their form of government, and that *numbers* have separated themselves from them, in consequence of the aristocratical principles therein existing and maintained. The separation of these persons who are now formed into Societies, having transpired at different places and periods of time, they did not act in concert, and consequently, they have formed different rules and regulations for their immediate governments, suited to their local and peculiar circumstances; and in many instances without the knowledge of other separate Societies.

It however appears, that there is a striking similarity in all their forms of government, in which they have exerted themselves to copy after primitive usage: ("see Lord King's account of the primitive Church.") There are others who yet remain in the [illegible] dence which has been continued between These different Societies having become acquainted with each other, by a correspondence which has been continued between them for more than four years, informing each other of their several situations and anxious desires; have mutually agreed to meet in convention, and form such a constitution as will consociate them into one body, and produce unanimity of sentiment and interest among them. It has at length been determined after considerable deliberation, to give notice by circular letters and through the medium of News-papers, to all those who are dissatisfied with the present polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to meet in convention at an appointed time and place.

It is however expected that none will be recognized from any Society, who do not believe the doctrine as believed, and propagated by the Methodists, as it is our intention, to support the christian doctrine as taught by John Wesley, ably defended by John Fletcher, and confirmed by the commentary of Dr. Adam Clarke.

As it respects the form of Church polity that the Convention will constitute; it is *anticipated* it will be similar to the following: (1) that the Ministry shall consist of but two orders, viz. Elders and Deacons; (2) that we have a well digested pastoral form of government, with an itineracy or Missionary plan, ingrafted on the same, and that the two orders be distinctly marked out in the Constitution; their duties and office made plain: and yet, so united as to form one individual interest; (3) that the societies have a lay representation secured them; (4) that each Society shall have the choice of their Minister; and (5) that the Ministry shall have no superiority, only, as they are made so by the voice of the Laity: see Mosh. vol. 1 page 98 and 99. The forms of worship will be the same as are practised in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

We will now proceed to mention the qualifications that are necessary in order to obtain a seat in the said Convention. (1) It is required of every Preacher, (if no Preacher, a Leader,) to call a Society Meeting, (if any they have) and appoint their Chairman and Secretary: after thus organizing to elect their delegates. Let it be understood that Ministers, and lay Members will be equally eligible, as representatives of the society; (2) That the said delegates who will be admited as members of the Convocation or Convention, shall produce an instrument, certifying their election, signed by the Chairman and Secretary. The above is not designed to exclude those men *who cannot observe the above rules*, from having a seat in the Convention; provided they will produce satisfactory evidence of their moral and religious standing.

When the representatives are assembled, at the time and place agreed on, they will immediately proceed by ballot, to elect (1) a President and Secretary; (2) they will make a general Constitution recognizing their views of the Christian Doctrine, and exhibiting them in the form of "Articles of Religion:" (3) they will establish such rules and regulations, as will give to the Societies a form of government, including the princi-

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

ples mentioned above: and others equally *a desideratum*, and *necessary*, regularly arranging the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary departments; and (4) to determine on the name and style of said Society.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the said Convocation or Convention are to leave each section or district of Country, when there may be an annual meeting or conference, at full liberty to form such rules and regulations for their more immediate government, as are suited to their local condition; so that they do not infringe on the general principles of the Constitution, doctrines, rules, regulations, &c. laid down by the convention.

The whole to be submitted to and adopted by the Societies; and that no Society shall be considered as belonging to the association, until they approve and adopt the same. Having considered and weighed well the above particulars and made necessary preparations for the same—It is therefore

Resolved, that the Convention meet on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1826. In the city of New-York.

Dear Brethren, in addition to the above objects, we wish to call your attention to the important duties and obligations we are under to God, for all his mercies and blessings bestowed on us, for the gift of his Son, the blessed influence of his Holy Spirit, the Gospel with all its blessings, and the mild and tolerant government under which we live: we would recommend to you to live in peace with all men, to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be at peace among ourselves, and the God of Peace will be with us.

New-York, February 24th, A. D. 1826.

James Covel, Samuel Budd, Aaron G. Brewer, James Boyle. Signed in behalf of the 2d and 3d Methodist Societies in the City of New-York.

William Burke, Cincinnati; Jesse Head, Kentucky; Anthony Banning, Ohio; Geo. N. Cox, Virginia; Orrin Miller, Rochester, N. Y.; Solon Pierce, Penfield, N. Y.; Benjamin Langdon, Ithaca, N. Y.; Moses Northorp, Utica, N. Y.; Taber Chadwick, Shrewsbuy, N. J.

N. B. All communications requesting information relative to the above subject, to be addressed to either the "New-York Committee of correspondence, to the care of *John C. Kelley, corner of Orchard and Delancy streets, New-York," "William Burke, Cincinnati Ohio," or "Orrin Miller, Rochester, Monroe County, New-York," (Post paid.)

*Who is one of the Delegates in New-York.

The N. Y. Advertiser contains the following summary of the late treaties made with the Western Indians.

INDIAN TREATIES.—The National Journal of Monday, contains three more treaties with Western Indians. The first made at Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs, with the Pawees; the second at the mouth of White Paint Creek with the Poncar tribe; and the third at Prairie des Chiens, with the Sioux, Chippewa, Sacs & Fox, Menominie, Ioway, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawattomie Tribes.

The two first are in the terms of the treaty with the Auricaras. The Indians acknowledge the supremacy of the United States, yield to them the authority to regulate trade, promise to deliver to them all foreign traders who may intrude into their country, and any white resident on demand—also to give free passage to white men only authorised by the United States to pass through it, and to return stolen property.—For these advantages it is stipulated by the United States on their part, that they will receive the Indians "into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President." It is agreed that the old custom of gratifying private vengeance, so prominent and unhappy a trait of Indian Society, shall be done away, and that offenders on both sides shall be judged according to the laws of the United States. This stipulation, if good faith be observed with regard to it on both sides, will be of equal advantage to each party; and the system of trade which will be established among them, will be free from many objections. Beyond this we cannot see any thing definite in the promises made by the United States. "*Friendship*" is so general a term, that it is often used without any meaning. We hope again it may not prove so in this case; but that the acts of kindness in the power of the U. States, may seem *convenient* as well as *just*.

The third treaty is already known. It merely fixes the boundaries between the various tribes therein named, and makes the U. States umpire in all cases of dispute.

WOODEN NUTMEGS OUTDONE. An Ohio paper, in noticing the great increase of Tobacco planting in that state, informs us, that such is the demand for Tobacco seed, that it is readily disposed of at a dollar per gill.

An individual in Belmont county, has sold within the last six or eight weeks, seed to the amount of nearly 300 dollars, and we have been informed that some of the wooden nutmeg folks have seized the opportunity of speculating, but instead of supplying the people with tobacco seed, they sell them mullen seed; and in the absence of that, have been known to substitute pulverised decayed wood, and dispose of it to the uninformed as genuine little pear tree.—*Balt. Pat.*

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst. by Wm. Frost, Esq. Mr. Pulius Collins, to Miss Nancy Carlton, both of Riga.

On the 14th inst. by Wm. Frost Esq. Mr. Theron Sedgwick, to Miss Philathete Chamberlin.

On the 1st, by Wm. Frost Esq. Mr. Levi Tenny, to Miss Miranda Crooks.

On the 14th, by Jira Blackmer Esq. Mr. Chaney, to Miss Sophia Smith.

DEATHS.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning the 2d inst. at the residence of Mr. Asa Williams, his grandfather, William Brewster, Jr. aged 5 years, son of Mr. William Brewster of this village.

At sea on his passage from New-York to the Island of Cuba, where he was going for the benefit of his health, which had been gradually impairing for some time, *Wm. Kearney* of this Village, formerly of the county of Wexforde, Ireland, aged 26 years. His worth will be the best estimated by those who knew him.

On the 26th ult. at his lodgings in Washington, John Gaillard, a member of the Senate of the U. S. from the state South Carolina, and the actual President for several years past, in occasional absences of the Vice-president of that body.

ROCHESTER

Bank Note Table.

CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.

New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	3
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	

NEW-ENGLAND.

Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3

NEW-JERSEY.

Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5

Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.

CANADA.

Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	

MICHIGAN.

Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$75	to	
Pearl,	75	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	50		
grafted,	75	to	87
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	22		
Beef, 100lbs.	3	to	3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	88
Mink,	12	to	25
Martin,	25	to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3 75		
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	53	to	
Corn,	34	to	
Rye,	44		
Oats,	22	to	25
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	38		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2	25	
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	50	to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50	to	4
mess, bbl.	10	00	
prime,	7	50	
Peas, bush.	62	1-2	to
Potatoes,	25	to	
EGGS, doz.	14		
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,	88	to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	5	to	6
tried,	7	to	8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12	1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25		

NEW-YORK

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	100	a	
Pearl,	100	a	
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a	12
dipped,	10	a	11
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	18	a	23
Braziletto,	30	a	
Camwood,	35	a	
Logwood, Campeachy,	31	a	32
St. Domingo,	24	a	26
Jamaica,	22	a	23
Nicaragua,	40	a	60
Hache,	100	a	125
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	5	a	5 12
Canal,	5 62	a	5 75
Middlings, fine	3 75	a	
Rye flour	3 50	a	3 75
Indian meal	4 25	a	
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5	a	5 75
South	2	a	3 50
West	4 25	a	5
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a	40
Muskrat, N. & S.	35	a	40
Martin, Canada	60	a	80
Do. N. W.	1	a	1 75
Red Fox	1	a	
Mink	25	a	30
Otter	2 50	a	3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a	55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River,	85	a	1
Genesee	85	a	1
Virginia,	75	a	95
Rye,	63	a	65
Corn,	75	a	78
Oats	44	a	45
Beans, 7 bush.	12 50	a	14
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a	14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a	18
Brazil	13	a	13 1 2
HOPS, lb.	24	a	25
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a	50
Bar, country,	90	a	100
Swedes	93	a	100
English, assorted	95	a	100
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a	28
Hemlock	21	a	24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a	3
LUMBER—			
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a	18
Scantling, pine,	14	a	15
oak,	18	a	20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	51	a	56
hhd.	40	a	43
bbl.	22	a	23
Heading, hhd.	44	a	47
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, mess, bbl.	8 50	a	8 75
prime,	4 75	a	5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	13	a	17
Hog's Lard	7	a	8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 62	a	9
mess do.	11 50	a	12
Cheese, Amer.	6	a	8
Hams	9	a	10
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a	13
English	11	a	14
Trieste, in boxes	7	a	8
American	5	a	6
TALLOW—American	9	a	

Removal.

WM. R. BARTLETT

HAS removed to the second story of the Store occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, Mill-street, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BRITISH & DOMESTICK

GOODS,

on the best terms, either by wholesale or retail.

Cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.

Rochester, March 13th. 23

CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL Musick.

THE ROCHESTER BAND, respectfully inform the citizens of this village, that they will give a concert of

INSTRUMENTAL MUSICK,

at the Court-House on Thursday evening next.

The Band, having obligated themselves for a considerable amount in procuring an Instructor and additional Instruments, take this method of soliciting the aid of the lovers of musick in defraying said expense.

The entertainment of the evening will consist of the following tunes.

PART 1st.

1st. Hail Columbia and Presto.
2nd. Minuet.
3d. Fort Erie March.
4th. Grand Review and Presto.
5th. Freedom March and Presto.
6th. Masonick Dead March.
7th. Soldier's Bride.
8th. Logier's Field March & Presto, composed by Mr. Pier.
9th. Solo, Kent Bugle "Hail to the Chief" Mr. Pier.
10th. Washington's March.

PART 2d.

1st. Prince of Coburgh's March & Presto.
2d. Smith's Minuet.
3d. De Witt Clinton's Grand Erie Canal March.
4th. Downfall of Bonaparte.
5th. Waltz.
6th. Boston Cadets' March.
7th. New-York Quick Step.
8th. Bruce's Address.
9th. Favourite Quick Step.
10th. Solo, Kent Bugle, Exile of Erin, Mr. Pier.
11th. A favourite Air, when we took the Field.

Together with several favourite Airs and set pieces by Mr. Pier, with an accompaniment, interspersed occasionally among the above.

☞ Performance to commence at half past 7.

☞ Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the Bar of the Mansion House, at the Eagle Tavern, and at the Merchants' Exchange.

March 14.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the publick in general, that he has removed from his stand opposite Seth Lamb's Tavern, in East Rochester, and taken a store on River-street, near the Farmer's Inn and Hay-scales, where he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

All of which he is determined to sell at reduced PRICES for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or APPROVED CREDIT, at sixty or ninety days.

Tavern-keepers wishing to supply their Bars with the best of Liquors, on the most reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber at his store in (Brighton,) East Rochester.

THOMAS S. BAILEY.

Rochester, March 10, 1826. 23

N.B. T. S. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers, and solicits a continuance of publick favours.

NOTICE.

TO Rent for one year, a Dwelling-House and nearly half an acre of Ground, in the west part of the village, on John-street.—Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

LEONARD STARKWELL.

March 14, 1826. 3w23

POST BOY'S CALL.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of calling on his customers who are indebted to him for News-papers to make immediate payment, and that on the fourth day of April next, ends one year since he became the publick's servant. He flatters himself that his punctual attendance to his business will ensure him the publick's patronage and prompt pay; the Post Boy dreads to hear the industrious Printer say, your quarter is out—I want my pay.

Come pay me up and employ me still,
And in so doing you'll please me well,
And when you hear my tin horn roar,
Be kind and meet me at the door:
I'll hand you news from a whole nation,
And be your humble servant

JOHN B. MASON.

March 14, 1826. 23

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of MARSHALL & SPALDING, by whom all the debts and credits heretofore made, will be settled.

E. F. MARSHALL,
ORMOND SPALDING,
JOHN H. HUNT.

Rochester, 2d of 3d mo. 1826.

PLASTER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

which he offers for sale at $3 50 per ton.

PHILIP GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March 7, 1826. 22

FOR SALE,

300 LBS. Long-Primer Type, about two thirds worn. It will be sold for a small advance from the metal price. Inquire at this office. 3w22

NIAGARA BANK.

MARSHALL & SPALDING are willing to take Buffalo money in exchange for Books and Stationary if offered in a few days. 2d of 3d mo. 1826.

First Lottery.

TO BE DRAWN THE 29th, OF MARCH,

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

20th Class.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF	$20,000	is	$20,000
1 "	10,000	"	10,000
1 "	5,000	"	5,000
1 "	3,046	"	3,046
8 "	1,000	"	8,000
16 "	500	"	8,000
56 "	100	"	5,600
57 "	50	"	2,850
114 "	20	"	2,280
1881 "	8	"	15,048
14,364 "	4	"	57,456

16,500 PRIZES.
29,260 BLANKS.

Tickets $4,00. Halves $2,00
Quarters $1,00.

For particulars of the above lottery please call at

PRATT'S

Lottery & Exchange Office.

March 7. 22

NEW ROCHESTER

THEATRE.

Messrs. SMITH & DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the patrons of the DRAMA, their intention of establishing a permanent THEATRE in the village of Rochester. They have leased that large and convenient building adjoining the Merchant's Exchange," and will fit it up in a handsome manner. It is expected to be completed and *will open during the second week in April next*, with new and elegant scenery, and an efficient company.

The Managers take this occasion to acknowledge with gratitude, the many marks of favour they have received from the inhabitants of Rochester, and to assure the publick that it is their wish and intention to establish a permanent and respectable Theatre, worthy of the rising greatness of this spirited and flourishing town.

March 7, 1826. 3w22

Small FARM For Sale,

LYING in the town of Pittsford about two miles west of the Meeting-House, and on a good road, containing 22 acres, a good well of water, a small orchard, 8 1-2 acres of wheat, and an excellent soil. Price and payments made known by the subscriber on the premises.

ELAM AUSTIN.

Pittsford, March 3d, 1826. 22

A VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

ABOUT two and a half miles from Rochester, containing 150 acres. The improvements are 90 acres cleared, two new Barns, two Houses, an Orchard, and good fencing. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. The land is of the first quality, and is deemed worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase near the flourishing village of Rochester. Apply to E. F. Marshall, at this office.

Feb 28, 1826. 21

INSURANCE.

THE ALBANY

INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED in 1811, with a capital of $500,000 will insure against loss or damage by fire. They pledge themselves that those who transact business with this institution shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.—Those who wish to effect an insurance can apply to the subscriber, who is duly appointed their agent in Rochester.

JAMES H. GREGORY, *Agent.*

Feb. 17th, 1826. 2m20

50,000 Pill boxes,
1,000 lb. live Geese
Feathers, and
2,000 lb. Maple Sugar. For sale by

HUBBARD & PARSONS.

Rochester, Feb. 20, 1826. tf20

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices*. The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.

Feb. 14. 19

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,
Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.

(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, of Potash, &c. &c. Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra.)—Antimonialis,—Aromaticus,—Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office*.

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 17

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CHAMBERLAIN & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those who owe the firm, are therefore informed, that the accounts and notes are left with A. C. Chamberlain, who is duly authorised to collect the same. Those indebted will take notice that they must call and settle their dues, immediately. The business will be continued by A. C. Chamberlain, at the old stand, where customers old and new, are invited to call.

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
B. SMITH.

N. B. All the former customers of Chamberlain & Smith are earnestly requested to make payment immediately to

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Rochester, Feb. 2, 1826. 19

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. ALSO—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

MARTIN CABLE

HAS removed to the room on the floor of the Album Printing Office, over Marshall, Spalding & Hunt's Bookstore, where he will be found at all seasonable hours. He intends to give his whole attention to

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING,

and drafting of every description, such as Maps, Charts, Seals, Historical Portraits, Land-scapes, Bank Notes, Diplomas, Machinery, and all kinds of cutting on Wood or Type. He invites all those that may feel interested in the art, to call and examine for themselves. Particular attention at all times will be paid to drafting machinery for those that wish to obtain patents.—Ornamental painting executed by him as usual. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Rochester, Feb. 23th, 1826. 21

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,

500 SETS of the most approved Patent PLOUGH CASTINGS,

together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

New Store.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DOMESTIC GOODS, &C.

William R. Bartlet,

HAS just received, and offers for sale, at the Store formerly occupied by William H. Ward, Carroll-street,

3 Bales domestic bleached Shirtings
3 do. do. do. Sheetings
6 do. do. brown Sheetings
2 do. do. do. Shirtings
2 do. do. Apron Check
1 do. Washington Tick
2 do. do. Flannel
3 do. Cotton Yarn
4 Cases Plaids and Stripes
2 do. Sattinetts and Broadcloths
1 do. Calicoes and Handkerchiefs
1 do. Cotton Wadding

Together with a general assortment of

English, French, and India Goods.

Likewise, an assortment of

GROCERIES.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 Chests Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS
25 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,

which will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1826. 14

BRIGHTON

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

PENFIELD.

THE Notes and Book accounts of *James H. Sears*, are assigned to Marshall, Spalding & Hunt, who have placed them in the hands of Asahel S. Beers, Druggist, Penfield, for collection. All interested will make payment either by cash or note immediately, by which means cost will not be incurred. 18th of 2d mo. 1826.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. & T. CONGDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. CONGDON,
THOS. CONGDON.

Rochester, Feb. 17, 1826. 20

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm will call on J. E. Congdon and Benjamin Drake, (at the store of J. E. & T. Congdon,) who are authorised to settle the accounts and demands of the firm.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JONES & GREEN, are invited to call and take a glass of Brandy, settle their *old* accounts and make new trades quite handy. (20) Feb. 21.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

FOR THE ALBUM.

The following lines we found written on a blank leaf of the "Last of the Mohicans;" which we presume were suggested by reading the burial of Uncas and Cora.—*Edts. Album.*

WHY DO MY BROTHERS MOURN?

His spirit has gone, where the burning sun
Retires, when his daily course is run—
To the hunting grounds of the brave and good,
Where deer are found by the chrystal flood—
Where the trees are green, and the waters bright,
And no Huron comes to blast his sight.

She too has gone, the maiden fair
With the piercing eye, and raven hair—
She'll dread no more the hostile clan
That roam on thy dark shores, Horican—
But oft from the Hunter's eye will flow
A tear, for the form that sleeps below.

The Indian girls bright wreaths will braid
Of sweet wild flowers for the "pale fac'd" maid,
And when the rising sun does break
Thro' the fleecy clouds o'er the "holy lake,"
They'll lightly dance round the silent grave,
Where calmly rise the fair and the brave.

WALTER.

Rochester, March 1st, 1826.

FOR THE ALBUM.

Messrs. Editors.—It was on a fine afternoon a few days since, that I was leisurely walking in the vicinity of Rochester, and paused involuntarily on a small eminence, to muse upon the interesting outlines with which nature had stamped the landscape. As I marked the Genesee, augmented by the freshet, and boldly sweeping along its "rock-barr'd channel" as if exulting in the multitude of its waters, I could not help imagining, with what emotions some venerable Indian Chief might be supposed to revisit the land of his childhood. I commiserate the unfortunate Indians. And who does not discover a kind of romantick sympathy for their recreant and timeless race, when it is considered that many of them were magnanimous as well as brave? Should the following lines prove acceptable, they are at your disposal.

Genesee, as the forms of our fathers in yore
By thy wild heaving bosom came darting along,
They listen'd perchance to yon cataract's roar,
Or woke in the depths of the forest, their song.

Yes, the men of the wilderness sung in the shade
Of the big oak and maple, the song of the brave;
The spoils of the chase, on their mossy board laid,
And themselves to the feast of the warrior gave.

How happy were they in their own forest bow'rs,
Which they thought, fondly thought their descendants would heir:
But goodlier far were their portions than ours,
Our freehold is ruin, *our hope is despair!*

Gone, gone are the days of the pride of my race!
Genesee, when thy fountains are tranquil and low,
The Hunter sees not in thy mirror-like face,
The far-flying deer, and his own person glow.

And whence have they fled with the mark of a dream,
The wild men of strength, an invincible clan?
They fell with the woods that embower'd yon stream,
Or dwelt with the scourges of nature and man!

Or they went to the land where the sun goes down,
Where the Elk roam uncounted o'er valley and hill,
And the grass deeply waves, and the desart rocks frown,
And the pale desart flower unfolds by its rill.

GHEBER.

THE WINTER'S EVENING.

The sun is sinking in the crimson west;
The clouds are rushing on their wild, wet wings;
The lightning like an eagle from its nest,
In dazzling circles round the mountain springs;
The groaning forest in the whirlwind swings,
Strewing the marble cliffs with branches hoar;
With cries of startled wolves the valley rings:
And when the sullen sounds of earth are o'er,
Ocean lifts up his voice, and thunders on the shore.

Now close the portal!—'Tis the hour of hours!
Now ancient winter lords it o'er the sky,
And the snow thickens on our leafless bowers;
For now the few we love on earth are nigh.
Ianthe! shall the live long eve pass by
Without one song from that red lip of thine?
Come fill the bowls, and heap the faggots high!
To birds and flowers let Summer's morning shine;
To nobler man alone the Winter's eve's divine.

CARTER'S LETTERS.

Penrith, 19th Sept. 1825.

On the morning of the 13th, I despatched a letter of introduction, from a friend in New-York, to one of the principal living poets in England, who resides at Rydal Water, a mile and a half from Ambleside.—The messenger soon returned, with a note, containing a polite and cordial invitation to the cottage at as early an hour as might be convenient. Our ponies had already been saddled, preparatory to an excursion to the head of Langdale, which would occupy the whole day, and as no time was to be lost, we rode immediately to Rydal Water. I was ushered into a small but neat apartment, where the poet was sitting at his round table covered with books and newspapers, in conversation with two gentlemen, who appeared to have business with him, which, however, could not have been very urgent, as he left them alone an hour during his attention to us.

Having gone through with the formality of an introduction, which his easy and unostentatious politeness rendered as little embarrassing as possible, he conducted us over his grounds, walks and gardens, directing our attention to whatexer he deemed would be most interesting in the place itself, or in the surrounding scenery. It is one of the sweetest little retreats I have ever seen, in which, apparently, any resident of ordinary taste and fancy might write poetry, for all that in nature can prompt and inspire is around it—mountains, vales, rocks, woods and waters, with rural quiet and seclusion from the world. Its situation is far up the green slope of one of the loftiest hills, commanding a distinct view of the Windermere, and looking down upon Rydal Water, whose bright wave stretches along and washes the base of the mountain. In front, an elegant little church lifts its Gothick tower from the vale, which opens to the south, and through which the Rothay hurries on towards the lake. The grounds are beautifully ornamented with forest trees and shrubbery of various kinds, and the cottage itself is so completely enshrouded in ivy, evergreens, and flowers, that scarcely a particle of the wall is visible.

But I am forgetting the poet in my admiration of his residence, the embellishments of which are characteristick of his taste and simplicity. It is awkard enough to be introduced to a gentleman, and then set to work deliberately, not only to take an inventory of his house and furniture, but to describe his person, and report his conversation. This, however, is one of the taxes which eminence must pay to curiosity, even should it sometimes be at the sacrifice of delicacy. I shall avoid calling names, that there may be no imputation, if the likeness of the poet is not recognized. A memorandum made soon after parting with him, says, that in person he is above the common height, with a stout frame and large limbs, slow and stately in his motion—he has a good head and prominent features, nose inclined to the Roman, full mouth, eye intelligent, but rather heavy, with a lid slightly hanging:—on the whole, his face and air, though strongly marked, indicate rather the gravity of the philosopher, than the sprightliness and animation of the poet. He is apparently at the age of from forty-five to fifty. In his dress, he is remarkably plain; blue coat, black cravat, white pantaloons, woollen stockings, and heavy shoes.

His manners, are open, frank, and easy; expressive of great kindness and gentleness of spirit. In conversation, he is fluent and animated; but seemed inclined to talk on subjects connected with government and political economy, rather than with literature: perhaps from an act of politeness, supposing that an American would be likely to be better acquainted with the former than the latter. He made many inquiries about persons and institutions in our country, and seemed to be particularly anxious on the subject of poor-laws, remarking that the system in England, has been a curse to the nation, and expressing a hope that the United States would never fall into the same errors. He appeared to consider any established system for the maintainance of the poor an evil, having a direct tendency to increase pauperism. Among other questions, he asked whether aristocracy was making any head-way in our country, and what was the prospect, as to the permanency of the union. A great variety of topics were started, on all which he talked like a man of sense, which is not always the case in the conversation of a poet.

The table was spread, and a pressing invitation given to eat and drink: but a late breakfast left no appetite for an early lunch. On taking leave, he proposed to walk to a cascade not far from his house; but when we arrived at the cottage, it was found that there was other business to be first attended to. The ponies, impatient of delay, and feeling more inclination for an *eleven o-clock* than ourselves, had in our absence carried away a section of an old fence to which they were hitched, and were deliberately cropping the green grass by the side of the road. One of the bridles was broken to pieces in the fray, and we all set to work to mend it. The poet manifested no less invention, ingenuity, and adroitness in repairing the harness, than in the composition of an ode or an elegy. He returned to the cottage, and drawing a rusty nail from the wall, converted it into a substitute for the tongue of a buckle, driving it home with the first stone that met his eye.

This slight misfortune, while it called forth a great deal of kindness and condolence, did not deprive us of the pleasure of a walk to the cascade, which is one of the most picturesque and beautiful we have found about the lakes. The quantity of water is small; but its purity, its foam, its echo, the conformation of rocks, the little rustick bridge above, and the deep shade of the woods, are all admirable. I could not but think that some of the most polished, delicate, and pathetick tales in our language, breathing the soul of poetry mingled with a refined simplicity and purity of feeling, had been inspired by the sweet seclusion of this scene.

Having the second time taken leave of the Cottage and its distinguished proprietor, who was so kind as to make in my friend's pocket book a particular memorandum of the route to be pursued on our ride, and of the objects most worthy of attention, we set out for the head of Langdale, after a much longer and much more agreeable delay than was anticipated. To avoid treading back our steps to Ambleside, we took a cross-road, leading through a series of cultivated fields, with the river Rothay on one side and the hills on the other, the charms of which, heightened by a noon-day sun, more than compensated us for the trouble of opening at least a score of gates, in the distance of a mile and a half.

