TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1836.

THE CURRENCY-PRIVATE BANK. ING-It is neither wise nor just to find fault with an existing system, so long as a better cannot be recommended. The ery of " down with the Banks," so frequently and ill-naturedly repeated of late, is an evidence rather of the thoughtlessness than ignorance of its utterers. The plausible doctrine of a " spring turnenty," tion, has diverted the melinude from the contemplation of the immensed benefits of Banks to the country. The second of the to the facilities which Banks have afforded is to be at-tributed more than to any thing else, the unpartoled prosperity which has attended our commarcial enough ; that without them, we could never have become the mighty nation we now are, but would have remained for ages, if not Wer, in comparative infancy. To maintain a specie enercency" in a new country is impossi. The precious metals follow, never precede civilization and a limited commerce. Credit is the great spring to the prosperity of new settlements, and this, Banks, either as at present constituted, or in some other form, can alone sucsessfully and profitably secure. It is not the soion of the People that " those who trade on borrowed capital should break," nor that a paper circulating medium should be outlawed. They have discovered cvils in our present monetary system, and have very generally imbibed the impression that the only sure mode of remedying those evils is to wage an exterminating war against their imaginary causes-the exist. ing Banks. They nevertheless admit the neces. sity of a limited paper circulation ; but upon a What that basis than that upon which it now resta. What that basis shall be, is a meetion of no lit.

tle difficulty and discussion. All who have not imhibed the ultra notions of Thomas Benton and Dactor Jackson would be satisfied with any basis which would ensure the bill holder of perfect security against loss, and at the same time stip the Banks of their monopoly features. Sc. ourity and equality is all that is asked. Let some system be recommended and adopted by which these could be secured-distinctly and

megnivocally-and we should soon hear but lit. le of a "specie currency." That they are not secured by the present system, is universally connected. The responsibility of the Banks may be ample ; but their monopoly character cannot be denied. It is this which has created the present hestility to the Banks of this State ; and we will not deny that the hostility is just. But whether just or not, it will always exist until the system is changed, and so long as it does exist it

We are willing to be ranked among those ask for, "reform." Not because the present m is not good; but because we believe there are other systems better. The present system are other systems better. The present system is not congenial with the spirit of the age. It may hereafter be prevailed upon to make one in the co-partnership of Van Buren, Kendall & is not only too complicated but too exclusive. Co. If Banking is profitable, and essential to the er. His services have been too conspicuous and success of commerce, let those from whom these profits are derived, and who are the pro pellers of commence, conduct it. They, and not the Legislature, are the proper judges of From which we premise, that they and not the gislature should have the power of establishing miner proper egislative restrictions, whenever and wherewer their judgment assures them they are re-

Such a system would be what is denominated PRIVATE BANKING. This is not a new system. It been tested by long experience. Scotland ets of her system of Private Banking as the t perfect in the world. And well she may under buche has enjoyed for more than a

and nation with which she is commeranected. She stands out a triumphant from panics and pressures ; and toasts of having more than once, stood between the Bank of England and bankruptcy. The principles of this system are very simple. They are scarcely more complicated than those of an ordinary mercantile copartnery. A Bank consists usually of from two to three hundred pariners, the entire property of each of whom is liable for the debts of the copartnery ;- thus making PROPERTY the basis of the circulating medium of that country, securing the bill holder from any possible loss, and at the same time making the business of banking one of univeral competition. This is what is wanted here No good reason can be given why an hundred responsible men, worth, in real estate, a million of dollars, should not have the right to form themselves into a banking association and issue helf a million. Would not such responsibility, together with proper quantities of specie at all times on hand, be as secure and as satisfactory that of the Banks established under the preent system ? No one will deny it. Then why should the mercantile community be compelled to depend upon others for Banking facilities, and to depend upon others for Banking facilities, and to pay into the hands of others the profits of It was stipulated that Santa Anna should re Banking, when they could constitute themselves main a prisoner until the contemplated plan was into such an association, and retain those profits? We shall continue the discussion of this question hereafter, and invite its discussion by others, for which purpose our columns will be freely o pened.



PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

From the opening of the navigation this season, up to the 7th inst., the shipments of coal from the different regions have been as follows : Schuylkill 436.053 tong. 146,000 " 102,129 " Lehigh Lackawana

Total 684,189 tons. In 1835, the quantity brought to market was

556.989 tons. Of the amount shipped from the Schuylkill mines 418,105 tons arrived at Faitmount previous to the 7th inst.

Shaving Shops in Boston .- The Boston Cou. tier says we are authorised to state that a house of undoubted credit had borrowed of the Na. tional Insurance Company, Three Thousand dollars, Bank stock being pledged for the payment. The time of payment having arrived, the debtor proposed to renew the note on the same security. This proposition was acceded to, on condity. This proposition was acceded to, on condi-tion that THE INTEREST SHOULD BE Office was discovered to be on fire, and at the time I am writing-half past 8-the walls only TWO PER CENT. A MONTH, and on no other terms could a renewal be negotiated !

THE NEW CABINET.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10th. The last of the rumors, and the best author. ed, is that Mr. Van Buren, assured as he is of his election, has already made up a part of the new cabinet, or made previsior. for a part of it at least, by offering the office of sec'ry of State to Mr. Rives, and that Mr. Rives has promptly refused to belong to any Cabinet of which Amos Kendall is a member. By this you will see that Mr. Van Buren is already ad box." The Vice President is bound to Mr. Rives by much stronger ties than he is to Mr Kendall. It is the opinion then he is to Mr Kendall. It is the opinion then of my inform-ant, who is a member of the Senate, that Mr. Kendall will have to go out of the Cabinet, and Mr. Kendall, however, will not be a suffer. mportant in the machinery of the magic. made President, to be looked upon with indiffer ence. Hence if Peter is robbed to please Mr Rives, Paul will be paid to gratify Mr. Kendall The present system of reform or rotation in of. ut of one office into another, will be afice,-out of one office into another, will be a dopted, and thus all parties released. Mr. For yth will have the offer of a Foreign Mission if e will accept it.

The President's health I have been informed is improving-I learn also he has been made ac. quainted with the motion of Mr. Ewing of the enate, in relation to the Treasury order, and that upon being acquainted with the fact, he was, as of old, full of wrath and indignation, "like a roaring lion." If it be true that the President has been made acquainted with the intentions of the Ohio Senator, the act was one of wisdom on the part of the informan The excitement and anger such information must have created, will prove the best = and the best medicine the President and the best medicin since his late illness. has had

E. B.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GENER. AL POST OFFICE, THE CITY POST OFFICE AND THE PATENT OFFICE AT WASHINGTON-IMPORTANT TA-RIFF DEBATE IN CONGRESS-AND DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS IN NEW YORKtre the startling contents of the last New York

fail, of all of which we give full details. The Congressional proceedings of Wednes day we copy from the Thursday's evening edition

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1836.

likin to The Sep

of the Journal of Commerce, and those of Thurs day from Friday's Commercial. VIRGINIA SENATOR .- Richard E. Parker (V. B.) has been elected U. S. Senator, in place

of Mr. Leigh, resigned. THE GENERAL POST OFFICE BURNED. tion of Judge Shepley.

Correspondence of the Com. Advertiscr. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15. Dear Sir-About 4 o'clock the General Post

are standing. All the letters, newspapers, packages and every thing that came last night, to be delivered in this city, or which wers remaining in the of-fice, were totally destroyed. Every thing of any

considerable importance belonging to the Gener al Post Office Department has been saved, it is It is almost a universal impression that the work of destruction originated in design. I

have conversed with an intelligent person em. ployed in the city post office, who left there about half past 2, only about an hour before the alarm was given. Up to the time he came away, there was not the slightest indication of fire. The messenger who sleeps in the room adjoining the city post office, was awakened about half past 3 vote or speech, which involves even the discuwith the smoke that filled his toom. He called the watchman, and they then found that the wood in the cellar below the city post office, and the floor of that apartment were on fire.

The smoke in all the rooms adjoining was so thick that they could not penetrate without haz. ard of suffocation. As soon as the door was opened and the air let in, the flames broke out, and instantly enveloped the whole of the east wing of

the building. It was thought impossible to save any thing there ; and the exertions of the citizens were directed to preserving the books, papers and other valuables of the General Post Office Department which were mostly all rescued. I have only time to add that the trial of White

for the burning of the Treasury, takes place today. A singular coincidence. Y. L.

FURTHER .- An Extra from the office of the Argus, dated Sunday, 10 o'clock, A. M. says that "the destructive conflagration at Washington in-cluded the General Post Office, the City Post office and the Patent Office, and all were burned to the ground.'

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS.

Shortly after six o'clock, on Wednesday eve

IT The Courier and Enquirer affects to believe that if the United States toes not recognize the independance of Texas England will. If she does Texas must surrender one of her conditions, at least-that is the right to hold slaves. Bad as England is, and anti-republican as are her institutions, she has too much regard for natural rights, to sanction, no matter how remotely, the humfliating and bar-

barous doctrine of the right of property in man. The maintenance of such a dortrine she leaves for her more enlightened, christian and republican sister, the United Status IF We learn that the ON JODAH DANA.

of Fryeburg, has been printed by the Gover. nor and Council, Senstor in Congress for Maine, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resigna-

The price of Pork .- By articles copied from Cincinnati papers. it appears that the price of this essential commodity is fallen very much, and there is every probability that it will in a short time be down to four dollars the hundred. Should this take place, there will be nothing to justify a higher rate for the articles in our market than six dollars, and those who have a superabundance of the article on hand would do ell to avail themselves of the present pricelive hogs having been sold in our market this week at eight and eight dollars fifty cents.-N.

Y. paper. The Church Divided .- The Presbyterian Sy

nod of S. Carolina and Georgia, in session at Milledgdville (Geo.) have set forth resolutions, enjoining their delegates to the General Assem-bly of the Presbyterian Church, to disavow al right of legislation or discussion on the subject of slavery; to refuse to mingle in any act, by sion of this subject, and squiring them to with draw from the general As by and come home, upon any attempt by that ody to legislate or discuss this subject at all; with the single cxception of the simple disclaimer of that body to interfere in any way with it.

From the N. Y. Express.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Message of Governor RITNER is of unu sual length, occupying more than twelve col-umns of the Harrisburg Telegraph. It exhibits the finances of the state in a very prosperous condition, estimating the probable balance in the treasury, at the end of the current fiscal year, at upwards of two millions of dollars. Governor Ritner dislikes the idea of remaining a debt, and to redeem the State as far as may e from that condition, he recommends her share of the surplus revenue should be "forthwith and directly applied to the paymen of so much of the State debt as it will cover.' The appropriations to internal improvements proposed for the coming year, are the sum of \$1,080.000-to be applied to the Eric Canal Extension, to the North Branch, and Gettysburg

Rail-road. The appropriations from the school education, will be about \$450,000 and for reagain sounded the alarm, which was found to

From the Albany Daily Advertiser. NOTICES OF APPLICATION TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

To incorporate a banking company, under the title of "The Salt Springs Bank," with a with a capital of \$600,000, to be lecated in the town Salina, the stock of which shall be sold at public auction. for the benefit of the Common School Fund. For a bank to be called "The Washington

Bank of the city of New York," with a capital of one million of dollars, to be located at or near the junction of Eighth, Ninth, and Fif-teenth Wards in the said city. For a bank to be located in Union Village, Washington county, to be called the Washing.

fon County Bank, with a capital of two hun. and thousand dollars. For a bank to be called the Bank of Medina, to be located in the village of Medina, Orleans county, with a capital of three hundred thousand dolla

For a bank, to be called the Atlantic Bank of the city of New York, with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be lo cated in the city of New York.

To incorporate a binking company, under the title of the Manlius Bank, to be located in the village of Fayetteville, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

For a company to carry on banking in Catta kill, with a capital not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, to be called the Rail road

The President, Directors and Company of the Livingston County Bank, intend to apply to the Legislature of the State of New York, at their ext session, for an act to increase the capita tock of said bank, to two hundred and fifty housand dollars.

For the incorporation of a bank, to be located in the village of Delhi, in the county of Dela ware, to be entitled the Delaware County Bauk with a capital of \$201,000.

That the capital of the Ogdensburg Bank b ncreased to \$250,000. For a bank by the name of the Canal Bank et

Lockport, to be located in the first ward of the village of Lockport, with a capital of \$100,000 To incorporate a bank with a capital of fou undred thousand dollars to be called the Bank of Dunkirk, and located in the village of Dun-kirk, Chautauque county, N.Y. For a bank to be located at Jordon, with a cap

tal of three hundred thousand doltars, or less, o be called the Bank of Jordan. To incorporate a Bank to be located in the

village of Ogdensburg, with a capital of \$300, 000, to be stiled the Bank of St. Lawrence.

For a bank to be located in the village of Co-hoos with a capital of two huncred and fifty housand dollars, aud to be stiled the Manufactu ers Bank of Cohoes.

The above presents a list of applications for an increase of banking capital to fifteen banks. Thirteen are for new banks and two for an increased capital. The amount asked for is \$6. 650,000. We have previously published appli-cations for an increase of \$22,030,000, making \$26,680,000 in all. In addition to which there applications for hydraulic, manufacturing, ca-nal, forry companies and other trifling monoplies without end.

From the Columbus (Geo) Herald, Nov. 25. - Execution of Creek Indians. The sector in the sector burnets. But the restrictions of the law was caforeed on Friday, the sector interview of burnets. But the restrictions of the law forbid any such effort. Then Girard, Ala. immediately opposite our city. Execution of Creek Indians .- The

caped the grasp of justice, and in the execution

which we are now speaking, doubtless some

with safety. And it can be, by the passage of a general law authorizing Joint Stock Banking: Into the details of this system, it is not our object at present to enter. We merely throw out the crude suggestion, for the con of those who believe, " reform" to be demande by the wants and interests of Commerce. The the system when duly weighed, will be favora bly received, we have not a doubt. The sines fact that by its adoption millions of dath would be saved by the merchants in this S y becoming their own Bankers, and pocket the profits they now pay the Banks, is of disch sufficient to ensure its favorable consideration sufficient to ensure us ravelant to secure the per-and to induce a vigorous effort to secure the persage of a law giving them a privilege a their interests so evidently domanda

E Goss. Esg.

Illegal Electors .- The Albany Advectiser has started the suggestion whether there is any vir. tue in that clause of the Constitution whie hibits any person from serving as Presidential Elector, who holds under the General Govern. ment " any office of trust or profit?" If there is, and if Congress regards it. Van Buren is not clected President according to the showing o that paper, inasmuch as five at least of his Elec tors in this State held offices both of Remute profit," and in several of the other States an a qual proportion of the electors were in the same predicament. But all this will avail nothing If every "mothers son of them" held offices un. der the General Government, the legality of their votes would be admitted, despite the lan guage of the Constitution. That is an antiquated instrument, whose restrictions are alte

gether too perpendicular for modern states Pennsylvania Senator .- The Hon. Jaures Ba ofinnen (V. B.) was og Wednesdag serele S. Senator, by slav state of Pennsy Period years, from the 4th of March next. The rote n joint ballot stood thus ; Buchanan 85; T. M. T. M'Kennon, 24; C. B. Penrose 21; seattering 2.

Missouri Senator .- The Hon. L. F. Linn, (V. B.) has been unanimously re-cleeted U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Missouri.

Generous Action .- The Boston Advocate reates the following instance of honorable dealing. An acceptance for \$5000 fell due on a day when the acceptor, a worthy young merchant, could not raise the funds, though he was perfectly safe. A broker amused him until nearly 2 o'clock, when he offered to easily him note, \$360 off, for \$5000. The facts caming to the knowledge of a large anpitalist, he advanced the money voluntarily at simple interest.

TT The sum of \$120,000, has been subscrib: ed at Natchez, necessary for the erection of a steam ship to ply between that place and News York. The boat will commence immediately.

TTA Slaver has been arrested in New Ferry nd held to bail in the sum of \$3500 IF The papers received yesterday brought us

no later Congressional intelligence. BT The Rev. Joux R. McDowell, died in N. York on Tuesday of last week, aged 35 years.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. Frederick Court of Inquiry. - The proceedings of this Court are calculated to a tract the st-tention of the whole country. The distinguish-ed rank of the officers, whose conduct is under ed rank of the olders, whose conduct is under investigation, the grave character of the char-ges against them, the deep implication of the military reputation of the whole drmy, and the mystery in which the campaigns are involved, extraordinary interest, to its procee will ings. It is not known whether the Inquiry ilt in a Court Martial, but, in any event, th estigation must throw much light upon this ore beclouded affair.

With a view of kcaping our readers appriace of the progress of this interest ng inquiry, he have secured the services of an able and juda cious correspondent, will communicate re-

in to day. It will be found extremely it as it may be pi tions of the law forbid any such effort. Then is

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1836. IT The mail arrived yesterday at 2 o'clock

There is nothing to change the account of the destruction of the Post office as published yes terday, except that the entre contents of the Pa tent office was destroyed.