After reaching the main road and passing the village of Clappersgate, the river Brathay was pursued nearly to its source. It is about the size of the Croton. The wild and romantick beauty of its banks, the constant musick of its waters, its numerous rustick bridges, and a succession of cascades rendered us insensible to the toil of climbing hills. Our appetites, however, were less proof against the calls of hunger; and a ride of several miles, after an abstinence of as many hours, began to awaken a regret, that the hospitality of the Cottage had been declined. There was no tavern in all this region; and the only alternative was starvation, or intrusion upon a private family.—The latter was of course preferred; and observing an old lady with a little girl by her side eating apple-pie at the door of a thatch, we solicited the favour of participating in the repast. Our plea was not in vain. After many apologies, that the fare was too coarse to be offered to strangers the good woman was persuaded to cut each of us a liberal piece, and add the luxury of a glass of small beer. So riding up to the cottage door, (for the interior was scarcely large enough to receive three additional inmates,) we received the bounty from her hands, without the trouble of dismounting our ponies, giving her many thanks with a compensation proportionate to our feelings of gratitude for the favour. The adventurous Ledyard has very poetically as well as very gallantly said, that in all his wanderings, he ever found females hospitable and kind; and this is not the first instance within our experience, to illustrate his remark, although there has hitherto been little occasion to solicit the charity of strangers.

But to return from this episode:—at the distance of some eight or ten miles from Ambleside, we found ourselves by the margin of a little dark, solitary, and desolate sheet of water, called Blea Tarn, (the word *tarn* being a local term nearly synonymous with *pond.*) It is one of the wildest, most lonely, and dreary spots I have ever seen. A few reeds springing from its borders, and a small patch of stinted fir, creeping up the acclivity, which rises steeply to the northwest, are the only marks of vegetation in the vicinity. All else is an amphitheatre of crags, towering one above another to the height of nearly 3000 feet. Before us the only pass through the barrier of mountains is but a few yards wide at the bottom, and partially discloses the congregation of horrors at the head of Langdale.

On arriving at the gap, the eye surveys a scene of indescribable grandeur. No one, however stout may be his nerves, can look upon it without an emotion of terrour, if it always be that gloomy abyss it was on the afternoon of our visit. With me, it produced a temporary alienation of mind and a giddiness of brain, as we descended slowly for some thousands of feet down a steep and rugged declivity into the depth of the vale. To form some idea of this gulf, let the reader imagine a rampart of mountains, of about the height of the Catskill, with dark and nearly perpendicular sides, extending two thirds round a circle, and terminated at one end by the two Pikes, mentioned in another part of this letter. Let him imagine, that on the battlements of this eternal fortress, the clouds are constantly dashing, breaking, and rolling down the sides, sometimes entirely concealing, and at others disclosing masses of the rock, Let him add to this simple, but sublime combination of elements, here and there a torrent, in its descent becoming a belt of foam, and its source lost to the eye in the obscurity above The foliage, grass and moss-grown thatches of the few huts which are scattered over the vale, imbibing the hue of the surrounding scenery, assumes a yellowish gloomy tinge resembling that produced by an eclipse of the sun. Such were some of the most prominent features in this scenery, the character of which appeared to us entirely peculiar, and made too deep an impression on our minds, to be soon effaced, however impossible it may be to communicate it to others.

The wildness and loneliness of the dale as night approached induced us to hasten our retreat; but in this there was more difficulty than in entering, arduous as was the descent, in many places, the path, or rather track, leading through the gates and enclosures of shepherds entirely disappears. Taking a wrong direction in one instance, we found ourselves after riding a mile in the midst of a morass, and came to a full stop at a small brook which runs through it. Decoyed by the pebbles at the bottom which had been brought down from the mountain by a torrent, I dismounted and stepped upon the margin, to try if my pony could ford it, but sunk above my boot in the experiment. A kind old lady observing us in difficulty, came half a mile from her cottage to our relief, and sent us back the right road.

In another instance a modest little boy rescued us from a similar errour, and conducted us back to the path, which should have been pursued. A doubt of his correctness was removed by inquiry to his parents; and on receiving a sixpence for his services, he blushed like one of the wild flowers of his native vale.

To add to our troubles, it now commenced raining: and having yet 22 miles to ride over an intricate and unknown road, we began to think it would be necessary to look out for shelter for the night. But a happier issue awaited us. The rain soon ceased, and a pleasant evening followed. Passing Elter Water, a small lake with green, cultivated shores, about which there is nothing very remarkable, except a curious conical mount rising from its bosom, and composed of rock slightly veiled with verdure; as also Loughrigg Tarn, one of the largest and prettiest of its class, slumbering quietly among the hills, we arrived by six o'clock at Lake Grasmere, so much and so justly admired by the poet Gray, who visited it in the year 1769, and gave a description of it in a letter to a friend.

We saw it under very favourable circumstances, approaching from the west, just before sunset to the brow of the mountain called Loughrigg, whence its beauties burst suddenly upon the eye. From a crag forming the summit of the hill, to which we climbed, the whole of the lake and the sequestered little vale in which it is situated are distinctly seen at a glance. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains and broken crags, except an opening to the south-west through which the Rothay flows, and a narrow pass towards the north-east called Dunmail Raise. Its length is about three miles, and its breadth one. Near its western shore there is a small green island tufted with trees, and crowned with a cottage. From the eastern side, a low cultivated promontory, projects far into the lake, upon which stands a pretty village. The borders around the whole circumference consist of rich fields and woods, studded with seats, farm-houses, and cottages. Every object within the vale appears to be in exact proportion, and to harmonize perfectly with the picture. In symmetry, richness, and softness of landscape nothing about the lakes surpasses Grassmere.

Having remained upon the hills, till the lake and its shores were lost in the dimness of twilight, we descended into the vale, by a narrow pathway along the declivities of the mountain, and passing down by the side of the Rothay, the waters of which were audible, though not visible, arrived at Ambleside between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, after a circuit of upwards of twenty miles, in the heart of the lake country. A musical entertainment by a young lady, on an *organized* piano, concluded the pleasures of another day.

RAIL ROADS, &c.

The following Extract from the London "John Bull" serves to set in a stronger point of view, than we have ever yet seen them, the extraordinary advantages that are promised by the system of rail-roads and steam-moving carriages.—The canal owners must fight fire with fire, by introducing the use of steam boats on their canals;—or rail-roads will supersede in a considerable degree the use of water-carriage.—Perhaps the matter may come to this: when in certain situations, canals may be made cheaper than rail-roads, canals will be preferred, if they can be combined with the use of the steam-machinery. In others, where canals cannot be made, or only at a great expense, the rail-road will gain the ascendancy. In others again, where either canals or rail-roads may be employed, the latter will be decidedly preferred; unless steam can be called in, with equal or greater facility, to the service of navigation. The following calculations, on the advantages of the steam-moving carriage on rail-roads, are distinguished by their precision and condensation. The American Engineer will find them well worthy of his attention:—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"The strides which Steam is making in the economy of the country, are more gigantick and surprising than those, who are domesticated at a distance from its immediate operation, imagine; but the capability of the locomotive engine to travel with ease and safety with a weight of *ninety tons* in its train, at the rate of eight miles an hour, having been proved by the opening of the Darlington and Stockton rail-road, it becomes our duty to submit a more detailed statement of its powers and advantages, than we believe has yet appeared in print.

The engine will travel over the 25 miles 7 times a day, *making 175 miles a day's work, with 90 tons,* consuming 7 tons of small coals each day, or 42 tons per week; which, at an average cost of 7*s.* will be 14*l.* 14*s.* One man and a boy in constant attendance, supposing the 24 hours equal to three days, will be three men and 13 boys each day, at 16*s.* 6*d.* will add 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*—making the total weekly expense 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The engine will cost 600*l.*—80 waggons 900*l.* giving 1500*l.* for the entire *set out.*

Now, 90 tons will load six boats—each of these boats will be a day in performing 20 miles; therefore, 52 boats, with 52 horses, 52 men, and 52 boys, will be required to execute the transfer of 90 tons 175 miles in one day;—each horse will cost weekly one guinea, each man a guinea, and each boy 12*s.* forming a total weekly *charge of* 140*l.* 8*s. in lieu of* 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The 52 boats and horses will be worth £10,000, and requiring a considerable greater amount to keep them in repair; throwing a balance of full 7000*l.* per annum in favour of every locomotive engine that may be used. How many may eventually be at work, it would be difficult to conjecture; but as 40 would be required to work the London, Birmingham, and Liverpool, and the Manchester and Stockport lines, in all probability not less than 500 would be employed; and as the saving on every five engines would be equal to the interest of *one million,* the 500 would put the people yearly in possession of a sum as great as the interest of *one hundred millions sterling,* independent of the advantage of speed, and of the great saving of tonnage, the rail road lines being one third shorter than the canals in use.—Finally, 1000 persons may be conveyed one mile, or one person 1000 miles, by locomotive engines, at the rate of eight miles an hour, at a cost of something less than five pence."

THE DISPOSITION OF THE STARS. While we are daily familiarizing ourselves with a knowledge of this earth on which we tread, but to which we do not exclusively belong, it would not be amiss, occasionally, to look at the skies, our native home; and to justify the purpose which the poet has ascribed to our formation, that God made us to walk erect, that we might gaze upon his wonders in the heavens.

There is a marvellous contrast between the celestial and terrestrial spheres—and the politician and the bigot had better remain where they are. They cannot say this is a Protestant star, and that is a Catholick—and this is given to idolatry—nor of one, that it has been conquered—nor of another that it was ceded by treaty, nor of a third that it was stolen from the inuocent aborigines. They may look, but they cannot discover, *Crete,* where they lied, nor *Rhodes,* where they stole, nor *Poland,* plundered of sovereignty, nor *Ireland,* loyal and oppressed. They will not find in the starry firmament, States in insurrection, nor here a principality, nor there a dukedom, nor even a republick. There are no *Greeks* struggling to regain what has been lost—there are no *Creeks* studious only to retain their own—there are no *Turks* to molest either.

And why this dissimilarity? but that the heavens are the kingdom of the Almighty, and the blessed stars live in his light, and exult in his presence, and resound with his praises—and they shine, as he bids them, upon this earth, with sweet and consoling splendour, except when its own noxious exhaltations rise in clouds and intervene between man and his Creator.

Study the Stars! they are the land of promise to mortals. They are the rallying points of love, and faith, and hope—the shining volume of immortality forever open in the skies.—*Charleston Cour.*

GENERAL WOLFE.

When that celebrated general (at the period of the victory gained by the king's troops at Culloden, a lieutenant-colonel in the army) was riding over the field of battle with the duke of Cumberland, they observed a Highlander, who though severely wounded, was yet able to set up, and, leaning on his arm, seem to smile defiance on them. "Wolfe," said the duke, "shoot me that Highland scoundrel, who thus dares to look upon us with such contempt and insolence." "My commission," replied the manly officer, "is at your royal highness' disposal, but I never can consent to become an executioner." The Highlander, it is probable was soon knocked on the head by some ruffian, less scrupulous than the future conqueror of Quebeck; but it was remarked, by those who heard the story, that Col. Wolfe, from that day, visibly declined in favour and confidence of the commander in chief.

Among the deaths in Andover will be seen that of Pompey Lovejoy, a black, aged CII years. Pompey was born in Boston, a slave, but lived to enjoy the blessings of liberty. He lived upon the spot where he died 91 years: the wife of his bosom and partner of his cares is still living, at the age of XCVIII, and two unmarried neices, whom it was customary with them to designate as the *children,* live in the family, one 68 and the other 50 years of age. Pompey was the oldest man in the county of Essex, and enjoyed his intellectual faculties to the last. His history would be interesting, and we believe Mr. Knap, of the Boston Gazette, who is said to excel in biographical notices, is in possession of facts which will enable him to gratify the publick with such a sketch.

The following is furnished by a friend on the accuracy of whose statements we can rely, and to whom we should like to be indebted for farther communications. The results of these experiments seem to settle a question about which the learned have disputed so long.

"I had lately an opportunity in crossing the Atlantick to make some experiments, with a view to satisfy myself as to the alleged fact, that water will force itself through the sides of an empty bottle when sunk deep in the ocean. The result is at the service of the Mirror.

In the first place, I sunk to the depth of 120 fathoms an empty porter bottle, stopped with a strong cork and sealed with wax.—It was drawn up full of water, the cork unmoved, but the wax was evidently cracked. I noticed that considerable water flowed out in small bubbles through the seal. I believe it was a similar phenomenon which led Mr. Perkins to infer the compressibility of water.

I then prepared two strong phials and three bottles, and sunk them together to a depth of 120 fathoms.

1. A phial with a ground glass stopper sealed with wax, came up with about a spoonful of water in it.

2. A square thick phial with a lead stopper sealed with wax, was broken by the pressure of the water.

3. A porter bottle with a lead stopper sealed with wax, came up with about a gill of water in it.

4. A porter bottle with a pine stopper carefully adapted and driven in, and the neck covered with a tight cap of sheet lead and sealed with wax, came up empty.

This experiment demonstrates the error of the supposition that the water will force itself through the sides of the bottle, and leads to the inference, that in the preceding experiments, as well as in those upon which the supposition has been grounded, the water was forced through some imperfection in the seal of the bottle.

5. The fifth bottle was filled with fresh water, and strongly stopped with a cork.—To my astonishment, it came up filled with sea-water. This result must have arisen from the difference of specifick gravity between fresh and salt water.—*Conn. Mirror.*

When the expenition to Egypt in 1809, arrived in Marmorice Bay, among the numbers that came to see the British armament was an unexpected visitor in the dress of a Turk. This was a gentleman of the name of Campbell, a native of the district of Kyntyre, in Argyleshire. Early in life he had been so affected by the death of a schoolfellow, who had been killed by accident as they were at play together, that he fled from the country and joined the Turkish army. He had served forty years under the standard of Islam, and had risen to the rank of general of artillery. He went on board the ship where the 42d were embarked to enquire about his family. When he saw the men in the dress to which he had been accustomed in his youth, he was so much affected that he burst into tears.—The astonishment of the soldiers may be easily imagined when they were addressed in their own language (which he had not forgotten) by a Turk in his full costume and with a white beard flowing down to his girdle.

ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.

One Reuben Rouzy, of Virginia, owed the General about £1000—While President of the U. States, one of his agents brought an action for the money; judgment was obtained, and execution issued against the body of the defendant who was taken to jail. He had a considerable landed estate, but this kind of property cannot be sold in Virginia for debts, unless at the direction of the owner. He had a large family, and for the sake of his children, preferred lying in jail to selling his land. A friend hinted to him that probably Gen. Washington did not know any thing of this proceeding, & that it might be well to send him a petition, with a statement of the circumstances. He did so, and the very next post from Philadelphia, after the arrival of his petition in that city, brought him an order for his immediate release, together with a full discharge, and a severe reprimand to the agent for having acted in such a manner. Poor Rouzy was, in consequence, restored to his family, who never laid down their heads at night without presenting prayers to Heaven for their 'beloved Washington.' Providence smiled upon the labours of the grateful family, and in a few years, Rouzy enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of being able to lay the £1000 with the interest, at the feet of this truly great man. Washington reminded him that the debt was discharged; Rouzy replied, the debt of his family to the father of their country and preserver of their parent, could never be discharged:—and the General, to avoid the pleasing importunity of the grateful Virginian, who would not be denied, accepted the money—only however, to divide it among Rouzy's children, which he immediately did.

From the Albany Argus.

EDUCATION.

This is the grand object for which philosophers have meditated, and philanthropists have laboured in all ages and countries. It is the great moral engine (more effective than Archimedes' desired *fulcrum*) which is gradually improving the condition of social man. The present age is peculiarly distinguished by an universal zeal for diffusing knowledge, and it is to the success of this noble enthusiasm, that we must ascribe the rapid advances in wealth, power and civilization observable in our day, and more especially in our own free and happy country. It is most cheering to find our presidents, governors, legislators and citizens, all ardently engaged in this God-like cause.—Whether we desire to improve the domestick comforts of individuals—to promote publick happiness, or exalt the character of the nation; whether we aim to accelerate the march of freedom—to repress vice, encourage virtue, or excite industry; in each and all of these benevolent intentions, we must chiefly, nay *wholly,* rely for full and lasting effect, upon a wider diffusion of intelligence, especially among the rising generation. While, therefore, despotism dreads the light and spreads its darkening wings over other unhappy regions, be it the delightful task of this Great Republick to show to the world the sublime spectacle of a people, self-taught, and self-governed, at once *intelligent,* happy and free—among whom *ignorance* is unknown, or so rare as to be pitied and contemned, regarded as the associate of slavery, wretchedness and vice—a people, not contented with being merely the most enlightened on earth, but fully determined to regard no expense too great that shall carry *education* to the utmost extent and perfection. Thus will America become the admiration and the exampler of the world.

If it be the proper objects of education "to teach what it is *most useful to know,* and what it is *most conducive to happiness to do,*" it may be useful to inquire what method is the most certain and economical, (as regards time and expense) to convey to youth a knowledge of "those objects in nature most important to understand, and those principles in conduct most proper to be observed," having reference, in the case of each individual, to his intended pursuit in life. With regard to "conduct," it may be remarked, that the great "principles" of morality should be carefully instilled and inculcate, but that particular tenets may safely be left to maturer years. To infuse the mild and charitable spirit of christianity, is a solemn duty incumbent on all instructors, but to guard against sectarian bigotry, prejudice and intolerance, is also a duty equally imperative. Virtue is best taught by example.

There was a time when human knowledge was chiefly wrapped up in Greek and Latin, confined to the cloister of ecclesiastics and the closet of philosophers. That time has passed away. The English language now contains the accumulated wisdom and discoveries of ages, and the poor as well as the rich may draw from the fountain. That a classical education is still proper for certain classes, will not be denied. The learned professions should thoroughly understand Greek and Latin; but that a knowledge of dead languages, as part of a regular course of education, should be invariably insisted on, seems a blind adherence to antiquated custom, rather than a just regard to reason or utility. The great body of the people—the mass of minds—our farmers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, learn in order to *think,* and think in order to *act.* There learning and thoughts should, therefore, be constantly directed, and have reference, to the final object, *action.* The memory may be burdened to loathing, with an unmeaning jargon, and time may be consumed in calling over words by rote, but these having no signs, connected with them in the mind, can neither excercise the understanding nor improve the judgment.—This irksome task is generally disliked by students when at school, and upon leaving it, dead languages no longer used, are forgotten and neglected. Hence results a *dead* loss of time and money, with some disappointment. But let the subjects of instruction be familiar to the senses, and the phenomena to be explained, such as are presented by nature, then, instead of bodily lassitude and mental dissipation, we shall find the youthful curiosity keenly excited, the attention fixed with intense interest, and the ambition roused in pursuit of knowledge. Having obtained a clear and distinct idea of one thing before passing on to another, the expanding intellect is led *delighted* forward by regular gradations from simple principles and propositions, to those that are more and more complicated. The materials for thinking being thus presented and unfolded, the mind exerts its reflecting powers with great effect, and the consciousness of this serves as a stimulus to fresh exertion. Habits of mental application and independence, of orderly deportment, self-respect and industry, are thus induced, which abide through after life.

A systematick course of instruction, adapted to our age and country, should be digested by those whose experience and talents qualify them for the task. Without pretending to either of these requisites, I submit the annexed sketch for consideration. It may not have either mirit or novelty to recommend it, but if it furnish one useful suggestion, my object is so far accomplished.

With regard to our common schools, I say with the committee, (in Mr. Spencer's Report,) let town and county boards of school inspectors be created, and through these let annual visitation be made, and reports drawn up, to be presented by the state board to the legislature every winter. Let no teacher be employed whose character and qualifications will not stand strict scrutiny, nor until he has passed a fair trial and examination. Not a dollar of the publick money should be distributed to a district unless it shall have complied with the general regulations and requirements to be prescribed.—This will raise the character of our common schools to a proud pinnacle of eminence and usefulness, and *Ignorance shall be banished from New-York.* A set of elementary books, adapted to the course of *modern instruction* in the several classes and branches to be taught is very much wanted. These should in some way be obtained, and premiums in such books would be a proud trophy for every youth who should prove worthy the notice and bounty of his native state.

FRANKLIN.

NEEDLESS ALARM. Native Silver has been found at Coquimbo in such quantities that one of the Chili papers is apprehensive its value, compared with gold, will depreciate to such a degree, that in a year it will be worth no more than marble!

INTEREST. Gen. Root has introduced into the assembly a bill relative to interest, and regulating the mode of calculating it.—It fixes the rate at *six* per cent.

A report reached New-Orleans on 28th ult. via St. Jago, that a Spanish fleet of 25 sail, had been seen on that coast, steering for the Gulf of Mexico.

A document has been laid before the house of representatives, containing the monthly accounts of the bank of the U. S. for the year 1825. It appears that the amount of notes of the U. States' bank issued, is about $13,000,000. The deposites of the bank on publick and private account are between eleven and twelve millions.

The bill to provide for the survey of a canal route from the *Atlantick to the Gulf of Mexico,* passed the H. of R. on the 21st ult. was returned to the senate, and has become a law.

On the 22d ult. the anniversary of the birth of *Washington,* the *Pennsylvania canal bill* passed both branches of the legislature of that state.

A bill to incorporate the Susquehanna and Delaware Canal and Rail Road Company, has passed the Pennsylvania House of Delegates.

HOW PRINTERS LIVE. The Editor of a paper in Warren co. Pa. says he has not received two dollars in five months. Many may doubt this, but those who do so, give evidence that they know but little of "the trade."

FIRE AT WEST POINT. On the 19th ult. the wooden barracks occupied by the guards, were consumed by fire.

A letter from New-York says, "one of the best results of the earthquake report, has been to make many persons acquainted with the inside of churches, of which they might otherwise have died in total ignorance!!!"

A quack in Knox, Albany county, lately murdered Capt. George Denison, with hot stones, hot drops, and lobeila emetics.—The deceased had the influenza, and the kind-hearted patentee took the shortest method to relieve him from his afflictions.

ARTIFICIAL COLD. The greatest artificial cold that has yet been produced, was effected by the mixture of diluted sulphuric acid with snow, which sunk Fahrenheit's thermometer to minus 91, or 123 degrees below freezing point.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Note on following issue:

PRINTING ERROR

Masthead dated
March 12, 1826
should be
March 21, 1826

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Rochester Album.

No. 24.] ROCHESTER. TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL & SPALDING,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

New Grocery Store.

JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS,* &c. will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE & STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!

JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHYMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK

HAT WAREHOUSE.

J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,

Clock & Watch Maker,

Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

Valuable Medicine

FOR

COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

I hereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

WALKER & WARRENT,

COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL & SPALDING will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL

$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of MARSHALL & SPALDING, by whom all the debts and credits heretofore made, will be settled.

E. F. MARSHALL,
ORMOND SPALDING,
JOHN H. HUNT.

Rochester, 2d of 3d mo. 1826.

PLASTER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

which he offers for sale at $3 50 per ton.

PHILIP GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March 7, 1826. 22

FOR SALE,

300 LBS. Long-Primer Type, about two thirds worn. It will be sold for a small advance from the metal price. Inquire at this office. 3w22

NIAGARA BANK.

MARSHALL & SPALDING are willing to take Buffalo money in exchange for Books and Stationary if offered in a few days. 2d of 3d mo. 1826.

NEW LINE OF

STAGES

From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

LEAVES UTICA,

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*

Feb. 14, 1826. 19

MORE DESIRABLE

GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

SALE OF LANDS

FOR TAXES & QUIT-RENTS.

Comptroller's Office, Albany, January 17, 1826.

AN act having this day passed the legislature, postponing the sale of lands now advertised to be sold for taxes, until the *twenty-first day of March next.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

that the Comptroller will, on the said twenty-first day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the capitol in the city of Albany, commence the sale of lands heretofore advertised for Taxes, and continue selling, from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears of Taxes assessed previous to the year 1822.

FURTHER NOTICE IS GIVEN,

that on the seventh day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the same place, he will commence selling lands charged with arrears of *Quit-Rents;* and will continue the sale from day to day, till he shall have sold for all arrears that shall then remain undischarged.

9w16 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

No. 9, *Mill-street.*

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10*s.* to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL & SPALDING'S.

March 2. No. 9 Mill-st.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post. Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.

India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)

Wafers and wafer boxes,

Painters' variety Crayons,

Chalk and black Lead Crayons

Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)

Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.

Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,

Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,

Bone and wood Letter Stamps,

Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,

Ivory and bone Folders,

Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,

Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,

Steel, silver and quill Pens,

Dividers, Mathematical Instruments,

Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,

Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,

Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,

Round text and small hand copies,

Black writing lines, School Medals,

Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,

Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,

Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.

Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,

Steel Purses, Court Plaster,

Shaving brushes and boxes,

Tooth and nail brushes,

Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,

Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,

Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)

Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, March 2, 1826.

CALEDONIA PLANT, *CORNHILL, &C.*

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

Northern District of New-York, } *To wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of February in the fiftieth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, Elihu Fr. Marshall 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:

Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or, the Teacher's Assistant: in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of Common Schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING.

Clerk of the Northern District of New-York. 20

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,

Agent Troy Line,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved)
Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's
Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

March 2.

New Books.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Brice*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 the 6d day of January 1826. 18w12

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

MR. M'DUFFIES SPEECH

Extract from the Speech of Mr. M'Duffie on his proposition to amend the Constitution in relation to the choice of President and Vice-President of theUnited States.

I come, now, Mr. Chairman, to what I regard the most important consideration connected with this branch of the amendment: the expediency of excluding this body from all agency in the election ofthe President.

I will, however, first draw the attention of the committee to a very striking incongruity of principle, involved in the provision to refer that election to this House.—The three highest candidates, indicated by the popular vote, are referred to the House of Representatives. Upon what principle? Is it because the body has more capacity for selection than the people? Admit this to be the fact, and what follows? You call in a competent body to select a President out of three persons chosen by those whom the argument supposes to be incompetent. If the people are capable of voting for three, why not for one? Upon what metaphysical or mathematical principle is it, that the people are capable of choosing three persons, one of whom must be President, and are not capable of going another step, and choosing one of those three who is to wield the sceptre? If the House of Representatives have any superiour capacity, you do not give them sufficient latitude of discretion to exercise it to any effectual purpose. In a word, the scheme combines the disadvantages of both modes of election and advantages of neither, giving to this House just sufficient latitude for all the purposes of corruption, and not enough for any good end.

The first objection that I shall urge against the participation of this House in the election of the President, is its tendency to destroy that separation of the Legislature from the Executive Department of the Government, that is indispensable to the effective responsibility of the latter. From the very nature of Executive power, its operations are unseen by the People. Acting not like Congress, by general laws, that are regularly promulgated, the President expends money, confers offices, and regulates the distribution of armies and navies—acts silently performed, and of which the People can have no precise knowledge, that is not derived from their Representatives here.—We ourselves can only see the movements of Executive power, dimly and imperfectly, through the lumbering masses of documents on our tables. It is not to be expected that this body will be inclined to enforce a very rigorous accountability, against the President of its own creation. Instead of standing to the Executive in the relation of an independent co-ordinate Department, it becomes the partizan of his power, and the apologist for his transgressions.

Another effect which must certainly result from the habitual interference of this House in the election of the President, is the degradation of its legislative character.—Instead of statesmen, profoundly versed in the sublime art of rendering the Republick flourishing and happy, the members of the House will degenerate into mere managing politicians, trained in the little arts of intrigue. Instead of devoting ourselves to the peculiar and appropriate duties of our station, the making of laws, we shall be exclusively engrossed in making Presidents.

When the members of Congress become arrayed into cabals, designated by the names of the several candidates for the Presidency, there will be an end both of our dignity and independence. I have no occasion, sir, to be ashamed of any man whose pretensions I have sustained for the Presidency; but every principle of my nature recoils at the idea of being characterized by the name or livery of any man living. A state of things will soon occur, in which the great politicians of the country will be those who are most dexterous at making political combinations, and publick men will devote themselves to the huckstering arts of gaining power, instead of studying the more dignified art of using it wisely.

It cannot be disguised sir, that, by bringing the election of the President into this House, we expose ourselves to the influence of those arts of political courtship, which the ambitious have ever been prone to practice. To say nothing of corruption, there are few among us, strongly as they may feel intrenched behind their own dignity, who are not liable to have the stearnness of their purposes relaxed by a condescending smile, or an act of Executive confidence, or—a dinner. These little arts, which, in their combined operation, constitute what is usually denominated intrigue, are the means by which cunning aspirants address themselves to the vanity and foibles of those who fall within the sphere of their fascination. The People, sir, cannot be reached by these arts; but we, their wise and virtuous Representatives, thrown into the fatal circle, fall victims to an influence of which we are not ourselves conscious.—It is in vain, sir, to dissemble. We may shroud ourselves in wise looks, and a dignified exterior, but we are perhaps labouring under the fatal charms of the enchantress, at the very moment we are indignantly disclaiming it.

The peculiar circumstances under which the presidential election will generally come before the House of Representatives constitutes a very striking objection to the exercise of the power now vested in this body. The election comes here with almost a certainty, that, in nine cases out of ten, it will be decided against the will of the People. The small minorities will naturally combine against the popular favorite.—They will do this upon principles as certain in their operation as gravitation. The man who is conscious that he is the choice of the People, stands firm and inflexible in the confidence of his own strength. You cannot approach him. He disdains to negotiate. He feels his title to be strong, and confidently reposes upon it. All the other candidates naturally regard him as the obstacle that stands most in the way of his hopes. United by their very feebleness, they defeat the very will of the Nation.—For accomplishing this object the mode of voting here affords extraordinary facilities. We vote by States. The natural course of things will throw the whole power of the combination upon the small States. A single member is more easily brought into the arrangement than thirty-six. It may thus happen that less than forty members of this body, will elect the President. This strong probability that the President will be chosen by a small majority of Congress, demands the most serious and solemn consideration.

Under what circumstance do you call him to the discharge of the high duties of his office? You place a sceptre in a hand which has not energy to wield it. The unavoidable consequence will be, that the whole patronage of his administration will be perverted to the purpose of sustaining and strengthening his popularity. He comes into power under circumstances that create a political necessity of acting in this manner.—Destitute of the confidence of the People, he must feel that his patronage is his power. This view of the subject brings me to the consideration, of the great and conclusive objection to the interference of this House in the election—its tendency to corrupt the Legislative body.

Corrupt Congress, and you assail liberty in the very seat of its vitality.

But, sir, we are apt to treat the idea of our own corruptibility as utterly visionary, and to ask, with a grave affectation of dignity, what? do you think a member of Congress can be corrupted? Sir, I speak what I have long and deliberately considered, when I say, that since man was created, there never has been a political body on the face of this earth, that would not be corrupted under the same circumstances. Corruption steals upon us in a thousand insidious forms, when we are least aware of its approaches. Of all the forms in which it can present itself, the bribery of office is the most dangerous, because it assumes the guise of patriotism to accomplish its fatal sorcery. We are often asked, where is the evidence of corruption? Have you seen it? Sir, do you expect to see it? You had as well expect to see the embodied forms of pestilence and famine stalking before you, as to see the latent operations of this insidious power. We may walk against it and breathe its contagion, without being conscious of its presence. All experience teaches us, is the irresistible power of temptation, when vice assumes the form of virtue. The great enemy of mankind could not have consummated his infernal scheme for the seduction of our first parents, but for the disguise in which he presented himself. Had he appeared as the Devil, in his proper form, had the spear of Ithuriel disclosed the naked deformity of the fiend of Hell, the inhabitants of Paradise would have shrunk with horror from his presence. But he came as the insinuating Serpent, and presented a beautiful apple, the most delicious fruit of all the garden. He told his glossing story to the unsuspecting victim of his guile. "It can be no crime to taste of this delightful fruit. It will disclose to you the knowledge of good and evil. It will raise you to an equality with the Angels." Such, sir, was the process; and in this simple but impressive narrative, we have the most beautiful and philosophical illustration of the frailty of man, and the power of temptation, that could possibly be exhibited. Mr. Chairman, I have been forcibly struck with the similarity between our present situation and that of Eve, after it was announced that Satan was on the borders of Paradise. We, too, have been warned that the enemy is on our borders. But God forbid that the similitude should be carried any further. Eve, conscious of her innocence, sought temptation and defied it. The catastrophe is too fatally known to us all. She went, "with the blessings of Heaven on her head, and its purity in her heart," guarded by the ministry of angels: she returned, covered with shame, under the heavy denunciation of Heaven's everlasting curse.

Sir, it is *innocence* that temptation conquers. If our first parent, pure as she came from the hand of God, was overcome by this seducive power, let us not imitate her fatal rashness, by seeking temptation, when it is in our power to avoid it. Let us not vainly confide in our own infallibility. We are liable to be corrupted. To an ambitious man, an honourable office will appear as beautiful and fascinating as the apple of Paradise.

I admit, sir, that ambition is a passion at once the most powerful and the most useful. Without it human affairs would become a mere stagnant pool. By means of his patronage, the President addresses himself in the most irresistible manner to this, the noblest and strongest of our passions. All that the imagination can desire—honour, power, wealth, ease, are held out as the temptation. Sir, man was not made to resist such temptations. It is impossible to conceive, Satan himself could not devise a system which would more infallibly introduce corruption and death into our political Eden. Sir, the Angels fell from Heaven with less temptation.

That cannot, then, be a wise political organization, that requires us to resist temptations too strong either for men or Angels.

The political truths I have advanced will be fully sustained by the authority of history. Look back, sir, into the vast and dreary solitude of past ages, and read the epitaphs which impartial history has inscribed on the tombs of fallen republicks. What is the melancholy lesson they teach us?—That no free Government has been overcome by force, but all by corruption. If we ever lose our liberties, which God forbid, this will be the euthanasia of the Republick. While the extent of our territory exempts us from the extinction of our liberties by popular violence, it increases the only other catastrophe to which we can be exposed, the concentration of power in the Executive.

There is no instance in history of a Chief Executive Magistrate elected by a small body of men, where the most gross and undisguised corruption has not ensued. We have seen the hardy virtues of Rome sink under the experiment. In the same city in which the first Brutus swore by the reeking blood of the violated Lucretia to exterminate every vestige of monarchy from Rome, we have seen an infamous band of Prætorian Cohorts rush to the ramparts, and proclaim that the Empire of the world would be sold at auction for money!

England is more prolifick in political experience to the United States than any other country, because there is a closer analogy in our Governments, and because we are descended from England as our primitive stock. Human nature is the same there as it is here. It is the best stock of modern times.

As we have not descended from Gods, nor Greeks, nor Romans, he thanked God that we were English. To that nation of sturdy virtue, which compelled its monarch to grant magna charta, he would refer for his examples. During the reign of the Stuarts, what was the character of the conflict? It was privilege against prerogative. Prerogative was then given up, and influence substituted. The crown ceased to control, and began to bind the Parliament; and the effect has been that the influence of the King upon Parliament continues, under this disguise, to be the controlling power.—Since the celebrated resolutions of Dr. Denning, that "the power of the crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." Mr. McDuffie said, there has been no open attempt at corruption.

Since that time, it has been the influence of an intelligent executive, which has corrupted the Parliament. Sir Robert Walpole gave it as his deliberate opinion, that every political man had his price. There is no doubt that, with few exceptions, this is true. If you approach it in a proper way, it will be found sufficiently accurate. This great man said there were but three men in the British Parliament who had not their price. In whatever way power is obtained, its effects are the same. A man who disdains to steal a pen-knife, would regard it an honour to steal a sceptre. Petty larceny brings disgrace—great frauds on the people produces honour. The tyrant scatters a splendour over his crimes; and corruption sheds indemnity over its victims.—Such is the fascination which exists in power, to charm every thing with which it comes in contact. He could not, however, consider it but as felony to come to power by any other than honourable means. He is a felon convict, who obtains it by other means, and the monuments are around him which testify against him.

Are we exempt? Are the statesmen of the United States more pure? No. The people, for the reasons which he had given, the peculiar structure of society, are superior to the people of England. But there is no country where office has more attraction than in the United States. He had felt more mortification on this subject than any other during his political life. Publick men here are as fond of patronage as in any other country.

He did not say this in censure or in praise. Human nature is the same every where.—We are, however, somewhat worse than in England. A member of Parliament would disdain to accept a petty office at the hands of the King. A member of Congress will accept any office. Pitt, the elder, threw his commission in the face of his sovereign, when he found his principles would no longer prevail in the cabinet.

We see all principles—all the colours of the rainbow in our cabinet—a sacrifice of principle at the shrine of power. Burke's celebrated description of the motly administration of England, would exactly suit us. Members of Congress, like all other men when exposed to corruption, are always conquered. What gives to patronage this great power? Every man is fond of display, and showing it. This is our weakness.—We are as weak and corruptible as others.

We have never been exposed to a crisis sufficiently distinct to prove ourselves. We can give no judgement in events, in which we are ourselves actors. Hitherto, the men of the Revolution have presided over us.—Their hardy virtues were incorruptible.—But the sceptre has passed into the hands of a new generation, and he feared the mantle of purity had passed with it. We are not of the same hardy race—we possess none of the virtues of the field. We are not to argue, because the fathers of the Revolution have not been corrupt. It had been suggested to him by a gentleman of another country, that this Government would not hold together, because it had not sufficient patronage to cement it. Look forward to the next fifty years; the population of the United States will then be fifty millions. When we have twice the population of England, what must be the extent of our Executive patronage?—It is growing up around us, and must grow in proportion to the number and wants of the population. With the vast multiplication of offices, rendered necessary by this increase, patronage will be irresistable, if brought to bear on a small body.

It is the part of wise men to resist, in their incipient stages, those political evils which, if not resisted now, never can be. He would say, on the authority of history, no nation ever fell into degeneracy—corruption never took hold on a people—and a retrogade movement was afterwards made. It must be checked at first or never.

The peculiar danger to be apprehended is, a change of publick opinion. What is the principle of hereditary monarchy? The people find their Government become so corrupt, that they prefer a Government of chance. The people of the United States prefer a hereditary monarchy to a corrupt Government. To obviate this, he wished to take away temptation, to preserve Congress pure, and to elevate it above suspicion, to make it deserve the publick confidence, and to have it.

In order to obviate the objections founded on the destruction of the contingent equality of the small States, he would observe that his proposed amendment does little more than restore the old constitution. The original proposition was, that each State should vote for two persons for President, which rendered the contingency exceedingly remote. The change of the constitution, and other causes, have distroyed the compromise by making the event almost certain.—Before the time of Mr. Jefferson, the only fact which could affect the election was an equality of votes. Jefferson and Burr stood on an equality, the change was then made, which, in effect, prevents its recurrence.

No man had more disposition to preserve the rights of the States than himself. What is the condition of the State (Delaware,) so ably represented by the chairman of the committee? Can Delaware complain that she has not power? Her population is not more than that of the District represented by his friend from New-York, (Mr. Storrs.) She has, therefore, three times the electoral power of the same number in N. York or Pennsylvania. The security of the small States he regarded as the preservation of the Union; and their security consists in the destruction of all combinations in the large States. The small States are the favourite children of the constitution, in every respect. The smallest State, if attacked by an enemy, has a right to call all the power of the Union to her defence. They cannot enter into a competition of power; their best security is in the unity of the system, destroying all distinctions that could tend to their oppression.

But will the United States ever submit to be governed by a minority? Will New-York agree that Rhode-Island and Delaware shall exercise as much power as she? What must be the effect of such a system? The large States will combine. The people of the large States will never submit that any other power than themselves should govern. Should the present effort be resisted with success; and should the constitution not be amended before the Presidential election, he pledged himself to bring forward a proposition for a convention of the people. If you will not give the amendment, the people shall rise above you; and will you endeavor to keep down the lion with a cobweb? Where then will be the small States? Where will be the eventual power? He hoped the small States would not hold out so as to induce the large States to crush them.

Have the people of the small States a distinct power, or distinct interests, from those of the large States? The object is to have the President the choice of the people. They have an equal interest in that with large States. The Representative of a small State, on this floor, if he possessed the virtue of Cato, connot escape suspicion; and he had observed with pride some of the members from the small States expressing a desire to escape from the responsibility. He had seen the vote of small States given against the voice of the people.

The great object is an equitable compromise between the large and small States. A concentration of power is dangerous.—There should be a mutual surrender of power dangerous to liberty. While you stand against compromise, the liberty of the whole country is destroyed.

The example of the United States, it could not be concealed, was destined to exercise a great power over the world. In the actual success of our scheme of government, a new era is exhibited; here exists freedom in its regulated form—we are engaged in the progress of a new experiment, in which all posterity is interested. The liberties of this country were put into the hands of those who direct the government for the benefit of the world. They are the sacred vestal fire—extinguish which, and all the world is in darkness. Put out that fire, said he, and I know not where that Promethean torch is to be found that will relume the flame.

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Friday, March 3.

Mr. Viele, from the committee on banks, reported upon the petitions for banking companies in the city of New-York, "that from the best information upon the subject which the committee have been able to obtain, they are induced to believe that the banking capital of the city of New-York is now equal to what it has generally been in former periods, when compared with the population, business and taxable property of the different periods, and that this species of stock in that city bears a less proportion to the trade and business of the place than in most if not all the commercial cities in the union. In reference to the principles which they have hitherto had the honour of submitting to the senate, the committee have selected from the applications made from that city such as the committee deem to be most safe on account of the standing, wealth and business character of the persons who are intended to take charge of the institutions, and after inserting such provisions as it is supposed are calculated to prevent their being transferred to improper hands, have directed their chairman to ask leave to introduce bills in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners." The committee conceive the bills which they have selected and offered, will increase the banking capital of the city as far as prudence will justify, or the wants of trade require. Mr. V. accordingly brought in the following bills: to incorporate the *Grand Canal Bank*, the *National Bank*, and the *Merchant's Exchange Bank;* and recommended that the petitioners for the Security Bank, and the Exchange Company, have leave to withdraw their petitions, which was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. Viele, also reported bills to incorporate the African Clarkson association; and the Brooklyn savings bank.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed to present to the grand jury of the city and county of Albany, any or either of the witnesses, lately sworn before the committee of the senate, appointed to inquire into the conduct of Jasper Ward, who may, in the opinion of the said attorney general, appear, from the examination of the testimony reported by the said committee, to have committed perjury.

Thursday, March 9.

The Senate then went into committe of the whole, Mr. Gardner in the chair, on the bill for the amendment of the act in relation to the partition of lands and to the gaol liberties. Mr. Colden further supported and explained the provisions of the bill, Mr. Viele also spoke in favour of it.—Messrs. Spencer, Hart, Jordan, and Livingston opposed various provisions of the bill, and advocated an amendment proposed by Mr. S. The amendment, which was offered as a substitute for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the original bill, provides, that it shall be the duty of every imprisoned debtor on any execution, within three months after his arrest, and for every debtor who is now in execution, within nine months after the passage of this act, to present a petition under the act "to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and in case of failure, to comply with which, he shall not be entitled to the benefit of the act of 1824 relative to gaols, but shall be imprisoned; and if such debtor in execution shall not execute an assignment of his property within such time as the judge or other officer shall direct, or shall not be discharged under the act to abolish imprisonment, &c. the sheriff is required to confine him immediately, without allowing him the liberties of the gaol. The amendment was adopted; and the bill, as amended, was passed in committee, and ordered to a third reading.

Friday, March 10.

Mr. Wilkeson, from the committee on the militia, to which was referred the petiton of the united society called Shakers of New Lebanon and Watervliet, made a report, in which the argument is maintained that, under the constitution, the legislature are required to exact the performance of the duty or the payment of the equivalent; and that the exclusive support of their own poor by the memorialists cannot be considered as a payment to the state in any shape of the equivalent. The report concludes with the remark, that "having examined the constitution of the U. S. and the law of congress organizing the militia, with a view to this subject, they fully believe that congress has the power to exempt the memorialists from militia service totally and absolutely, notwithstanding the constitution of the state, and that they can have no relief but in congress;" and recommends that leave be given to withdraw the petition.—The report was ordered to be printed, and made the order for Wednesday next.

Bills read a third time and passed:

To amend the law in relation to the partition of lands and gaol liberties.

To incorporate the village of Saratoga Springs.

Mr. Wright, pursuant to notice; introduced a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of the investigation in the case of Jasper Ward and in relation to the surplus waters.

On motion of Mr. Spencer,

Resolved, That the canal commissioners report to the senate the names of persons employed by them during the last year, except those having contracts for the construction of any of the canals, together with the sums allowed or paid to them respectively for their compensation, or for clerk-hire, or for contingent expenses, and which are not specified in the report of the comptroller made to the senate on the 26th January, 1826.

The bills to enlarge the present term of the supreme court, Mr. Brayton in the chair; relative to the state prison now building at Mount Pleasant, Mr. Allen in the chair, [this bill was subsequently read a third time and passed;] to incorporate the Waterford bank, Mr. M'Michael in the chair; and to incorporate the Livingston county bank, Mr. Haight in the chair; were passed in committee of the whole. The report of the committee on the two last bills was laid upon the table.

IN ASSEMBLY,

Friday, March 3.

Petition presented and referred—for a law exempting mechanicks' tools from sale on execution to the amount of $50.

Thursday, March 9.

Petition presented and referred: of certain school districts in Brighton, praying leave to erect a Lancasterian school-house; &c.

Bills reported: By Mr. Lacey, an act relative to an improvement in the Genesee river. By Mr. Beardsley, an act making provision for educating an additional number of deaf and dumb at the central Asylum. By Mr. Root, an act to enlarge the present term of the supreme court. By Mr. Waldo, an act authorizing the establishment of select schools in this state. By Mr. Foote, an act relative to the creation of incorporated companies, or bodies politick, and for other purposes.

Mr. Doty, from the committee on colleges, &c. to whom had been referred a resolution instructing the committee as to the expediency of causing a new map of the state to be published; made a report, and offered a concurrent resolution, that the comptroller be directed to subscribe for about 800 copies of a map prepared by John Ogden Dey, to supply the legislative halls, the state officers, the county clerks, and town clerks, provided the price of such map does not exceed $10

Gen. Root, from the committee on the militia, to whom was referred the petition of a religious society of *Friends*, praying to be relieved from taxes or fines of a military nature, reported that the prayer of the petition could not be granted without a violation of the constitution of the state, which report was adopted.

Saturday, March 11.

Mr. Hoffman, from the committee on salaries, made a report accompanied with a bill, by this bill it is proposed to allow the chancellor a salary of $3000; the judges of the supreme court, $2500; the circuit judges, $1750; attorney general $1000, and $500 for clerk-hire; deputy comptroller, $1600; common pleas judges $2 per diem for actual services. The bill also proposes various alterations in the fees and perquisites of several other officers.

The act for exploring a road from Port Kent to Hopkinton, was read a third time, and laid on the table for consideration.

A resolution was adopted, that the committee on courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the incorporation of manufacturing societies by a general law.

Mr. Foote offered a resolution instructing the comptroller to require the managers of the lotteries in this state to make report of the number of tickets, sold according to the scheme prices since 1822, which was adopted.

Appointments by the senate, on Saturday, upon the nomination of the governor:

Monroe—Rufus Beach, of Rochester, a master in chancery. D. Sibley, auctioneer.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, March 2.

The resolution offered by Mr. Randolph, calling on the President of the United States for such information as he may possess touching the principles of the South American States in regard to Negro slavery, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Hayne, it was laid on the table.

Friday, March 3.

Agreeably to notice, Mr. Benton asked, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill "to authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved Salt Springs in the State of Missouri, to be exposed to publick sale" and a bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause the reserved Lead Mines, in the State of Missouri, to be exposed to publick sale;" which were severally twice read and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following resolutions, proposed by Mr. McDuffie, being under consideration, viz.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of electing President and Vice-President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving on Congress.

Resolved, that a uniform system of voting by Districts, ought to be established in all the States, the number of Districts in each State to equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, and each District having one vote.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution, embracing the aforesaid objects.

Thursday, March 2.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, the following resolution was taken up;

Resolved, That the Committee on the suppression of the Slave Trade be authorized, if necessary to the discharge of their duty, to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, it was

Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the Northern boundary between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, and that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The last annual obituary of the Russian Empire, published at St. Petersburgh, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168 years, near to Polotsk, on the frontiers of Lavonia. He had seen seven sovereigns on the throne of Russia.—In the year 1700 he was 51 years old. At the age of 98, he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years. The 2 youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 82, in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year 95 and 92. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all live together in a village built for them by the Empress Catharine the 2d, granting them at the same time a considerable tract of land for their support. At the age of 163, this Nestor enjoyed the most robust health.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1826.

McDuffie's Speech. In giving to our readers this specimen of modern eloquence, we shall not perhaps, be better able to express our views, or corroborate those we may have heretofore hazarded, than by using the language of the Connecticut Herald, of March 7, to wit:—"We have given, on the preceding page, an extract from the speech of Mr. M'Duffie, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on his proposition to amend the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, which is, to establish a uniform system of voting, by districts, in the several States, and to prevent the choice, in any case, from devolving on Congress. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the proposition itself, we have no doubt the reader will think with us that Mr. M'Duffie speaks plainly and pertinently. The picture which he draws of human frailty, and of those political discrepancies which have marked the characters of publick men in every age, is correct and forcible, and we think may cause some of the devotees of political men and measures among us to distrust their confidence, and even to doubt the *infallibility* of a legislative Caucus."

New Bank. The petition for a new Bank in this village was presented in the Assembly on the 13th inst. There appears to be but one opinion among our citizens relative to an additional moneyed institution in Rochester, and this opinion is predicated upon the almost every day report that many of our business men are compelled to go to Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, or Utica, to get notes discounted.—$250,000 capital vested in a Bank, situate in the focus of a country so fertile as ours, will not allow even our millers as much as they actually require to purchase the wheat that is brought to this market; and in addition to the millers, we have other active citizens, whose business at certain seasons, requires a recurrence to some bank to enable them to fulfil their engagements in such a manner as to secure publick confidence. Utica and Canandaigua have each two banks, while Rochester, with a population nearly equal to both these places, has but one. If any Bank Charters should be granted this session, we consider that we have as fair a claim on our Legislature for an incorporation of this kind, as any place in the state, not even excepting our great commercial emporium.

We hear that it is currently reported (by the enemies of Gov. Clinton we presume,) that the Governor of this state has turned his coat, or rather is inclined to Anti-Clintonianism!—Good economy these hard times, when one side of the garment is worn thread-bare, to turn it so as to wear the other awhile.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill, authorising the construction of a canal from Lake Erie to Philadelphia.

We ought to have noticed ere now the receipt of the Farmers Journal, and Welland Canal Intelligencer, Printed and Published at St. Catharines U. C. by H. Leavenworth, formerly of this village. We commend our brother of the type for the neat and respectable appearance of his paper, and wish him all the success, but none of the ills of printers.

The Wayne County half-shire Bill has undoubtedly gone "over the dam" for this session. It appears by the Wayne Sentinel, that quite a number of the inhabitants of that county, from whom better things might have been expected, have conducted in a very unbecoming manner, to the no small inconvenience and annoyance of the good people of the west part of the county.

School District no, 2 in this village, according to an enumeration taken within a few days, comprises 636 children within the ages of five and fifteen years; 322 of whom are males, and 314 females.

Another extensive robbery has been committed a few days since, of the mail between Philadelphia and Washington. A suspicious person was taken up in New-York by the police, examined, and committed. It is stated that the mail that arrived in Washington city on the 1st inst. had all the appearance of safety; and on opening it, the canvass bag, containing all the great mail from the east, had been cut nearly from end to end, and the whole mail from Philadelphia, and east of it, was gone.—We shall undoubtedly obtain more light on this disagreeable subject in a few days.

Distances of the Florida Canal, and its connexion with the Mississippi at New-Orleans.

1st. Florida Canal, 1200 miles round the Peninsula.

2d. Distances across, 90 miles, by the route of the proposed Canal.

3d. The cutting is only 12 miles by one, and 18 by another route.

4th. For a ship channel, 24 or perhaps 36 miles of cutting may be required.

A Demi-John of Froth. We cannot say it is very amusing, although it may be ridiculously laughable to observe how fond some of our *great* men are of daubing each other with what is familiarly termed *soft soap*. During the sitting of the *honourable* General Court of Massachusetts, much *honour* was heaped upon the members by each other. The following is an exquisite specimen: "*Honourable* Mr. B. from the *honourable* the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to authorize the *honourable* S. N. to sell certain real estate."

"*Honourable* Mr. P. from the *honourable* the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill, &c."

"The resolves of the *honourable* House on the above subject, being a substitute for the resolves of the *honourable* Senate, were taken up and referred to the *honourable* the committee on Claims."

'In this manner,' very judiciously observes

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

the Editor of the Saratoga Sentinel, 'a reader is enabled to select from each paper, nearly a column of *honourables*, to the exclusion of much more important matter.'

'It is anti-republican and ridiculous, because a man happens to be elected a member of the Legislature, to heap upon him fulsome titles, and set him up as a demi-god worthy of profound awe and veneration.' We might add a dozen more handles of common-place use, whose silly import would be synonymous with *honourable;* all of which are calculated to foster the pride and vanity of the one upon whom they are so often gratuitously bestowed. Away with such nonsense, not only from our Legislative halls, but from our subordinate administrations of justice and religious associations.

"For as well a monkey a wig might wear,
As silly dolts *honourable*——Esquire."

'Perhaps we cannot better express our ideas on the subject, than by adopting the language of the celebrated Gen. C. Lee, of revolutionary memory, who is known to have had an utter aversion to show and titles. In a letter to Patrick Henry, then Governour of Virginia, he says:'—

"There is a barbarism crept in amongst us that extremely shocks me, I mean those tinsel epithets with which (I come in for a share) we are so beplastered; *his excellency* and *his honour*, the *honourable President* of the *Congress*, of the *honourable convention*. This fulsome nauseating cant, may be well enough adapted to barbarous monarchies, or to gratify the unadulterated pride of the *magnificent pompous aristocracies;* but in a great, free, manly, equal commonwealth, it is quite abominable; for my own part, I would as lieve they should put ratsbane into my mouth, as the *excellency* with which I am daily crammed. How much more true dignity was there in the simplicity of address among the Romans; Marcius Cicero, Decimo Bruto Imperatori, or Caio Macello Consuli—than to his excellency, major-general Noodle, or to the honourable John Doodle. My objections are, perhaps, trivial and whimsical; but for my soul I cannot help stating them. If, therefore, I should sometimes address you without the *excellency* tacked, you must not esteem it a mark of personal or official disrespect, but the reverse."

GENESEE CANAL. The following is the result of Engineer C. T. Whippo's survey of this Canal, as reported to the Canal Commissioners, and by them submitted to the Legislature on the 6th inst. This report adds much confirmation to what we have heretofore stated as our opinion and judgment of the practicability and utility of the Genesee Canal. When we consider the natural riches of the country south of Rochester, for the distance of one hundred and fifty miles, the greater part of which would seek a market at this place, or pass through here to some of the eastern marts, we cannot too highly appreciate the *Genesee Canal* as a grand artery to our infant and flourishing village. We have no doubt that in a short time, the state would realize as much, or more in tolls from this section, than any other tributary canal in the state. Under these considerations and many more that might be adduced, we cannot but wish that our Legislators would consult the interest of the state, and the inhabitants of the Genesee country generally, by paying as early attention to the subject as its importance may demand.

Unless notice be taken of this subject by the state government, we would suggest to capitalists the propriety of forming a company adequate to the project, who would carry into effect a work that might be both beneficial to themselves and advantagious to this section of the country.

The commissioners also submitted to the legislature, the surveys of the *Black River*, the *Chenango*, the *Port Watson*, the *Chautauque*, the *Buffalo and Allegany*, the *Vermont*, the *Cayuga and Susquehannah*, the *Batavia and Olean*, the *Long-Island*, the *Chemung*, the *Unadilla*, and the *Catskill* Canals.

GENESEE CANAL.

Four distinct routes have been surveyed of a canal from the Erie canal at Rochester to Olean, on the Allegany.

The first of these routes, viz. up the valley of the Genesee river and the Black Creek to the summit, and thence down the Oil creek valley to Olean—about 100 miles,—is estimated as follows:—

101 miles canal, at $5000 per mile,	$555,000
1059 feet of lockage, at $150 per foot rise,	150,850
Extras for passing Genesee falls,	30,000
Deep cutting on the summit two miles long, deepest eight feet,	12,320
Deep cutting on Lime Lake feeder, one mile ten feet,	10,560
To secure against slips on Genesee river,	30,000
Aqueduct over Canaskraga,	10,000
Dams at Conesus and Honeyoe outlets,	2,000
Dam on Genesee river at the mouth of Black creek,	2,000
Amounting to	$810,730
For superintendence and engineers, add 8 per cent.	64,858
Total amount,	$875,588

The second route via Scottsville and Le Roy, and the valley of Allen's creek, was abandoned, after a survey, as impracticable. The third route, by the valley of the Caneskraga, is estimated to cost $599,909 55. Of the fourth route, viz. by the valley of the Cushequa, which is said to be shorter by several miles, no particular estimate is made.