TTA. M. SCHERMERHORN. Esq. was elected Mayor of this city, yesterday, in place of Jacob Gould, whose term will expire on the first of Jamary. The votes stood-A. M. Schermerhorn 5 ; James K. Livingston 1, and 3 blanks.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CAN. AL. The prosperity of the West is deeply in volved in the early completion of the contempla. ted enlargement of the Erie Canal. It is woll known that the law passed by the legislature on this subject so restricts the expenditures of the commissioners that at least ten years must inter. vene before the work can be completed. This time is altogether too protracted. If the entire available resources of the State were put in immediate requisition, five instead of ten years would be found to be as much time as was necessary. It therefore becomes the West to evert itself to procure such an amendment of the law as will secure its completion within that time. For what will be the condition of the canal if its present dimensions are continued for ten years ? It will be entirely inadequate to the wants of Commerce. Already extreme incon-

venience is experienced. Boats are continually pressing each other. Our basins are filled, and the passage through our cities and villages choked up, every day during the season of navigation, by which business is most extensively delayed. The increase of this evil for ton, or e-

ven five, years, could scareely be endured. But there is a far more important rea on why there should be no delay in this work. O. hio and Pennsylvania are contending for the commerce of the west , and it would be folly to say that they have no ground to hope for ultimate success. They are continually opening important channels to the sea-coast, and unless

New York exerts her utmost energies, the palm may be taken from her. In no way can she pre vent such a result, securely and successfully. but by the enlargement of the Eric Canal. In less than ten years, if the enlargement is not made, the States mentioned will have divisited an immense trade, which, after the enlargement is made, it will take years to regain.

What then shall be done? The existing law authorising the enlargement must be amended, so as to authorize the commissioners to push the work with all possible despatch. At this moment, three hundred hands might be profitably employed in this city thousand at Lockport,

COMMUNICATION.

Public opinion in this city, is opposed to Thestrical representations. And this we think is right. But the opposition does not extend to the prohibition of a familiar acquaintance with the best works of Dramatic writers. It would be immentable if it should ; for it is conceded by all, that these works contain many of the finest efforts of human genius-embracing and illus. trating all the passions, powers and interests of social life. They have contributed essentially to increase the knowledge, refine the taste, and elcwate the sentiments of past times; and their power to produce these results, is still undimin. ished. They will forever constitute a valuable portion of English literature.

How can the young, of both sexes, most ben. eficially acquire this literature-and persons of every age, most extensively enjoy it-without at all endangering the moral sense ? We believe, by forming themselves into a silent audience, and seating themselves around an accomplished

To read well is a difficult art, and very rarely attained. Dramatic writings and the sublime strains of Poetry, are the most difficult of all reading. A gentleman, who has disciplined his faculties to such reading, with much diligence and care, proposes to read select portions of in most admired English Poems and Plays to such Ladies and Gentlemen, in Roches. ter as may wish to hear him, if a reasonable onage for the undertaking can be shortly

reaking deserves to be en

couraged. We learn that Shakespeare, Milton. Akenside and scott are the authors from whom selections will be chiefly made. Their works an scarcely be too familiar to our minds. Subscription papers are to be found at all the

Bookstores.

TEXAS. Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.

tiful, and to the excellent arrangements of the Yesterday in the hurry of finishing my letter omitted to inform you that Don Lorenzo Xachief, and a good supply of water, are mainly attributable the saving of the whole front on the former and first Vice President of the Republic of Texas, is no more! He died at his farm on the banks of San Jacinto, on the 22d instant, leaving a distracted wife and four hildren.

direct or indirect—the oppressed Mexicans from the dictatorial and tyranical government of Tor.

nel-to establish a more liberal system of things in that Republic, and to bring about at once the

termination of hostilities with Texas. The commissioners were very well received, and their proposals approved of by various members

of the cabinet, as well as by a great majority of

brought to a successful issue. Unfortunated

ting Santa Anna at liberty, and sending him to

the commissioners to take leave of the Texans

to the commissioners mentioned above, must

enlist in the ranks of the enemies or opposers of

Texan independence in Mexico, a great number of federalists or liberals, who feel disposed to

agree to the acknowledgment of said indepen-dence, provided they could, by means of some

direct or indirect assistance from Texas-get rid

of the insupportable despotism and tyranny of

the present government. The people, it appears, are well disposed to act, but they have

neither arms or ammunition, Santa Anna hav-ing adroitly disarmed completely the militia of

Passengers just arrived from Natchitoches

cavalry had taken possession of the Alama, at San Antonio Besar, and that a portion of this

force had advanced as far Grozalez on the Guad

The Texan Congress adjourned on the 1st of

December to the 1st of April. The following are

salaries of the officers of the Texan Cabinet fix

R. L. Fisher, Sec'y. of Navy, 3,500 Thomas Collinsworth, Att'y General, 3,500

J. R. Jones, Paymaster General, with no fix.

-

e Red River, report that 150 Mexicar

3,500 3,500

3.500

dent Houston, who had determined on set

disappointe Wharton.

of Santa Anna.

States.

ough

aloupe river.

ed by Congress.

ed salary.

Samuel Houston, President,

I. B. Lamar, V. President S. F. Austin, Sec'y. of State, T. J. Rusk, Sec'y. of War,

alarm was sounded in the fourth district, which The commissioners from Mexico via New Or proved to be that two story frame house situated caus, to Texas, charged with making certain proposals—not in the name of the Mexican Government, as many papers have erroneously announced—to the Texian cabinet, as also to next to the south east corner of Grand street and the Bowery, and before it was conquered, estroyed and injured four buildings. Yet Another.—At 12 o'clock last evening, General Santa Anna on the part of some confire broke out in the packing house, 129 Chrys-tie street, occupied by Mr. Edwards, and own spicious leaders of both parties the Santanistas, and federalists or liberals, have returned sadly by Mr. Badeau. This, with several out-build. ointed to New Orleans in company of Ma ings, was entirely destroyed, and the briek house of Mr. Swift, and the building occupied by fire The plan was merely this: to deliv. er-with the powerful influence of Santa Anna, and the assistance of the Texian cabinet, either mpany 30, slightly injured.

From the National Intelligencer. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Having placed before our readers so much of the Message of the Governor of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State, as relates to he Mexican and Texan question, we suppose that they may feel some curiosity to know how the sentiments therein contained are likely to be responded to. So far as the sentiments of a information is afforded in the following report :

The Committee on Federal Relations beg leave to report on so much of the Governor's Mes.

Washington on his parole, strongly opposed the negociation, and would not allow the Mexican mmissioners even to pay their respects to their sage referred to them as relates to Texas :-General Santa Anna, which conduct induced The Committee fully agree with his Excel lency on the propriety and sound policy of the Government of the United States maintaining a and to return to New Orleans. Thus has ended the negociation from which so much was ex. trict neutrality with all foreign nations, and especially Mexico in her contest with Texas: It appears that President Houston, notwith. and that we are the last people who should set an example of impertinent interference with the standing the last resolution of Congress that the incarnation of Santa Anna should be continuinternal concerns of other States. No People ed, which the Mexican commissioners also re-commended, persists in releasing him, and letcan long be safe from foreign combinations if they themselves are the first to violate laws of ting him go to Washington. Hence the protest made by Mr. White, who, it is stated in the Texan papers, is on intimate terms with Housnations, to gratify, on the part of their citizens, a rapacity for gain, in a case where they suppose their superior strength enables them to ton, against the resolutions proposed by the setake advantage of the feebleness of others. If mittee of Foreign Affairs on the release that justice which should always be maintained As far as my knowledge of the division of parties in Mexico goes, it appears to me that the line of conduct adopted by Houston with regard between civilized States is once abandoned,

and the rule of expediency established in its place, the weaker States of the world cannot hope long to sustain their liberties, but must, sooner or later, fall a prey to the predatory spirit of a foreign people, or to the ambition of neighboring tyrants.

Your committee connot but look upon a wat at this time, between the United States and Mexico as a calamity greatly to be deprecated, for more rersons than it is now necessary to an. sunce; and solemnly protest against any vio lation of that neutrality which our Government profeses toward that State. South Carolina cannot consent, under a supposed idea of selfinterest, to violate the sanctity of the law of nations, or that neutrality which should always c guarded by the United States toward a nation ngaged in an internal struggle. Under the resent circumstances, to acknowledge the in-

ependence of Texas, and receive her into the Union, could be no less than a declaration of war against Mexico, and of doubtful policy to the older slave-holding States. It is not for this Legislatur to determine at what crisis it may

me proper on the part of the United States cknowledge the independence of Texas o ack and should it ever arrive, your Committee trust the Councils of the Nation will be governed by strict justice and the soundest policy, and that she will pursue that course which she has bitherto observed toward other nations, and no other, and that she will not be seduced from the

exercise of her sound judgment, through sym-pathy for others, though justly deserved. D. J. McCORD, Ch'n.

ceed from a range of two story frame build. ngs, bounded on Greenwich and Barclay streets. of Philadelphia, the commercial metropolis, and whole management of the fire was beau closes his message with the following congratulatory paragraph in reference to the condition and prospects of the State at large :

"But when the mind passes over the whole Greenwich, between Vesey and Barclay streets State, and looks from what Pennsylvania is, to Another .- About three o'clock yesterday what she may become, the prospect is in the high-est degree cheering. Cultivate her mental ennorning, and while the firemen were on their way home from the fire in Barclay street, anoth ergics, guard her morals, render the laws supreme over all, develope her physical resources, and sustain her just rights and long cherished principles, and she will continue, no matter what pressure is placed upon her, what she has

long been called, the Key-stone of the Federal Arch. She seeks no leading place-no undue been called, the Key-stone of the Federal rominence in the national band ; but if her sons betray her not, her moral solidity, her numbers, her wealth and her power, will always form the strongest bond of that Union which she loves to support."

Robbery of a Post Office.-The Fayette (Ky.) Monitor of the 15th ult, states that the Post Of-fice in that town was robbed on the Satur

day night previous, under circumstances which showed great boldness resolution in the rob-ber. The Postmaster, is seems, slept in the room in which the mails and letter cases are placed, and all the keys of the establishment were placed as usual in his pantaloons pocket, and these under the head of the sleeper. From this apparently secure position, the robber man aged to remove them, and thus get access to committee indicate those of a whole body, this the money drawer, from which he took \$105, and then effected his retreat from the premises, without leaving any trace by which he could be recognized.

> A Shoplifter in High Life .- A French lady who is supposed to be worth \$50,000, was de-tected at New York on Friday, as we learn from the Journal of Commerce, in stealing a cap from a store, after having previously stolen a other cap from another store. As such con. duct warranted a visit from the police, one of the officers went to her residence and found i room, the floor of which was covered with a most incongruous assortment of items, dead fowls, ladies' shawls, gentlemen's caps, Carolina potatoes, pieces of muslin, and an alvariety of mall matters, of one which, as she could have little or most endless sort or other, which, no use for, and her devine note the disposition renders it in the state of the purchased them, it is supposed to allow have been all, or the greater party freem, stolen. She was held

THE U. S. BANK.

o bail.

If the capital of the U.S. Bank has been dis ributed, and the charter broken up, the division according to Mr. Biddle's letter would have

whom there were Pennsylvania 590, other cift zens of the United States 2267, foreigners 560 To these the funds would be appropriated as follows :--

To the New England States, New York and New Jersey, Del. Maryland and Dist. of Col Virginia and North Carolina,

South Carolina and Georgia, Other States. Foreigners, The Government of the U.S.,

5.219.000 Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania, owning little more than five millions, now has the use and management of thirty-five millions of capital."

Slave Case .- Another colored man was rested at Bridgeton, in West Jersey, on the 5th inst. by a party of strangers. They carried him before a justice, claiming him as a run-a-way slave: he was committed, and the 13th appointed for examination of the claim. In the meantime he was was taken by habeas corput before Judge Ford, of the Supreme Court, at Sa-lem, and discharged. The affair caused much excitement.

Hundreds of persons from the surrounding coun-try, attended to witness the execution, and re not be done with the possessed resources of the than when in the morning they left their homes State, let money be borrowed. The interest of the whole State calls for such a measure, and it to witness the breaking of an Indian's neek. Such were the cruelties of the Indians during the late war-and so vivid and striking is the To take steps to secure this amendment, th picture of their horrid decds before our eyes, citizens of Rochester, and the whole wertern that we can scarce know pity for their race, country, should immediately assemble in Conunder any circumstance, yet we are well aware vention ; and let that Convention be held at an that the most prominent actors in the bloody drama which has just closed around us, have esearly day.

PRIVATE BANKING .- In suggesting change in the monetary system of this State, we

unlucky son of the forest suffered in the very midst of his innocence. But it cannot be help. do not wish to be understood as entertaining ed-blood for blood, life for life, is the golden hostile views of the Banks existing under it. maxim; the wails of the widow, and the cry of On the contrary, we believe them to be as un. the orphan sued for revenge in tones of thus exceptionable in their organization as those of

any other state in the Union. Their stability has been tested, and their capacity, so far as it extends, acknowledged. They have done the State much service, and the commercial community owe them a debt not to be cancelled by dollars and cents. But with all their excellencies they have many faults-faults produced, not so much by the disposition of those who control them, as by their constitution. It is the lawwhich clothes them with a too extended power, and compels them to assume exclusive features. It is not the crime of their Presidents or their Directors that they have the ability to control the

money market-that the mercantile community are too dependent upon them for facilities-that they declare large dividends-or that all have not the right to turn Bankers. The former of these are the natural and unavoidable results of their constitution, and the latter an express provision of law. So that it is the height of folly to heap imprecations upon the Banks because the system under which they exist, is odious-or to charge the creatures with injustice, when the creators alone are in fault Our object is, not to denounce the "Safety Fund System," which has worked well, but to urge the "Joint Stock" system which would

work better. No one who has examined the subject, can, we think, doubt the feasibility of Joint Stock Banks. The long experience of Scotland, and the avidity with which the recently granted privilege has been seized 'upon of establishing similarly organized institutions in England, is, to our mind, conclusive evidence of their utility. But we need not depend for evidence of this fact upon the judgment of others. The principles upon which they are based, commend themselves.

They give to those best acquainted with com mercial wants the right to organize themselves into banking associations, without going thro the long, tedious and arbitrary formality of Legislative begging. The evils attendant upor the present mode of obtaining power to establish a Bank, are well known and acknowledged. It annually transforms our legislature into an a rena for the most debasing intrigue and disgusting corruption. Weeks if not months of valuable time, and thousands of dollars of the People's money, are wasted in wrangling diseussions upon Bank applications. And after the power is obtained, the same intriguing and corrupting policy is carried out in the distri-

teresting FREDERICK COURT OF INQUIRY. Correspondence of the Baltimore Chromicle. FREDERICK, Dec. 10, 1836.

I was introduced, without the observance of any formalities, to the presence of the Court, now sitting in inquest upon the conduct of Gen. eral Scott in his Florida campaign. Gens. Ma. comb, Atkinson, and Brady, with Capt. Cooper as Judge Advocate, comprise the tribundl. Col. Lindsay (considered the most accomplished man in the army) of the 2d Artillery, Maj. Graham, Lieut. Alexander and Captain Green are here as witnesses. Gen. Clinch, Col. Bankhead, and several others are hourly looked for. The in-vestigation is conducted in the house lately oc

cupied by Casper W. Wever, Esq. This morning at 11 o'clock; (the proceedings of yesterday having been read.) Captain Thras-ton was called on for testimony, and certainly more lucid explanations & descriptions of plan marshes, countermarches, charges, assaults, triamphs, defeat and vicissitudes, incident to du ties in the field, could not well be conceived His evidence wont clearly to exculpate General Scott in every particular, and to show that, in, stead of blame, he merits the strongest cheem, um. "I am particularly anxious, Mr. President," said Gen. Scott to Gen. Macomb, " that the witness should be questioned closely in the matter now pending; he was conspicnous in the campaign, thoroughly familiar with my plans—is a man of general intelligence, and in the absence of Gen. Clinch, superior to all

others in his knowledge of all the circumstances connected with the war in question. I propose to witness the following question through the proper officer."

The Judge Advocate then read something like the annexed to witness :

"Was the plan of operations, as proposed by General Scott, likely in your judgment to ef-fect the object of the campaign ?"