The following intelligence came to us through the New-York American. It was taken from a Gibraltar paper of the 26th Jan. Thus we may be assured the throne of Russia has been and probably will be contested. Although Constantine has manifested a willingness to waive his claim in favour of his brother Nicholas, yet the Grenadiers, some of them, appear somewhat determined to contest the coronation in his favour. But in our humble opinion this is but the 'beginning of sorrow' in Europe.—By the death of Alexander, the Holy Alliance is very much dismembered, and perhaps it may be questioned whether the "nest of foul birds," ever becomes so well organized as it has heretofore been. At all events, Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and France will not regret very sincerely the intestine broils of Russia.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

Very unfavourable intelligence arrive at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburgh. On the 26th ult. the manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains clearly, and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation; and the acts, which set it forth, are annexed at full length. On the same day the regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained the Moscow regiment made difficulties.—Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of their barracks with the colours, and proclaimed Constantine I.—This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men. Gen. Miloradovitch went to the Place to harangue the rebels; and at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The Emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavoured in vain to quell the mutiny. At length, finding all mild means fruitless, and after having uselessly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up. The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number of killed is computed at 200. At 6 o'clock order was restored; nevertheless the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael who had arrived at St. Petersburgh at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow Regiment who did not take part in the revolt, but refused to take the oath; and conducted them to the aid of his brother. General Frideriches and Gen. Schenschin were wounded. The Emperor, who throughout the day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day, (Dec. 27.)—The marines of the Guards manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several officers were arrested.—During four hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little; and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS. The joint committee of the two houses of the legislature upon this subject propose the following changes in the representation in the house of Assembly.

Loss.		*Gain.*	
Queens,	1	New-York,	1
Orange,	1	Tompkins,	1
Ulster,	1	Erie,	1
Montgomery,	1	Chautauque,	1
Washington,	1	St. Lawrence,	1

And the alterations contemplated by the committee in the Senate Districts, are to annex *Delaware*, now in the 6th district, to the 2d, and to add *Steuben*, now in the 8th to the 6th.—*Alb. Argus.*

CANAL PATRONAGE. It is, we presume, no news to most of our readers, that under the present system, our canal commissioners possess an immense patronage. To show this more clearly, we give a few items, gathered from a report made by the Comptroller, on the 26th ult. (which has just been printed) pursuant to a resolution of the senate, calling on him to transmit the names of the persons employed by the canal commissioners during the past year, other than those having contracts, with a statement of the nature of the employment, and the compensation allowed to each person, including clerk hire.

By this report it appears there has been paid to Nathan Roberts, principal engineer, for salary, subsistence, &c. $2,296 56

That, as agent of the canal commissioners he has paid to five individuals the sum of 5,235 01

Total,	$7,503 57
Alfred Barrett, resident engineer western section, for salary, subsistence and expenditures,	1,788 49
Proteus R. Root, assistant engineer, for the like,	1,329 62
Darius Lapham, do. do.	333 60
Davis Hurd, resident engineer, 157 days service, disbursements, &c.	3,972 60
Jarvis Hurd, superintendant, salary &c.	4,328 82
do. as engineer in exploring canal routes,	231 44
John Almy, assistant engineer, 46 days	92 00
Abraham Cantine, as't. do. 61 days	183 00
George W. Young, engineer, salary and subsistence,	2,159 00
do. disbursed,	4,251 37
F. C. Mills, assistant engineer, pay and subsistence,	773 28
O. W. Child, do.	309 61
Advances were made to five engineers, amount not specified, which have not been accounted for	
David Thomas, pay and contingencies,	1,892 60
Noah Dennis assistant engineer, pay and disbursements,	285 00
N. B. Stebbins, do.	45 90
Charles T. Whippo, pay, &c.	6,850 31
Paid to 29 persons employed as superintendants, & otherwise, 10 of whom have advances made to them (amount not stated) and who have not yet rendered an account	31,430 47
Paid 23 collectors, including clerk hire and contingent expenses; *nine* of whom have not rendered their accounts, and whose pay is not included in this item.	7,135 46
Making a total sum of	$72,886 15

This round sum, it will be borne in mind, is exclusive of other incidental patronage which the commissioners have all along the line of the canals. Is it not high time to look into this business? From this bird's-eye view, the pertinence of certain proceedings in the senate, yesterday, will be obvious.—*Alb. Adv.*

A writer in the Albany Daily Advertiser, in attempting to make out that the proportionate increase in population has been the greatest in the northern counties of the state selects the following counties for a comparative view.

Southern Counties.—Suffolk, Westchester, Orange and Richmond, in which the increase in 5 years has been 1-4 per cent.

Middle Counties.—Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, and Dutchess; increase 2 1-4 per cent.

Western Counties.—Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Oswego; increase, 11 1-2 per cent.

Northern Counties.—Clinton, Essex Franklin and St. Lawrence; increase 46 1-2 per cent.

The writer shows a great reluctance to travelling *westward* for his western counties. We can give him a selection which will make his comparative view less flattering for the northern counties; and show that in fact the comparative increase has been much the greatest in the western counties.—Take

	In 1820.	In 1826
Allegany	9,330	18,164
Cattaraugus	4,090	8,643
Chautauque	12,568	20,640
Niagara	7,322	14,069
	33,310	61,516

Showing an increase in 5 years of 26,206, or little over 84 2-3 per cent! doubling the population in less than six years.

We are gratified to observe the prosperity of the northern counties. But in order to boast of it, it is not necessary to disparage other portions of the state. If they are to be compared with western counties, let us take *western* counties, and not the old counties in the centre of the state.

Utica, the nearest geographical centre, is daily becoming nearer the centre of population. The counties which are ranked by the above writer as western countes (including Herkimer and Otsego) have already a majority of the representation of this state.—*Ithaca Chronicle.*

INDIAN TREATY. We learn by the New-York Evening Post, that a treaty has recently been concluded at Albany, by the Governour, with the chiefs of the tribe of Indians in this state, called the second christian party of the Oneida Indians. The Post states, that these Indians "have sold and agreed to convey to the people of this state, all their lands reserved in former cessions, for three dollars an acre, one thousand dollars paid at the signing of the treaty, and the remainder to be paid on the 1st of June next, or when the Governor shall be satisfied that they are about to remove to Green Bay."

In relation to this treaty, we find the following among the proceedings of the Assembly, on the 23d ult:—"A petition was presented from ten chiefs and 38 warriors of the 2d christian party of Oneida Indians, complaining that a late treaty made by some of their chiefs with this state, was effected by fraud, and without the authority of the nation."—*Ontario Repos.*

Treaties with the Mahas, the Mandans, the Pawnees, the Crows, the Poncars, the Sioux, and Chippewas, and the confederate tribes of the Foxes and Sacs, the Ottoes, Missouries, &c. with like provisions to those noticed in a late Register, have been concluded and ratified. They are simply treaties of friendship, and of acknowledgement that they live within the territorial limits and under the protection of the U. States. The names of the Indian chiefs are as usual, strange to us—such as the Horse Stealer, who suffers his prize to be re-taken—the Handsome Bird—the Rotten Foot—Big-Head with tangled hair—He that fears no Bears—Black Dog—Rising Thunder—Medicine Bear—Barking Wolf, &c.—*Niles.*

WANT OF BIBLES. The Editor of the Cayuga Patriot speaks with some appearance of indignation, of a report lately handed in there at a publick meeting, in which its authors say—"it is quite clearly ascertained, that more than a *thousand families* in this county are destitute of the bible, and without the *means* of procuring it; and that another *thousand* are destitute who would be willing to purchase the bible *at cost* if it could be *brought* within their reach."

He then continues—"O degraded people! hide your diminished heads, nor dare to look abroad, and talk of your wealth and privileges! More than *two thousand* families, nearly half the families in the county, destitute of the bible—a book on which most men rest their hopes of future happiness, and which, even infidels would desire to procure from motives of curiosity."

This is indeed a disgraceful exhibition of immorality as well as poverty, if true.—The more so, as the county has been *blessed* with the establishment of a Seminary of the choicest kind, in its very centre, which promises to send forth many *shining lights* to assist in reforming a wicked world. We happen, however, not to believe that there is a word of truth in the matter. More than 2000 families destitute of the bible!" Oh ye reprobates!—tell it not in Gath!—nor any where, but in Auburn.—*Alb. Pat.*

The new Bankrupt Bill, just reported in Congress, allows *Merchants and Traders* only, to become Bankrupts. It will of course meet with great opposition unless *Farmers* are allowed the *benefit* of the act. This objection may perhaps be obviated by introducing a clause allowing to farmers the benefit of a *lottery* to pay their debts.—*Salem Gaz.*

STATE PRISON. There has for some time past been various rumours, and considerable excitement in the publick mind, on the subject of State Prison concerns in this place. Much has been said of the mismanagement and illegal conduct of those concerned in the government of the prison. At the late term of the Circuit Court held in this village during the last week, it seems the Grand Jury considered it their duty to inquire into the subject; the result of which inquiry was, the *Indictment of the Agent and Keeper, with sundry of the Turnkeys*, for breaches of law in their government of the prisoners. They also made a presentment to the court of sundry other matters and things, considered too grievous to be tolerated. It is hoped that the Legislature will take up this matter forthwith and so settle this question as to do away all cause of complaint, or publick excitment. The *Presentment* of the Grand Jury referred to, will be found in this paper.—*Cayuga Repub.*

The Dismal Swamp Canal is 22 1-4 miles in length, in breadth 38 feet at the surface of the water, and in depth about 5 1-2 feet. This canal originated as long ago as the 1st of December 1787, by an act of the Assembly of Virginia, which was concurred in by the Legislature of North Carolina. This canal is now nearly completed. It has been in the receipt of tolls for a considerable time.—*Nat. Intel.*

PORTLAND. We have noticed with much satisfaction, several recent indications of the flourishing condition of this town, now the established capital of Maine, increasing not only in means of wealth but in literature and science.

Measures have been taken to establish an Athenæum on the most liberal principles. A meeting was held to consider the subject, last week, when several respectable gentlemen spoke in favour of the project. It is contemplated to unite two reading rooms and a library which are now in operation, and combine in the Athenæum a reading room, to be extensively supplied with newspapers and periodical publications; a *library* for the use of the members; and a *cabinet* to receive specimens of the fine arts and perhaps other objects. A Committee was appointed at this meeting to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

The Peace Society of Maine, after a dormant state of several years, has been resuscitated and organized. A meeting was recently held in Portland at which Chief Justice Mellen presided. The meeting was addressed by several members, the old constitution was amended in some respects, and signed by such as chose to become members.

The society was formed at a time of great political excitement, about the close of the late war, and was exposed to the suspicion of improper political views: these circumstance, retarded its progress. The speakers at the above meeting represented the desolations of wars and their useless and destructive character; and urged the propriety and utility of associations for disseminating those sound principles of morality, philosophy and philanthropy, which are calculated to prevent nations from rising up against each other, and teach communities as well as individuals, that it is better to be governed by law than violence. They also urged the importance of a National Peace Society, to concentrate the operations of societies in various parts of the country It was stated that peace societies had been much deceived and disappointed in hopes placed in the Holy Alliance, and now look to the *Congress of Panama* for those blessings they had in vain expected from the despots of Europe.

An agent was appointed to correspond with other societies on the subject of forming a National Peace Society, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Hon. Samuel Freeman, *President.* Prentiss Mellen and Albion K. Parris, *Vice-Presidents.* Rev. Edward Payson, Rev. Ichabod Nichols, Rev. Thomas B. Ripley, Rev. Charles Jenkins, Levi Cutter, Nathaniel Dana, Thomas Browne, and Henry Goddard, *Trustees.* William Ladd, *Corresponding Sec'ry.* James J. Boyd, *Recording Sec'ry.*

For the above facts we are indebted to the Eastern Argus.—*Salem Gaz.*

From a London paper.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL AND HIS TREASURES. The King of Portugal is known to have the largest and most valuable collection of diamonds of any Monarch in Europe, besides an immense treasure in bullion, gold dust, plate and specie. He himself is not aware of the extent of his wealth, as he trusts the care of it to no one, but has it packed up in boxes, which are deposited in the safe recesses of the room he occupies. This treasure has been accumulating for many years, and when once packed and sealed up, has seldom been disturbed.—His valuable diamonds have been almost inseperable from his person, and accompanied him, when, two years ago, he sought shelter on board the English man of war. A large portion of valuables came into his possession when he declared his mother a lunatick; and ever since, the choice produce from the gold and diamond mines in Brazil has fallen to his share. Of his own he spends nothing, although the nation pays dearly for the support of the kitchen, which, from the number of the hangers-on, is said to cost 1000*l.* sterling per day. He himself is an enormous gormandizer, and no one, not even his sons, sit at table with him. He is extremely fond of rice stewed with ham, poultry, game, sausages, spices and a variety of other ingredients, and always eats this dish with his fingers; indeed this is his usual custom with most other dishes. Good eating, his devotions, and the safety of his wealth, are the only cares he has upon his mind. Several Royal Families in Europe have some peculiar disorder or other; and this is the case with the House of Barganza. They have swellings or tumours in the knees, and hence few of them are seen in silk stockings; at least, this is the case with the males, who generally wear wide trousers. The Emperor of Brazil, although an extremely active and healthy youth, usually wears long boots, *a la Frederick*, and it was noticed, that in the fine full portrait, recently drawn of him in Rio de Janeiro, he was represented in his imperial robes, with an immense pair of jack-boots on, reaching considerably above his knees. He is a great rider, and seldom meets with an Aid-de-camp, or dragoon, who can keep pace with him on a journey. The whole of the family are indeed distinguished for their good riding. Lately, some horses of the finest breeds, and highest prices, were sent out to him from London, and he mounted the most spirited of them the moment they landed from the ship. There cannot, in fact, be a greater contrast than that between the father and son, both in habits and disposition.—The latter, previous to his marriage, was only allowed by his father about three hundred pounds per annum, and, after he had a wife for some time he had only eight hundred pounds. Nevertheless he contracted no debts. The father, when he went from Portugal to Brazil, collected every thing valuable he possibly could, and took the whole over with him, under the pretext of preventing it from falling into the hands of the French. When he left Rio he did precisely the same. Scarcely a plate or knife and fork were left in the palace. He left debts to a considerable amount, due to the Bank, as well as private individuals, all of which the son has paid, even when the war was carrying on. The latter is extremely moderate in his expenses, and lives in a plain manner, although if he were to cultivate the estate of Santa Cruz alone, he would have an immense private revenue. It is upwards of 30 leagues square, highly fertile and extremely picturesque.—His great delight, however, is in fine horses, reviews of troops, and field sports. He is often without money at his immediate command.

Maysville, Ky. March 1.

PAPER CONFLAGRATION. On Monday of last week, *three hundred thousand dollars* of Commonwealth's paper, were committed to the flames at Frankfort, by the managers, in pursuance of an act of the legislature.—*Eagle.*

Postscript.

The New-York Statesman of the 13th inst. gives us a confirmation of the abdication of Constantine in favour of his brother Nicholas. This information was brought by the packet ship James Cropper, Capt. Marshall, which gives us London dates up to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th January.

From the Nantucket Enquirer.

——I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deserving pillar,
Proceed to judgement. SHAK.

THE TAIL ON THE WRONG PIG. We heard an anecdote on Saturday, though we do not vouch for its accuracy in every particular. As we know not the parties, and of course are not about to call names, they will doubtless pardon us for extracting a smile from the mere incident, "abstractedly considered," as the philosophers say; particularly as it affords a fair exemplification of that glorious privilege, which, as freemen and as Christians, we enjoy and exercise—to wit, the right of placing in durance vile, those bodies who owe us moneys.

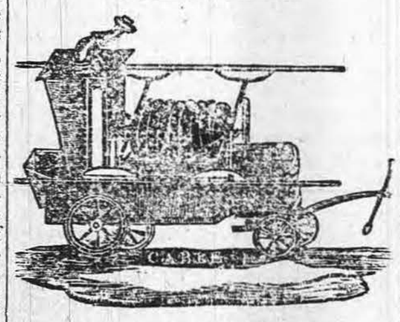
A staunch advocate of this prerogative, on the occasion of a recent failure was declaiming vehemently in favour of its execution upon the person of the unlucky delinquent. His argument was principally directed to an officer of the law, upon whom he was strongly urging the immediate enforcement of those benevolent legal provisions, should said "door of the law," in the case aforesaid, be required to serve *mean processes*, for that, and so forth, provided, nevertheless, whereas, and notwithstanding. (It is impossible to talk law or write law, without plenty of these terms.)

The officer however, was of opinion that he should receive no orders to imprison *any* individual. But during the debate, a writ came into the office, with directions to levy upon goods and chattels, and for want thereof to do the other thing. On perusing this instrument, the officer confessed himself mistaken:—"Here," says he, "is actually an order to take the body." "Well then," answered the patron of law, "do your duty; put it on him without delay." "But, would you give him no time to procure bail?"—"Not one moment!" "Then" exclaimed the officer, "*thou art the man!* So, Mr. Wiggey, come along to *quod*."

It is scarcely necessary to add, that this shock produced a new twist in the argument—so very mutable and wry cornered are we frail mortals!

PAPER FROM SHAVINGS. The Boston Palladium contains a communication stating that the writer has, in his possession, some specimens of brown wrapping and bleached writing paper, which he saw manufactured in England, a few months ago, from *pine* shavings only! The texture is said to be firmer than that of paper manufactured from the ordinary materials. The discovery was patented in England in June last.

FIREMEN'S



INSURANCE
Company,
No 14, WALL-STREET, one door west of
MECHANICK'S BANK,
In the City of NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED IN 1825. *CAPITAL,*
$300,000

ENSURES against loss or damage by FIRE at the usual rates of premium, which are so low, that every prudent man should indemnify himself against loss by this destructive element.

JACOB DRAKE, *Pres't.*
P. W. ENGS, *Assist.*

Those who wish to effect an ensurance, can apply to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive proposals for ensurance in said company.

JOHN WATTS,
Opposite the Bank.
Rochester, 21st March, 1826. 24

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenship heretofore existing under the firm of MILLARD & BATES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN MILLARD,
FRANCIS BATES.
Clarendon, March 1st, 1826. 24

HALF CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last evening in a clandestine manner, *Charlos Wooster*, in his 15th year. Had on when he went away a gray coat and dark pantaloons, (not paid for.) All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on my account. PATRICK KEARNEY.
Rochester, March 12th, 1826. 24

BRIGHTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*
Nov. 24. 7

ROCHESTER
Bank Note Table.
CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.	
New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	3
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke.	
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank, broke.	
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5
Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.	
CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston) broke.	
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

ROCHESTER
PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$75	to	
Pearl,	75	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.		50	
grafted,		75 to	87
Butter, lb.		13	
Beeswax,		22	
Beef, 100lbs.	3	to	3 50
Beans, bush.		62 to	
Cheese,		5 to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught		12 to	25
Muskrat,		12 to	44
Red Fox,		75 to	88
Mink,		12 to	25
Martin,		25 to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3	75	
Flax, lb.		10	
Flannels, domestick, yd.		38 to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.		53 to	
Corn,		34 to	
Rye,		44	
Oats,		22 to	25
Barley,		50	
Buckwheat,		38	
HONEY—strained, lb.		10	
in comb,		8	
Hay, ton,	6	to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.		25	
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2	25	
Whiskey, gall.		25 to	28
Onions, bush.		50 to	
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3	50 to	4
mess, bbl.	10	00	
prime,	7	50	
Peas, bush.	62	1-2 to	
Potatoes,		25 to	
EGGS, doz.		11	
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.		15 to	19
Calf, trimmed,		10	
Hides, green,		5	
SEEDS—Flax, bush.		75	
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,		88 to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.		5 to	6
tried,		7 to	8
CANDLES—dipped lb.		11	
mould		12 1-2	
Turnips, bush.		25	

NEW-YORK
PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	100	a	
Pearl,	100	a	
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a	12
dipped,	9	a	10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	18	a	23
Braziletto,	30	a	32
Camwood,	85	a	90
Logwood, Campeachy,	31	a	32
St. Domingo,	24	a	26
Jamaica,	22	a	23
Nicaragua,	45	a	70
Hache,	100	a	125
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	4 75	a	5
Canal,	4 75	a	5
Middlings, fine	3 75	a	
Rye flour	2 75	a	2 87
Indian meal	4	a	
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a	6 75
South	2	a	3 50
West	4 25	a	6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a	40
Muskrat, N. & S.	32	a	38
Martin, Canada	60	a	80
Do. N. W.	1	a	1 75
Red Fox	1	a	
Mink	25	a	30
Otter	2 50	a	3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a	55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River,	87	a	90
Genesee		uncertain.	
Virginia,	75	a	90
Rye,	60	a	
Corn,	75	a	78
Oats	42	a	44
Beans, 7 bush.	10	a	11
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a	14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a	18
Brazil	13	a	13 1
HOPS, lb.	20	a	25
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a	60
Bar, country,	90	a	100
Swedes	98	a	100
English, assorted	109	a	100 90
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a	28
Hemlock	21	a	24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a	3
LUMBER—			
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a	18
Scantling, pine,	14	a	15
oak,	18	a	20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	52	a	57
hhd.	41	a	44
bbl.	22	a	
Heading, hhd.	44	a	47
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, mess, bbl.	8 25	a	
prime,	4 75	a	5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	13	a	17
Hog's Lard	7	a	8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 25	a	8 50
mess do.	11 50	a	12
Cheese, Amer.	6	a	8
Hams	10	a	11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a	13
English	11	a	14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a	8 50
American	5	a	6
TALLOW—American	8		

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.
(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar. Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida,—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.
Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,-Aromaticus,-Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows, Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel*, *Le Roy Gazette*, *and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office*.

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 16

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

CHAMBERLAIN & SMITH,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All those who owe the firm, are therefore informed, that the accounts and notes are left with A. C. Chamberlain, who is duly authorised to collect the same. Those indebted will take notice that they must call and settle their dues, immediately. The business will be continued by A. C. Chamberlain, at the old stand, where customers old and new, are invited to call.

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
B. SMITH.

N. B. All the former customers of Chamberlain & Smith are earnestly requested to make payment immediately to

A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Rochester, Feb. 2, 1826. 19

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. ALSO—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

MARTIN CABLE

HAS removed to the room on the floor of the Album Printing Office, over Marshall, Spalding & Hunt's Bookstore, where he will be found at all seasonable hours. He intends to give his whole attention to

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING,

and drafting of every description, such as Maps, Charts, Seals, Historical Portraits, Land-scapes, Bank Notes, Diplomas, Machinery, and all kinds of cutting on Wood or Type. He invites all those that may feel interested in the art, to call and examine for themselves. Particular attention at all times will be paid to drafting machinery for those that wish to obtain patents.—Ornamental painting executed by him as usual.—All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Rochester, Feb. 28th, 1826. 21

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,
500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**
together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS &
GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

INSURANCE.

THE ALBANY
INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED in 1811, with a capital of $500,000 will insure against loss or damage by fire. They pledge themselves that those who transact business with this institution shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.—Those who wish to effect an insurance can apply to the subscriber, who is duly appointed their agent in Rochester.

JAMES H. GREGORY, *Agent.*

Feb. 17th, 1826. 2m20

First Lottery.

TO BE DRAWN THE 29th, OF MARCH,

UNION CANAL
LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

20th Class.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	"	10,000	"	10,000
1	"	5,000	"	5,000
1	"	3,046	"	3,046
8	"	1,000	"	8,000
16	"	500	"	8,000
56	"	100	"	5,600
57	"	50	"	2,850
114	"	20	"	2,280
1831	"	8	"	15,048
14,364	"	4	"	57,456

16,500 PRIZES.
29,260 BLANKS.

Tickets $4,00. Halves $2,00
Quarters $1,00.

For particulars of the above lottery please call at

PRATT'S
Lottery & Exchange Office.

March 7. 22

NEW ROCHESTER
THEATRE.

Messrs. SMITH & DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the patrons of the DRAMA, their intention of establishing a permanent THEATRE in the village of Rochester. They have leased that large and convenient building adjoining the Merchant's Exchange," and will fit it up in a handsome manner. It is expected to be completed and *will open during the second week in April next*, with new and elegant scenery, and an efficient company.

The Managers take this occasion to acknowledge with gratitude, the many marks of favour they have received from the inhabitants of Rochester, and to assure the publick that it is their wish and intention to establish a permanent and respectable Theatre, worthy of the rising greatness of this spirited and flourishing town.

March 7, 1826. 3w22

50,000 Pill boxes,
1,000 lb. live Geese
Feathers, and
2,000 lb. Maple Sugar. For sale by

HUBBARD & PARSONS.

Rochester, Feb. 20, 1826. tf20

POST BOY'S CALL.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of calling on his customers who are indebted to him for News-papers to make immediate payment, and that on the fourth day of April next, ends one year since he became the publick's servant. He flatters himself that his punctual attendance to his business will ensure him the publick's patronage and prompt pay; the Post Boy dreads to hear the industrious Printer say; your quarter is out—I want my pay.

Come pay me up and employ me still,
And in so doing you'll please me well,
And when you hear my tin horn roar,
Be kind and meet me at the door:
I'll hand you news from a whole nation,
And be your humble servant

JOHN B. MASON.

March 14, 1826. 23

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices*. The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.

Feb. 14. 19

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the publick in general, that he has removed from his stand opposite Seth Lamb's Tavern, in East Rochester, and taken a store on River-street, near the Farmer's Inn and Hay-scales, where he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

All of which he is determined to sell at reduced PRICES for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or APPROVED CREDIT, at sixty or ninety days.

Tavern-keepers wishing to supply their Bars with the best of Liquors, on the most reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber at his store in (Brighton,) East Rochester.

THOMAS S. BAILEY.

Rochester, March 10, 1826. 23

N. B. T. S. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers, and solicits a continuance of publick favours.

Removal.

WM. R. BARTLETT

HAS removed to the second story of the Store occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, Mill-street, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BRITISH & DOMESTICK
GOODS,

on the best terms, either by wholesale or retail.

Cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.

Rochester, March 13th. 23

PENFIELD.

THE Notes and Book accounts of *James H. Sears*, are assigned to Marshall, Spalding & Hunt, who have placed them in the hands of Asahel S. Beers, Druggist, Penfield, for collection. All interested will make payment either by cash or note immediately, by which means cost will not be incurred. 16th of 2d mo. 1826.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. & T. CONGDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. CONGDON,
THOS. CONGDON.

Rochester, Feb. 17, 1826. 20

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm will call on J. E. Congdon and Benjamin Drake, (at the store of J. E. & T. Congdon,) who are authorised to settle the accounts and demands of the firm.

Small FARM For Sale,

LYING in the town of Pittsford about two miles west of the Meeting-House, and on a good road, containing 22 acres, a good well of water, a small orchard, 8 1-2 acres of wheat, and an excellent soil. Price and payments made known by the subscriber on the premises.

ELAM AUSTIN.

Pittsford, March 3d, 1826. 22

A VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.

ABOUT two and a half miles from Rochester, containing 150 acres. The improvements are 90 acres cleared, two new Barns, two Houses, an Orchard, and good fencing. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. The land is of the first quality, and is deemed worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase near the flourishing village of Rochester. Apply to E. F. Marshall, at this office.

Feb 28, 1826. 21

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JONES & GREEN, are invited to call and take a glass of Brandy, settle their *old* accounts and make new trades quite handy. (20) Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

TO Rent for one year, a Dwelling-House and nearly half an acre of Ground, in the west part of the village, on John-street.—Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

LEONARD STARKWELL.

March 14, 1826. 3w23

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR sale by

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

HEART, VERSUS TONGUE.

Those who adhere to the Doctrine of *absolute selfishness*, will perhaps be gratified with perusing the following extract from the New-Years Address of the Carrier of the Evening Cazette, (an old paper by the bye,) as it is a good-natured satire upon the hollowness of worldly professions and Compliments.

It is to mark how every Adam's son,
In thought and deed looks out for 'number one;'
To prove that tho' with oily speech and smile,
Our Comrades on life's highway we beguile,
Let but the clash of joggling interest rise,
Swift from the heart our boasted friendship flies,
Our smiles prove hollow and our wishes, lies.

'The *tongue's* fond *wish* the heart will seldom own;
Thro' earth's vast crowd, this vile deceit is known.
'I wish you joy,' cries *tongue* so sweetly civil,
While *heart* exclaims, 'I wish you to the d—l.'

Thus, echo all on life's dark, dirty stage,
From petty prince, to still more petty page;
By heart and tongue the two-fold *wish* is known,
From him who fills, to him who builds a throne;
From the great Statesman, skill'd in factious *wishes*,
To the dull fag who sighs for loaves and fishes;
From L. L. D. to unfledg'd Tyro down;
From scented courtier, to the barnyard clown;
From mitred bishop, boasting thousands clear.
To priest, who starves on fifteen pounds a year;
From learned politician, high in station,
To grog-shop spouter, who should save the nation;
From A. that struts the first of worldly letters,
To Z. sneaking far behind his betters;
All well can play these double parts and tones,
From *Leon Cooper*, e'en to dancing *Jones;*
From *Scott* and *Byron*, down to *Carlo's* level,
The poet-laureat, to a printer's devil!

Pray note yon gay, expectant *son* and *heir*,
Longing to spread what *dad* has scrap'd with care;
Yet still, when old *square-toes* talks of dying,
Young *Jehu* drops his jaws and falls to sighing!
Up turn his eye-balls—*grief* distracts his soul,—
While from his lips, the polish'd periods roll;
'Long, dearest sir, may you, in health, enjoy
Your well earn'd wealth, nor gout your toes anoy;
Years may you live, and free from carking sorrow;'
But to this pack of lies
His visor'd heart replies,
'A tough old cock! I *wish* he'd die to-morrow.'

Two next door rival grocers, loving creatures,
Honey and treacle on their tongues and features,—
Should one, some morning rising to his labour,
Behold the sheriff busy with his neighbour,
How with a lantern-lengthen'd phiz he'll sigh,
And shake his poll, and *wish*—(a scurvy lie!)
Indeed he'll *wish* it was not *quite* so bad;
While keeping snug, perdue,
His *heart* cries out more true,
'Tis false, old Gill-pot, for you kow you're glad.'

Ask yon antique, now thrown upon life's shelf,
Who loves but scuchong, scandal, snuff, and self,
If she with man has ever wish'd to wed?
'I? cries my lady—with a toss of head,
'I *wish* a husband? no, indeed, not I:'
But lurking in her heart,
One *wish* yet claims a part,
And cries, 'nay Dolly, that's a bouncing lie.'

See laughing *Lucy* with her bashful lover,
He, simple *Cymon*, shiv'ring all over,
Trembling, yet longing for the extatick bliss,
Asks if his love will grant one tender kiss?
'A kiss? no, saucy sir, I never will,
'Indeed, indeed, I *wish* you'd keep it still;'
And then she frowns and quite a sin would make it;
But though her *tongue* denies,
Her beating heart replies,
'Good lud! you bashful fool, I wish you'd take it!'

THE SOUL.

Lo! how this gallant "ship of Heaven"
First launches on the tide;
By gentle breezes onward driven,
She moves with fearless pride;—
Down the smooth stream she careless sails,
And, freighted deep with joy,
She hears ahead no stormy gales—
No tempest to annoy.

Now huge and dark the waves appear,
And manhood's cape is pass'd;
The billows their proud heads uprear,
And hoarsely howls the blast;
Now louder still the surges roar,
They double now their rage;
The foaming waves around her pour—
She's on the sea of age!

Thou shalt not see "heaven's ship" again—
Thy gaze she proudly spurns;
Look!—is she on life's stormy main?
She's gone!—she ne'er returns!
To light her way, one star alone
Still burns with steady flame; [throne;
The brightest star round Heaven's bright
RELIGION is its name.

BOSTON BARD.

CARTER'S LETTERS.

Penrith, Sept. 19th 1825.

Early on the morning of the 14th, we took places in the stage for Keswick, distant from Ambleside sixteen miles. The weather was very fine, with a bright sun, and the ride delightful the whole way, leading through a central portion of the lake country. For the first three or four miles, extending by Rydal Water and Grasmere, the route was not entirely new; but such scenery wears well and never becomes tiresome. Passing along the eastern side of the latter lake, we left the vale of Grasmere, which Gray in a moment of enthusiasm, denominated "a little unsuspected paradise," through the narrow and singular gap, already mentioned, called Dunmail Raise.—By the way side, there is a heap of stones, in the form of a barrow, to perpetuate the memory of a battle fought in the 10th century between Edmund the First, and a King of Cumberland, in which the former was victorious, putting out the eyes of the two sons of the latter.

The vista of hills opening towards the north from this point is extremely fine. On the left, Eagle Crag lifts its grey and rugged mass of rock, entirely destitute of every species of vegetation, and contrasting admirably with the cloud-capt Helvellyn, on the right, which is one of the loftiest mountains in all this region. The sides are clothed with verdure to its top, to which the mists perpetually hanging around its brow, impart a vivid complexion. Several torrents dash headlong down the deeply scarred declivities. In front, Skiddaw and Saddleback, hills of the first class, at the distance of eight or ten miles terminate the view.—Thirlmere or Leathes' Water occupies the bottom of this vale, along the margin of which the road passes its whole length, being between two and three miles. It is a dark, stern and wild lake, with bold shores, and possessing none of that softness of landscape, which characterizes Grasmere.—Much the most picturesque view upon its borders is about half way between Ambleside and Keswick, near a little one-story church, seated at the foot of Helvellyn and looking to its very smmit, over which the sun but just peeps at noon-day. Thirlmere is the highest of the lakes, its bed being 500 feet above the level of the sea, distant twenty or thirty miles. It would be an endless task to enumerate all the interesting objects crowded into this narrow defile.

After passing Green Crag, a high, broken rock which overhangs the glen in the most romantick manner imaginable, we reached an eminence called Castle-rigg, whence the vale of Keswick, in all its glory burst suddenly upon our view, illuminated by a bright noon-day sun. The poet Gray states in his letter, that on reaching this point, after a long visit to Keswick, and turning round to take a farewell glance of the scenery he was leaving, the prospect was so fascinating as strongly to tempt him to return. But it did not require the authority of a man of so much taste, to render us susceptible to the charms of this beautiful vale.—Nature has here wantoned in the richness of the landscape, and left no feature unfinished. All that hills, valleys, woods, and waters, in their sweetest and most delicate combinations can effect, challenges the admiration of the spectator. Before him stretches a vale many miles in extent, surrounded on all sides by mountains, the highest of which is about three thousand feet.—Four or five narrow passes open into the vale from different quarters, up which the eye travels till it is lost among the hills.—On one side, Derwent Water, of a circular form, and its bosom studded with several wooded islands, slumbers at the bases of the mountains, between Newlands and Borrowdale. On the opposite side, lake Bassenthwaite extends towards the northwest, till its waters are hidden by the hills upon its borders. The intermediate space is a level and fertile tract of alluvion, through which flow the outlet of Derwent Water, and another beautiful stream, called the Greta.—In the midst of the vale, the village of Keswick rises to view; and on all sides, handsome seats, copses of large trees, fields, farm houses, and cottages fill up the outlines of the picture.

Leaving the coach on Castle-rigg, we lingered for an hour along the road, climbing every eminence by the way, and every moment catching some new object in the landscape. Immediately after arriving at the hotel, we engaged a guide, and in twenty minutes our little boat was gliding over the waves of Derwent water, which was entirely circumnavigated in the course of the afternoon, making a circuit of five or six miles. We landed upon Vicar's Isle, containing half a dozen acres of ground, beautifully wooded and crowned with a handsome mansion belonging to General Peachy. His agent conducted us all over the house which contains some good pictures and statuary; among the rest, a fine bust of Dr. Southey.

Our next landing was at the entrance of Borrowdale, for the purpose of visiting the waterfall of Lawdere, called in the guide-books "the Niagara of the English lakes!" The name excited high expectations; and the thunders of our own cataract in fancy began to vibrate upon our ears. But it was only fancy; for Lawdere is no more like Niagara "than I like Hercules." The rocks are grand, being rudely tumbled together into a narrow pass, the walls of which are perpendicular cliffs, several hundred feet in height, with hanging woods growing from the fissures. There is also a sufficient descent for a good cataract; but the stream is small, gurgling down among the rocks. What astonishment would it cause in an honest John Bull, who has borrowed his image of Niagara from Lawdere, could he see all of a sudden the green and billowy torrent of that river come tumbling down this glen, sweeping fragments of rocks, and making the hills tremble!

Leaving the cascade to murmur on in its solitude, and passing an insulated bog, which alternately sinks, and rises above the water, the boatman landed us for a moment upon the shore of the lake, to see a party of fishermen make a haul with a seine.—Some dozens of trout, pike, and other small fishes were swept upon the beach, several of the finest of which were purchascd at a cheap rate for dinner, or rather supper, for evening was now fast approaching.

Our excursion was continued by landing upon Lord's island, the largest in the lake, and covered with heavy timber. It was once connected with the shore by a bridge; and received its name from having been the residence of Lord Derwentwater, whose immense estates were forfeited, and himself executed for treason. The ruins of the mansion are yet visible, covered with tangled bushes and brambles. There is a cliff on the shore opposite to this Island, up which it is said the lady of Lord Derwentwater made her escape, after her husband was arrested, although it is apparently too steep and giddy for even the adventurous footstep of the shepherd. His lordship's property, embracing this island, about one third of the lake, and an immense tract in the vicinity, reverted to the government, and was given to Greenwich Hospital, to which it now belongs, producing a revenue of upwards of £70,000 per ann.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the guide took us to St. Herbert's isle, nearly in the centre of the lake, for the purpose of visiting the site of the shrine and hermitage of the holy parsonage, from whom the romantick spot derives its name. Some vestiges of the cell, overgrown by a deep and dark wood, still remain. Near by stands a rustick grotto, built some twenty years ago, by Sir Wilford Lawson. It is a charming retreat, beautifully shaded by large trees. There was no admittance: but our guide was sure he could obtain permission for us to dine in it on the following day. Other arrangements prevented us from making application.

Having now completed the circuit of the lake and islands, noting in the mean time all the mountains, which composed the amphitheatre around, we returned to the landing, passing a bold, wooded promontory, called Friar's Crag, on which there is a promenade from the village. Three ladies, arm in arm, were seen upon the rocks at the extreme end, appearing like Naiads just emerging from the lake, although I am not sure they had been bathing in the crystal waters. A twilight view of Crow Park, a smooth and beautiful green, (unclassical as its name is,) extending from the margin of the lake to the village, closed the pleasures of this day, with the exception of a good dinner or supper, call it which you will; not the less grateful for coming late, after much agreeable fatigue, both of body and mind.

At 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 15th, we once more mounted our ponies, and under the same guide, who had followed the business for upwards of thirty years, commenced what is here termed the "long round," which being interpreted, means "going for the whole." It is a circuit of fifty-seven miles, extending up Borrowdale to its termination; across a hill called Stye-Head to Westdale; thence to Colden Bridge, and thence back to Keswick, by lakes Ennendale, Lowes Water, Crummack, and Buttermere, making two hard days' ride, over a path-way sometimes hardly discernible, and frequently so precipitous as to compel us to walk. A strong desire to examine all the scenery about these celebrated lakes, impelled us to undertake the arduous journey, which never occasioned a moment's regret. I might fill a whole letter with the details of this excursion; but the prolixity into which my descriptions have already unavoidably run, warns me to abstain out of mercy to my reader, if not to myself.

Borrowdale, up which the first six or eight miles of our tour extended, is unrivalled in grandeur and sublimity by any mountain scenery I have ever visited, always excepting the pass of the White Hills; and in romantick wildness, by nothing save the head of Langdale, to which it is scarcely inferior. Crag after crag rises to view, and in the most savage forms impend over the vale.—In many places fragments of the mountains have tumbled down, and covered whole acres with ruins. One rock in particular, which Milton's warring angels, or the Titans of the Greek poets, could scarcely have moved, has descended from its bed, and now lies by the side of the road, like the hulk of a stranded ship. It is keel-shaped, and so narrow at the bottom, that my friend and I shook hands beneath it. A ladder has been made purposely for ascending it, which we climbed and reposed awhile upon the blooming heath, growing upon its top.

It was not without some reason, that Gray said in passing up the jaws of Borrowdale, close under its frightful precipices, he held his breath and hastened on in silence, lest the sound of his voice should loosen a fragment. His excursion, however, did not reach far enough to embrace either the grandest or the wildest of the scenery. Had he known what there was beyond the boundary of his tour, he certainly would have turned back, in the case above alluded to. A furious stream, which rushes and roars down the vale, adds much to the wildness of the scene. A rude, one-arched stone bridge hangs loosely across it, near the head of the vale. It seemed hardly sufficient to sustain the weight of our ponies. On a rock below, girt with the foam of the stream, sat a solitary traveller sketching the bridge, and the head of Borrowdale above. The picture may perhaps be seen, on our return to London. A young lady of fortune, who is now in Paris, was so enamoured of the romantick charms of this glen, that she has erected a handsome house in one of the wildest parts of it. She deserves to be immortalized for her taste.—Besides her's, there are few dwellings in the vale, except the cottages of shepherds, and one or two little villages of workmen, engaged in a valuable mine of plumbago in the vicinity, where great quantities of black-lead pencils of an excellent quality are manufactured.

On reaching the brow of Stye-head, which is at an elevation of about 2000 feet, and up the rocky sides of which our poor ponies had as hard work as ourselves, to clamber, a view opened down Borrowdale, which the richest combinations of the imagination could scarcely surpass, and which it is impossible for me adequately to describe.—From this point, the eye reaches the whole extent of this immense gorge, and rests upon Skiddaw and Saddleback in the distance, to the north of Keswick. Into the vale on either side, mountains and crags of every possible shape and variety project towards each other, intermingling their bold fronts and forming a vista of hills, which exhibits the finest perspective, and seems lengthened far beyond the reality by a variation of light and shade. The view so far transcended the ordinary lineaments of nature, as to bewilder the mind and lead the spectator to think he was gazing on an unearthly scene. Could an exact transcript be reached by the pencil, few persons would believe that the picture had a prototype, and was not the work of fancy. Every thing is in exact keeping with the outlines—the stream, the bridge, the scattered huts in the depth of the glen, the flocks hanging on the dizziest precipices.

We were now both literally and figuratively in the clouds, being between the Pikes of Scawfell & Great Gavel, the two highest mountains in the whole region of the lakes, and the former the highest in England. It commenced raining, and volumes of mist rolled along the dark ledges of rock, forming battlements still above us, and bordering the gloomy defile through which the pathway leads over a heath, and by the side of a solitary tarn. On reaching the brow of the precipice, which looks down for thousands of feet into the tremendous gulf at the head of Westdale, where the clouds, were seen tumbling and breaking beneath us, to a depth which the eye could not reach, my mind at first recoiled from such a descent. But onward was the word, and we proceeded step by step for a mile and a half down a track, which passes obliquely along the side of Great Gavel and conducts the traveller to the region below. The whole declivity, inclining with an angle of more than forty-five degrees, is covered with loose fragments, which have crumbled and slidden from the mountain.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Rochester Album.

No. 25.] ROCHESTER. TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1826. [Vol. I.

The Rochester Album

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

MARSHALL & SPALDING,

MILL-STREET,

(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET,)

ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, two dollars per ann. in advance.

To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, one dollar fifty cents, in advance.

ADVERSISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, and the usual discounts allowed.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS.
EVERNGHIMS & CO.

TAKE the earliest opportunity of acquainting their friends and customers, that they are now receiving and assorting their usual large and extensive supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

TEAS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

which they offer at the New-York prices, by wholesale and retail—further particulars in a future advertisement.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825

EVERNGHIMS & Co. will continue to receive, until the navigation closes, from their store in *New-York*, additional supplies of goods, calculated to meet every demand of the western country.

New Grocery Store.
JONES & GREENE

HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scrantom's where they keep a general assortment of

LIQUORS,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY;

SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

and a good quantity of FISH, viz:

Cod, Mackerel, Shad, Herring, &c.

A variety of

Glass & Earthen Ware,

with almost every other article common in their business, which are of the best quality, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchasad elsewhere.

For a proof, they invite Millers, Mechanicks, Farmers, and all who wish to purchase, to call at the

FARMERS' GROCERY.

☞Mr. JONES returns his thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he has relinquished his business under the firm of BACON & JONES, and now carries on the same, though more extensively under the firm of JONES & GREENE at the above mentioned place.

N. B. *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, OATS, &c.* will be received in payment for goods.

Rochester, Oct. 20. 2

☞Just received and for sale as above, a large assortment of

HOLLOW WARE &
STONE WARE.

December 26.

BOOKS!
JONES & GREENE,

AT the stand recently occupied by Mr. Stitts, offer a choice selection of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

classical and common;

Stationary, &c.

together with a small stock of Miscellaneous Books, Greek and French Testaments, Toys, &c. and every article used in Common Schools, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Dec. 6. 9

CHYMICAL

Writing Ink,

of a superiour quality, for sale by

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of HART & SAXTON, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to Thomas Hart, and all those having any claims against the said firm, are requested to present them to him for adjustment.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, 16th Jan. 1826. 15

The above concern will be continued by the subscriber, who will make it for the interest of the present customers to continue their business with him, and for others to commence. THOMAS HART.

LAST CALL!!

ALL persons indebted to the *old* firm of HART & SAXTON, are for the *last* time, (in this way) requested to make *immediate* payment to the subscriber, or they will *positively* be *prosecuted* without discrimination.

S. SAXTON.

Jan. 16, 1826. 15

New Establishment.

NEW-YORK
HAT WAREHOUSE.
J. HAYES & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they have just opened an extensive HAT WAREHOUSE, in Smith's new block, Mill-street, a few doors north of the Bank, where they have, and will keep constantly on hand, *wholesale and retail*, Hats of every description, from the best manufactories in New-York and Connecticut, at *very reduced prices*,—among which are

Superiour Gentlemen's Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats, warranted Waterproof;

Castor, Roram and Napt Men's and Boys' Hats, of the latest New-York fashions;

Children's Fancy Hats, &c. &c.

☞N. B. CASH will at all times be paid for

HATTING & SHIPPING FURS.

Rochester, Dec. 6. 9

HENRY STANTON,
Clock & Watch Maker,
Silversmith & Jeweller,

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE BANK

HAS FOR SALE

Gold and Silver Watches,
Watch-Chains, Seals and Keys,
Britannia and plated Tea-pots,
Silver tea, table, and dessert Spoons,
Plated and Britannia do.
Silver and steel mounted Spectacles;

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELRY.

☞Clocks and Watches of every description repaired, and every other kind of work in his line executed with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms.

Dec. 26.

Valuable Medicine
FOR
COUGHS & CONSUMPTIONS.

THE uncommon virtues that *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Powders* are known to possess for the cure Colds, Coughs and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions is sufficiently proved from the fact that they have now been in use for seven years, and that the demand for them is still rapidly increasing. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this *Healing Balsam* and great numbers have voluntarily given Certificates of the benefits received in Consumptive complaints of long standing even where their cases were almost hopeless, and where they have been given up by their physicians as incurable. A reference to the Certificates accompanying each bottle, given by those of the first respectability, will satisfy every unprejudiced mind of the wonderful cures performed by this valuable Medicine. Thousands have shortened their days by neglecting Coughs when first attacked, which have soon terminated in a seated consumption, and proved fatal. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, Pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleeping arising from debility, or even consumptions may be relieved by a timely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar bottle of this medicine contains about 40 doses, which proves them to be a cheap medicine, considering their virtues.

For the further satisfaction of the publick, the following Certificates are offered for perusal.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Ihereby certify, that in the autumn of 1823, in consequence of taking a violent cold which fell upon my Lungs, I was reduced by a harrassing cough and raising blood to what was considered by my Physicians an incurable state. In March 1824 by advice I procured a bottle of Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which produced the most friendly effects, my cough daily became less, my appetite and strength returned, and I have since May last enjoyed my usual state of health, and am able, and do constantly attend to my agricultural pursuits, and it is with pleasure I recommend these drops to the publick as in my opinion a most valuable medicine in complaints of the Lungs.

NATHAN PARKS.

Red Hook, Dutchess County, Nov. 27, 1824.

This is to certify that the subscriber was brought very low by spitting blood, attended with a cough and catarrh, and that nothing afforded me real relief until I commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which were the means in the hand of God, of restoring me again to a comfortable state of health.

And I do further certify, that the wife of Mr. Nathan Huntington, living in the same place, was afflicted with a very bad cough for a number of years, and that in 1823 she was reduced so low that it was thought she must soon be in her grave, as she was scarcely able to walk from her bed to the fire, when she commenced taking Anderson's Cough Drops, the use of which, in a short time so far restored her that she was soon able to do a good days work. I can cheerfully recommend this medicine to the publick. PHILO JUDSON.

Pastor of the Church in Ashford, Conn.

Ashford, Sept. 25. 1824.

For sale by G. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, and by E. PECK, Bookseller.

Rochester, January 2, 1826. 13

TO FARMERS.

J. HAYES & Co. will receive Produce in payment for HATS.

BLANK DEEDS,

of the most approved form,

BLANK LEASES, &c.

for sale at this office.

WALKER & WARRENT,
COPPERSMITHS,

Manufacturers of Tin & Sheet-Iron,

RESPECTFULLY inform the publick, that they continue the above business in the Store lately occupied by Messrs. S. M. & J. S. SMITH, on Buffalo-st. nearly opposite the Post-Office, and near Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

PATENT

Iron Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions, for Distillers;

Hatters' and Clothiers' Kettles;

OIL CISTERNS,

of all sizes; with every other article in their profession.

Having a practical knowledge of every branch of their business, acquired by many years' experience in some of the best shops in England and in this state, they are confident of their ability to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favour them with their custom. All work made by them will be warranted equal, for neatness and durability, to any made in the United States.

All kinds of JOB WORK, REPAIRING, &c. done at short notice. ☞Cash paid for OLD COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, Oct. 12, 1825. 1

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest.
EVERNGHIMS & CO.

ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as

Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinetts, Baizes, Blankets,

in great variety;

2100 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's

SHOES

AND

BOOTS,

comprising a large assortment.

7 Trunks of choice fashionable

CALICOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

98 lbs. superiour black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK.

131 pieces silk and flag Hdkfs.

25000 yds. cotton Shirtings and Sheetings.

4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick;

together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashorun, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinett LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superiour quality.

50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices.

Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825. 3

QUILLS! QUILLS!

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR QUILLS!

MARSHALL & SPALDING will pay a liberal price in Books or Stationary for 50,000 *good* QUILLS, at their Bookstore.

WESTERN

FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
CAPITAL
$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.
EBENEZER ELY, }

Jan. 3. 6m13

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the publick in general, that he has removed from his stand opposite Seth Lamb's Tavern, in East Rochester, and taken a store on River-street, near the Farmer's Inn and Hay-scales, where he has now, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

All of which he is determined to sell at reduced PRICES for CASH, COUNTRY PRODUCE, or APPROVED CREDIT, at sixty or ninety days.

Tavern-keepers wishing to supply their Bars with the best of Liquors, on the most reasonable terms, can be accommodated by calling on the subscriber at his store in (Brighton,) East Rochester.

THOMAS S. BAILEY.

Rochester, March 10, 1826. 23

N.B. T. S. B. returns his sincere thanks to his friends and former customers, and solicits a continuance of publick favours.

PLASTER.

THE subscriber has on hand a large supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

which he offers for sale at $3 50 per ton.

PHILIP GARBUTT.

Wheatland, March 7, 1826. 22

NEW LINE OF

STAGES
From Saratoga Springs to Utica,

AND FROM

Saratoga Springs to Boston,

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's *Columbian Hotel*, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's-Ville, Fink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

LEAVES UTICA,

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.

From the Springs to Boston.

A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.

*** All baggage at the risque of the owners.

DAVID FOSTER, *Galway.*
GEO. W. WILCOX, *Fonda's Bush.*
HETHCOAT JOHNSON, *Johnstown.*
ANDREW A. FINK, *Manheim.*
CARY & SLY, *Utica.*

Feb. 14, 1826. 19

MORE DESIRABLE
GOODS,

AT THE CASH STORE OF

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

who are this day receiving

25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars,

2 Ceroons Spanish Soft Indigo,

37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Casks Assorted **WINES**, of every description and quality, *fresh from the importers.*

20 Cases fine ANCHOVIES,

58 Barrels and half-Bbls SHAD and MACKEREL,

with a great variety of new FANCY and STAPLE ARTICLES, &c. &c.

Rochester, Nov. 3, 1825. 4

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern. Those also against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill-graced promises.*

Rochester, 4th of 10th month, 1825.

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

No. 9, *Mill-street.*

OFFER a large quantity of Wrapping Paper, at from 10s. to $3 per ream.

ALSO—a large stock of Writing Paper, of the best quality, with which Merchants and Schools may be supplied at a small advance from cost. We are determined to keep none but such as we can safely recommend for quality and price, which we would gladly exchange for *the needful.*

Rochester, 31st of 10th mo. 1826. 17

LETTERS from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, just rec'd. at

MARSHALL & SPALDING'S.

March 2. No. 9 Mill-st.

CROSBY'S BLACKING,

Warranted not to injure the leather, sold by

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

NIAGARA BANK.

MARSHALL & SPALDING are willing to take Buffalo money in exchange for Books and Stationary if offered in a few days. 2d of 3d mo. 1826

POST BOY'S CALL.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of calling on his customers who are indebted to him for News-papers to make immediate payment, and that on the fourth day of April next, ends one year since he became the publick's servant. He flatters himself that his punctual attendance to his business will ensure him the publick's patronage and prompt pay; the Post Boy dreads to hear the industrious Printer say, your quarter is out—I want my pay.

Come pay me up and employ me still,
And in so doing you'll please me well,
And when you hear my tin horn roar,
Be kind and meet me at the door:
I'll hand you news from a whole nation,
And be your humble servant

JOHN B. MASON.

March 14, 1826. 23

NEW

STATIONARY.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 9, Mill-street, have just received a superiour assortment of Stationary which they offer to their customers and others at the most accommodating prices. The following is a list of the principal articles, to wit:

Fancy coloured Paper; embossed do. blue, salmons, tea, red and green do.; pith & ivory do.; English drawing do. (various sizes;) gilt edged letter do.; Foolscap do. Nos. 1 and 2; ruled do.; quarto post.
Brown, white, and blue and white Bonnet Boards; India Rubber.
India Ink; durable do.; Chymical writing do.; Sealing wax, (red and black.)
Wafers and wafer boxes,
Painters' variety Crayons,
Chalk and black Lead Crayons
Black lead Pencils, (various qualities and prices.)
Quills, from 6 cts. to $1 per doz.
Reeve's water colours, (various in price and quality,) pink and blue Saucers,
Camels hair Pencils; velvet Scrubs; Japanner's Camels hair Pencils,
Bone and wood Letter Stamps,
Ass skin Memorandums, red Tape,
Ivory and bone Folders,
Silver, steel, and silver washed Pencil cases, black Sand,
Wood, tin and pewter sand boxes,
Steel, silver and quill Pens,
Dividers. Mathematical Instruments,
Blank, visiting, enigmatical, conversation and book-keeping Cards,
Pewter, wedgewood, glass, stone, brass and paper Inkstands,
Red and black Ink Powder, Port Folios,
Round text and small hand copies,
Black writing lines, School Medals,
Russia calf, gilt morocco & clasped Pocket Books and Wallets,
Scissors and Scissor Pen Knives,
Ivory and common pocket Combs, dress do.
Brittania and Watch Snuff Boxes,
Steel Purses, Court Plaster,
Shaving brushes and boxes,
Tooth and nail brushes,
Silver tooth picks, decanter stands,
Toy and superiour English Slates and Slate Pencils,
Rodger's and Barber's Pen Knives (a great variety,)
Ball Cards, School Tickets, Perfumery &c.

Rochester, March 2, 1826.

CALEDONIA PLATT,
CORNHILL, &C.

ALL persons indebted to me on contracts due the first of January, are *advised* to pay E. POMEROY, Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without costs.*

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Dec. 15, 1825. 11

Late India Arrival,

JUST received in Store.

E. MOORE.

Rochester, 2d Nov. 1825. 4

A. HARRIS

HAS JUST RECEIVED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CROCKERY,

Glass and China Ware,

which he offers at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.

Rochester, Nov. 24, 1825. 7

Northern District of New-York, } *To wit:*

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the sixth day of February in the fiftieth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1826, Elihu Frs. Marshall 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:

Marshall's Spelling Book of the English Language; or, the Teacher's Assistant: in which the orthography and pronunciation are in accordance with the principles of Walker. Designed for the use of Common Schools. By Elihu F. Marshall. Revised edition.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,

Clerk of the Northern District of New-York. 20

DOCTOR J. S. MONROE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened an office in the yellow brick block, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Mill-street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in the line of his profession.

Rochester, Jan. 9, 1826. 14

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of white and grey MARBLE, consisting of

Grave-Stones, Fire-Places, Door-Sills, Window-Sills & Caps, &c.

E. GRIFFITH,

Agent Troy Lane,

At the Troy Line Ware-House, Rochester.

Jan. 18, 1826. 16

N. B. The above STONE are to be sold to pay charges incurred in the transportation, storage, &c. E. G.

LORD & CANFIELD

HAVE opened a shop two doors east of the Post-Office, where they intend to carry on the

Saddle & Harness Making

in all its various branches. They have on hand an assortment of

HARNESSES,

which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Rochester, January 2, 1825. 13

NOTICE.

THE manufacturing of WOOD'S PATENT PLOUGHS, that has been heretofore carried on by Z. ALDRICH, lately deceased, and S. PATTISON Jr. will be continued by the surviving partner, and M. W. JACKSON, under the firm of PATTISON & JACKSON, at the old stand; who from their experience in the above business, and the exertions which they intend to make to have their Ploughs manufactured of the best materials and in a workmanlike manner, wish to share a portion of publick patronage with similar establishments.