"At first," replied the witness, "I thought the commander in chief unnecessarily cautious and minute ; I could not conceive how a nation of five thousand people, cut with dissentions and poorly appointed, with the knowledge of our power and resources that they must possess, could, for an instant demand for their discomfiture a matureu plan little observation The simultaneous advance or the army upon the ture a matured plan of operations. But a very

enemy by divided columns, was rendered acces sary by the erratic and wily character of our en. emy, which as I soon discovered, required the exercise of the figures a successful result. Con. Scott devoted all his energies, constantly en-gaged in his dutics; his solicitude to make a de-

cisive blow amounted to distress." The crossing of the Cove of the Withlacoo-chee, as described by Capt. Thruston, was one of the most intensely interesting details I ever listened to. Prominent, himself in the pursuit and in the battle, the Captain's knowledge of the subject was, of course, valuable and important. The most prejudiced could not have heard the Captain's recital without a feeling of indigna-tion at the prime movers in this business. The publication of the proceedings, at the comple-tion of the trial, will show conclusively, that the failure of our arms in the Indian country was attributable to individuals higher in authority than Gen. Scott, and that other than a proper military spirit has brought the gallant and hon-ored Chieftain to account for alledged official de-lineuronics. It was an interactive but male linquencies. It was an interesting, but melancholy picture to behold a man, whose youth and manhood were devoted to his country, and whose name is associated with the proudest achieve-ments in pitched fields, against the best Euromade the victim of political intrigue. Mone better than the War Dopartment knew the rea-sons of the failure in Florida. They will be known to the community ere long. After the hearing of Capt. Thurston, the Court to give time for the cardinal for the loging the control of the failure in florida.

Court, to give time for the arrival of head, another important witness, adjourned to Monday the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, on the after. noon of

which you shall hear from me

In short, the people treated her very gently, but so significantly, that she soon found it desirable beat a retreat." She left the Court House John Wilson, a colored man, was tried by a Court of Special Sessions, held in this village last week, for cutting off a cow's tongue, and found guilty. He was very justly sentenced to \$3,111.002 six months' imprisonment in the county jail, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. For the repe-569 000

nbia.2.027.000 tition of such an attrocious act of cruelty, the perpetrator should be made to suffer, by law 3.031.000 the loss of his own tongue—and the operation should be performed with a cross-cut saw.— 99,000 9,168,000 Binghamton Courier.

6,278,00 From Spain .- The Courier has Malaga papers to the 28th of October. Uney state that the sce-sion of the Cortes was commenced on the 24th

at Madrid. On the 19th Sanz, one of the Carl ist guerillas, attacked the town of Oviedo, and though valiantly opposed, succeeded in entering and retaining possession of it for 7 hours, the fight being continued, the whole time, in the streets. They retired at night, but were expected to return the next day. Loss heavy on both ides .- Com. Adv.

IT Master BURKE, whose first appearance of the Albany Stage, since his return from Europe, was attended by a Theatre row, was quietly greeted by a full house on the night following. bution of the stock. It is certainly desirable to put an end to these evils, if it can be done

Removal of the Seat of Government .- A pr position was laid before the House yesterday, for the removal of the Seat of Government to Charleston. We are informed that many of the back-country members are disposed to regard it favorably, owing to the exorbitant charges made at our public boarding houses ; it being impossible for a member's pay to cover his ex-penses. They receive but three dollars per day, and are charged two dollars and fifty cents for board, exclusive of fire, lights, &c. The time has been when a man was satisfied if he made a fortune in twenty years, but our landlords want to realize one in two or three.-Columbia (S. C.)

IF An awful and heart-rending catastroph took place at Greenville, S. C. about the 3d De-cember. A young lady, daughter of John Crowder, was returning home from a neighbor's, where she had been on a lengthened visit, when she met her brother returning from a military muster. He jokingly said to his sister, I have a good mind to shoot you for being away so long, at the same time raising his rifle to his shoulder and snapping it, when it went off, and the ball lodged in her body. He ran home for assistance, and returned with his fath. er, when they found the poer girl in the last a-gonics of death. The horror of such a scene

Times.

cannot be described. Thus has perished another victim to culpable folly. Fanny Wright Darusmont .- This woman is in hot water again. She appointed a meeting, ou Sunday, at the Philadelphia County Court Room-where she was to hold forth. The com-

missioners shut the door! Fanny nevertheless was on hand at 7 o'clock, and a mob with her.

in a carriage, without any molestation except groans and hisses.—Express.

Gours Erg.

TEMPERANCE MEMORIAL. To the Legislature of the State of New York, in Senate and Assembly Convened. THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS

OF THE COUNTY OF MONBOE.

Although much has been done within a few ycars past, to diminish the evils of Intemper. ance, a single glance over the length and breadth of our land, is sufficient to satisfy us that much yet remains to be done; much that lies beyond the reach of individual efforts, however well di as to be done ; much that lics beyond rected. Therefore no appology needs be offered for bringing a subject of such magnitude be fore the Representatives of a free People.

Among the many obstacles to the suppression of this evil, in the experience of your Memo. rialists, is the inefficiency with which the excise law is enforced. In many parts of the State, and especially in our large towns and citics. the threatenings of the law are powerless, because seldom enforced. This is owing, some times to the sympathy which is known to exist between the offenders, but more frequently to the great difficulty of procuring proof of the offence. It is thought, and in our opinion with reason, that if the law were amended so as to allow, as formerly, prosecutions by any person, and th to go to the overseers of the poor, it penalty o much towards a mitigation o

the evils complained of. It is the epinion of professional men, that by the provisions of the present law, no tavern li-conse can be granted, without also embracing a permission to sell spirituous liquors; and by the leth section of the law, every person is prohib-ited from engaging in the business of tavern keeping without having such a license. Your keeping without having such a license. Your Memorialists therefore deem this subject one of serious importance to the community, and whic calls lou ly for Legislative relief.

But a subject of still greater moment to the people than either of the others presented here. remains. By statistics recently furnished yet remains. By statistics recarly furnished, it is accertained that by far the largest portion of pauperism and crime can be traced directly to intemperance. The public taxes of this county amount to

\$37,000, and it is found on rigid inspection that working out of it. As this question deeply affects the pecuniary interest of the people, we would the pecuniary interest of the people, we would the permission of a the, and in criminal prosecutions grow respectfully but earnestly urge upon the consid-eration of the Legislature, the propriety of a medification of the law, so as to allow the people in their several towns to determine by whether any license should be granted in their towns.

If there is any soundness in the principle. that, in Republican governments the majority shall rule, it certainly ought to be applied to questions of *taxation*. The injustice of taxing a tohole community for the support of paupers. and the punishment of criminals, who are such in consequence of the busiless of a small por-tion of the second second

sufficient to integre relief. The traffic in ardent epirits levies upon the people a direct tax for its support. It is from this that we desire relief; and we look with confidence to the justice and intelligence of our Representatives for it. Your Memorialists therefore, pray th

Memorialists therefore, pray that the how relating to licenses for the sale of ardent spirits, may be so amended as to comform to the suggestions of your Memorialists, especially in its application to the county of Monroe.

A meeting was publicly notified, at the Court A meeting was publicly notified, in the Con-House, in Rochester, December 20th, for con-sidering several important subjects. When the meeting was opened by prayer, Mr. Osgooo, from Ganada, stated the following objects for

struction, particularly of good books to consti-tute libraries for Sunday Schools, intimating the kind offer of Messers. Hoyt & Porter to re. ceive any books which the citizens of Rochester may be disposed to give for that object. He also may be disposed to give for that abject. He are stated that it was the carnest desire of the Sun day School Union of Canada, to obtain two faithful agents to travel through both provinces of Canada, and establish Sunday Schools and ies in all the new settlements.

11. Mr. Osgood stated the wants of seam ad boatmen in general, and particularly of ose in Canada, on whose occount he had been numed to travel, being recommended by a re-letable committee in Montreal, consisting of ministers of the gospel, and six laymen, the with himself, were laboring to obtain the median a building the nettorion and eling a building for instruction and be called the Union Building of weising, to be called the Union Building of Canada. He stated that a thousand dollars had

been paid to Mr. James Court, the Treasurer, cribed toward the object, and one hundred of that by a gentleman in Rochester. Should others be disposed to do likewise, their names and subscriptions might be left with the Kev. Mr. Edwards, or at the booketore of Messrs. Hoyt & Porter. III. Mr. Osgood stated what had been done in Canada and England in relation to the Temper-ance cause; how that petitions had been pre-sented to the King and Legislature, and that steps had been taken which appeared to promise great good to the cause of Temperance in the British Empire. He also suggested the propricty of sending a respectful petition to the President of the United States, beseeching him to bring the subject before the National Assem. essages to both Honses of Congress. biy, by messages to both Houses of Congress. These different objects being stated and en-forced by a number of arguments, L. M. Moore was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. C. BLOSS, Secretary, when the following resolution was proposed by Judge Chapin, and adopted. Resolved, That the Ministers of the gospel and Magistrates of Rochester be respectfully and to act as a committee to carry the a requested to act as a committee to carry the a bors designs into operation, 3to constitute a quo ruen, and the first meeting be held to morrow The meeting was closed by prayer.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1836.

"The Poor ye have always with you " The intense cold of the last few days has, no doubt, frequently brought to the minds of our readers this beautiful admonition of the "Man" of sorrows ;" and suggested the inquiry, that if those who are surrounded by all the comforts of plenty-by thick walls, cheerful fires and wellstored larders-shrug their shoulders, look grave and complain of the weather and the price of provisions, with what feelings of despair must the same evils be viewed by those whose miserable habitations are laughed at by the storm, whose purses are empty, and who see no possible

way by which they may be replenished? Than now never had the citizens of Rochester greater occasion to clothe themselves in the mantle of charity. The unparalleled high prices of all the necessaries of life during the past six months, have absorbed the scanty earnings of hundreds, who, but for those prices, might have bassed through the winter in comparative comfort. And this is true not only of those who are always dependent upon the bounty of others in the season of winter. Many-vcry many-who have never yet been compelled to

eat the bread of charity, now see before them naught but beggary or starvation. We could cite instances of this kind which would melt the frozen sympathies of even the miser ; but a re gard for the feelings of the broken-hearted forbid it. The real benevolent will search out their

habitations and relieve their wants. We learn, with pleasure, that a number of la

dies, whose hearts are ever open to the sorrows of others, have already formed a plan, which will afford extensive relief. But, praiseworthy and liberal as this plan is, it cannot, neither is i expected, to supercede a more general system of benevolence. What that system should be, we leave for others to decide. But we suggest whether a Work-House could not be erected, or some general system of labor devised, by which sufficient employment might be given to the poor to earn their subsistence, with but a trifling expense to the city. If there could be, immediately, much money would be saved and suffering

prevented.

The Fire in Washington .- The destruction of the Patent Office, with its contents, is most melancholy and unfortunate. That office was the depot of the ten thousand beautiful specimens of American ingenuity which have been gathering for half a century and which formed one of the greatest attractions and curiosities in the Capital. These have all been destroyed together with the certifications which accompanied them. The difficulties which may result from this unfortunate calamity are incalculable.

TF We received no New York papers yesterday, but find the following report of the proceedings of Friday in the Albany Advertiser

It will be seen that no important business was transacted. CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16, 1836. The Senate did not sit to day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Forrester, on leave, submitted the fol-lowing resolution, which was agreed to. Resolved, That the committee on claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of

making suitable compensation for the expenses incurred by the volunteers or militia in equipping for a campaign against the Creek Indians ho were received into the service of the United States, (but immediately discharged) as may seem just. On motion of Mr. E. Whittlesey, the House

took up the private calander. The House resolved itself into a committee of

the whole (Mr. Haynes in the chair) on the bill providing for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States ; also on several pri-

vate bills. The dist bill above number ellofted some dis-cussion, its provisions extended back to 1532, but on motion of Mr. Harden, it was amended but on motion cases arising since the year forfeit for ca so as to embrace cases arising since the year banking 1812. The bill was laid aside to be reported. The bill for the relief of Robert Allison, licutenant in the revolutionary war, was ardent. y debated for some time, but ultimately laid side to be reported. The remaining bills were also considered and he whole were ultimately reported. The House then adjourned over to Monday.

ger. In order to stop all this, and to forever prevent the corrupt legislation on this exciting subject, and place banking upon the same foundation of other legitimate business, at the same time preventing all frauds upon the community,

Central Library of Rochester and

allow me to present the following synopsis of a general banking law, which was originally furnished by a correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post, and differs very little from a pattern bill when banking incorporations are granted. By adopting this, or a similar law, the business will then regulate itself, and have no farther connex. ion with the politics of the day. X. Y.

1st. At any time after the passage of this act if any twenty or more persons shall wish to form a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, such per on complying with the following provtsions, be a body corporate in fact and in 2d. The capital stock shall not be less

five hundred thousand dollars, nor more than two millions of dollars.

3d. No business shall be transacted by such corporation until the whole of their capital be either in specie or current bank bills, of which affidavit shall be made by the president and cashier, and such affidavit shall contain the corporate name of the said company; the a mount of capital; the number of shares; the names of not less than seven or more than thir teen directors, and the name of the place where the business of the corporation is to be conduct. ed, which affidavit shall be filed with the comptroler. False swearing in any such affidavit shall be subject to the pains and penalties of per-

jury. 4th. The corporation thus formed shall have power to carry on the business of banking, by discounting bills, notes and other evidences of debt; receiving deposites, and issuing bills, and exercising such other powers as may be neces-

sary for carrying on suc i business. 5th. The real estate which may be held by such corporations shall be only such as may be required for its accommodation in the transac. of business, or such as shall be mortgaged for the security of loans previously contracted. or for money due, such as may be purchased at sales upon judgments or mortgages obtained for such debts

6th. No trading in goods or stocks to be allowed such corporation, unless in selling such as may be pledged for debts due.

7th. The directors named in the affidavit required by the third section shall serve one year from the date of such affidavit, and the directors for every subsequent year shall be elected at such a time and place as shall be directed by the bylaws; public notice to be given of the time and

place of such meeting. 8th. Each stockholder shall have one vote for every share of stock which he shall have held for the time required by law, and all elec-tions for directors shall be by ballot, and the seventeen or thirteen persons as the case may be, having the greatest number of votes shall be directors : but in case of an equal number of votes for one or more persons, the directors who shall

be duly elected, shall determine by a plurality of votes, who shall be chosen. 9th. Vacancies by removel from the State, or ceasing to be stockholders, shall be filled for the remainder of the term by the directors. 10th. The directors before commencing busi-

ness, shall chose one of their numbers as presi-11th. The directors shall have power to rc. quire the subscription of the capital stock, upon due notice, to make payment of the sums sub-scribed, under pain of forfeiture of all previous

payments therein. 12th. The bills, notes, and other evidences of debts, made or issued by the said corporation, shall be obligatory on them, and be assignable and negotiable in the same manuer as if issued by a private person, and all assignments by the

said corporation by endorsement, shall enable the assignce to maintain an action in his own Notes issued by the said corporation name shall be taken to be payable at their banking

13th. Transfers of stock to be valid, must be made in a book to be kept for that pur-pose by the directors, which book shall, during the usual hours of business, be open to the view of any stockholder, and also to any person having in his possession notes or other evidences of debt, the payment of which shall have been refused; and any officer having charge of such book refusing to admit such examination, shall

Part acre

14th. If the said corporation shall refuse, for the space of ton days after demand, at the banking house, to redeem in specie, any evi-dence of debt issued by them, they shall discontinue and close all their operations, except secu-ring and collecting of debts due, or to become due to the said corporation on application to the chancellor, disclosing fully, their state and affairs, and he, finding no fraud or improper act, and that they are in a condition to resume operations with safety to the public, may permit them to do so. For the time any note or evidence of debt shall remain, the holder may demand ten per cent. per annum upon the amount 15th. The said corporation shall not redcem the notes of any bank without this State, which shall purport to be payable at their bank house, nor shall they give any notice that they will re deem such notes. 16th. The said corporation shall, in no case. take a hypothecation of their own stock as security for loans or discounts, nor shall they issue bills or other evidences of debt to an amount exceeding one and a half of this capital stock. 17th. The said corporation shall possess the general powers of a corporation in accordance with the 18th Chapter of the 1st part of the re. vised statutes; and shall also be subject to the provisions of the safety-fund act, entited ict to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations," passed A. pril 2d, 1829, and the several acts amending the Grateful Recollection .- Captain Sudbury of the English Navy, lately received a consignment of gold dust, valued at £13,000, (over 60,-000 dollars,) from the slave coast of Africa, as a present from one of the native princes, whom he had rec'd from slavery among a whole cargo of slaves which he had captured. . The name of the prince is Corkboot, (so pronounced.) IF A young man was horribly mangled at Natchez by a Bowie knife, in an affray which grew out of a dispute whether the bullets used in the duel fought by Bynum and Jennifer last winter, were paper or lead ! In consequence of this affray a meeting has been held, which recommended that no young man be employed who wears a Bowie knife.

Correspondence of the Baltimere Chronicle. MILITARY COURT OF INRUIRY. FREDERICK, Md. Dec 12.