S. PATTISON
M. W. JACKSON.

Rochester, 10th of 12th month, 1825. 10

N. B. The customers of the old establishment are informed, that they can be supplied with repairs by calling at the above Factory, or at the Furnace of SMITH, STEVENS & Co. a few rods north of the Cotton Factory, Rochester.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, Booksellers and Stationers, offer the following:—

English Reader, Introduction to do.
Sequel to English Reader,
Historical Reader, Brief Remarker,
Historical Dictionary, Amer. Preceptor,
Dwight's, Cumming's (old and improved) Morse's, Willett's, Woodbridge's, Worcester's and Guthrie's Geographies and Atlas,
Marshall's, Webster's, Cobb's, Hull's, Sears's and New-York Spelling-Books,
Bezout's, Daboll's, Willett's, Adams's Leavitt's, Burritt's, Bonnycastle's and Ostrander's ARITHMETICKS,
TESTAMENTS from 31 cts. to $1;
Gibson's, Flint's, & Gumere's Surveying,
Simpson's Euclid,
Brown's, Murray's, Comly's and Greenleaf's Grammars,
History of the United States,
Walker's, Webster's, Entick's, Sheridan's and Ainsworth's Dictionaries,
Child's Instructer, American Reader,
American Orator, Enfield's Speaker,
Key to Dilworth, Arithmetical Tables,
and a large assortment of Sunday School and Children's Toy Books, &c.

March 2.

New Books.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have just rec'd.

Musica Sacra, 5th edition,
Musical Monitor, 4th do.
Advice to Young Men,
Justices Manual,
Gurneys Observation on the Religious Peculiarities of the society of Friends,
Magee on Atonement,
Cowper's Private Correspondence,
Living Plays,
Eccentrick Biography,
Feast of Wit,
Bezout's Arithmetick, } new publications
Brown's Grammar, } of great merit.
Hallam's Middle Ages.
Cowper's Private Correspondence.

Jan. 17. 15

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Solomon Cleveland, to Abner Chichester and Abraham H. Van Wyck, bearing date the 6th of August, 1824, of the equal undivided third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Clyde, in the town of Brighton, county of Monroe, and State of New-York, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of the new ware house standing on the Genesee River, in the said village of Clyde, built by Brainard, Chapman and Kimbal, and running eastwardly on a straight line to the south east corner of the ware house, built by the same persons, standing on the top of the hill; thence extending the same line thirty feet in front of said last mentioned ware house; thence at right angles in a northwardly direction one hundred and forty feet; thence at right angles in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the first mentioned line, to the margin of the river aforesaid; thence to the place of beginning—NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the thirteenth day of May, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day. Dated November 9th, 1825.

ABNER CHICHESTER,
ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK.

Gregory & Boughton, Atty's. 6m5

BY order of the Honourable Brooks Mason, Seniour Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of *Anthony Bruce*, of the town of Gates, in said county, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the town of Penfield in the county of Monroe on the 29th day of March next, at two o'clock in the after noon, 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 3d day of January 1826. 10w14

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

From the National Gazette.

THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

A gentleman of this city, who enjoyed for several years in Russia opportunities of becoming well acquainted with the personal and political career of the late Emperor Alexander, has furnished us with a reply to Dr. Dyall's account of that monarch, and with parts of an official correspondence, which, together, possess much historical interest, and cannot fail, we think, to prove very acceptable to our readers. We agree with the author of the valuable communication just mentioned, as to the unequalled merits of Alexander in the capacity of a Russian sovereign. He rendered more service to his empire than any one of his predecessors. It is not extraordinary that he should have taken the part which he acted so conspicuously, against the spirit of *liberalism*. Joseph II. of Austria, when asked to countenance our revolution, answered that he was of the kingly profession. Alexander held an imperial sceptre—was born to absolute power—and whatever might be the general illumination of his mind and the benignity of his temper, it was natural and almost inevitable for him to sympathise with the absolute princes of Europe; to prefer the whole cause of royalty; and dread the triumphant extension of the *constitutional* system, such as assumed sway in Italy and Spain.

Nevertheless, we, as republicans and lovers of regulated *freedom*, must equally dislike and regret the zeal and power with which he *crusaded* against that system, and abhor the maxims and menances of jealous and overweening despotism, which were put forth under his name in official circulars and manifestoes. He became the protector of hereditary thrones however filled and seated—of *legitimacy* however exercised and conditioned, against all designs of national reformation on the part of those from whom alone they could be expected to proceed. He placed Italy in the hands of Austria; Spain in those of the Bourbons and the Serviles; overawed or crushed the enterprise of patriotick sentiment and intelligence in northern Germany; denounced the struggle of the Greeks; inveighed and confederated against South American Independence; and improved every occasion to enlarge his dominions and power at the expense whether of ally or enemy. We refer here to the *Emperor*, not to the man. We may be grateful for the personal dispositions he manifested towards the United States, but we should not forget that he was the efficient head of a government more repugnant to our own, in genius and draft, than any other; the prompter or the instrument of a cabinet the most hostile and formidable to the principles and institutions of liberty in general.—*N. Gaz.*

"A biographical article published in the National Gazette, of the 21st ult. ascribed to an author of Travels in Russia, has excited attention, not less in consequence of the spirit of presumption by which it appears to have been dictated, than the shameless inaccuracy with which one of the most important events inscribed to the publick life of the late Emperor of Russia has been treated.

To the report furnished, in the record which you have published of the youthful periods of the Emperor's life, no exception is intended to be taken, and it is hence willingly passed over, in order at once to reach the detail of events connected with the elevation of the imperial dignity. According to your author, "the Grand Duke Alexander, early on the 12th of March 1801, the day succeeding the death of his father, the Emperor Paul, surrounded himself with friends and Counsellors, were none other than those whose foul deeds he was indebted for his sceptre; that the mercy of Alexander was not only extended to the conspirators, but that these were afterwards treated as if no blame attached to them." So far from the facts connected with the revolution referred to, being as here narrated, the very reverse is the truth. The chief actors in the scene of horror, were Count Pahlen, the brothers Zuboff, (Prince Platon, and Count Nicholy) and General Benningsen. Count Pahlen, and not Panin (quite another person and of whose history it was more easy for Dr. Lyall to obtain information) was at that period Minister for Foreigh Affairs and Governour General of St. Petersburg. He was also at the head of the police of the empire, and organized the whole plan for deposing the Emperor Paul. Pahlen's chief associates were the persons above named. The "*extraordinary whims*," it is true, of the Emperor Paul, had led to such a state of misrule, as to endanger the internal tranquility of the empire, and almost no man knew half so well the real condition of the country as Pahlen.

A revolution originating with the peasantry, of all things in the then condition of Russia, most to be dreaded, and which the continued oppressions and capricious mandates of the monarch were calculated to provoke, was foreseen by the ministry, the nobility and the Imperial family. Pahlen resolved finally, to impart his apprehensions to Alexander, to whom, in quality of heir apparent, this confidence was respectfully due. The grand Duke was not less alive than the ministers of his father professed to be to the consequence of his tyranny; but he protested against any opposition to the Imperial rule, that was not founded in respectful remonstrance; and pronounced on that occasion, in character of first subject to the crown, a continuance of implicit obedience to the publick will.

In this state of indecision, the affairs continued for three weeks. At the expiration of that time, as no prospect of amelioration appeared, a resolution was adopted by those who had conceived the original design, and who now determined alone to bear the responsibility of the deed, to hesitate no longer about the means of its accomplishment. Accordingly on the night of the 11th of March, 1801, six officers of superiour rank, habited in the uniform of the Peabagensky Guards, anticipated by about half an hour, the period of relieving the sentinels on duty in the avenues and anti-chambers contiguous to the imperial apartment. On their position being taken, a part of these, with the great actors who were already assembled at a fixed point of rendezvous, presented themselves forthwith before the person of the Emperor. The time for their purposes was short. There was scarcely ten minutes allowed for remonstrance. An act of abdication had been previously prepared, and means were alike at hand for conveying the deposited prince to one of his palaces in the interiour, which Pahlen had had the precaution to have in readiness for his reception. An opposition was experienced, as little expected as it reflected honour and firmness of the insulted and indignant monarch, who after a short conflict, fell by the superiour physical force opposed to him by the conspirators.

The succeeding day was, to be sure a day of revel and rejoiceing to the oppressed inhabitants of the capital. The sudden demise of the Emperour was solemnly published on the 12th of March, at day break, and announced as having been occasioned by appoplexy. The repeated acts of arbitrary rule, to which many of his subjects had become victims, rendered the Emperors government equally odious and intolerable every where, and the change was hence hailed with exultation to each department of his vast dominions.

The secret of this revolution existed, of course, with the immediate authors of it.—No evidence whatever could be brought against them, and all the facts connected with it remained for some time involved alike in mystery and conjecture. The parties themselves, were, however, supposed to be sufficiently known to the successor of the murdered Monarch, who, instead of *extraordinary favour to them*, so shamelessly charged upon him, pursued exactly that course which the case would alone warrant. Count Pahlen was soon shorn of his authority and sent an exile to his estates in Courtland, which he never afterwards was suffered to leave, except for a short time, during the French invasion in 1812. The two Zaboffs, the former personal friends of Alexander, were equally denied access to him, and died within three years of their disgrace of sudden deaths. The only one of these extraordinary characters who remained in employment, was the "Young Hanoverian" Benningsen. He had been educated in the military school at St. Petersburg, where he acquired the highest honours. His subsequent service had not been less active than distinguished, and at the period of the revolution referred to, he was perhaps the most meritorious in activity. No man was more alive to the consequences upon the army, of the arbitary measures of Paul, and none was more ready to hazard every thing personal for the good of the state. Benningsen at the moment of the Emperor's death, held the rank of Lieutenant General of Cavalry, and in all the great wars of which Alexander's reign has been so fertile, notwithstanding the great talents and important military services of this General, he was never after the events of the 11th of March suffered to approach the imperial residence. He was, on the contrary, condemned to an unremitted and hazardous occupation, without advancement either of rank or fortune, and since the return of general peace in Europe, he has been living in retirement in his native town of Hanover, upon a moderate pension allowed him from his court.

* * * * * * *

No opportunity was suffered to escape the late Emperor, of proving to those nations whose amity he cultivated, what in his mind were sovereign attribution; and few nations have witnessed a more striking illustration of them, and enjoyed stronger evidence of friendship and good will at the hands of Alexander, than the United States.

In 1803 the official relations between America and Russia were opened, and the first act of functionary, charged at that moment with the interests of this government at St. Petersburg, was directed towards obtaining the release of the American prisoners whom accident had thrown, together with the frigate Philadelphia, into the power of the Triapolitans. This object was to be effected through the Porte, to which the Barbary Powers are known to be tributary and the influence of the Emperor at Constantinople left little doubt, in case he consented to lend his interference, that it would obtain either the enlargement of our captive fellow countrymen, or otherwise ensure to them kind treatment, till proper measures could be taken on the part of the American government for their redemption. The Emperor gave instructions to his ministers with the Turkish Ministry for the purpose of having a firman of the Porte despatched to the bay of Tripoli, with authority and an order to release not only the crew, but to surrender the ship herself.—The frigate was destroyed by a detachment from the squadron of Commodore Preble, on the night of the 16th February, 1804, a short time before the arrival of the firman of the Porte; sent at the instance of Russia, produced, it was understood, the most salutary effect, and paved the way to the liberation of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia, which was soon afterwards effected.

The Emperor, at subsequent periods, having professed an anxious desire to be made more intimately acquainted with our institutions and some of the leading subjects of our history, was furnished among other works with the life of Washington, by Chief Justice Marshall, and on this occasion he testified his acknowledgments by an autograph letter, of which the following is a translation.

Mr. Consul General of the United States of America.

I have received with real pleasure the work that you have just sent me, retracing the life of a man, to whom your country owes in an eminent degree its present flourishing condition. The subject could not indeed fail to be full of interest to me, and you have perfectly appreciated my sentiments on this occasion, by making me more intimately known to the hero of a nation for whose prosperity I shall never cease to take the most lively interest, and with which I desire that the relations of my empire may continue to increase and multiply. In evincing to you the just sense I have of your present, I pray God to have you in his holy and safe keeping.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, 16th July, 1806.

A correspondence was subsequently opened between Alexander and Mr. Jefferson, the then President of the United States, and kept up during the continuance of the latter in office. On his intention to retire from the publick service, being announced to the Emperor, he expressed on the occasion of it the deepest regret. Mr. Jefferson, he said, had acquired justly a high character in recompense of the eminent services he had rendered his country. His reputation was not less celebrated in the great cabinets of Europe—and his particular claims to his own esteem were such as had encouraged him to hope that the administration of the President would last as long as that of the Emperor.

A later evidence of the deep interest which was felt by the deceased Monarch, in every thing relating to the prosperity of this country, was furnished on the occasion of the declaration of war on our part, against Great Britain in 1812. The Emperor became soon apprised of all our grievances against a power, who had in relation to himself, not long before changed the character of an enemy for that of an ally, and he, without delay, tendered his mediation to both parties in favour of peace. On our part, the overture was accepted with the proper acknowledgments. On the part of England it was rejected. The sentiments of Russia in regard to those pretensions which constituted the leading causes of our declaration against England, had been emphatically pronounced in her own act of war towards the same power in 1807. The principles of the armed neutrality of Catharine II. was revived by an imperial edict on that occasion, and declared to constitute henceforth, the basis of the maritime code of Alexander.

The mediation of such a monarch, notwithstanding the importance of his alliance to our enemy at that moment, was considered by the British cabinet so objectionable, that rather than accept it, they preferred making a direct overture to our Government, with an offer to treat either in London or Gottenburg. We accepted the proposition for the latter place, but before our minister, deputed for this second extraordinary mission, reached Europe, a general peace had taken place. There was hence no longer a motive for negotiating at a point so remote from the British Empire as Gottenburg, nor to those who felt anxious for a cessation of strife, could the maritime question be reasonably presented as an obstacle. Accordingly in order to confirm the sincerity of the direct overture, as we had declined to treat in London, Ghent was proposed by the British Government as a substitute for Gottenburg, and accepted.

These facts, till this time, it is believed, but partially known, belong to history, and so essentially interest the American, that they are now gladly placed before them.—They are an earnest at once of the high character and the warm attachment of the late Emperor for the United States. The memory of this prince cannot fail to be cherished by the American people. L.H.

New-York Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Monday, March 13.

Bills passed:

To authorize the supreme court to appoint circuit courts in such of the counties of the eighth circuit as shall be considered necessary and expedient.

Authorising the the building of a fire proof clerk's office in the county of Erie.

Tuesday, March 14.

The senate then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hart in the chair, on the bill respecting the *College of Phisicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York.* [Abolishes the present institution, and creates a new college, without the board of trustees.] Mr. Spencer addressed the committee in support of the bill; and pointed out the difficulties that exist, the embarrassed and unfortunate condition of the college, the collissions between the professors and trustees, the mal-conduct of the trustees, and the necessity of providing a remedy. He alluded also to the application to the state medical society by the trustees of the college, and the interference of that society, by the adoption of a resolution, expressing their regret that the regents of the university "had thought proper to instruct the trustees of the college to discontinue defraying the expenses of a delegate to this society," and expressing also their opinion, that the effect of such instructions "must be exceedingly injurious to the interests of the college, by arraying against it no inconsiderable portion of the profession throughout the state." This he conceived to be highly improper. What, said Mr. S. had the medical society to do with the college? What right had they to interfere? Did they grant the charter of the college? Who authorises them to say what the regents shall do or shall not do? He regarded the declaration, that the measure of the regents would array the medical profession against the college, as a weak and improper threat, which could not have proceeded from the friends of the college; and he added that the state medical society evidently intended to create an unfavourable impression amongst the profession, and to create an interest—a lobby interest—to compel the regents to allow the trustees to go on and squander the funds of the college. The regents, he said, had taken no notice of the resolution; but in relation to their conduct, he stated that they did not object to the appointment of a delegate by the trustees to the medical society; over that they assumed no power; but as the guardians of the literature fund, they were bound to protect it from defraying such charges, and that as this was the first instance in which that fund had been diverted from its legitimate purposes, they had met it at once. Mr. S. added, that he alluded to these transactions with reluctance; but the facts justified it, and fully substantiated the statements made in the report made by him as chairman of the committee on literature. He concluded by repeating, that the only remedy consisted in removing the sources of the difficulties, viz. the two separate and rival bodies which existed under the present organization of the institution.—This the bill proposed to effect, by abolishing the board of trustees, and appointing professors, a board of visiters, &c. The bill passed through the committee unanimously; and was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, March 15.

The senate then took up the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole, agreeing to the bill *to incorporate the Livingston county bank.* Mr. M'Call referred to the circumstances of the application; the growing population of the particular district in which it was located, its central situation in a district of greater extent, and a population of 250,000, and in which there is but a single banking institution, viz. the Rochester bank; the honourable business men that were engaged in it; the saving it would be to the mass of this numerous population in the per centage of travelling to banks in other parts of the state; and the facilities it would afford for all the purposes of trade and the sale of the produce of the country. He contended that as banks had been obviously advantageous to the towns upon the Hudson river, they could not be otherwise, if properly guarded and placed in proper hands, to the western towns; and this bill was a fortunate combination of both. Mr. Crary objected to the bill upon general grounds, being opposed to the establishment of banks in the country.—Mr. Nelson offered an additional section, requiring the bank, before it should go into operation in any respect, to pay into the treasury for the benefit of the school fund, 5 per cent. upon the nominal amount of the capital stock. Mr. Allen objected to the proposition, coming as it did in the nature of a purchase of that which the applicants, in common with other citizens, had a right to ask as a gift. It was an unjust and dangerous precedent. Mr. A. spoke at some length in favour of the bill. Mr. Ogden opposed the amendment and the bill; and Messrs. M'Call, Bowman and Livingston opposed the amendment. The amendment was lost, 25 to 3; and the subject laid upon the table.

Mr. Stebbins, from the select committee, (consisting of Messrs. Stebbins, Spencer and Ogden) to which was referred the resolutions in relation to the canal system, reported a bill relative to the canals.

[The bill provides that the board of canal commissioners shall consist of six persons; snd that Jonas Platt and Elisha Jenkins be added to the present number.—The Board to designate one of their number to be an acting commissioner, whose duty shall be prescribed by the Board, and who shall receive a salary of 2000 dollars; the board may designate another of their number to superintend the construction of the unfinished canals; and any three of their number to co-operate separately with the appraisers of damages. The commissioners, other than the acting commissioner, to receive a per diem allowance for services performed. Superintendents to be appointed, and their compensation regulated by the Board, and may be removed by the acting commissioner. It also constitutes a canal Board, to be composed of the canal commissioners and commissioners of the canal fund; which shall have power to regulate the tolls and appoint the collectors, who are to hold their offices one year.—The manner of keeping the canal accounts to be prescribed by the comptroller. Collectors to make deposites in the several banks designated; and the banks to make monthly reports to the comptroller; who shall appoint an agent to visit the collector's offices at least once in each month, to examine their accounts, &c. and shall have power to remove any collector until a meeting of the board, &c. &c.] Adjourned.

Thursday, March 16.

The bill abolishing the college of physicians and surgeons in the city of New-York, and establishing a medical institution in that city, was read a third time and passed, unanimously, ayes 28.

Friday, March 17.

Mr. Ogden, pursuant to notice, brought in a bill to repeal the charter of the Albany commercial bank, which, after a short discussion, was referred to the committee on banks, &c.

The senate then took up; in committee of the whole, Mr. Burrows in the chair, the consideration of the order of the day, being the report of the committee on the militia, on the memorial of the society of New Lebanon and Watervliet, praying to be exempted from paying a military commutation. The report concluded with the opinion that congress has the power to exempt the memorialists from military service, totally and absolutely, notwithstanding the constitution of this state, and that they can have no relief but in congress. Mr. Jordan opposed the conclusions of the committee, and Messrs. Allen, Burt and Spencer, supported them; when the committee rose and reported, and the senate adjourned.

Saturday, March 18.

Petitions: of Geo. Monteith and others, to incorporate the Albany transportation company; to incorporate the N. York mechanicks' loan company.

Mr. Burrows, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to provide for coloured persons who are occupants of lots in New Stockbridge.

Mr. Ogden, in behalf of Mr. Colden, reported against the petition for a revival of the act incorporating Tompkinsville, on the ground that the legal notice had not been given; and leave was given to withdraw the petition.

Mr. Ogden, from the same committee, to which was referred the resolution of the senate, reported a bill to amend the acts *concerning lotteries.* [This is an important bill. The 1st section imposes a penalty of $2000 upon any person or persons within this state, who shall vend, sell, barter, furnish, supply, procure, or cause to be procured, or offer to vend, sell, &c. to or for any person or persons, any ticket of any lottery, or other game of chance, other than such as have been authorised by the legislature of this state. Sec. 2, imposes a fine of $250 upon any person who shall put or stick up any notice, handbill, &c. at any door or window, or in any other place in this state; and $20 for every day they shall remain up. The 4th imposes a fine of $250 for the vending or procuring any share of a ticket.—Sec. 5, forfeits the licence of the person guilty of this vending, &c. and imposes a fine of $1000, if he shall thereafter act as a licensed vender. Sec. 6, directs the governor to remove any manager who shall violate the law. Sec. 7, 8 and 9, relate to partners as venders, and imposes the whole amount of the fine upon each, &c.]

The senate then took up the consideration of the resolution to authorise the committee on state prisons, to send for persons and papers, in relation to the alleged abuses in the Auburn state prison. Messrs. Spencer, Ogden and Jordan supported the resolution and Messrs. Bowman and Wright opposed it. The discussion continued until 2 o'clock when the resolution was laid on the table: the senate went into executive business, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Petition: of the sachems of the Tuscarora tribe of Indians, to confirm to them a tract of land.

Mr. Burrows, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to provide for coloured persons who are occupants of lots in New Stockbridge.

IN ASSEMBLY,

Monday, March 13.

By Mr. Sill, an act relative to trespasses committed on the property of persons residing on or near the canals. By Mr. Cruger, to amend the act regulating the manufacture of salt at Salina, passed April 21, 1825.—[This bill abolishes the office of engineer of the pump-works at Salina.]

Tuesday, March 14.

Bill reported: By Mr. W. King, an act to incorporate the Lockport turnpike company.

Wednesday, March 15.

Bills reported: by Mr. Foote, an act authorising the apportionment of commissioners to lay out or alter a road from Canandaigua to Palmyra.

Bill read a third time and passed.

An act to incorporate the New-York Transportation Company.

Saturday, March 18.

Amongst the petitions was a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the county of Oswego, on the subject of the suspension of the works on the Oswego canal.

Friday, March 17.

Among the petitions presented, were the following: to encourage the destruction of the Canada Thistle; to prevent the destruction of sheep by dogs; for the incorporation of the New-York and South American Trading and Commission Company.

Bills read a third time and passed:

An act to revive the several acts relating to the village of Salina.

For establishing a ferry across the Irondequoit bay.

To incorporate the Rensselaer shool.

A report was received from the revisers of the laws, in compliance with a resolution of the house, stating that they will be able to report complete the first division of their work on the first day of October next, unless prevented by sickness or other casualty. They add, that they have already expressed the opinion that it was desirable that the whole of this portion of the statutes should be completed, before any part is presented for re-enactment. To effect that object, and to guard against disappointment, they respectfully submit whether it would not be proper to defer the extra session of the legislature, if it be deemed expedient to appoint one, to the first day of November next.

Saturday, March 18.

Bill reported by Mr. Bucklin; an act to amend the act relative to the duties and privileges of towns.

Bills read a third time and passed:

An act to authorise the trustees of a church in the town of Shelby, and another in the town of Sempronius, to sell certain real estate.

An act authorising James Cooper to assume a middle name.

An act to incorporate the Utica Aqueduct company.

An act to incorporate the Rensselaer Oswego academy.

Appointments, made by the senate, upon the nomination of the governour:

Orleans.—Samuel Hawkins and Jesse Bumpus cullers of staves and heading.

Extract of a letter from Washington, of March 13.

"The Senate sat with closed doors on Saturday, and to-day till 6 o'clock. The Panama mission was the subject. It was expected by the opposition that the final question would be taken to-day, and the mission be confirmed, as it will be when the question is taken. Mr. Van Buren, of your State, made a long speech against it on Friday. It was thought by many that he would regard the interests of the merchants more, than to leave them unrepresented, where England is putting forth all her diplomatick power against us. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Berrien followed him on Saturday against the mission. The union between Mr. Calhoun and the anti-Panama men cannot succeed in defeating it. The administration will triumph over this new coalition."

The steam-boat mail of this day, brings the following important intelligence from Washington:—*Alb. Argus.*

PANAMA MISSION—*confirmed.*

From the National Journal, March 15.

The Senate have confirmed the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the S. American Republicks, at the Isthmus of Panama. William B. Rochester, of New-York, is appointed Secretary to the Mission.

The injunction of secrecy being removed by a vote of the senate, we are enabled to state that the question on the expediency of the mission was determined in the affirmative by a vote of 24 to 19. On the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Anderson, the vote was—ayes, 27 noes 17. On the nomination of Mr. Sergeant—ayes 26, noes 18.

THE LATE MAIL ROBBERY. We learn from the Baltimore American, (says the N. Y. Observer,) that one of the drivers who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the late mail robbery, has confessed the crime, and also the whole arrangements by which the robbery was committed. It appears that four persons were concerned, two drivers and two others. On the day of the robbery, the drivers and one of the accomplices sat on front of the stage, the mail bag being under their feet. They unlocked the portmanteau, cut open the letter bag, and as the stage proceeded, they dropped on the road such letters as they supposed of value. The fourth accomplice being on horseback behind the stage, took up the dropped letters and put them into a bag provided for the purpose. When approaching a house where the stage stopped, the portmanteau was locked, and all things appeared secure. The whole transaction took place between Philadelphia and Newport.

ACCIDENT. We understand that a man named———Couden, was killed on the night of the 9th inst. by falling down the High Banks, a short distance above the village of Mount-Morris. It is supposed that in attempting to follow a foot path which leads near the brink of this frightful precipice, and at the bottom of which runs the Genesee river; he had lost his way in the dark, and wandered off the bank. His body was found next day, in the river some distance below; his neck was apparently broken by the fall. We canot state with any degree of accuracy the height of what is called the "High Banks," but from the top we have often seen cattle grazing at the bottom, who "look'd not so gross as beetles."—*Livingston Register.*

BUFFALO, March 21.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER. On Thursday last, Joseph and Wheeler Buffum, sons of Richard Buffum, Esq. of Holland, in this county, and a man by the name of Quingley, of Chautauque county, left Chippawa Creek upon the Canada side of Niagara river, in a large open boat, for this village. The wind was strong, directly up the river, but the current was increased by a freshet. On being struck by the stream, they were driven a little down the river, and the man at the helm so lost his presence of mind that he headed the boat directly for Niagara Falls, which are but a short distance below. As the boat entered the Rapids, the three persons jumped out, and swam for the shore; but Wheeler Buffum only, was fortunate enough to reach it. The other two were seen struggling for some minutes, against the surges, but no help could be given from the shore, and they were precipitated into the abyss below. The boat lodged upon a small island in the rapids, a short distance above the precipice.

Jacob Slough, an old and respectable farmer of Norristown, Penn. lately shot himself with a gun. He had his grandson, a lad of 8 years old, with him at the time. No cause is assigned for this act, other than an unhappy state of mind.

A young lady, fourteen years of age, belonging to Mecklenburg county, N. C. lately committed suicide by hanging herself.—She had never before exhibited any symptoms of insanity or melancholy.

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1826.

RUSSIA. It is advanced as the opinion of many of our editors that tranquility is restored in the Autocrat's dominions, but of such a state of things we feel rather inclined to demur, for we consider that so much excitement as has been manifested by the military, cannot be quelled and quieted in a moment; and as the people are considerably disappointed in not obtaining the individual who they supposed would be the consequent successor of Alexander, it would not be at all singular if our ears were occasionally saluted with the "rumours of wars" and intestine commotions throughout the vast empire of the north of Europe and Asia. Indeed they are the natural results of absolute monarchy, especially when a successor presents his visage.

Frederick of Russia, has "ordered his army to go into" *crape* "mourning" for the deceased autocrat; and even the court of St. James have caught the mania, insomuch that they are sending Lord Wellington to St. Petersburg to make his obeisance to the new emperor. The pregnacious Ferdinand is also engaged in sending one of his dignitaries on the same "fools errand." As the above is not quite a complete list, we would suggest the propriety of Red Jackets' sending one of his Warriours to St. Petersburg to manifest his and his nations' obeisance to the redoubtable NICH-*alas.*

"The young emperor has issued a proclamation, granting an old suit of uniform of his deceased brother, to several regiments who risked their lives in scuffling for his rights over *themselves.* In addition to the *old clothes* bounty, his majesty grants to the *faithful* troops on that day, a munificent donation, to wit: two roubles (about half a dollar,) a glass of brandy and a pound of fish per man!" So much for monarchy.