The Court of Inquiry was occupied the greater part of this morning in hearing the testimony of Mr. Depeyster, a volunteer aid to General Eustis, whose official relations gave him exten sive opportunities of judging of the circun stances which embarrassed the operations in Florida. His evidence accords with that given by General Sanford (of the Georgia troops, Col. Lindsay, Major Graham, Captain Green and others, and goes to show that Gen. Scott was untiring in his efforts and judicious in his plans, to terminate the way and that the want of subsistence, some machothing among the troops was the printry cause of our failures in the Seminole country. Gen. Scott filled up the intervals of the fact of the country of the Court on the importance widence expected from witnesses now absent, and enumerated Gen Clinch, Col Bankbead, Capt. Drane, Lt. G. Morris, Lt. M'Crabb, and others, as invaluable to him. "I shall," said he, "Mr. President, put

a question to Mr. Morris, the answer to which I anticipate, and which answer I shall apply with tremendous effect." The General seems much excited, and occasionally gives vent to very sharp expressions. In reference to the let-ter addressed to the President, by the Hon. Jos. M. White, of Florida. in which Gen. S. is spo. ken of harshly, the latter, a few days ago in dulged in very spirited language :-- " I'll see the honorable gentleman, Mr. President, ander other circumstances and retort upon him, Sir, in To day he observed. "I shalla other terms." vail myself of my right, and clicit at all points the information necessary to elucidate my rela-tion to my country. If the Court think proper, I would suggest the reading of the documentary evidence in the matter of the Creek War. T discuss this proposition the Court was cleared and afterwards adjourned to 10 o'clock to merrow.

It is thought that some months must clapse ere the trials are concluded, and that full and free inquiry will be diligently had into all matters connected with the Incide Campaigns.

The court this morning assented to the propo sition of Gen. Scott, as proposed by him yester day, and directed the judge advocate to com. mence the reading of the official documents pertaining to the Creek war. The first paper intro duced to notice, was the original communication transmitted to Mr. Blair, of the Globe, by Ma. jor General Jesup. In this letter, you may re-member, the military character of Gen. Scott is most mercilessly canvassed, and the self-esteem of the writer strikingly portrayed. As soon as the judge advocate had concluded its perusa Gen. Scott evidently much irritated, ' begged leave to remark to the court that the letter just read was familiar to the court and the country That, to say nothing just now of its author, in had been most impudently published, and that he had been made the subject of ill-natured animadversion in many parts of the Union; that to all this he had manifested an indifference, because of his regard for the rules of service and his own self-respect ; that he had never publishd nor caused to be published, nor was he aware of his friends having published any article commendatory of his own course through the wars in question or in any degree reflecting on the conduct or character of others." "But, Mr. President, the continue transfer the operation of your military laws for while, and I shall ask from no tribunal satisfaction for my wrongs; not from Government, sir, or from this court, o from any power under Heaven, will I demand retribution, if I may be permitted to resort to

those powers, with which the Lord of the Uni-verse has endowed me. In this good right arm (he concluded) will I find redress from all my wrongs." During the reading of the succeeding papers, the general frequently rose, and by well. timed explanation, elucidated obscure passages of the documents, and reconciled conflicting statements. These manuscripts constitute th correspondence which Gen. Scott conducted with the War Department and its multitudinous abordinants.

Every one here who has heard the testimony cluding the members of the court and its pres ident, appear to consider Scott a very much a-bused officer, I use the word appear, because an expression of opinion in such matters as unmiltary, and in certain circles, politically injudicious. His acquittal, however, is a matter of course, and is concedet on all hands.

The whole of the morning has been devoted to the reading of the *Creek* papers, and nearly-half of them remained antouched. Gen. Gaines has just transmitted his reasons for Belaving his appearence here the the how, of course, what their purport is, but, with you, might sur-The whole of the morning has been devote

mise domestic affliction, &c.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24. 1826.

Beller C. T. Lep

sally admitted-at least by those who claim at-State, are a people "more purely democratic than absolutely paid for their legislation on this subany other ?" At all events, we hope to see the ject. Well has the writer in the Argus said, in the State; for which purpose it may be well for those in other counties who concur in sentiact in concert with them on this subject, and take immediate steps to send similar partitions

experiment made-not only in this county, but that a "general law" would be a "great moral ment with the friends of temperance here, to Legislative hall. Every community that has o the Legislature. The Tariff .- In the threatened discussion of this subject we apprehend a recurrence of the same rancorous spirit which was so fortunately great an extension of paper issues would be the quelled by the "Compromise act" of the last Congress. We apprehend this, because the befel the country when every one issued bills to friends of the administration seem resolved on pushing the question too far-on asking too much capital in his possession, are still fresh in the from the manufacturers. There are some modi. minds of many, and they fear that any general fications to which all would consent. But pub. legislation on this subject would be tampering lic sentiment would not sanction the abolishment of "the whole system of protective duties," as has been very imprudently urged by Mr. Cambreleng. Such an act would be a fatal blow to that we do not interfere with the present system ; the manufacturing interests and produce an agita. but on the contrary commend it, and firmly betion which could not be quelled by the "honeyed lieve that in the present state of the country it

words" of indiscreet statesmen. We hope there is yet wisdom and prudence sufficient in Congress to resist such an insane "experiment" volve in inevitable ruin.

TT The Texan government complains of the introduction of slaves into that Territory, brought in American vessels from other places than the U. States. We think our Texan neighbors are over squemish in this particular; for where is the difference between dragging negroes from Africa to Texas or from the U. States to Texas? Does it purify the trafic by having the miserable beings pass over the free soil of a republican government?

Mysterious .- The Boston Morning Post of Wednesday says that Capt. Davids, of the brig bank commissioners, no apprchension whatever Susan Barnes, from Liverpool for New Orleans, picked up at sea the body of a man with an India rubber life preserver around him. Several ninety-two sovereigns, and a splendid gold watch, were found in his pockets. From the papers found on his person, his name is supposed to be Soloman Reynolds, of Manchester, England.

New Year Presents .- We presume the works speak more at length of their merits.

IF Pearce, a member of the House of

Temperance Movement .- In accordance with bany Argus, after writing a lengthy article on all the good paper that should be offered, we request with which we cheerfully comply, we the subject of repealing the Restraining Law, have no reason to apprchend, from past history, give in another column, the draft of a petition concludes by saying, "If the public interests that it would be attended with disastrous results. which it is proposed to present to the Legislature can be secured by a general law which shall enpraying the power of granting licenses to be able banking associations to be formed with all given directly to the People. Hitherto we have the guards of the safety fund law, without comranked among those who considered legislation ing to the Legislature for a charter, a great upon the subject of temperance, in any shape, moral and political good will have been effect injudicious and improper. We have supposed ed." There can hardly be a doubt but that the that it would injure rather than benefit the cause. "general law" proposed in my first number But there is something so purely democratic in would have the desirable effect. Certain it is the suggestion of this petition, that we cannot that a great "moral good" would be accomplishconsistently oppose it. It is a doctrine univer. ed. Every one who knows any thing of the modern mode of obtaining bank incorporations tachment to democratic principles-that the ma. must be aware that it is any thing but "moral" jority should rule, and we know not why this in its tendency, and ever will be, so long as an doctrine may not as well be practically applied incorporation of this kind as soon as granted is to the granting of licenses, as to any other sub- worth somewhere from 10 to 30 per cent preject. In many parts of New England, where mium on its capital. If a bank with a capital the plan has been tried, it has worked well, and of \$590,000 as soon as chartered is worth \$50, given general satisfaction. That the same re- 000 to those who obtain it, what an inducement sult would follow here, is perhaps questionable, | can be held out to leading members of the Logbut that the majority would be pleased with it, islature to procure it. They, as in a great numwe have not a doubt; for is there not high au- ber of instances last winter, shared liberally in thority for saying that we, in this quarter of the the distribution of the stock, and in this way are

good." I do not speak of the modus operandi of organizing these institutions after leaving the had one of them " put in motion" during the last season, has seen, heard and felt enough on this point. On the subject of a " political good," there seems to be some difference of opinion. Many of our best men seem to fear that too

result of this "general law." The evils that suit himself, without reference to the amount of with the present plan, which every body has full confidence in, and has thus far answered an admirable purpose. But it must be recollected could not be bettered. All we ask is that the community may have the full benefit of the plan. The privilege of issuing bills where there is no upon the forbearance of those whom it would in. real capital, is an evil alike objectionable to all, and not to be again tolerated by any one. It is just as objectionable for incorporations to have

> this privilege as it is for individuals, and it must be recollected that the Logislature placed the same prohibitions in the one case that it did in the other, and at the time the Restraining Law was passed, it made no distinction between issuing bills upon real capital, and the manufacturies of more paper credit. Under the present safety fund, it must be recollected that the bills are the representatives of actual capital, and that such is the restrainst placed upon them by the Legislature and the watchful eve of the

exists. Every bill holder knows that he can at any time he choses exchange them either for specie or for any other kind of funds that he bills of exchange on J. S. Joseph, of that city, may desire. The only change, therefore, that the peoply desire, or that the interests of the country demand, is a sufficient extension to answer all the wants of trade and commerce, and those who are engaged in this way are much advertised in another column as for sale at the that when the question is agitated in this shape. bookstore of Wm. Alling & Co. are fine spec. its oponents at once lay at our door the mens of talent and typography; but as we have days of "shin plasters," and other similar bills not seen them, we cannot, of course, speak post- which then flooded the whole country ; but a

better judges than the Legislature of the extent to which it should be carried. I am well aware which then flooded the whole country; but a sud graue; navigable waters in the moves the products of his labor flounded in ignorance, and is not at all applica. the. When we have had that pleasure, we may flittle investigation will show-the objection is

| THE RESTRAINING LAW AND BANKING .-- No.2 | which amounts to four or five millions annually. A correspondent in a late number of the Al- If we had banks enough in this city to discount so long as bank issues are confined to actual capital. If an individual borrows more money than he is able to pay, the evil comes upon his own head and that of his endorser. All this natter should be left to regulate itself, instead of having a few banks dictate how far a man should X. Y.

having a few banks dictate how far at go, or what his pursuits should be. From the Abany Argue. A PLAIN AND PRACE of POL CONOMY VIEW OF CONOMY. CHAPTER 1.

OF THE PRODUCTION OF WRATERI. SECTION 3. Of exchanging one kind of Produc-tion for another; of the Origin and Necessity of a Circulating Medium; and also of Money

and Coinage. On the formation of society, it was soo found that the system of direct exchanges was extremely inconvenient. If A. had more swine than he wanted, and less sheep, and B. had less swine than he wanted, but more sheep, they could make a direct exchange, which would be mutually beneficial to both. If, however, B. had as many swine as he wanted, he would not exchange his sheep for swine. A. would then be compelled to go and exchange his swine with order to obtain something that B. would

receive in exchange for his sheep. To avoid the necessity of this circuitous and indirect method of obtaining what a man want. ed, recourse was had to the expedient of a circulating medium. That is, a particular com-modity was fixed on, such as few, if any, would be likely to refuse in exchange for the products f their industry. Oxen are said to have been the first article designated by common consent as a circulating medium; but they were soon found so inconvenient that others were unbstitu-ted. Salt, hells, dried or salted fish, brider tanned leather, nails and tobacco were used. Whatever the product used as a circula-ting medium was, every prudent man kept by him more of it than he wanted, so that if he desired a product that his neighbor possessed, and had nothing to exchange for it that his neighbor wanted, he could procure it by giving in ex-change for it a portion of the circulating medinm

There were inconveniences experienced in the use of all these articles as a circulating medium, arising from their bulky and perishable nature. Metals were therefore substituted, be-ing less bulky and less perishable than any thing else that could be thought of. They had also the advantage of being sub-file divided by the advantage of being easily divided into small parts. There were, however, two serious incon-veniences soon felt in using them. 1-The ease with which, by melting them, they could be a dulterated, by infusing the less valuable metals into the more valuable ones; and 2-The trou-ble of weighing them in small quantities for the purchase of articles of little value. To remedy these defects, the coining of metals was resorted to. An assay or examination was made, to ascertain whether the metal was of the requisite purity, and then the pieces were made, and their value by weight stamped upon them. This is generally done by the sovereign power of the country. The place or building where the work of coining is carried on, is called the *Mint*. The metals thus weighed and stamped are called coined money, and pass by tale, or by counting without weighing them.

SECTION 4. Of natural and artificial agents in productions; of labor-saving machines; and of labor of convicts and name labor of convicts and paupers.

We have defined labor to be continuous acion in the performance of some operation of industry, and have endeavored to prove that it is the measure of the value of every adjuct. Is the measure of the value of every adjuct. Is is the agent or actor of all labor. In the performance of the oftentimes makes use of numerous and powerful assistants. These assistants, or subordinate agents, are either

natural or artificial. If a man has laid up the products of his own previous industry, or posessed himself of the products of the previous ndustry of others, he is said to have a capital, and he very often uses this as an agent or assistant ; that is, by his capital he induces others to labor for him. The natural agents which man uses, are, the

earth, by mixing his labor with which he (br the blessing of God) raises grain, pulse, ros ble to the case in question. There are others constructs tools, buildings, &c; water an steam, by uniting his labor pels machinery; and beasts of burden and of traction or drawing, such as the ox or horse. The artificial agents used by man are tools and machinos. Mr. Say calls tools simple machines, and machines complicated tools. The use of these agents enables man to obtain a much great. luct from the same amount of labor than er pre could be obtained without them; and thus accomplish the great aim of industry, which is to derive the greatest possible product from the anount of labor employed in any. The invention of labor-saving machines has immensely aided production. The plan, however, of this brief treatise will not permit an extended discussion of this subject. The introduction of these machines generally throws out of employment a portion of laborers ; and hence of employment a portion of laborers; and beness it has frequently been attended with a popular clamor. Their introduction, however, invari-ably opens new channels for manual labor, and as it cheapens the products manufactured, and thus affords a benefit in which all participate, the clamor soon dies away. In some places in Eu-tope, this subject has occasioned so high a degree of excitement as to cause the rais mobs, which, in their fury or folly, have de-stroyed the machines. Owing to the high price of labor in this country, and the facility with which our people change their employment, we have not as yet witnessed such disgraceful scenes. Allied to labor saving machines, is the ren-dering productive the labor of convicts. This has been compared to a labor-saving machine, has been compared to a laboratory in the second sec Steam was useless as a power, before a plan was devised to make it put an engine in motion ; so was the labor of convicts before the present improved system of prison-discipline, by which their labor is rendered productive. The rendering of this labor productive has caused some dissatisfaction ; but it is believed that the present age is too enlightened for it to continue long. Cox, the Porter of the Oneida Bank, who has been imprisoned for some time past on suspi-cion of having robbed the bank, was called in was called in before the Grand Jury last week, and after a full investigation was acquitted, the jury, as we have been informed, giving him, a certificate that there was no evidence against him.--Utico Whig.

Several friends to Temperance met according to the foregoing resolution, and it was thought proper to send a respectful petition to the Presi-dent of the United States, beseeching him to bring this subject before Congress, The following petition was then read and a

dopted, a copy of which is presented at Messrs. Hoyt & Porter's book-store for signatures. To the President of the United States, the petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the city of Rochester, in the State of New York,

eity of Rochester, in the respectfully sheweth :--That great and growing evils are experienced in these United States in consequence of in. temperance. Many thousand of bushels of temperance. Many thousand of bushels of temperance. Many thousand of bushels of broad stuffs are annually manufactured into poisonous liquids, which destroy thousands of fives and millions of collars. The loss of property is a very small part of the cvil occasioned by intemperance. The cvil occasioned intemperance. The cries of broken hearted

and periching orphans are heard in our streets; our prisons are filled with miserable co victs; fires are often kindled, and riots, with every specius of outrage are occasioned by means ing exits, we, your Excellency's petitioners do most earnestly entreat your Excellency nmend to both branches of the National Legislature, to take the subject into their mos serious consideration, and adopt such remedie to this great evil as they may think best.

When the cholera appears, or any public ca When the cholera appears, or any public ca-lamity provails, the most prompt and effectual remedies are attempted; but the intoxicating drink made and sold in one year, have done more injury to the people of the United States, than has been done by the cholera in both of it alarming visits.

That this very important subject may receive the earliest and most serious consideration of your Excellency, and both branches of the Legislature is to be desired by all true Christians and patriots, for which, as in duty bound, your Excellency's petitioners will ever pray. Rochester, Dec. 21, 1836.

High Winds .- The Catholic chapel in Cour street. Brooklyn, was hurled in ruins to the ground, by the high winds that blew Friday eve. ming.

IF Lyman Rathbun has been traced to Pitts burgh, whither he rode express, relays of horses having been on the road to facilitate his cacape. He has gone to Texas, where he will fact gone to Texas, where he will find many congenialspirits .- Eve. Jour.

A follow was lately taken up at Bath for has ing dewoured hard upon 700 oysters, from a poor woman who had offered to give him as many as he could cat for a small sum of money. FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

THE RESTRAININGLAW AND BANKING-No. 1 There seems to be an opinion abroad in the community, that the Legislature of this State will repeal so much of the Restraining Law as prevents the keeping of an office of discount and deposite, almost without a dissenting voice : and that this measure will be of greot service to the community. Now with due deference to those who think it of such vital importance, and have their hopes so much elated, with the pros-

pect of success, I am of opinion it is of no sort of consequence, so far as any selief is anticipated in the monied arrangements of the State. The truth is, that offices of discount and de.

posite are already opened when and wherever they are needed, without any reference to the statute which prohibits it. The law has long since become a dead letter (and for this reason ought to be repealed) and no one pays any sort of attention to it. In Wall street, these offices are altogether more numerous than the Banks, and not unfrequently have a much greater a-

mount of capital. It is said by many that its repeal would be of great service to this part of the State-that capitalists from abroad would open such offices among us, and that loans could be as easily effected here as in New England and other sections of the ceuntry, where there are surplus funds. In answer to this, let me ask, who has any difficulty in loaning all the money he can get, at 7 per cent, or who hesitates in discounting a note when he has spare funds on hand ? In Eastern cilies it might be of material consequence, if any sort of regard were and to the law, and possibly some very scrupulous capitalists are deterred from keeping such an office; but has there ever been an instance where a capitalist has been deterred from coming tere because he could not open an office of dis. count and deposite ? Suppose one should come among us, open an office, and advartise that he had \$500,000 to loan, how long do you think it would be before the whole would be taken ?-

And suppose he should say that he would receive deposites, how much do you think they would amount to? Every man of any intelligence can answer these questions without a moments hesitation. Now it may well be asked what good will the repeal of this portion of the restraining law do us? None at all. What then shall be done. Shall the Restraining law be unconditionally repealed ? I answer no. But in

its stead extend the present banking system. believe the system is a good one, and upon examination it will be found that the greater the num. ber, and the extent of capital invested in bank. ing, the safer their condition. If we object to

a farther extension of the system. and compel the present number to transact all the business necessary for banks to do, then they not only

become monopolizing in their character, and if not closely watched by the commissioners, so of the whole of this copious and wull conceived enforce the set entended, that they are frequeutly in great dan. epistle, to gratify the solicitous enquiries of the all peddling. not closely watched by the commissioners, so

The New Dollar.-It gives us pleasure to an-nounce that the dollar of our own mint is soon o make its appearance.

The face of the coin represents a full length igure of Liberty, seated on a rock, with the classic emblem of the *pileus* or liberty-cap sur-mounting a spear held in the left hand. The right hand rests on the American shield, with ght hand rests on the American shield, with a thirteen stripes crossed by a scroll, on which the number much larger than this: but to be is the word Liberty.

The reverse represents the American eagle, on the wing, drawn accurately from nature ; all the heraldric appendages of the old coin being discarded. Over the field are placed irrregularly twenty-six stars; the entrance of Michigan into the Union, having been, it seems, anticipated.

This omission of dollars is the first coined at the mint since the year 1805. It is intended to adopt the same design in the other coins, as soon as it is practicable to do so .- Globe.

AFFAIRS OF TEXAS.

(printed at Columbia) says : We are instructed by the most authentic evidence, and from the highest source of authority, from which only such information could be ob-tained, that "the European governments are fa-vorable to the recognition of the Independence a determination ef Texas, and its annexation as an integral part of the United States. But as the detail of the communication from which we extract this in-dubitable fact is veiled in confidence, we are de-mit provide the set of th barred the privilege of making verbal extracts, sites)—to receive nor pay no cents—to take no nowever anxious we might be to avail ourselves

merous friends of Teras

From the Buffalo Journal

PORT OF BUFFALO .- TRADE, &c. We have been politely furnished by Mr. E. Kimberly, of the Custom House in this city, with a statement of the whole amount of tor nage of American vessels engaged in the navi gation of Lake Erie-of the amount owned a Buffalo-the number of arrivals and departures at our port, &c.,-from which we make up the following particulars :

Number of Versel.

-	anour of	r coacta.		
3976teamboats 3 Ships, 66Brigs, 147 schrs. & slo		tonnage,		Tons. 10,200 800 1,046 13,250
195 Vessels, Increase since h	ast year, at	"oout.		25,296 6,500
Besides these orts on the 1 regest class, b f which will ext session. Tonnage of els there are b 13 Steamboat 3 Ships, 3 Brigs, 55 Schooners	ake, thir esides num be ready Buffalo elonging s,	of the a	mboat her ver out e	s of the ssels, all arly the
71 jVessels-a			t 9000	

There are two steamboats now on the stocks ere, of 500 and 700 tons, which will be comple ed by the commencement of navigation in the spring. Arrivals and clearances.-The whole number

of arrivals at our port, during the year 1836, was

Steamboats, 810 Clearances of same, 810-Total 1620. The average admeasurement of these boats was 280 tons-maging an aggregate of 453,60

During the same period there were arrivals o Ships, brigs, schrs. and sloops,-1,047 Clearances of same, 1,047-Total, 2,094.

Clearances of same, Average tonnage, 90 : amounting in all to 188,460 tons 642,060 " The whole number of days of navigation this

season was 216. Dividing the tonnage by this number it will show an average equal to 300 tons arriving at and departing from our port evry day.

Passengers.—We have been been from which we can ascertain the case nome of passengers leaving this place during the season, but from the best information which we can be tain from all sources, we are convinced the number was not less than five here here the season of the season not less than five hundred daily, during the continuance of navigation. Many masters of vesels, forwarders and others, whose opportunities Herald.

within bounds-which we are satisfied we are greatly-we assume 500 to be the number leavng here daily, in all the craft leaving our port the west, and the total number of passengers for the season will be one hundred and eight housand.

From the foregoing data, limited as they are, some estimate may be formed of the great ad-vantages of our city in a commercial point of point of view ; and as scarcely a tithe of the great reources and energies of the vast country beyond

us are yet developed-and as the trade and commerce of our great inland seas, are, as it were, AFFAIRS OF TEXAS. The Texas Telegraph of November 16th wild and utopian even the most sanguine antici-pations of the friends of Buffalo? The facts above given are before the public. The intelli-

gent and candid can drew their own conclusions. The retail dry good the chants of Cincinnati

selver into an association, with a determination to adopt certain reforms. principal are, that in sales they should always name the lowest price, and make no deduction -to give no samples-to permit no gloves to be tried on (hard on the exquigoods back that require to be cut-to strictly enforce the auction sales, and to put a stop t

soutatives from N. Hampshire, has been nominated by the Legislative caucus of that State as Senator in Congress for six years from 4th of March next.

Fire and loss of lifes .- On the 30th ult. the C., was destroyed by fire, and three unfortuother persons who were on board, timely made their escape.

IT It is stated by the correspondent of the ton was occasioned by the practice of placing hot ashes in the cellar where the wood was kept

A late account from Washington states that the President is in favor of Mr. Wise's resolution, and hopes the inquiry will be followed up.

Important from Indiana .- We learn that Mr. SMITH, a Whig, has been elected Senator to Congress in the place of Mr. Hendricks, the present incumbent.

17 We are under obligations to our friends of esting English periodicals.

IF The Congress of Texas have resolved to apply for a loan of \$6,000,000 at an interest not o exceed ten per cent. redeemable in 30 years.

TT Neithor house of Congress were in sess. on on Saturday.

IT Another Commissioner has arrived from Mexico to treat with Texas !

Death from Intemperance .- A man by the name of Noah Bissell, of Verona, was found dead near his residence on Friday morning, 16th inst. He was intoxicated the evening previous, and started for home with his jug, and died of exposure.—Oneida Whig.

charged on Saturday, thirty-five journeymen printers, alleging, as a reason, the impossibil. ity of getting money to pay wages during the present pressure. We fear many similar discharges will take place before long .- N. Y.

Pirates .- By the arrival of the brig Finance at Philadelphia on Thursday last from Port au Prince, we learn that on the morning previous to the sailing of the Finance, a government barge arrived from Jeremie, bearing despatches to government, stating that a vessel had been robbed by a pirate, and all hands murdered, near Jeremie, (supposed to be an American vessel.) One report says that there is a black sloop cruis. ing in the bay of Gonaives, supposed to be a

pirate. There is no man of war cruising in the bay, nor has there been for some time-commerce is totally unprotected in the bay of Gonai ves. All the men of war belonging to the Gov-ernment of Hayti had left for the Capes two weeks before the sailing of the Finance .- Star.

Triul of an Abolitionist .- The Darien (Geo.) Telegraph, gives us the particulars of the trial of Edwin E. Roberts, an Englishman, who had been capitally indicted for "attempting to excite an insurrection and revolt of slaves." After a ong trial, Roberts was acquitted and discharg. ed. The Telegraph says: "we never saw a greater object of pity, than the prisoner. He lay in jail since last August, and had a severe attack of illness; we doubt if he will ever recover from his present state of feebleness. A subscription was set on fobt in Court, to enable him to leave the city, which he did on the following mornin#."

again who say that the whole State will be flood. ed with banks-that every kind of produce will be enhanced in value, and the whole commu nity run riot with speculation.

A little reflection and a moderate share of in telligence will show that such objectivns are en. U. S. Dredge Boat, lying near Washington, N. tirely groundless. To say that the state would be flooded with banks under this general law, is nate beings perished in the flames. Twenty-one the same as to say that the State will be flooded with surplus capital, and that we should be come distracted by the surplus of money. The individuals who make this objection seem to Journal of Commerce that the Fire at Washing. make no distinction between real and fictitious capital. Let us suppose, for instance, that the law was now in operation, and that twenty individuals should give notice, that on the 1st day of February next, they would open books to receive subscriptions for a new Bank, with a captal of \$500,000. and that they invited the citizens generally to unite with them in paying in that amount; how many of those individuals who were so anxious to obtain stock in the New City Bank, do you think would subscribe ? I venture to say not one in fifty The reason would be, that real capital was required-that it would the Albany Daily Advertiser, for several inte- be a permanent investment, and would not sell they had spare funds to invest in this way-No. it was because the Legislature had literally rezens of this and that community, and if a subscriber could by connivance with the commissioners, or from favoritism, receive a few shares, he knew he could sell at a premium of from 10 to 20 per cent .- This was the secret of all the

at a premium. The citizens generally, did not subscribe for stock in the City Bank because served the right of selling a charter to the citidesire to abtain stock. Pass the law alluded to, and banking falls into the hands of actual cap-

italists, and will never be extended beyond the actual necessity for such institutions. The unkind feeling which they now frequently generate will be prevented ; the connexion between banks and politics will cease, and the fluctua-

tions in the money market will be much less frequent.

It is urged by some, and particularly by those who have the management of institutions al' ready chartered, that we have banks enough and that their extension only has a tendency to increase fictitious business, and thereby to foster and encourage a speculating fire which has already done great mischief to society. Let us look at places where they have banking capital sufficient to discount every good note that is offered, and see if it produces this result ; take for

example, the city of Hartford, where the business docs not amount to half the business of this place, and where the banking capital is about five times as much as ours. In that place it is a very rare circumstance that a good note from one of their own citizens offered at either of the banks is ever rejected. Is this not a well regulated town in a business point of view ? Are the citizens becoming crazy on the subject of speculation ? No man, I presume, will pretend to say they are; and yet every man who wants money and gives good security can get it. The Banks are almost unlimited in their

discounts, and have very few of those checks which are placed upon our system of banking. If so much capital is required to do the business of Hartford, how much, I would ask, docs this place require -- the milling business alone of

Correspondence of the N. Y. Star. THE POST OFFICE

The burning of the Post Office is still the topic of conversation in all circles here. Ru-mors are afloat that there exist facts making it beyond a doubt clear that the conflagration was beyond a dount clear that the connagration was work of an incendiary. It is said that a suspect-ed person, who left the city under questionable circumstances that morning, is now the object of very vigilant pursuit, and other suspicions are a. float, which, it is fair enough to presume, have some foundation in reality. We shall soon sec-

FROM HAVANA.

A letter has been received at the Merchants Exchange in New Orleans, dated Havana 1st Dec. This letter announces that the troops had marched from the capital to lay seige to St. Ja-go de Cuba—that the forces numbered 2500 cargo de Cuba-that the forces numbered 2500 cav-alry, and 100 Artillery men. They marched the 26th and 27th. 350 of the cavalry marched by the way of Bayam, in order to effect a junction with the infantry. Public confidence had been much affected by these movements, but it was the several entries, that Gan Lorenze who the general opinion, that Gen. Lorenzo, who was at the head of the Constitutional party would avoid an engagement, and that he would submit to the authority of Tacen.-Express.

The Scotch are tremendous consumers of the Virginia weed through the nose, as all the po-knows. The duty on imported tobacco Glasgow along, any measured tobacco 4th to £160,000:

A learned civillian, in the London Courier ontends, that if the Princess Victoria waits 8 years, i. c. till she is 25, she may under the mer-riage act, marry whom she pleases, and that the contract will be valid, unless annulled by act of parliament. (Doubtful.)

Beginning of Trouble .- The Harpers dis

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1836.

last :-na.

"Could the good people of our city and coun-ty rid themselves of certain prejudices, and be-come permanently attached to the Republican family, they might exercise an influence in the councils of the State that would carry them rapidly ahead of all rivals in the carco of pros-

perity." We hardly know how to handle this singular paragraph. Its utterance trings us in debt to the candor of the writer, and for this reason claims forbcarance; while the infamous policy hich it exposes, demands the severest consure. Our readers will find no difficulty in discover. ing what is meant by the "prejudices" of which the writer speaks. With those in power, an honest expression of disapprobation of their characters and measures, is considered a crime. No community whose hostility is implacablewho maintain their principles despite the advances of power-need hope for favor from those who have been clothed with the ability either to grant or refuse it. Independence of thought and of action are repudiated and denounced. Those who dare entertain them, deprive themselves of a participation in the favors of government, and are marked as proper ob. jects of Legislative neglect. Of this our cititens have had abundant proof. They long since discovered, in common with others similarly ituated, that Wing communities need expect but little from " Republican" Legislatures .--Hence have they, when any important measure was to be sought, been compelled to return men who were attached to the " Republican family,' however obnoxious were their principles to the great majority of the electors. But, notorious as is this fact, the writer before us, is the first whom we have ever known sufficiently bold to avow the base principles which govern the dis-

tribution of the favors of the party to which he belongs.

"Attachment to the Republican Family," is the condition upon which alone can be secured the fostering care of the government, and a participation in the favors of legislation. Public wants are forgotten in this new test of merit. Our city-blessed with all her pre-eminent resources-might, for aught " the eouncils of the state" would care, sink into eternal decay, unless her "prejudices" were abandoned; while her "rivels," with infinite less natural advantages, but nourished by the great protectress of the "faithful," would grow up in the full beau. ty of pampered greatness.

that it is a settled principle of "the party" to punish, as a crime, political hostility; and more than insinuates that Rochester has been thus punished. " Could," says he, " the good people of our city rid themselves of certain prejudices *** they might exercise an influence in the councils of the State that would carry them rapidly ahead of all rivals in the career of prosperity" What can we infer from this, but that because of their persevering adhesion to Whig principles, their interests have been despised and their claim disregarded ; and that these interests and claims will continue to be disregarded, so long as she opposes the corruptions of a despicable, unprincipled and infamous cabal? This is the legitimate interpretation of this barefaced paragraph. Let our cittzens look at it. Let it be weighed with candor and patience; and see if there cannot be discovered in it new inducements to perseverance-new reasons still to identify themselves with those

gainst corruption. Important Secontion .- We have been faror. ed with the proceedings of a Convention of the wonthern counties in this State, and Warren, Mc-KeanandPotter inPennsylvania, assembled for the purpose of taking measures to secure the prompt improvement of the Allegany River from Pittsburg to Olean. This improvement we believe to be demanded by the interests of the country. When it is made, and the Genesee Valley Ca. nal is constructed, an uninterrupted line of navigation will be opened, from New York to New Orleans, a distance of 3,000 miles-more extensive and more magnificent than any other of like nature in the world. The results of such an extended inland communication would be splendid. The products of the vast valley of the Mississippi would be no longer driven to a Southern market. They would, in their rich abundance' teem through our own State and add to her wealth. We are glad that the Convention resolved on immediate action, and hope that our citizens will not sleep when a question so important to their prosperity demands their influence and co. marine operation. We may publish the proceedings of 30 and 40 negroes and one Indian. Gen. Jes. this Convention hereafter.

China .- An edict has been issued in China a- From the Com. Adv. of Tuesday-2nd Edition. gainst disseminating the doctrines of Christian-PARTY POLICY .- We find the following ity in that empire. It is feared that this edic, wowshin a letter from New York, which was will interpose very serious obstacles to the dispublished in the Daily Advertiser of Friday semination of truth among the millions of Chi-

> It is reported, we know not how correctly, that the Hon. George Poindexter lias died of the wounds occasioned by the accident which efel him recently at Natchez .- Jour. Com.