Some of the European Journals state that a plot existed to assassinate the Emperor Alexander and change the form of government, at the head of which were a numerous train of the nobility.

We have read with much interest President Adams' Message to the House of Representatives, concerning the Panama Mission. It embraces the principles we had supposed, of establishing a mutual intercourse, social and commercial, among the several American Republicks, avoiding at the same time "entangling alliances." The Panama Assembly, says the President, "I consider as merely *consultative.*" No alliance can take effect without the previous sanction of our government, consequently, nothing that our Plenipotentiaries do, will be binding on us.

Another great object in contemplation is the more effectual abolition of the Slave Trade, and the procuring to our citizens, when their interest may lead them into those countries, the privilege of worshiping their Creator agreeable to the dictates of their consciences. Such are the leading features of the Panama Congress. Nothing is now wanting but for the House of Representatives to grant a competent outfit.

Evening before last, at about 11 o'clock, fire was discovered making ravages in S. Sawyer's Store, but it was soon quelled. As there had been none in the store for twenty-four hours previous, some doubts are entertained as to the manner of its having been communicated. We sincerely hope we have no citizen so vile as to be accessary, in any shape, to so foul a deed as intentionally to set fire to a building.

ACCIDENT. On the 22nd, inst. **Calvin Bascom** was crushed to death when calking a boat at the first Lock east of this village, in consequence of the frost coming out of the ground, which affected the ways so far that the weight of the boat caused them to give way. He has left a wife and five children on whose daily exertions they depended for sustenance.

HYDROPHOBIA. Several dogs we understand were killed in this vicinity last week, supposed to be mad. Those of our citizens who own dogs of any value would do well to house them for a few weeks; and such as have a stock on hand good for nothing, would do themselves and community a service by immediately killing them. That human life should be so often in hazard for the paltry consideration of being reputed the owner of a dog, is certainly too childish a notion. But so it is, many people have such a fondness for dogs that they appear willing to risk the consequences, rather than kill them. Fashion, however ridiculous it may be, takes the fancy of some to that degree, that whenever they promenade even the street, little Tripp or great Boase must accompany them.

Now would be a favourable time for the late act of our Legislature concerning dogs to take effect.

Henry Bainbridge Cox, who was committed to the Batavia Jail a few weeks since, for robbing the U. S. mail near Baton Rouge, made his escape on the night of the 21st inst. The Post-Master at Buffalo offers a Reward of $200 for his apprehension.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—It is a little surprising to discover the extreme excentricity of this man, particularly when we take a view of the popular applause, heretofore bestowed on him by almost all classes of our citizens. We cannot regard him with that sincere respect, we have heretofore been in the habit of cultivating. Mania seems to have seized his mind in such a manner, as to have a serious influence on his tongue. His sound reasoning cannot enlist the Senate so far that they are not able to discover the extreme futility of many of his remarks—consequently, we should think that he had by this time become a complete burden. In one instance he is represented to have spoken four hours on one subject, and then to cap the climax, after being decided against, he gave notice that he would daily renew it, and call for

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

the ayes and noes upon it. We cannot but think the climate at Washington is rather too warm for him, therefore would suggest that he come as far north as New-York, where he might partake of a cooler air, and possibly be permitted to enjoy the blessings of an "insane hospital," for we are very well assured he needs it.

"Proposals" are issued "for publishing by *subscription*, in the State of New-York" (not *Pumpkin Pie* and *Steady Habits* it seems for *once*) "a work, to be entitled a Panegyrick on the World, or Ludicro, Comico, Tale; a Poem Written to please myself. By Dr. Philip Porter Rich, of Please-myself Hall, New-York."

"Like all the world, conceited elf,
I now do write to please myself."

If the above work should on its appearance, comport with the assurance pledged in the Prospectus, and answer the various purposes of *food* and *physick*, *politeness* (to the Ladies) and *pleasantry*, we assure the publisher, although by the bye, we have set down our foot (heretofore) that our names shall never be seen attached to a subsciption paper, we will agree to take a copy, if presented in due form by a *Jonathan* whose "*countenance* will carry him through the world;" for this last requisite we consider essential to the success of any work, whether good or bad, but more especially in these iron times.

The price of the above work (4s. to 6s. according to binding) does not agree with the lawful subscription tender, which if we are not vastly in errour, is 14s. Book currency is rather below par.

"The present assembly of this state is composed of 57 Farmers, 20 Merchants, 29 Lawyers, 8 Mechanicks, 7 Physicians, 2 Manufacturers, 2 Tavern keepers, 2 of no profession.—127.—57 are natives of this state, 29 of Connecticut, 19 of Massachsetts, 7 of Vermont, 5 of New Hampshire, 4 of Pennsylvania, 3 of R. Island, 1 of N. Jersey, 1 of Scotland, and 1 of Ireland."

We know not who arranged the above formidable list; if he be the editor of the Microscope, we would elicit the enquiry, what men, of "no profession," have to do in our legislative halls? What interest have they, either good or bad, to be promoted or affected? We look upon such legislators as mischievous "little foxes", the Jasper Wards of our state, ready to lend their influence where there is the most money. We could wish that our next legislature might be free from men of "no profession."

Mssrs Marshall and Spalding we hav larnt all your advertizements by heart they are not of much use to farmers if you please wewill have sumthing new in your nex paper we hate topay muny advertizements when we dont uze any of the things advertized. if you will put somethings intoyour paper to raiz the price of weat then we can affor to pay monney for advertizements
Gates March the 13th 1826
Thefarmers

We received the above a few mornings since through the Post-Office. We give it *verbatim et literatim*, and make no plea in our own favour, but borrow the following from another paper, which we may presume was written as an answer to a complaint similar to the above.

THE PRINTER.—*An Extract.*—Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the Printer in my discourse. He is in a very disagreeable situation. He trusts every body—he knows not whom; his money is scatterred every where; he hardly knows where to look for it.—His paper; his ink, his press, his types, his labour, and living, all must be punctually paid for,—You Mr. ——, and Mr.——, and Mr.——, and a hundred others that I could name, have taken this paper a great while and your wives and your children, and your neighbours have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it; if you miss one paper you think very hard of the printer or post for it, for you had rather go without your best meal than without your paper. Have you ever complied with the conditions of subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with money, as he has you with his paper? Have you contributed your mite to repay him for his ink his paper, and types, his press, his hand work, and head work? If you have not, go pay him off and sin no more.

THE CANAL ROUTES.

BLACK RIVER CANAL—*Three routes.*

From the Erie Canal at Herkimer to Ogdensburgh: the rise and fall equal to a lockage of 1331 feet. The estimate of the expense of this route does not accompany the report, as it seems to be considered as a less advantageous route than either of the following.

From the Erie Canal at Rome, by Boonville, to Ogdensburgh. The extent of the canal, measuring along the meandering of the Black river, is 146 miles, without doing so, 106 miles, besides a feeder of 8 miles. It is estimated to cost $931,014.

From the Erie Canal at Rome, by Camden, to Ogdensburgh. 129 miles, cost $855,630.

CHENANGO CANAL.

From Chenango Point, by the town of Norwich, and along the valley of the Chenango, &c. to the Erie Canal at Whitesborough. The length of the canal will be 90 miles, and 6 miles feeder. The cost is estimated at $715,478.

"The tonnage upon this canal, (says Mr. Geddes, the engineer) would be from agricultural products chiefly, nothing notable can be said of the forests or the mines of this country. There is one item of trade which would be of consequence, the trade which floats past Bingham on the floods of the Susquehannah to the tide in the Chesapeake, all of which would pass through the canal here proposed, paying toll, not on this ninety miles only, but on the Erie canal to Troy or Albany; and this is a trade which without this canal, will continue to find a market in other states.

"As there is but 44 feet fall from the mouth of Chenango to Owego, there would be some business done on this ascending navigation, bringing the exports of the Susquehannah valley up stream and through the canal to the New-York market. The imports of the Susquehannah would extend still further down the valley.

"This trade from this river, and from the lower parts of Chenango valley, which is to be turned into a new channel, is the trade to be calculated upon, to raise $42,929 per annum, the interest at six per cent. on the estimated cost of the canal, still adding the purchase of water rights, a valuation of which is not here attempted."

FORT WATSON CANAL.

From Syracuse, up the valley of Onondaga creek, and through the valley of Tully lakes, to Port Watson, on Homer river, a branch of the Chenango river. The length will not exceed 30 miles, 795 feet ascending and 70 feet descending, 108, eight feet locks. The expense is stated to be as follows:—

47 miles of canal and feeder, at $5,000 per mile	$235,000
865 feet of lockage, at $150 per foot rise	129,700
Numerous aqueducts and large culverts	85,250
Water rights, cost unknown.	
Amounting to	$400,000
Add 8 per cent.	32,000
Total amount,	$432,000

THE CHAUTAUQUE CANAL.

From Portland on Lake Erie to the head of Chautauque Lake. The distance between the two points is about ten and a quarter miles. Portland is spoken of as a harbour of considerable importance, becoming a principal landing place, and about sixty miles from Buffalo. The estimate of the expense of the canal is $398,685.

BUFFALO AND ALLEGANY CANAL.

From the Erie canal at Buffalo, through the valley of the Conewango to Allegany.—The extent of the canal is 89 miles, with a lockage of 856 feet, and the expense is $503,312.

It is in connection with this route that the engineer, Mr. Whippo, examined the route from Warren, on the Allegany, to Franklin, Pa. and from thence to Pittsburgh; and he states that the descent of the river is favourable to the construction of a canal, and that the whole expense from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, will not be equal to $2,000,000.

CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL.

From the Cayuga lake, near the mouth of the Cascadilla, thro' Ithaca, along Mud Creek and the valley of the Owego to the Susquehannah river. The amount of lockage is 760 feet; distance 31 miles; and the estimated expense $320,000.

BATAVIA AND OLEAN CANAL.

From the Erie canal, thro' Batavia, and up the valley of the Tonewanta creek to a summit to be formed between Cattaragus lake and Lime lake, and thence descending by the valley of the Ischua and Olean creeks to the Allegany river at Olean Point. The entire distance is 101 miles. Cost not estimated

LONG-ISLAND CANAL.

1. From Southampton, to join Southold bay with Southampton bay at Canoe place, half a mile long—cost $30,913. 2. From the west end of Southampton bay at Quogg, to the east end of the Great South bay, at Kitchebanneck, 3 1-2 miles—cost $43,344 80. 3. For cutting through the shoals in the Great South bay, $20,000. 4. From Hog Island Inlet, south end of the bay, to Jamaca bay, 4 1-2 miles, $63,837; and thence to Gravesend bay, 3 miles. Making the distance from Canoe place to Gravesend bay 85 1-2 miles; of which 9 miles will be canal, (the bays being navigable 76 1-2 miles) at a cost of $212,218.

CHEMUNG CANAL.

From the head waters of the Seneca lake to the Susquehannah river, less than 18 miles long, with a feeder of 13 1-2 miles, and 520 feet lockage. Expense, with wooden locks, $239,118—with stone, $407,598. "Four rivers (says Mr. Geddes) from different directions, empty themselves into the Chemung, on the bosom of which floats their various products to the Susquehannah, and thence to a market. All the exports of the wide spread country drained by these four rivers, and the rich valley of the Chemung, would, by this short cut, be passed through the Erie canal to Albany, paying a toll to the state, not on this little work alone, but a length of canal more than 240 miles long."

The Unadilla, and also the Schoharie & Catskill routes, are reported as impracticable.

RUSSIA. The affairs of Russia are an enigma. No reasonable explanation of the causes of the extraordinary and voluntary refusal on the part of Constantine, to accept the throne of the most extended of the modern empires, has been given. There is a general impression, we perceive by the foreign papers that have been received at this office by the recent arrivals, that the renunciation of Constantine, in favour of a younger brother, was the result of the management of the Empress' mother, Alexander and Nicholas, who, it is added, formed one party in the Imperial family, of which Constantine and Michael were the other. By the documents which we publish to-day, and which form the most important of these singular productions, it will be noticed, that Constantine's letter of renunciation is dated as early as January 1822, and that the act of refusing the crown, after the death of the Emperor, was in compliance with a previous formal, though secret, arrangement.

The foreign journals to which we have alluded, indulge in speculations, upon the subject, which seem to be, certainly, not without foundation. The *British Press* holds the following language:—"Never do we recollect to have read so unmeaning and unsatisfactory a letter as that which Constantine, in the first instance, is represented to have addressed to the Emperor Alexander. No reason whatever is assigned for his abdication, which can rationally be supposed to have influenced him. The act must therefore be regarded as the immediate result of some powerful influence which at the moment he was incapable of resisting. Whether he will, under all circumstances, at the present time, be disposed to acquiesce in the arrangement by which, without equivalent or compensation, he is to give up the largest territorial dominion in the world, we shall shortly know. We confess that these documents, so far from inducting us to regard the Russian succession as settled, rather lead us to consider it as precarious and uncertain in the highest degree." The *Publick Leger* adds: "We are well aware that there is upon the face of all these documents, an appearance of his (Constantine) having acted solely from the suggestions of his own mind; but the same controlling influence, which could have exacted from him the great sacrifice, could clearly stamp upon it whatever form it pleased. We do not pretend exactly to say that a threat of violence was actually used; but what we mean to assert, is, that if menace had been resorted to, it was as easy to exact by this means from Constantine an attestation that he acted under no constraint, as his signature to the instrument by which he renounced his birthright. The communication of Constantine is as remarkable for its self-abasement as for its adulation towards Alexander—two circumstances strongly indicative of constraint, whilst they encourage a suspicion that the only share he had in it was that of simply affixing his signature. It must be remarked that he was then at St. Petersburg, where compliance could be more readily enforced than at Warsaw, had compulsion been deemed necessary. Nothing can be more fulsome than the style in which the late Emperor is addressed; and it is only to be equalled by the tone of humility which Constantine uses in speaking of himself."

In France, the opinion is prevalent that notwithstanding the studied avowal of voluntary resignation, Constantine has but submitted to necessity—resistance to the power and influence of the party headed and directed by his mother being utterly hopeless. A letter from Paris states that the army of Poland is so devoted to Constantine, that but for the news of the unsuccessful resistance at Petersburgh, it would have openly declared in his favour; and it adds a report, that a misunderstanding already exists betweeen the late Emperor Constantine and the existing Emperor Nicholas, who has caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias, and King of Poland—the sovereignty of which kingdom, Constantine had stipulated as the condition of his abdication of the Imperial throne!

It remains to be seen how far this imperial mystery may be explained by further information; and whether the quiet of this vast empire is to be disturbed, by intestine commotions; or the government of this new monarch, including his avowed devotion to the Holy Alliance, peaceably acquiesced in.—*Alb. Arg.*

The bill authorising the subscription by the government to $150,000 of the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal, passed the H. of R. on Monday, 102 to 72.—*Ib.*

A BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.—A more summary way of repairing the breaches was adopted last week, in this city. A young and pretty girl, not over 15 years of age, residing in the neighbourhood of New-York, received the addresses of a young man in rather a hasty manner, the consequences of which could not be concealed. The young man, whether he had business in the city, or repaired here to avoid the fulfilment of an honourable and implied contract, is not known, but here he arrived and after him the aged and enraged father, with the timid and deceived daughter. The young man was arrested; and upon a full consideration of the case, agreed forthwith to make the only amends in his power by marriage. A justice of the peace was sent for, and he entered the prison.—On one chair set the weeping girl, her head reclining like a broken lilly, and on the other the consciously offending youth, also in tears, while the sturdy father paced the room, grasping his oaken staff, and, with knitted brows regarding, occasionally, the sinful pair. The light gleaming through the prison bars did not tend to enliven the scene.—The parties stood up and made the usual responses, received the marriage certificate, embarced each other, and with the contented father, left the prison, an honest wedded couple. A large party of poor debtors were present to witness the ceremony, and who accompanied the young couple as far as the turnkey would permit.—*Noah's Advocate.*

We are sorry to state that a melancholy accident befel Lieut. James M'Gowan, of the United States Navy, while descending the Ohio river, on Tuesday, the 14th ult. By a letter before us, we are informed that this officer and his wife on board a steam boat, and a few miles below Fredonia, in the State of Indiana, by some means, his arm was caught by the gig wheel of the engine, and severed from his body, at the shoulder. He was immediately landed with his wife, at Mr. Perkenpaugh's, four miles below Fredonia, where medical assistance was immediately procured; but, in spite of every attention which hospitality could afford, and every effort which skill could make, the unfortunate sufferer expired on the following Sunday. The letter which conveyed the intelligence of this disaster states that Lieut. M'Gowen was on his way to join one of the United States' vessels which was waiting for him.—*Nat. Jour.*

AMERICAN LEGHORN. We have examined a case of Leghorns, manufactored by David Ayres, at Ithaca, N. Y. of uncommon fine quality. They are made of spear grass, which grows wild and costs nothing; and in this useful labour, Mr. Ayres employs no less than 140 persons, from 6 years old to 70, and they are employed in their own families, and not in a manufactory.—No. 45 is equal to a Leghorn of No. 60, and Mr. Ayres assures us, that he can easily manufacture $10,000 per annum. The hats are to be sold this day by Mills & Milton, and we advise the admirers of fine articles, and those disposed to encourage American enterprise and industry to purchase.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

We regret, says the New-York American, to be obliged to announce the death of Mr. Somerville, charge des affaires from the United States to Sweden. He had been some time in declining health. He died in Paris, and wes buried on the 19th of January, at La Grange, the seat of La Fayette.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst. by J. Blackmore Esq. Mr. P. Woodroof, to Miss Ruby Albright, all of Wheatland.

In Lynn, Mr. James Lewis, to Miss Hepzibah Tarbox. This gentleman has been four times married in the same coat, and "'tis a pretty good coat yet."

DEATHS.

In this village, on Saturday last, Mr. Truman Currier, a native of Massachusetts, aged 38 years.

At his residence in West-Marlborough township, Chester county, on the 24th of 12th-mo. 1825, Joel Baily, in the 92d year of his age.

At the residence of his Son-in-law, in West-Caln township, on the 17th of 1st-mo. 1826, Isaac Baily, late of West-Marlborough, in the 92d year of his age.

At his residence in West-Marlborough, the 20th of the same month, Joshua Baily, in the 97th year of his age.

At the residence of her son Obed Baily, in West-Marlborough, on the 24th of the same month, Hannah Baily, in the 72d year of her age.

At the residence of Richard Baily, in West-Marlborough, on the same day, his son Joseph Baily, aged 6 months.

At his residence in Londonderry township, Chester county, on the 24th of 2d-mo. Israel Baily, in the 38th year of his age.

At his residence in West-Marlborough, on the 25th of the same month, Josiah Baily, in the 78th year of his age.

The remains of the above, were severally interred in the Friends' burying-ground at Londongrove.

It is a singular and striking circumstance, to which the history of the neighborhood will not afford a parallel, that in the short space of two months, seven of the same name, all but one of whom were related by consanguinity, and with two exceptions resided near together, have fallen victims to disease and death.

The average age of the five eldest is 82 years.

ROCHESTER
THEATRE.
Merchant's Exchange.

THIS EVENING, March 28, 1826.

WILL be presented Sheridan's celebrated and much admired Melo Dramatick Romance, called the

Forty Thieves

with entire new and splendid scenery, dresses and decorations. The scenery painted expressly for the occasion, by Mr. Hardy.

DURING THE PIECES, THE FOLLOWING SONGS, DUETTS, &c. &c.

ACT. 1. SCENE 1.—View of a beautiful SILVER LAKE. The Fairy of the Lake enters in a Splendid Car drawn by SWANS. Grand chorus—"Fairy of the Glassy Lake." Scene 2d. Song—"To a Woodman's Hut." Mr. Williams—Song—"Ah, where shall I turn for relief." Miss Armstrong. Duett. "When o'er life's sunshine, clouds are cast" Mrs. Williams and Miss Armstrong. Song. "Ah, what is the bosom's commotion," by Mr. Hardy. Duett—"When poor, the spirit's flag," by Mr. Williams and Miss Armstrong. Song—"Last week I took a wife," Mr. Young.

Scene last.—The Fairy Palace, and a view of the Silver Lake. Finale—"Happy the Day," by the characters.—End of the play, a Comic Song by Mr. H. A. Williams.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of the

LADY & DEVIL.

☞Performance every evening this week.

TO-MORROW EVENING, the favourite Comedy of the

HYPOCRITE.

March 28.

DRAWS TOMORROW!
Union Canal Lottery.

Tickets Only $4,00, shares in proportion, for sale at

G. W. PRATT'S
Lottery & Exchange Office.

March, 28th.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE REV. C. WILLIAM'S
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE subscribers as Administrators of the Estate of the late Rev. Comfort Williams, will sell at auction for the benefit of his Orphan Children on the 5th day of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Williams' late residence in Rochester, a variety of articles of Personal Property, consisting of BEDS, BEDDING, CHAIRS, CROCKERY, and other household furniture, a LUMBER WAGON and a PLEASURE WAGON, a span of HORSES, two SWINE, one COW, a quantity of HAY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned articles at private sale, will please call on A. W. Riley.

ALSO—To rent for a term of years the house and lot, on which Mr. Williams resided.

ASHLEY SAMSON.
ASHBELL W. RILEY.

Rochester, March 27, 1826. 2w25

Monroe County Sunday
SCHOOL UNION.

THE annual meeting of the M. C. S. S. U. will be held at the House of R. Ensworth on Wednesday 5th April, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A general attendance of the friends of Sunday Schools is *particularly* requested.

March, 26.

To the Christian Publick.

WHEREAS, a neighbouring Minister of mine has made himself officious in a serpentine manner, both in a publick and private capacity, to slander my ministerial character, being stimulated by sinister motives, and actuated by a spirit of jealousy, I can conceive of no other, I take this medium to declare to the Christian Publick, that my Ministerial character is untarnished, that I have never been suspended by any of the Indicatories of the Dutch Church of which I claim the honour of being a regular member—that declaration I am now able to confirm by verbal testimony, and in a few weeks by written documents which I am daily expecting. It is the declaration of the wisest of Kings, that there is more hopes of a FOOL, than of a SLANDERER.

STEPHEN Z. GOETSCHIUS.
Pittsford, March 27. 25

CUTS.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have elegant Cuts for *Horse Bills*, *Steam-Boat Bills*, and *Stage Bills*, and are ready to execute in good style at all times, & on the shortest notice, any of the above bills; in addition to which, they will print to order any Jobs common to this section of the country.

March 28. 25

GARDEN SEEDS.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have Garden Seeds by the box or retail, put up by a man who is perfectly acquainted with the Shaker mode of Gardening.

March 28. 25

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The business will be hereafter carried on under the firm of MARSHALL & SPALDING, by whom all the debts and credits heretofore made, will be settled.

E. F. MARSHALL,
ORMOND SPALDING,
JOHN H. HUNT.

Rochester, 2d of 3d mo. 1826.

FOR SALE,

300 LBS. Long-Primer Type, about two thirds worn. It will be sold for a small advance from the metal price. Inquire at this office. 3w22

ROCHESTER
PRICES CURRENT.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	$75	to	
Pearl,	75	to	
APPLES—natural fruit, bush.	1		
grafted,	1 50	to	
Butter, lb.	13		
Beeswax,	22		
Beef, 100lbs.	3	to	3 50
Beans, bush.	62	to	
Cheese,	5	to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3	to	6
Raccoon, skin, Indian caught	12	to	25
Muskrat,	12	to	44
Red Fox,	75	to	1
Mink,	12	to	25
Martin,	25	to	50
Otter,	2	to	3 50
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4		
Fine,	3 75		
Flax, lb.	10		
Flannels, domestick, yd.	38	to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	53	to	
Corn,	34	to	
Rye,	44		
Oats,	22	to	25
Barley,	50		
Buckwheat,	38		
HONEY—strained, lb.	10		
in comb,	8		
Hay, ton,	6	to	8
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25		
upper, side,	3	to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 25		
Whiskey, gall.	25	to	28
Onions, bush.	50	to	62
PORK—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50	to	4
mess, bbl.	11		
prime,	7 50		
Peas, bush.	62 1-2	to	
Potatoes,	25	to	28
EGGS, doz.	10	to	12
SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb.	15	to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10		
Hides, green,	5		
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75		
Clover,	6	to	6 50
Timothy,	88	to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	5	to	6
tried,	7	to	8
CANDLES—dipped lb.	11		
mould	12 1-2		
Turnips, bush.	25		

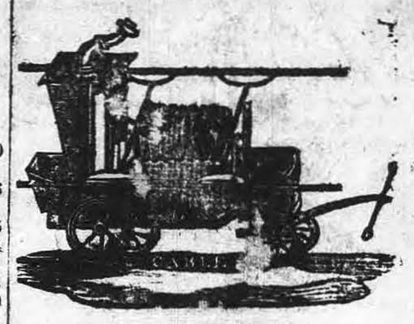
NEW-YORK
PRICES CURRENT.
Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	100	a	
Pearl,	102 50	a	
CANDLES—mould, lb.	11	a	12
dipped,	9	a	10
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	none	a	
Braziletto,	30	a	32
Camwood,	85	a	90
Logwood, Campeachy,	none	a	
St. Domingo,	none	a	
Jamaica,	none	a	
Nicaragua,	45	a	70
Hache,	100	a	125
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	4 62	a	4 87
Canal,	4 75	a	5
Middlings, fine	3 50	a	
Rye flour	2 75	a	
Indian meal	4	a	
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	5 50	a	6 75
South	2	a	3 50
West	4 25	a	6 50
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	15	a	45
Muskrat, N. & S.	33	a	40
Martin, Canada	60	a	80
Do. N. W.	1	a	1 75
Red Fox	1	a	
Mink	25	a	30
Otter	2 50	a	3 50
Nutria Skins,	45	a	55
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River,	85	a	90
Genesee	uncertain.		
Virginia,	do.		
Rye,	58	a	
Corn,	65	a	70
Oats	42	a	44
Beans, 7 bush.	10	a	11
HIDES—West India, lb.	12	a	14
Buenos Ayres,	17	a	18
Brazil	12	a	13
HOPS, lb.	25	a	
IRON, pig, American, ton,	40	a	60
Bar, country,	90	a	100
Swedes	98	a	102
English, assorted	100	a	102
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	23	a	28
Hemlock	21	a	24
Dressed upper, side	2 25	a	3
LUMBER—			
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16	a	18
Scantling, pine,	14	a	15
oak,	18	a	20
Oak Timber, sq. foot	20	a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 75	a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	52	a	57
hhd.	41	a	44
bbl.	22	a	
Heading, hhd.	44	a	47
PROVISIONS—			
Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75	a	9 25
prime,	4 75	a	5
Butter, in firkins, lb.	9	a	18
Hog's Lard	7	a	8
Pork, prime, new bbl	8 25	a	8 50
mess do.	11 25	a	11 62
Cheese, Amer.	7	a	8
Hams	10	a	11
STEEL—German, lb.	11	a	13
English	11	a	14
Trieste, in boxes	8	a	8 50
American	5	a	6
TALLOW—American	9	a	

ROCHESTER
Bank Note Table.
CORRECTED FOR THE ALBUM WEEKLY.

NEW-YORK.	
New-York City Banks, par.	
Chenango Bank, per cent. discount,	3
Plattsburgh,	broke
Jefferson County,	par
Washington and Warren,	3
Niagara,	broke.
Utica Insurance Company	3
All other Banks, par.	
NEW-ENGLAND.	
Eagle Bank, New-Haven,	broke.
Derby Bank Conn.	broke
New-Haven Bank, par.	
Bridgeport, par.	
Windham County Bank, par	
All other Connecticut Banks,	1
Massachusetts Notes,	2 a 3
Rhode-Island do.	3
Vermont do.	3
New-Hampshire do.	3
Maine do.	3
NEW-JERSEY.	
Trenton State Bank,	broke.
Protection and Lombard Bank	broke
Camden State Bank, Mount-Holly, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co.	3 a 5
All other Notes,	1
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia City Banks, par.	
Easton Bank,	5
Carlisle,	5
Many of the Banks in the interiour of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 5 to 60 per cent discount.	
CANADA.	
Upper Canada (at York)	5
Montreal,	5
Quebec,	5
Upper Canada, (Kingston)	broke.
MICHIGAN.	
Michigan Bank,	3 a 5

FIREMEN'S



INSURANCE
Company,

No 14, WALL-STREET, one door west of
MECHANICK'S BANK,
In the City of NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED IN 1825. *CAPITAL,*
$300,000

ENSURES against loss or damage by FIRE at the usual rates of premium, which are so low, that every prudent man should indemnify himself against loss by this destructive element.