Letters from New Orleans mention the latters of Messre. Therman, Cadylt, & Co. for a large sum,—said to be not less that a million dollars.— Jour Com. Letters from New Orleans mention the failure

Marine Insurance .- We learn that the losses to the marine insurance companies, declared at the board of brokers this day, amounted to \$62, 000; no better evidence could be given of the stability of these institutions than the fact that they have sustained within the last month losses to the amount of nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and yet the stocks of those which have been the most heavy sufferers are selling at a heavy premium on the original cost.-Com. Adv.

We are informed that Lyman Rathbun left Pittsburgh three days in advance of those who went in pursuit of him. He and the individual who accompanied him, took along two first rate horses, for the purpose, as is supposed, of facilitating their escape to Texas, after they reach New Orlcans. His baggage, consisting of a number of trunks, went on to Eric in about a week after he left Buffalo, and \$30 were paid by the person having it in charge, for its trans-portation to Erie, 90 miles. After it left Buffao, a person was put on board the same stage by Rathbun's bail, to follow it.

The Scarlet Fever .- This dangerous disease is now very prevalent in town and country, and admonishes every family to be on their guard, and in the earliest stages of the disease to apply to a skilful physician. A great many children have been cut off in a very short time, doubtless many of them for want of timely medical care. One of the most painful cases heard of is that of a man's family near Murrysville. Out of a large family, the mother and five children died within a very short time.-Pitts. Intel.

From the Buffalo Journal, of Thursday. TREMENDOUS STORM.

The gale referred to in our sheet a few days

ince, as in the full tide of successful experiment, had harldly blown itself out, after fortyeight hours of pretty fair exertion, ere we have had another blow more furious still. Last night about twelve o'clock, after a pleasant day, a furious storm of wind and snow commenced and is still raging at the top of its force-Old Eolus, t seems, having rested from his labors but for a few hours, to gather strength and breath for his present vigorous onslaught. The water rose extremely high upon the flats, and overflowed the wharfs—though still not as high as during the great gale last fall. It has however, these still greater evils attending it—excessive cold, and ice. Some damage has been done along the docks, and upon the flats-also, to the property in the stores and houses partly overflowed by the water-but not to any great extent. There has also been considerable individual suffering

among the poor families inhabiting the small houses on the flats, on both sides of the creekmost of whom were removed this morning in boats---and report says that one family, consis ing of three or four individuals, was drowned : but of the truth of the rumour we know nothng. Several persons who went out in a boat wer

caught in the floating ice upon Michigan street, and kept fast for several hours, until two other boats, after much labor, reached and rescued them. One of the men was so hadly frozen in the feet that he could not stand. We have not eard of any other accident to life or limb. The gale still continues with unabated force

From the Philadelphia Exchange Books. TREMENDOUS GALE---NUMEROUS DIS. ASTERS.

The violence of the wind last night did considerable damage to the shipping along our wharves. The damage sustained so far as known, is as follows:-Steamboat Pioneer, of Salem, lying at Arch street, was run into by a ship which had broken her fasts, damage to the P. about 100 dollars. Durham boat sunk, lost 17 bols. provisions. Sloop Ohio, of Wilming-ton, sunk. Billingsport packet lost her bow. who have resolved to continue the struggle awharf. Schr. Accommodation, sunk at Girard's wharf. Brig Laurel, of Brunswick, lost her

bowsprit and foreyard. British barque Depend-ent, lying at Pine street (long wharf) broke chain faste, and went adrift, carrying both he with her brig Bourne and several oyster boats from Spruce strect. The Bourne had her starboard flow and quarter stove in, and her fore yard and jib boom carried away. In addition to the above, the barque De dent lost several stauncheons and timber heads. part of her bulwarks stove in, davits gone, bow sprit cap carried away, cutwater and figure head much chafed. Brig Independence, lying at Girard's wharf, had her davits and taffrail carried away. Sloop Wm. and James, sunk at Kensington. Sloop Sisters, sunk above Spruce The wind was from the southward, and commenced blowing about 12 o'clock.

CONGRESS. IN SENATE-Monday, Dec 19. Various petitions, having reference to private

individuals, were presented and referred. On motion of Mr. Calhoun, so much of the president's message as relates to the reduction of the revenue, was referred to the committee on Finance. Mr. Clay introduced his land bill, and made a few explanitory remarks. He proposes that its operations should commence with the beginning

ted States. On motion of Mr. Ruggles it was ordered that the President appoint a select committee to in-

quire into the loss incurred by the destruction of the Patent office. On motion of Mr. Quinn, it was resolved that the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriat. ing money for the purpose of concluding treat-ies with certain Indian tribes, and for providing

their removal beyond the Mississippi. SPECIAL ORDER-TREASURY CIRCULAR. The Senate then took up the consideration of

the resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, for the rescinding of the Tressury Order of July Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, last. Mr. Benton spoke at length in opposition to the resolution, and in defence of the legality

and expediency of the circular. The Senate adjourned at half past 4 o'clock. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the Journal was read, the House resum-

ed the consideration of the unfinished business of Monday last; the reference of the petitions from Boston and Worcester, Mass., praying a repeal of the duties on foreign coal, which were presented by Messrs. Adams, and Lincoln. Two motions were pending, one to refer to commit-tee on Manufactures, and the other to the committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Adams made some remarks in support of

his motion, to refer to the committee on Manufactures, contending that the question presented, was one relative to the protective system, and had nothing to do with revenue. Mr. Patton, of Va., opposed the motion of Mr.

Adams. He argued that it was purely a question of finance which was to be raised by these petitions, and therefore they ought to go to the committee of Ways and means.

Mr. Cambreleng contended that the former practice of the House was to send all memorials and petitions of this character to the committee of Ways and Means; and he made some refer. ences to the journal in support of this state. ment

Mr. Adams declared in reply, that the practice of the House as much bound them to the committee on Manufactures as to that of Ways and Means.—He maintained that the essence of the question about the repeal of duties on coals Mass to a repeal of protective duties. Mr. McKcon said he had several petitions of

a similar character to present, and he thought the committee of Ways and Means was the proper quarter to send them to. Mr. Harper, of Pa., supported the motion of

The question was one purely of Mr. Adams. protection; and he hoped the branch of industry nvolved in it would not be singled out to be crushed. Mr. Gideon Lec, of N. Y., advocated the re-

ference to the committee of Wavs and Mcans. and hoped for a rational, just and humane report !--- (Laughter.)

motion was farther debated by Messrs. Reed, Chambers Denny, and Ingersoll in favor, and by Messrs. Cambreleng and Boon in opposi-tion. The question was then taken and negatived--Ayes 88, Noes 124. The question was then taken on the reference

to the committee on Ways and Means, and carried without a division. TENNESSEE LAND BILL

Mr. Dunlop moved to make this bill the special order of Wednesday next. der.---Motion negatived. The states were called upon in order for reso-

lutions, Leginning with Tennessee, after which the house adjourned. MEXICO AND TEXAS-RELEASE OF

SANTA ANNA. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

ton, on the 26th of November last, and that he had set out for Natchitoches on his way to Washngton city.

By an arrrival in ten days from Tampico at N. Orleans, we have the following important intelli-gence as to the movements of the Mexican army. The expedition against Texas appears to have commenced its march, and was proceeding to-wards Matamoras, whence it will bend its course tnwards the seat of war. Conflicting statements are made in different let. ters as to the numercial strength of the force in. tended to be employed in the service. One letter says that 4000 men will leave the capital under the orders of Gen. Bravo, and be join-

THE BIOGRAPHY OF COL. BURR. From the Courier and Enquirer.

Memoirs of Aaron Burr; BY MATTHEW L. DAVIS. Harper & Brothers, 1836.—The late Aaron Burr, whatever difference of opinion may exist with respect to his public and private character, was unquestionably a man of great and extraordinary talents. During the revolutiona. ry war he was looked upon by his associates and

ton : and as a political leader, the democratic party of this State is indebted to him for that organization which has since secured it so many triumphs. Through a succession of steps he ose to the second office of this Government; and that he failed in reaching the first, was only owing to one of those turns of the die, on which the fate of little, as well as great men so often depends. With many deplerable weaknesses, and one most especially parameter all oth-ers, he possessed high and valuable qualities, which ought in justice to be placed in the balance by which he is weighed. He was an admirer and patron of talents, in every station of

life, and to him it is mainly owing, that the country possesses so distinguished an artist as Vandderlyn. The life of such a man, chequered as it is, by

a series of successful exertions to rise, followed by such striking reverses, cannot but be interesting, impressive and useful. To trace by ssociates. what means, and by the exercise of what par

ticular virtues and talents he gained his elevation, and by what faults or transgressions he lost it, cannot but convey an important moral lesson. both to youth and to age, to aspiring as well as successful ambition.

Perhaps no man now living was better qualified than Mr. Davis for this task. Once the protegee, and always the faithful friend of Col. whom he it is believed never forsook. even in the last extremity of poverty and fallen greatness, Mr. Davis had the best opportunities of studying his character in prosperity as well as adversity; while the entire possession and control of Col. Burr's papers, afforded him ample materials for his biography. The great danger was, that the judgment and feelings of Mr. D. might possibly be too infiltent they are united operation of friendship, gratitude, and commisscration. As yet, however, we see no evidences of this in the volume before us, which indeed steps on the threshold of those disastrous events which paved the way for Col. Burr's exile and ruin; and from our intimate knowledge of Mr. Davis we are well satisfied that he will discharge his duty as a Biographer with as much foarless. ness and impartiality as any person to whom the task could have been intrusted.

The great fault of Col. Burr was, an utter destitution of all principle in his intercourse with females; and his great foible an overweening personal vanity, not unfrequently the weak-ness of great minds. The late General Hamilton, distinguished as he was, by a genius which placed him on a level with any man of his time, was not exempt from this failing : and the late

William Pinckney, of Maryland, in the midst of exercises and exertions of gigantic intellect, is known to have paid as much attention to his dress, as he did to his consummate arguments

in the Senate or at the Bar. This want of principle, Mr. Davis, in the out-This want of principle, Mr. Davis, in the out-sot of his relation, once for all frankly acknowl-edges, and uncquivocally resigns Col. Burr to public condemnation. But we think his work would have been somewhat the useful, in a moral view, had he, without intering into par-ticulars, traced the consequences of this great and leading fault to their final' issue, and c rable catastrophe. He indeed alludes more than once to the early dislike of Washington, and has left us in doubt as to its cause. But no doubt cxists in our minds, it was in a great measure owing to the Colonel's early exploits in the field of gallantry. The stern, inflexible virtue of Washington, whose private as well as public life is a study for youth and age, must have shrunk with disgust from a confidental intercourse with cne who paid no regard whatever to the most

sacred obligations of social life. The conseorder of Wednesday next. Mr. Vinton hoped the house would not em-barrass itself at this session with any special or-ding the sanctity of domestic ties, without doubt, carried its effects into all Col. Burr's future career, and mainly influenced its disastrous termi-

> No husband or father, could thoroughly esteam, or safely trust, or confidently associate with a man whose acknowledged powers of fas-

cination were so great, and whose passions were so ungovernable, as to be equally beyond the re-The schooner Texas, arrived at New Orleans straint of those obstacles of reason, principle on the 12th inst. brings postive information that and duty, which constitute the great barriers to Santz Anna was set at liberty by President flous. the violation of the domestic relations. The ton, on the 26th of November last, and that he husband and the father must equally have shrunk with instinctive fear and dislike from a man, whose very first step into manhood, was the prelude to the ruin of an inexperienced girl, under the protection of the same roof. Hence it was.



IF The yesterdays New York mail brought u no Congressional news later than that given in another column.

The letter from the Journal of Commerce will oc found interesting.

TT Goy McDuffic has resigned, and a Mr Butler elected in his place.

tion. They are the principles of the Fathers 17 The Senior Editor of the Journal of Commerce has commenced a suit against the of our Republic, and shall never be surren-Editors of the New York Express, for having dered.

charged him with having " committed forgeries in Boston, and been convicted of crimes which would have sent him to States prison, had it not been through respect for his father, &c." Their course had been wantonly atatacked yet we regretted that the Editors of the Express uttered the charge we have quoted. The noble stand they had taken was too evident to require per

sonal retaliation upon those who felt called upon to oppose it. Besides, it it is not manly in an Editor to attack the private character of his

Fortunate Discovery .--- We were last evening

informed by a gentleman from Albany, that the Utica Bank, from whose vaults there was recent y stolen a large amount of money, (supposed to be one hundred and eight thousand dollars,) were fortunate enough to recover the entire sum stolen, which proved upon investigation to ex eed the estimated loss by twenty thousand dol ars, It was found in the possession of a person in Albany, whose arrest was effected through in formation derived from a female, -N. Y. Cour

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. It is admitted on all hands that the new gov runnent must recruit from the ranks of the Whigs-and that Mr. Van Buren is aiming at the South-in which quarter the recent elections have told him he is mitch suspected. In a con vertation the other day at the mansion of the President, he said with uncommon emphasis-the South shall be convinced of my orthodoxy or the subject of Slavery. I shall make it the great end and principle of my whole administration-but I will accomplish it. Mr. Rives is, of all the southern men I ever knew, least sensitive of he subject of Slavery-and is perhaps the most udicious statesman on the subject in the whol South. He is indeed, so far as I can judge from occasional conversation, more of an Abolitionis han Mr. Van Buren, and I heard him myself conjure the latter not to suppose the South a na

ion of madmen. Thère can be no question of the fact that there much chagrin among the supporters of the administration, on account of the unwillingness of Mr. Van Buren to be advised, or rather instructed as to the policy of his future government .-He has shown plainly that he will be indepen dent-and Senators and Representatives have both learnt it at the expense of their persona vanity. I am confident that he will not be guid. ed by party motives, either in his appointments to office, or in the great measures of his administration.

The great difficulty in the way of a cabine compromise, is the distance between the prominent leaders of the two great parties. Who shall move first? and if the President elect tenders of fice will it be accepted? or will it not be indig-nantly rejected? Mr. Senator King of Alabama has evinced unusual solicitude on the subject of the new cabinet-and I am able from persona knowledge to say, that his conduct has be en mos disinterested and honorable. I heard him state few days since to a noisy office holder of one of the departments, that the day would soon be over when clerks and editors would be able to con trol Secretaries and Major Generals; and this ne stated with such emphasis as to silence the demagogues at once.

The city is unusually dull for the season. Office seckers are here by the dozen from every part of the Union, and indeed from every part of the world. There is a meeting nearly day at the White House on the subject of the new cabinet-and it is in short the exciting pulse in the weak frame of the old hero-who now dreams of little else. It is entirely through him that the Kitchen Cabinet faction hope to reach the President elect and to retain their offies and their influence.

There was a scene about the General a day or two since, which created much merriment.-There had been an intimation (or perhaps an application) made to the President some months ago, that the present Postmaster at Boston, Mr. Greene, had enjoyed office long enough-that he had become rich, &c. and that the Hon.

TO OUR PATRONS:

We are flattered with the liberal patronage

ring the past year; and are induced by it; to

Our political course shall remain unchan

ged. The principles of the party to which

we are attached are based upon the Constitu-

We shall continue to give detailed reports

of the Proceedings of Congress, and of the

State Legislature; and full accounts of

passing events. No labor or expense shall

be spared to give our readers an abundant

But it will be indispensable to this that al

indebted to us make immediate remittances

It is with the expectation that this will be

done, that we remind our readers of its ne

cessity. Shall we be disappointed ?

equivalent for their annual subscriptions.

what it should be-interesting and usefuli

A PPLICATION will be made to the Le-gislature of the State of New York, at its next session, by the Supervisors of the County of Monroe, for an act authorising them to raise the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of building a Bridge over the Genesee river on Buffalo-street, in the city of Rochester. Da: ted December 8, 1836. By order of the Boards increase our efforts to make the DEMOURAT EPHRAIM GOSS, Chairman.

A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the State of New York, at its ensuing session, by the Supervisors of the County of Monride, for an act authorising them to sell the Poor House and Farm belonging to the said county, and to purchase another site for the purpose of creeting thereon a Poor House, and other suitable buildings, and to raise the sum of eight thousand dollars for the purpose afore -Dated December 8. 1836. By order of said. the Board. EPHRAIM GOSS, Chairman

EVENING FREE SCHOOL. An **D** Evening Free School will be opened on Monday evening the 12th inst. in the north end of the FirstFreeChurch, for young mon and boys over 14 years of age. The School is designed chiefly for those who

are unable to pay tuition, yet, other who are able, and wish to attend will not be excluded. d10 WM. HUNTER, Teacher.

OIL CAN .---- A good second hand 80 gal CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! Selling off " to prevent cost."-We prefer selling Goods even at a sacrifice to paying 5 or

6 per cent a month for the use of money. CASH is the object. Please step in and ex-, amine the goods. If will cost you nothing to look. EGAN & CLARKE, 20 Buffalo.st.

TOB PRINTING OFFICE, Stone Build. of ing, corner of Buffalo and State streets, formerly the GEM OFFICE | Handbills, Cards, Blanks, Circulars, Pamphlets, Advertisemente, and other JOB PRINTING, handsomely exel cuted, at short notice: The subscriber solicits favors of this kind from his friends and the South room upstairs-please recollect? J. DENIO.

STRAVED From the sub-scriber. about ten days since, a spotted red and white COW. Ro cently had noiss on the end of her orns, but are now off, and may be seen the holes through which they were fastened on. Any one giving information where the is, will be liberals v rewarded. II. B. WHATAMS. de20.1wd2wc

TO CONTRACTORS -Scaled prof posals will be received until the 25th inet./ for excavaling one large, and three small Water Races, at the Third Water Power, on the Gond esce River, a 3 ort distance below the first Falls Also, for excavating one large and two small Tail Races, at the same place?

Flans of the whole, and specifications may be seen at the office of the subscriber, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Baffalo street.

If None need offer unless they can give am-ple security for the completion of the work by the time and in the manner stated in the specifications. d17-cldtf ALEX. KELSEY:

ILES, SELES. -The subscriber has now on hand the largest and most desirable as sortment of rich, plain and figured silks ever of fered in this market, all of which he pladget himself to sell as cheap as any other emablish ment in this city; not excepting those who offer goods at cost. Call and see. dec6 WILLIAM KIDD, 40 Buffa'o.st.

DEMOVAL.—I have removed my office to Blossom House, three rods cast of the corner, which I have fitted up as a Depot for my Dec. 1, 1836. dc6w C. J. HI Dec. 1, 1836. C. J. HILL.

UMBRELLAS.-Just received from the manufactory a few cases Umbrellas, mak, ing the best assortment in the city, which will be sold at N. Y. city wholesale prices, by the dozen, and at a small advance at retail, which ir lower than some of the trade can sett, atthey have the boldness to advertise-Goods at Cost.

no229 Exchange Buildings.

DEACHANGE Buildings. TOTFICE. To Merchants, Pedlars, and the public generally. Joins CALDWELL & Son, No. 38, Arcade Building, Buffalo st. Grate-ful for part favors, wolld respectfully acquare the public that they have now on hand as com-plete and extensive a stock of DRY GOODS & FANCY ARTICITY, a can be found in any other, establishment, in this district, which they fatter themselves that they don't will be have flatter themselves that they will sell as low as many that pretend to sell at cost. They only ask the public to call and examine their stock and price,s it being the *best test* to satisfy any indi-vidual who wishes to purchase goods.

N. B. Our prices are fixed, and we will not, in any case, make any abatement from the ce fire

J. C. & Son.

CHEAP MISCELLANEOUS PERIODICAL dc20 2wd-2aw **Prospectus of Vol. IX** THE GEM AND LADIES' AMULET. A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENC TALES AND MISCELLANY; With Plates and Music-At \$1 to Mail, and public. \$1 50 to City Subscribers-In advance. dec20-4d2w

THE Ninth Volume of THE GEM, which will be comenced in the first work of January, is designed to exceed its predecessors in beauty, usefulne as and interest The patronage which it has received, has enabled it publishers to produre two new fonts of type, togethe with a font of beautiful Music Type, at a heavy expense by which they will be able to give to their readers an inreased quantity of matter, and some of the mos popular (original and scleeted) pieces of Music.

The general chargeter of the paper will be improved We shall aim to make such selections as will prove interesting and amusing ; while original articles shall be published anly when they combine talent and interest. CITY SUBSCRIBERS will have their papers Fit at thei toors for one dollar and fifty cents-those who call at the office, one dollar and twenty five cents."

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS-One dollar. These prices are so low, that no loss can ic afforded

we therefore insist upon payment ir all cases in ad vance, or the addition of fifty cents if not paid within three months.

AGENTS .-- Any person who may obtain five subscrib ers and remit \$5 free of postage, shall receive six copies; or \$10; twelve copies, and a bound volume at the end of the year. No subscriptions received for less than a year.

The volume will commence with the first Satur lay January, 1837, and contain 26 numbers, 8 pages cach, in cluding title page and index?

vill be entilled to the volume.

SHEPARD, STRONG & DAWSON: Rochester, Dec. 7, 1836. TT Editors who give this prospectus a few insertions

INFORMATION WANTER of JAMES JEN-

VINGS, who left his family, in this city, about the 8th

Septemder last. He had been delerious for a few

days before he absented himself; is about 30 years of

age, low of stature, sandy complexion, and had on a blue

coat, dark corderoy pantaloons and a straw hat. He

was a carriage maker by trade, but has for several years

past worked also as a carpenter. Any information com

e gratefully received by his afflicted family.

Papers will please notice this.

Clarkson.

charge this office.

d24

be found.

wards. Cheap. No mistake

hat place.

municated to his wife, Jane Jennings, in this city, will

WARRIED.

By the Rev. Mr. Copeland on the 22d inst. in Henriet-a, Mr. Charles Legget, to Miss Hannah Murray. In Clarksen, on Tuesday the 13th inst. by the Rev. ar. Bull Mr. Harrison Swift, to Miss Harriet S. Taylor

all of Unreson. At Scottsville, on the 2d inst., by Caleb Allen, E.sq. Mr. Abram Knowiton, to Miss Hannah Emméns' all Q

DIED

At West Avon' after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and confidence, Mr. Albert M Robbins, aged 35 years.

The Rochester Seminary .- The examination of the pupils of this Institution on Friday evening, was well attended, and afforded the respectable audience unmingled pleasure. The exercises were deeply interesting. We never attended a similar entertainment where there was so much to commend and so little to censure. The original compositions read by the young la. my, on the 10th and 11th inst. dies, were rich and sensible-evincing the possession of disciplined and discerning minds, and reflecting equal honor upon themselves and

their teachers. The original declamations of the young gen-Hemen, were highly commendable and talented. Their style was universally perspicuous, and their manner easy and graceful. The more youthful orators deserve equal praise. Were it not imprudent, we might name some of them, whose manner would have done credit to the most accomplished masters.

Our citizens may well be proud of this institution; and consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of a gentleman so eminently qualified for the station he honors, **B** Professor DEWEY.

TThe editor of the Buffald Star is in error in saying that we negotiated for the editorship of a daily paper in that city, and were "rejected." The offer was made to us unexpectedly and unsolicited, and; although gentlemanly and liberal, it was declined. This ungenerous, unfounded and malicious imputation would warrant the use of strong language ; but we forbear-with the expression of the hope that the editor possesses sufficient honesty to correct his wanton assertion.

Very good !- The democratic temperance petition has been already signed by more than 500 of our citizens, of both parties. Signatures are still being solicited here and in the different towns in the county

was owned by Hasbrouck & Lounsborry. Loss \$5,000. No insurance.

TP We received a Green Bay paper on Satits publication : We have received later dates · from Europe.

From the Charleston Courier and Patriot. STILL LATER FROM FLORIDA.

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger in the schr. Amelia, arrived this morning, for

the following information :---Gen. Jessup arrived at Volusia, from Tampa Bay, on the 4th inst., with four hundred mount-ed troops, composed of Alabama volunteers and They captured on their march between sup has succeeded in obtaining much valuable information from those captured. They state

that there are, at a certain place, about 300 ne-grees who can be taken; that Jumper has re-tired from the field, having lost most of his men; and that the Indians had generally gone south, with the exception of Powell, wh with him at Wahoo Swamp, about 80 warriors, and has determined to die. Gov. Call has retired from the field, and the troops under Gen. Jessup, took up the line of march after the enc-The larger part of Gen. Jessup's command

was left by him at Tampa Bay. Five hundred sick Tennesscans were go from Volusia to Jacksonville, (Fa.) and from

thence to Savannah and New Orleans, on their way home. The hospitals at St. Augustine contain but about 60 patients, mostly in a state of recovery.

Charles, a negro of the estate of Woodruff, who is among the number taken by Gen. Jessup, states that he has, during the past summer, secu the different gangs of negroes taken from the plantations of Major Heriot, Depeyster and Crugar-that they have been kept in the interior and have never been near the coast; nor does he know of any negroe having been bartered for powder, as was supposed; that few deaths have occurred among them, and those mostly

children. Four aegroes of Col. Rees, and one of the catate of Woodruff, were drowned last June, while crossing the St. Johns, from Spring Garden plantation, to which the Indians had at our office and stated that one of these Benevo. not be properly understood or estimated with frequently resorted for supplies of sugar cane lent Institutions had kindly accommodated him. a resort to men's thoughts as well as actions. and potatoes; that they made frequent visits to

those places when they could obtain provisions. Elopement at Boston .--- The fashionable circle at Boston has been somewhat thrown into a flurry by the elopement of one of the Belles. It

cems that a young man of classical education imposing manners and fine appearance, visited Nahant during the summer, where he became acquainted with the young lady, and fell in love with her. The feeling was reciprovated, he declared himself, and was accepted. Not possessing wealth, whilst the young lady's parents were exceedingly opulent, he dared not to ask their consent, and was obliged to resort to stratagem. The family being in want of a coachman, he applied for the place, and obtained it, where he was

enabled daily to see his betrothed, which resulted in an elopement last week, going off in the <u>Samily coastly the bridgeson</u> acting as driver. They were pursued by the brother to Salem, but by fire in Rochester, Ulster co. on the 16th. It he arrived too late-they had already been united. Finding it useless to remonstrate, the pair returned with him to the house of the family, where they were kindly received and are now

living happily together, the parents forgiving town is as yet unabated. A lot on the corner of urday, dated Nov. 24, exactly one | nonth after their indiscretion, discovering their son in law their indiscretion, discovering their son in-law Ford and Isabella streets, 52 by 182, which to be gentlemanly, well educated, and of good was parchased a few years since for \$1,600 was family.-Star.

ed by 3000 more at San Luis Potosi. Other letters assert the army to be 8000 strong to be rapidly recruiting, and that it will march against Texas by the way of Metamoras. Measures are taking to fortify Tampico. This

is in consequence of a rumor that an expedition was fitting out at New Orleans, under General Mexia, with a view to land at Tampico and or. ganise a revolutionary movement against the

government. A decree has been passed permitting the importation of provisions into Matanzas, and other places occupied by the army, on the payment of 20 per cent. duty, if imported in forcign bot-toms—if by Mexican vessels, free of duty. The articles of provision allowed to be intro. duced. are flour. rice, sugar of every kind, co-

coa, chocolate, coffce, pepper, salted meat, smoked or pickled, peas, biscuit, beans, bacon, Indian corn, lard, vermicelli, tocino, tea, &c.

MEXICO, Nov. 9th, 1836. Within the last fortnight four thousand infantry and cavalry, all well equipped, and a great quantity of warlike stores, have left this city for the army designed for Texas, and if we may rely on the public presses, a competant mari-time force is nearly ready to sail to punish the Texans. Bravo is the appointed commander of the land forces, and will shortly leave here for Materia Wilton the commander of the sectors the sectors the sectors the sectors the sector between written with a view to publica-the sectors the sector between sectors the sector between sectors the sectors the sector between sectors the sectors the sectors the sectors the sectors the sectors the sector between sectors the sectors Metamoras. Whether these forces are really destined for Texas, or to promote some politi. cal plan, it is impossible to say. The people generally seem to care little about the Texans. The present Administration is more firm than that of Santa Anna. The coffers of the Treasury are empty, and confidence destroyed. The market is overstocked, and no body ventures to

sell on credit, owing to the uncertainty as to the result of these military preparations. Shaving Institutions .- We have often heard complaints made against certain incorporated institutions for taking unconscionable shaves, but have never till within a few days, heard

self with five hundred dollars, minus \$42, for 20 days on the note of an individual known to be

perfectly good .- Phil. Her. A lady of very respectable family named Eliza

Porter Broadstreet, was examined at Topfield, Mass., a few days since, on charge of setting fire to a dwelling house in that town. The cx amination was postponed.

The Commercial Bank of Florida is endeovor ing to put into circulation notes of \$500, paya-ble in four months after date, at the U. S. Bank in Philadelphia.

The Globe of yesterday announces the arrival ness in that city of the "Hon. Wm. H. Wharton, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas, and Col. Wolfe, his Secretary.

last week, which goes far to show the great adlast week, which goes lat to show the goes that vance that has taken place on real property there within the last few years, and also that confidence in the increase of property of that

oung men, who not having themselves formed those ties which he did not scruple to violate, felt none of those apprehensions, which in so great a degree impaired the confidence of his older associates, and contributed so much to

lose him that of his country. The course pursued by Mr. Davis, in relation to the memorial's of those long past offences, which Col. Burr, it seems preserved for the purpose of banqueting his bed ridden vanity, is highv honorable to his feelings, his judgment, and his discretion. He might have laid before the world a luscious regale of long forgotten scandal, or truths, substantiated by crowds of letters, and favored us with a companion piece of Mrs. Jameson's Court of Charles the Second, which

may justly be called an apology for titled prosti-tutes, and highborn adultresses. Such a book, would have been much more prfitable than the one before us. But Mr. Davis, according to

his solemn declaration, which we firmly believe, not only destroyed all there memorials, but nei ther took himself, or permitted any other to take copics of them. They can no longer serve as the means of seduction or warning, nor as memorials of reverend offences, committed, or imagined, by those who have almost all of them been long mouldering in the grave.

By far the greater proportion of the present volume, consists of familiar letters to and from Col. Burr, the more interesting and valuable

rom possessing all the charm and grace of unstudied simplicity. Among their writers will be found the names of many illustrious and distinguished characters of the Revolution, and the times which followed. They serve as bright these letters was written with a view to publication. They relate principally to domestic events, pourtray social feelings, and we can truly say, a more amusing Epistolary serios, has never fallen under our observation. We have not room for extracts, but when we apprise the reader, that these letters come from the hands of Washington, Montgomery, M'Dougal, St Clair, Judge Patterson, Theodore Sedgwick, Putnam,

Duanc, Ogden and Storman, besides a vast variety of others, who mough historical characters are not so well known, he may easily conceive their interest and value. They exhib it a sort of picture of the private and domestic feelings, cares and interests of the revolution; these complaints specified, and facts given to sustain them. A day or two ago a person called ty the secret history of a Revolution, which cannot be properly understood or estimated without It is however, impossible to form a just esti-

mate of any work until it is brought to a close. The hardest task of Mr. Davis is yet to come.

He is about to enter on details, and discuss questions, exciting in the highest degree; in which party feelings and personal animosities, not dead, but sleeping, will be touched and quick-ened into new life and vigour; and in which the

High Priests of Federalism and Democracy, were both conspicuous actors. We know not how far he means to enter on this "debateable land," but from the fearlessness characteristic of those portions of narrative already given, we

anticicate the truth, detailed with a manly frank. The style of the author is plain, energetic and concise .- There is neither declamation, not exaggeration, though it occasionally bears the

Real Estate in Ogdensburg.—A sale of real authority of conviction. The work, thus far, is estate took place in the village of Ogdensbürgh | equally interesting and amusing. The second volume, which we presume is forthcoming, may be something more ; for we do not see how it is possible for the author to finish his task, without rousing the slumbering lion of the past, and awakening the energies of forgotten rancour.

IF Blumer, the young man arrested at York, Penn., on the charge of robbing a stage pas-senger of \$10,000, has been discharged on giv. ing \$2000 bail.

Alexander H. Everett was desirous to obtain the office, as it was one which would suit his literary habits and pursuits. The subject was renewed to him a few days since, and the old hero got into a passion, and read a letter he had received from Boston, detailing Mr. Everett's

A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a Bank, with a capital of \$300,000, to be located at the former bitterness and abuse,---and he declared he must be tried longer before he could be trust. ed. The old chief said, "I tell you sir, I have village of Caledonia, Livingston county, and to be called the Farmers' Bank of Caledonia. read more literature than you imagine, and know all about these men of the 11th hour. Dated, Caledonia, Livingston co. Dec. 24, 1836. The Albany Argus will copy the above and

There can be no doubt of Mr. Kendall being rctained in his present office, and the story of Mr. Rives having made his retirement a condi-tion precedent to his own entrance into the cab-inet, is entirely untrue. Mr. Rives has already d his readiness to accept the office; th signifi present Secretary of the Treasury will, if he re ires, go to Russia; the War Department has bee offered to Mr. Jones of North Carolina; and se we are certain, nd no further, probable that under the new Judiciary Law there will be three new Judges of the Supreme Court to appoint. The President's health is

daily improving. From the Buffalo Journal, of Friday.

THE STORM.