JACOB DRAKE, *Pres't.*
P. W. ENGS, *Assist.*

Those who wish to effect an ensurance, can apply to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive application for ensurance in said company.

JOHN WATTS,
Opposite the Bank.
Rochester, 21st March, 1826. 24

INSURANCE.

THE ALBANY
INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED in 1811, with a capital of $500,000 will insure against loss or damage by fire. They pledge themselves that those who transact business with this institution shall be treated in the most liberal manner, and that all losses shall be adjusted with fairness and promptitude.—Those who wish to effect an insurance can apply to the subscriber, who is duly appointed their agent in Rochester.

JAMES H. GREGORY, *Agent.*
Feb. 17th, 1826. 2m20

First Lottery.

TO BE DRAWN THE 29th, OF MARCH,
UNION CANAL
LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
20th Class.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000	"	10,000
1	5,000	"	5,000
1	3,046	"	3,046
8	1,000	"	8,000
16	500	"	8,000
56	100	"	5,600
57	50	"	2,850
114	20	"	2,280
1881	8	"	15,048
14,364	4	"	57,456

16,500 PRIZES.
29,260 BLANKS.
Tickets $4,00. Halves $2,00
Quarters $1,00.

For particulars of the above lottery please call at

PRATT'S
Lottery & Exchange Office.
March 7. 22

BRIGHTON
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
(*At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.*)

ELIHU H. GROVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' do. do.
CHILDREN'S do. do.

Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. *Cheap, very Cheap.*

Nov. 24. 7

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenship heretofore existing under the firm of MILLARD & BATES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN MILLARD,
FRANCIS BATES.

Clarendon, March 1st, 1826. 24

HALF CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber last evening in a clandestine manner, *Charles Wooster*, in his 15th year. Had on when he went away a gray coat and dark pantaloons, (not paid for.) All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him on my account. PATRICK KEARNEY.

Rochester, March 18th, 1826. 24

50,000 Pill boxes,
1,000 lb. live Geese
Feathers, and
2,000 lb. Maple Sugar. For sale by
HUBBARD & PARSONS.
Rochester, Feb. 20, 1826. tf20

CONSTABLES' SALES
FOR sale by
MARSHALL & SPALDING.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

From the Norwich Courier.

SNUFF.

While some folks will talk in praise of tea,
Souchong, young hyson and bohea,
Or such-like precious stuff,
Others will speak the praise of rum,
What good it does, and then there's some,
Will sing the praise of snuff.

Throughout the wide creation round,
There's not a being to be found,
But that will have his puff;
And I'm determined to have mine—
Nor think, ye fair ones, 'tis a crime
To make a dash at snuff.

I've seen a dame sit idly down,
And strew the snuff o'er shawl and gown,
'Till it is coloured buff;
And then, with thumb and fingers cram'd
'Till nose and lips are both japan'd,
Inhale the filthy stuff.

And more industrious ones I've seen,
Yet more indecent too, 'twould seem,
With manners something rough;
Who set their tables, make their bread,
Wash up their dishes, comb their head,
With one hand full of snuff.

When e'er they send their butter down,
With eggs or poultry to the town,
And fear there's not enough;
They tell the boy he must get *some*,
Tobacco, sugar, tea, and rum,
And take the *rest* in snuff.

Oh! Lorrillard, could you but see
The havock made, you'd join with me,
And say you've made enough;
For 'mong the habits of creation,
There's none but drinking, (in the nation,)
So bad as taking snuff.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS,

Written by a lady in South America, to her friend in the United States.

There is only one convent of nuns in the city of Conception, & I felt particularly anxious to visit it, for they were rather notorious for having fled from their convent some years since, and put themselves under the protection of the Patriot army when the Spaniards were entering the town.

With M. Francisco, who speaks Spanish fluently, we went to the gate, and asked admission of the porter; he replied that the nuns were at prayers, but would be happy to admit us directly. It had commenced raining, and after remaining twenty minutes under the porch of the adjoining church, we were quite drenched—but the door was then opened, and we were received by the Father Confessor, with an ease and elegance of manner that surprised me. He showed me into his cell, and said that the Lady Abbess would soon open her door, instead of speaking to me through the cylinder, which is the ordinary way of communicating with her. The good old Father, in his great desire to show us kindness and respect, forfeited his reputation for abstemiousness and self-denial, for he drew from under his little couch, a trunk made of raw hides, and took some delicious peaches from it, some exquisite grapes, and some nice little cakes, which he placed upon a small table made of rushes, covered with a napkin, and placed it before us; he pared the peaches with a knife from his pocket, and presented them to me with a courtly air. We presented a group for a painter; the room was very high and narrow, lighted from one small window above; in one corner was his couch made of hides, with a very scanty covering; immediately over it hung a picture of the crucifixion, and at the foot a skull, and all the paraphernalia of his official character; his ordinary wardrobe hung around the walls, a table covered with books an inch thick with dust, and a horn ink-stand, a stone jug with water and one rush chair, were all that it contained. I felt a great desire to obtain some of his valuable and very ancient books, without directly asking him to give or sell them, but he said, "they were all his world."

There was such an uncommon expression of benevolence and grace, in all he said and did, that I was very curious to know something of his early history; but without asking any questions, he told me he was a native of Madrid—that he was educated for the church—that after being instructed in all that could be taught in their colleges, at the age of thirty he went to Chili, where he embraced the cause of liberty, and lost all his "worldly goods," the Spaniards having plundered the church and convent, and robbed them of every thing valuable.

After we had partaken of, and enjoyed his hospitality, a little boy entered and announced the readiness of the Lady Abbess to receive us. We followed the Priest into an adjoining hall, and the folding doors were thrown open, and there stood the nuns in full vision before me! Twenty-five figures, habited in loose white robes, their faces and persons entirely concealed by long black veils, stood as motionless as statues for their grand mover, the Lady Abbess, who had not yet appeared. In a few minutes they retreated a few steps, and a tall, majestick woman entered, and with a great animation said, "Where is the foreign lady that does us so much honour?" I advanced, and she encircled me with her arms and bade me welcome with sweet kindness and courtesy, and graciously extended her hand to the gentleman who stood outside;—the nuns then crowded round and asked permission to embrace me; the Abbess set them the example, by lifting her veil and throwing it over me, so that we were both enveloped by it; and I have seldom seen a face of greater beauty or a more majestick form than here, which were united with uncommon dignity and elegance of manner.

Two of the nuns allowed me to lift their veils, and they would have been considered pretty in any country. I said to them, how tranquil and happy you must be! One of them replied, (and they all had an expression of deep sadness.) with a melancholy tone of voice, 'Yes, Senora, we are surrounded by beautiful flowers, (pointing to a lovely garden near,) and we are removed from the troubles of the world, and *why* should we not be happy." That "why" appeared to me to reveal all that it was necessary to know about their happiness.

The Abbess was very inquisitive about my country and family, and asked many amusing questions; she did not show me any of the apartments, but said I was the first stranger they had ever received within their doors; they gathered for me the choicest and most fragrant flowers from a garden which is cultivated entirely by the nuns, and which is kept in continual beauty and freshness by the fountains.

Before we departed, we ascertained from the Priest, that a donation however small, would be gratefully received by the Abbess; for the convent, he said, was very poor; and accordingly when we took leave of her, we did not forget our offering; she embraced me very affectionately, and said I should be remembered "in their daily orisons."—Our visit was soon noised about the town, and the ignorant and credulous people said, the convent had been visided and blessed by the "Holy Lady," or the "Virgin Mary."

We returned to the Hotel, and were obliged to go through all the forms and ceremonies of a Spanish dinner, by ourselves, for the storm was so tempestuous we refused the invitation from the Governour; we retired to our Camara, and found it contained two beds, a barrel of Pisco, and several kegs of brandy, &c. "upon tap," equipment for several horses, and the land-lord's wardrobe hanging in every direction.

The next morning we went to see some Aurocanian Indians who had come down from the mountain upon some mission to the Governour; they had erected for themselves huts of cane and were weaving Ponchos; they took not the slightest notice of us, but refused the money we offered them. One of the women appeared delighted with my riding hat and took one of the feathers from it, which she placed in her hair; the rest all gathered round her and testified by their exclamations the greatest delight at her appearance, and I learnt afterwards, that she was a very distinguished personage.

They are much more delicately formed than the North American Indians; indeed I never saw any thing more perfect than the symmetry of the women, and their hair is remarkable for its length and beauty; they wear but one garment, which is made of elastick cloth, is high and close in the neck, is without fulness, has no sleeves, and reaches just below the knees; a broad band of beads encircled their waist, arms and ancles; their hair was beatifully braided, and wound several times round the head, and neatly parted by little silver pins.—None of them could speak a word of Spanish, but we learned many interesting particulars of them from a Doct. Greene, who has resided long at Conception.

They have never suffered their territory to be invaded by the Spanish troops, although they have occasionally been their allies. The Chilian government had made a treaty with them, and the Governour of Conception having occasion to send a party of soldiers through their country, the Indians rose upon them and murdered all but the commanding officer, who escaped; the Governour immediately demanded an investigation of the affair, when the Chiefs unanimously agreed that the perpetrators should be put to death; one hundred persons had been engaged in it, and they were all shot in the presence of the Chilian officers.

We rode through the town on horse-back, paid several visits, and saw some handsome women, the wife of the governour is very beautiful, and they appeared distinguished by a natural grace and courtesy of manner, and by a wonderful simplicity of character which renders them quite captivating.

We returned to our ship the next day, highly delighted with our excursion; and the following morning, a party of seven ladies and twelve gentlemen came on board at eleven o'clock to spend the day—they examined every part of the frigate, and appeared as much astonished as charmed with all they saw. The ladies desired to examine all my dresses, and cut up about a dozen newspapers, endeavouring to get the pattern of a cap, but they could not succeed, so I presented the matron of the party with the prettiest I had, much to her satisfaction.

But I must not forget to tell you that my friend, the Padre, from the convent, came with them, and he was loaded with offerings from the amiable nuns, of cakes, little baskets, and a variety of trifles of their own work, accompanied by the particular benediction of the lady Abbess, and the consoling assurance from himself, "that every one in the convent had made a vow to pray for me, morning, noon and night, for the space of one year."

Our passage back of Valparaiso was short and pleasant, and from thence we went to Santiago de Chili, on horseback, a distance of ninety miles in two days.

When we return to Lima I hope to be able to visit the interior of the country, for communication with it, will then probably be allowed, but formerly no foreigners have been permitted to visit those places, which afford such a rich and extensive field for research for the antiquarian and inquisitive traveller. Remote from the coast, where all the rich and large cities of the Incas, and their ruins are still entire; the temples of the Sun are not yet stripped of their magnificence; the paintings on the walls remain, and their colours are still as fresh and vivid as if they had been executed three years instead of three centuries ago. I hope to visit Cusco, it is 170 leagues from the coast; Quilca is the port of embarkation, from whence it is three days journey on mules to Arequipa, and from there six more, to Cusco, over mountains of sand, and a part of the highest Cordilleras.

If the Spaniards should be driven out of Alta Peru, and we should visit that ancient city, so famous for its splendour and riches, what interesting scenes would be opened to us! Near it is the Lake, where the celebrated golden chain of 181 links, each a foot long, was thrown, when the Incas were overcome by their barbarous invaders; and who knows but I may obtain one link for you?—But if we could not drain the lake, I should at least be able to collect some rare curiosities; for the natives whom the Spaniards could never subdue, still reside amidst its ruins, and carry on their various manufactures of gold and silver, which they work into the most fanciful and beautiful articles, and there too, is manufactured the wool of Vicuna, (a kind of wild goat,) which is little inferior in beauty to the Cashmere.

ADIOS SENORITA.

June, 1825.

ON THE MARRIED STATE. As I have often thought that a married life was the most suited of any to render the present state comfortable and happy, on account of that intimate nearness of friendship which might be contracted between persons so closely united, I resolved in a proper time to try the experiment. But, before I proceeded, I laid down this maxim—"that I would take such steps as were most likely to promote my desired end." With this view, then, you may be sure I did not set out in chase of an overgrown fortune; nor could I ever think of giving my hand to a woman from whom I knew my heart was likely to be at liberty. I had, indeed, a general regard for the fair sex, and admired a beautiful face and fine shape whenever I saw it; but these were not sufficient to engage me, if the soul was not fitted to my own too.—With such sentiments as these, when a proper season came, I turned my eyes and thoughts to the lovely Prudentia, whose character and behaviour in early life promised uncommon blessings to that youth who should become her husband; and her growing years, and increasing qualifications, strengthened and confirmed such hopes.—Accordingly by the help of a friend, I was introduced into her company; and from the conversation which then passed, I found myself insensibly led into a pleasing bondage, and you must think I yielded without reluctance. From this time commenced a courtship, which was inexpressibly charming, because it gave me fresh occasions of discovering the reasonableness and justice of my passion.

Prudentia's person was agreeable; her air and shape was genteel and graceful; her knowledge and understanding superiour to most of her sex at her age; her conversation affable; her sentiments polite & proper; and her fortune handsome, but not so much above me as might render my pretensions selfish and mercenary. With this companion did I pass a long time of expectation, till she at last consented to be my bride, and crowned my wishes.

We have now been married about seven years, a time more than sufficient to form a judgment; and, I assure you, I have hitherto enjoyed all the happiness I could desire for myself, or expect from so agreeable a woman. These seven years appear much shorter than the former, and the bonds of affection are strengthened by the soft expressions of her love, which I find now was as powerful to me at first, as mine to her, though concealed then under a becoming shyness, and general reserve. Prudentia is the same agreeable creature I all along believed her, and appears still more entertaining. In her I enjoy a wife, and a friend, who shares more than half of every care, & more than doubles every joy; and, by her mild and gentle influence, she diffuses regularity and good nature through the whole family. Hence it is that I love home better than any other place; and, instead of spending my evenings in clubs and smoking-rooms, I return to my own parlour, and to the dear mistress of it, with a superiour pleasure. And as I have passed more than the first (which may be called the year of probation in a married life) with such satisfaction, I hope there is a solid foundation for future happiness, as long as Heaven and Nature will measure out our existence here. —*Monthly Museum.*

NEW MODE OF COURTING. At Lehigh county (Pennsylvania) session on the 1st inst. Daniel Klein, was indicted for assault and battery upon Miss Maria Rau. The prisoner appeared to be a Swiss or Frenchman, aged about 40, and was six feet in height. When asked by the court what he had to say in extenuation of his conduct, he in broken English, told a long and very curious tale. He stated that he had not come into this wooden country for land or money, but to get himself a wife. He had resolved, when 12 years of age, that no minister should ever marry him, but that the ceremony should be performed in open court, before all the people. He had been all over Europe, and the United States, and never before he saw Miss Rau, met with a lady that, in every point of view, he liked so well as he did her, and he was resolved to marry her. He was at work in a distillery of Mr. Keyser, and had just been showing a Dutchman how to make yeast, when on going home, he entered the house just at the moment when Miss Maria was stooping down with her back towards him, when he stepped up and struck her with his fist, and so enraged her as to bring him to court, that he might then carry his long conceived plan into execution, to make the matter up with her by marrying her. He had already been in prison four months.

Miss Maria did not seem to relish the prospect of matrimonial life with such a partner, and such exhibitions of the tokens of his affection. The court, after giving him a suitable reprimand, ordered him to be imprisoned for 60 days, pay the cost, &c. and stand committed. When the sentence was pronounced upon him, he made a low bow to the court, and said, "Gentleman Judges, I honour your judgement.

In the elaborate charge of Judge Thorpe on the northern circuit, in the year 1648, among other offences that he states, the Grand Jury have power to take cognizance of, is one referring to the trade of shoemakers, which places that useful body of men in sad jeopardy. St. Crispen himself would hardly escape the penalty if all our Judges were like Thorpe, calling to have examples made of every shoemaker "if he did not make his wares of good leather, soal, and upper leather well tanned, and well sewed with thread, well waxed and twisted, and hard drawn with hand leathers—if he mix his ware, parts neats-leather, part calf, horse or bull-hide—if he sell any wares upon Sunday.

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK. There is a mighty difference between going *before* and *behind*; between *pulling* and *being pulled*. He who *takes time by the forelock*, goes before and helps the draft; but the man who does not is like a horse tied to the tail end of a cart, pulling back with all his might.

Time is a sturdy beast, and steady to the draft; he will drag along the heaviest sluggard that snores and nods; but what a figure a man makes, tied by the head to Apollo's chariot.

The drone awakes in the morning—looks at the sun—"O, it is only an hour high"—down he lays his head. In summer the flies disturb him; they light on his face and buz about his ears as much as to say *get up you lazy fellow*. He brushes off the little busy monitors, swears at them, covers his face, or darkens the room, then sleeps in quiet.—At length his bones ache—he shifts sides and tries hard to lie easy; but all will not do—by the middle of the forenoon, he is forced to leave his bed—he rises up *on end*, he scratches his head, he gapes—after much ado, the man is up and dressed.—He gets his breakfast, and then has an *hour* or *two* for business before dinner. The man is dragged along by time, and his business drags heavily after him. Is he a merchant? Customers call before he is up and go away as they come. One good bargain after another is lost, while the man is snoring. Is he a mechanick? His apprentices follow his example—they doze away the morning; or get up and loiter about. Work is *not* done or it is *ill* done, and the man loses his custom.

Is he a farmer? While he is a bed, the sun warms the air, and dries the earth. He loses the the benefit of ploughing the earth with the dew on, or of cutting the grass when it is moist and cuts easy. Sometimes his cattle break into a field of corn and destroy the crop, while the drone is rolling from side to side to ease his bones, or brushing off the flies which interrupt his sleep. Is he a publick officer? He is everlastingly hurried, so that he cannot do any business.—"Call another time, call again," is his answer to every man who wants business done. Do you want a paper or a copy, "O, I can't attend to it now, you must call again."—Such a man *never takes time by the forelock.*

Anecdote of Sheridan—Mr. Sheridan had a cottage about half a mile from Hounslow Heath. His son Tom being very short of cash, asked his father to let him have some. "Money I have none" was the reply. "Be the consequence what it may, money I must have." "If that is the case, my dear son," said the affectionate parent, "you will find a case of loaded pistols up stairs, and horse ready saddled in the stable; the night is dark, & you are within half a mile of Hounslow Heath." "I understand what you mean" said Tom, "but I tried that last night. I unluckily stopped Peake, your treasurer, who told me, that you had been beforehand with him, and had robbed him of every sixpence he had in the world."

Socrates, in the early part of his life, was a sculptor. He once said, "how strange it is that we should take so much pains to fashion an insensible stone into the likeness of ourselves, and so little to prevent ourselves from resembling an insensible stone."

The world is full of slander; and every wretch that knows himself unjust, charges his neighbour with like passions; and by the general frailty hides his own.

From the Burlington County Gazette.

KITCHEN GARDENING. As every farmer is interested in the best method of cultivating a common kitchen garden; I have collected as much information on that subject as my means could furnish. I found that many farmers are in the habit of purchasing seeds from the people denominated Shakers, and I imagined that an account of the Shakers' method of cultivating the most useful plants of the kitchen garden, would be very acceptable. In the annexed directions, I have embraced a course of operations which I received from Richard Treat, the oldest gardener at the Shaker village in New-Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y.

LETTUCE. It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Dr. Hammond sows a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables may occupy the whole bed.

RADISHES. Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mulched with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing and keep out the weeds.

ONIONS. They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lightly lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure, at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up, sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season. The tops will fall about the 10th of August, but they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry; being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better, after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession.

PARSNIPS. They should be sowed about the 28th of April; but Dr. U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed, which will admit of the earliest culture. He says parsnips come poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked, and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

BEETS AND CARROTS. They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills sixteen inches apart and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

GARDEN PEAS. They should be planted about the 28th of April, in drills by pairs, six inches apart, so that one row of bushes may serve for the pair of drills. There should then be four feet space from centre to centre, between the pairs of drills. The drills should be half an inch deep, and the seed raked in lengthwise of the drills.

They should be hoed once, then bushed, and hoed once after being bushed. From this time, merely pull out the weeds.

GARDEN BEANS. Should be planted about the middle of May, half an inch deep, in rows. The rows for bush beans should be three feet apart, with the hills in a row two and a half feet from each other. The rows for pole beans should be four feet apart, and the hills in a row three feet from each other.

They should be hoed three times before the flowering time; but must never be hoed when wet with dew or rain.

MELONS, CUCUMBERS AND SQUASHES.—They should be planted about the middle of May; cucumbers for pickling may be planted the middle of June. The hills, may be three or four feet apart. The ground should be as well prepared as for onions.—And they must be hoed three times before time for vines to run. Afterwards pull out the weeds.

In this part of the country a situation should be selected for cucumbers, which will be shaded from eleven o'clock in the forenoon, until three o'clock in the afternoon; and where they are exposed to the sun the rest of the day.

CLOVE CAKE. Three pounds of flour, one of butter, and of sugar, three eggs, two spoonfull of cloves—mix it with molasses.

CURIOUS WAGER. A gentleman farmer of Norfolk, who had engaged for a wager of 20 sovereigns, to ride his boar-pig from his own house to Wisebeach, which is four miles and a quarter, in *one hour*, performed the same in 59 minutes.

DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE.

Sign of the *Golden Mortar.*

BUFFALO-STREET, NORTHEAST CORNER OF CARROLL-STREET.
(*Next door to Messrs. HART & SAXTON.*)

THE subscriber has purchased the stock of FRESH AND UNADULTERATED DRUGS and MEDICINES lately belonging to J. B. ELWOOD, and offers them for sale at the above Store, with considerable additions lately received from New-York, on the most fair and liberal terms.

☞ALL ORDERS for Drugs and Medicines, will be attended to with care and despatch. He has a complete assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES. PATENT MEDICINES,
GLASS-WARE, &C.

The quality and low prices of his assortment cannot fail to please Physicians and others.

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

MEDICINES & DRUGS.

Anderson's Cough Drops, Balsam Honey, best cold pressed Castor Oil, Camphor, Lima Bark, Jalap, Croton Oil, Cloves, Rhubarb, Calomel, Gum Myrrh, Opium, Quinine, Senna, Manna, Tapioca, Cream Tartar. Balsam Copava, Red Lead, Oxymuriate of Potash, Vermillion, Shell Lack, Gum Copal, Spirits of Wine, Iodine, Hydriodate of Potash, &c. &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Anderson's Pills, British Oil, Bateman's Drops, Hooper's Pills, Lee's Windham do. Godfrey's Cordial, Harlaem Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

TINCTURES.

Tinct. Aloes, Comp.—Assafœtida.—Benzoin, Comp.—Columbæ,—Cantharides,—Camphoræ, Composita,—Castorei,—Catechu,—Cinchonæ, Comp.

Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp.—Jalapæ,—Digitalis,—Guaiack,—Ferri Muriatis,—Gentian,—Kino,—Rhubarb,—Opium,—Squills,—Senna,—Balsam Tolu,—Ginger, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Pulvis. Aloes, cum Canella, (Hiera Picra,)—Antimonialis,-Aromaticus,-Creta, Comp.—Creta Comp. cum Opii,—Ipecac, Comp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, Wafers, Allspice, Stoughton's Bitters, Fancy Soaps, Reeve's Water Colours, 1, 2, and 3 rows, Tooth Brushes, 2, 4, and 5 rows. Rappee, Macouba, and Scotch Snuff, &c. &c.

*** The above stock will frequently receive additions from New-York.

☞ J. DENMAN will continue to superintend the business for the subscriber.

ALL ORDERS AND PRESCRIPTIONS put up with Medicines of the best quality and with accuracy, and any compound medicine prepared in the best manner, and at short notice.

The Editors of the *Wayne Sentinel, Le Roy Gazette, and Colonial Advocate*, York, U. C. will please insert the above 3 weeks in a single column, forward a paper to the subscriber, and their bills *to this office*.

GEO. B. TAYLOR.

Rochester, Jan. 20, 1826. 16

CARDING MACHINES.

THE subscriber has on hand eight Double and four Single Machines nearly completed, which may be had on accommodating terms.

He also manufactures and keeps constantly on hand

Shearing Machines

of the most approved kind.

P. SANFORD.

Rochester Jan. 30th 1826. 18

H. WRIGHT

WILL pay cash for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS, delivered at his Store on Mill-street. ALSO—for good clean Sizing.

Rochester, Feb. 14. 19

MARTIN CABLE

HAS removed to the room on the floor of the Album Printing Office, over Marshall, Spalding & Hunt's Bookstore, where he will be found at all seasonable hours. He intends to give his whole attention to

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVING,

and drafting of every description, such as Maps, Charts, Seals, Historical Portraits, Land-scapes, Bank Notes, Diplomas, Machinery, and all kinds of cutting on Wood or Type. He invites all those that may feel interested in the art, to call and examine for themselves. Particular attention at all times will be paid to drafting machinery for those that wish to obtain patents.—Ornamental painting executed by him as usual. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Rochester, Feb. 28th, 1826. 21

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *F. & C. BREWSTER* being dissolved by the death of Mr. C. Brewster—Notice is hereby given, that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

BREWSTER & BOSTWICK,

Who have on hand at their store, nearly opposite N. T. Rochester & Co. (Mill-st.) a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

well selected and unusually cheap.

FRANKLIN BREWSTER,
G. T. BOSTWICK.

Rochester, Feb. 1st 1826. 18

NEW ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE ON CONSIGNMENT,
500 SETS of the most approved Patent **PLOUGH CASTINGS,**
together with a general assortment of Wm. T. James's Cooking and Parlour STOVES.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS &
GROCERIES,

as usual; all of which will be sold low for CASH or approved credit, by

G. MOREY.

Rochester, 3d of 1st mo. 1826. 13

N. B. All persons indebted by notes or book accounts, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

G. MOREY.

SELLING AT COST.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick that he intends closing his business at this place the ensuing spring, and with that view now offers for sale, at his store in Carroll-street, nearly opposite E. Ely's Lottery Office, his Stock on hand, wholesale, at *very reduced prices.* The stock consists of the usual assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware & Crockery,

the whole, or any part of which will be sold at an advance from first cost, barely sufficient to cover expenses of transportation.

PETER MAGHER.

Feb. 14. 19

Removal.

WM. B. BARTLEET

HAS removed to the second story of the Store occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, Mill-street, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of

BRITISH & DOMESTICK
GOODS,

on the best terms, either by wholesale or retail.

Cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.

Rochester, March 13th. 23

PENFIELD.

THE Notes and Book accounts of *James H. Sears*, are assigned to Marshall, Spalding & Hunt, who have placed them in the hands of Asahel S. Beers, Druggist, Penfield, for collection. All interested will make payment either by cash or note immediately, by which means cost will not be incurred. 18th of 2d mo. 1826.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. E. & T. CONGDON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. CONGDON,
THOS. CONGDON.

Rochester, Feb. 17, 1826. 20

N. B. Those indebted to the late firm will call on J. E. Congdon and Benjamin Drake, (at the store of J. E. & T. Congdon,) who are authorised to settle the accounts and demands of the firm.

Small FARM For Sale,

LYING in the town of Pittsford about two miles west of the Meeting-House, and on a good road, containing 42 acres, a good well of water, a small orchard, 8 1-2 acres of wheat, and an excellent soil. Price and payments made known by the subscriber on the premises.

ELAM AUSTIN.

Pittsford, March 3d, 1826. 22

A VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.

ABOUT two and a half miles from Rochester, containing 150 acres. The improvements are 90 acres cleared, two new Barns, two Houses, an Orchard, and good fencing. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. The land is of the first quality, and is deemed worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase near the flourishing village of Rochester. Apply to E. F. Marshall, at this office.

Feb 28, 1826. 21

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S Office is removed to the room lately occupied by M. Chapin, Esq. NEXT DOOR TO THE N. EAST CORNER of Buffalo and Carroll Streets.

☞ ENTRANCE THROUGH HIS STORE.

Jan. 31. 17

ALL persons indebted to the firm of JONES & GREEN, are invited to call and take a glass of Brandy, settle their *old* accounts and make new trades quite handy. (20) Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

TO Rent for one year, a Dwelling-House and nearly half an acre of Ground, in the west part of the village, on John-street.—Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

LEONARD STOCKWELL.

March 14, 1826. 3w23

Masonick Aprons.

JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap.

MARSHALL & SPALDING.

CONSTABLES' SALES

FOR sale by
MARSHALL & SPALDING.