In noticing the storm yesterday, we mentioned a rumor that several lives had been lost. We are now happy to state, that on making diligent inquiry, we cannot find any just grounds for the report-though many individuals were in imminent danger, and suffered much before they were relieved. The Commercial has very just ly commended Messrs. C. H. Allen and W. Sea. man, Ald. Prince and Capt. Chase, for their of Messrs, H. N. Holt, W. Wilkeson, S. Jordan

high as during the great storm a year ago-but the damage is very inconsiderable, and confined principally to the families inhabiting the hottses accossible to the flood. There is, of course much individual suffering among this class of our inhabitants; but we trust means will be ta ken to alleviate it without delay.

Fatal Steamboat Accident .--- On Monday eve ning as the steamboat Telegraph was lying a longside the wharf at Tarrytown, the enginee directed one of the men to see if the boiler was supplied with water. Seeing the men shortly afterwards that had been ordered to attend to this duty, and supposing the work had been done, he started the engine; after it had per formed half a revolution, hearing the shriek of a man below, he instantly stopped the machine ry, and went into the hold, where he found on of the firemen dreadfully crushed by the crank against the kelson. It is supposed he had mis

taken the order given to the other man, and had gone below to pull out the plug to admit the water, and was in the act of so doing when he was struck by the crank. The name of the suf sufferer is Akan Alar, aged 22, a native of Nov Scotia. The body was brought to this city, and esterday morning an inquest was held up by Justice Lownds on board the boat. Verdict accidental death .- Express.

We perceive by the New Orleans papers re-ceived this morning by the Express Mail, that great fears were entertained there for the safety the extended to the 1st day of angle specific the 1st day of April as stated in the specific A. KELSEY. of the steamboat David Brown, and under the circumstances of the case, we must confess with good ground. She left Havanna for New G OLD AND SHLVER LEAF. 20 packs Gold Leaf, and 10 packs Silver Leaf; just received and for sale at the lowest Orleans, on the tenth of November, and up to the 13th instant, no tidings had been received of her at the latter place. By this it will be perceiv.

ed she has been out thirty four days, while the Also, gold, silver and copper Bronze of all average of her passage was but four .--- Courier. qualities.

ROCHESTER SEMINARY.—The Winter Term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, January 3. It is very important that those intending to enter the school should be present at the forming of the classes for the term.

ment of Sattinetts, at 48. per yard and up-

For sale at No. 8 Exchange.st. d24 - HIRAM NASH.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—Please call at W. ALLING & CO's and examine their stock of articles for

the approaching Holydays; among which may

The Oriental Annual, London, 22 splendid en-

gravings. English Annual, numerous embellishments

Naval Arnual, by Capt. Maryatt, 1836. L'andscapo Annual, English.

Heathe's Picturesque Aunual, English, Magnolia, for 1836 and '7. The Boston Token for 1837.

Roligious Souvencirs, 1894, '5, '6 atid '7. Philadelphia Gift.

Also, a splendid assortinent of Alburgs, from

Together with an increased assortment of

Yankce notions too numerous to mention. dcc24 WM. ALLING & CO.

WE will self a few tons Soft Pig Iron. d23-1 KEMPSHALL & BUSH.

A LL persons having demands against the estate of ELIZABETH PERFECT, de.

ceased, late of the city of Rochester, are re-quested to present them to the subscriber for ad-

d23-3.13c Guardian for Salina Perfect.

NOTLCE.-The time for receiving propo-sals for excavating the different races at the Third Water Power, is extended to the 28th

inst. and the term for completing the same will be extended to the 1st day of May, instead of

J. E. LEE.

L. B. SWAN

Agent for the Manufacturer.

specifica-

dec.22

The Keepsake, English.

Youth's Fortfolie

Young Lady's Gift.

H. K. White &c. Poems.

1 s. to \$4.

justntent.

price, by

asked. dec6-dac3m de26-d12tc1 LATEST IMPORTATIONS. STONE WARE of every disoription, for sale very low, N. B. MERICK,

dec26-6w

H. B. SHERMAN.

dealers in CHINA, GLASS AND EARTH ENWARE, No. 15 Exchange street., have re ceived within the last six weeks, and are still reciving,

120 crates brown, black, blue, pink, purple maroon, green and fancy printed Dinner, Tea, Coffee and Toilet Sets.

85 crates enamelied, edged and C. C. Waro of every description SATTINETTS .- For sale a fine assort-

33 crätes Iron stone Yellow Ware, fire proof. consisting of Cake Pans, &c. and almost every article necessary in a family. 15 casks and cases China, of all kinds; Tea

Sets, Coffees, Teas, Pitchers, Plates, Muffins, Custards, Fruit Baskets, Mantel Ornaments,

BUTTER AND CHEESE.--I am &c. 30 casks and boxes English, French, Gormany D now receiving E. Benedict's celebrated dairy of Butter and Cheese, manufactured in and American Glass Ware ; Tumblers, Wines, Gainsville, Genesce county, which is equal, if not superior to any dairy brought to this market. Lamps, Decanters, Pitchers, Preserve Dishes, &c. &c.

A general assortment of Cut Glass; Centra Bowls, Pitchers, Preserve Dishes, Lamps, Decanters, &r.

60 dozen Globe Japan Lanthorns, various sizes. 200 Castor frames, with moulded and cut glass

Bottles, from six shillings to fifteen dollars each.

A great variety of Astral Lamps, with plain and cut shades, also Hall and Mantel Lamps, Liverpool, Argand, and Side Lamps, Britannia Lamps, &c. &c. with every other article in the line, all of which we will sell at wholesale and retail, as low as can be purchased at New York Country Mcrchants are, respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, and are assured hat we will repack to order, on as favorable terms as any House in the State

J. WEEKS, & CO. J. WEEKS, & CO. Le Roy and Angelica papers will please in-sort the above to the amount of \$2 each. no28de

STOVES I have received and have for Sale as follows : DOCT, NOTT'S Fature was wook Stoves PARKER'S PROPHECY Cook Stoves. RATHBONE'S UNION Cook Stoves. GRANGER'S Conical Cook Stoves-

Do. Improved Rotary do. do. RATHBONE'S Parlor Stoves. The above Stoves will be sold for Cash, at the Troy and Albany prices, adding cost of trans-portation. nv14dc JOSIAH SHELDON.

MORE NEW GOODS.-Thei Subscriber is receiving a fresh supply of Dry Goods, which in addition to his t stock makes his assortment complete and very

desirable. JOHN JONES: novł II ULL'S TRUSSES .- Alarge and gent eral assortment of this approved instru-

ment. Just received by L. B. SWAN. nov2 No. 24, Buffalo st.

MERINOCLOTHS.-A few pieces of WE blue, scarlet, pink and salmon colored MERINOS for CHILDRENS' DRESSES just received and for sale by WM. KIDD, 40 Buffalo.st. no29

WHITEFISH, MACKEREL,

X HITEFASES, & K. S. Shall, S. Shall, 50 Quintalls Codfish, 150 boxes Herring, For sale by nov22 E. F. & A. G. SMITH.

JUST received and for sale, one thousand FIRE BRICK. Also, Screen Wire for Mill Screens, Fanning Mille, and Grass Sced Sives, furnished at short notice

KEMPSHALL, & BUSH, 34 State-st.

1. 18

the actors themselves. It is evident not one of exertions to rescue the sufferers ; and it gives up pleasure to add to this honorable list, the names and T. Battell, who all exerted themselves so as particularly to attract the attention and merit the praise of their fellow-citizens. The water, as we now learn, was fully a

Youth's Keepsake. Christian Offering. The Wreath, a token for the young, 1837. The Bridal Gift. The Parting Gift. The Bouquet, or Spirit of English Annuals. Evenings at Home ; 100 engravings. Mrs. Hemans's Poems, 1, 2 and 5 vols. variety of bindings. Mrs. Sigourney's Poems, variety of bindings. do. Letters to Young Ladies. Pollock, Cowper. Cempbell, Milton, Young,

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TUESDAY'S POSTSCRIPT.

December 20, 1836. The Mail bringing the New York papers of Wednesday and Thursday arrived last evening at five o'clock. As matter of importance and interest we give the Congressional news at length. It will be seen that the Campaign is fairly opened. Wiss-the bold, independent and eloquent has opened his long guns upon the corruptionists. His resolution is searching, and its passage a real triumph.

The Senate committees show an awful degeneracy. Clay, Webster, Ewing and Clayton have been shoved aside to make room for such tools as Nilcs, Bives, Buchanan and Wright !

From the Journal of Commerce.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE-MONDAY, Dec. 12 Mr. Robbins, on leave introduced a Bill to ex tend the provisions of the Pension Act, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

TREASURY ORDER.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, pursuant to notice, ask, of and obtained heave to introduce a Joint Reso. Jution to reacind the Treasury Order of July 11, 1835, and to reader it unlawful hereafter in any Secretary of the Treasury, to designate any par-ticular kind of money which should be received in payment for the Public Lands, so as to favor ar banks. The resolution was read and

particular banks. The resonance endered to a second reading. Mr. Bentoh gave notice, that the second read, ing of this Joint Resolution would call forth some debate in the Senate; that he felt himing of this Joint Resolution would call form some debate in the Senate; that he felt him. soft collised on to oppose the Joint Resolution, and, in the course of his remarks, to make an expose for his own justification. The Senator from Ohio, also, as he understoad, had an ex-pose to offer. He made these remarks that the Senate might not he taken by surprise. Mr. Merris gave notice that he should, to-mor. rew, ask leave to introduce a bill to limit sales of Public Lands to actual sottlers.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

The Senets, on motion of Mr. King, of Ala. barns, proneeded to the election of a Socretary. On the first ballot, there appeared to be 41 votes, of which Mr. Aubury Dickens had 20, Mr. Nau-dain, had 16, and 3 were scattering. On the which Mr. Dickens received 21 votes. Mr. Nau. dain had 18, and Mr. B.yan 1. Mr. Dickens was therefore declared to be duly elected.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate then proceeded to the election of the standing com-mittees, so far as regards the election of a Chair-man for each Committee, which is always deter-

mined by a separate ballot. The following is the order in which the Chairmen were ballotted for, and the names of the successful Senators spp

Prended. Foreign Relations.—Mr. Buchanan. Finance.—Mr. S. Wright. Commerce.—W. King, of Ala. Manufactures.—Mr. Niles. Agriculture.—Mr. Page. Military Affairs.—Mr. Benton. Militia.—Mr. Wall. Naval Affairs.-Mr. Rives. Public Lands.-Mr. Walker. Private Land Claims.-Mr. Linn. Indian Affairs .- Mr. White. Claims .- Mr. Habbard. Revolutionary Claims .--- Mr. Brown. Judiciary .- Mr. Grundy. Post Offices and Post Roads. -Mr. Rebinson Roads and Canals .- Mr. Hendricks. Pensions .- Mr. Tomlinson. District of Columbia .- Mr. Kent. Engrossed Bills .- Mr. Morsis. further ballotting for the purpose of filling up the Committees was postponed till to.

COINAGE. Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, hich lies over for consideration. Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be beinhing the present copper coinage of the U. S. and of substituting therefore a coinage of the distingthe present copper and silver, and an experimentation of the therefore a coinage of the distingtherefore a coinage of the distingtherefore the distingtherefore a coinage of the di ved, That the said Committee enquire into the expediency of directing a gold coin of the value of one dollar to be stamped at the mint the United States

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES! The Journal of Thursday was read, wherein announced the following Standing Com. mittees of the House, viz:

Messrs. Sutherland. Pinck Commerce asy, Pearce, of R. I.; Gillett, Phillips, John-son, of La.; Ingham, Cushman, McKeon. Public Lands.-Messre. Boon, Williams, of L. C.; Lincols, Casey, Kennon, Dunlap, hapman, Harrison, of Mo.; Yell. Post Office and Post Roads.-Mensrs. Connor,

evening, to the American Colonization Soci y; base bribes to its members, administered through agreed to, by a vote of 91 to 59. Mr. Jarvis offered the following resolution

which lies one day : Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy b directed to furnish this House with the names of the Officers of the Navy who have, during the year 1836, received orders for service and whe have asked to be excused, together with the rea. sons offered by them for such indulgence.

Mr. McKeon offered the following resolution which was agreed to : Resolved, That the committee on Commerce

be directed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the Pilots in the Atlantic Ports of United States. Mr. Fry submitted a resolution, instructing

he committee on Ways and Means to inquire in-

to the expediency of immediately abolishing the duties on imported Grain. Mr. Reed moved to amend the resolution by a reference of the subject to the committee on Ag-riculture. A most important interest of the country was, he said, proposed to be effected and he thought it proper that the subject should be examined not as a mere Revenue question, but in reference to all its bearings. It was well known that the duty was not wanted for revenue: but other considerations were entitled to weight. This was undoubtedly a year almost of famine but such a year would not, in the ordinary course of things, soon recur, and no legisla. tion ought to be based upon it. The amendment

was agreed to. Mr. Adams moved further to amend the Resc lution, so as to embrace, Salt, Coal, and Iron. Mr. Williams, of N. O., moved to add Sugar Mr. Davis moved to postpone the further con. sideration of the subject till Monday next. A.

greed to.

THE DISTRIBUTION LAW. Mr. Mercer offered a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report a bill amending the 13th section of the Distribu tion Act of the last session, so as to relieve the States from any obligation to return the amount which they might receive under the same. Mr. Mercer said his object was to remove any apprehension which the States might entertain as to their right to use the money about to be distrib-uted among them. Some of the States would be deterred from making any use of it, by the approhension that they would be speedily called upon to return it. He wished the House to as-sign a day for the consideration of the subject. Mr. D. Dunlap hoped, he said, that the House to a subject any day for the said, that the House would not appoint any day for taking up the resolutions. The consideration of the subject would serve no purpose but to consume the whole time of the session in uscless debate, to the exclusion of all important business. The House, after long deliberation and discussion, had last session determined that the surplus ought to be disposed of, and had asserted their right to dis-tribute it among the States. To amend the act in the manner proposed, would be to bring into doubt the power of Congress over the subject, and the validity of the law as it stood. He mo ved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Mercer asked the yeas and nays, which were taken, and were—yeas 126, nays 73. So the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. M'Comas offered & Joint resolution pro-posing an amendment of the Constitution al toring the mode of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States ; which was postponed to Monday two weeks. On motion of Mr. Hurd, it was ordered that the House proceed to the election of a Chaplain on their part, on Monday next.

Mr. Williams, of Ky., offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of extending the ons of the Pension Act of 1812 to provisio oldiers as served a less term than six months, during the revolutionary # ar. which was, after some tile conversation rejected:

Mr. Hawes offered a resolution for the appoint-Mr. Hawes offered a resolution for the appoint-ment of a select committe of nine to inquire into the condition and management of the Military Acodeny at West Point, with power to send for versons and papers, which was agreed to. Mr. Freuen offered a resolution for proposing an enquiry into the expediency of establishing an armory on the western waters; agreed to. At 1 o'cluck the hone adjourned

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned. SENATE-TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton yester. day, relaive to the abolition of the Copper Coinage, &c. was taken up and agreed to.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES. The Senate then proceeded to the unfinished business, the election of Standing Committees. The Committees were then filled as follows : Foreign Relations-Messrs Buchannan, Tall.

nadge, King of Georgia, Clay and Rivers. Finance-Messre, Wright, Webster, Cuth. bert, Nocholas, Beaton. Commerce-Mesers. King, of Alabama, Da. vis, Linn, Brown, Ruggles. Manufacturers.-Messre. Niles, Morris, Black,

agance and wastefulness of the public expendi-tures. He followed the President also, thro' the various leading measures of his administration to his final transfer of the empire to the successor of his choice, remarking upon the strong and decided support which, in every measure, he claimed to have received from the people. He denied, how-ever, that the people, constant and confiding as they had been, had sanctioned party proscriptions, the corruption of Congress, the destruction of the checks and balances of the constitution, public ex-

travagance, executive dictation, and the assumption by the President of royal prerogatives. If they had, they were warned never again to give their confidence to such an extent to any Presi-dent. To a people thas generous and confiding, it became the solemn and affecting duty of the Pres-ident to deliver his last annual message. From such a President to such a people, a message was to have been expected full of affection and respect, dignified and pure in its style, and sublime in its

orality. Here, cried Mr. W. (holding out a pamphlet) s the last annual message of Andrew Jacks would, sir, that it wore any thing but what it is. I mean no disrespect to the President when I say that it is what it is; but that it is not the Message of Andrew Jackson. It is known to the public, sir, that, after the close of the last session of Congress, the President and his ministers abandoned their posts and went some one way and some another, in discharge of the political missions re spectively assigned to them. The old hero himself over ruts, rivers and bridges, through Western Virginia, was dragged to Tennessee. They carried him about like a lion for a show, and like a lion, they made him roar, and show his teeth and

talons. They had a catechism prepared for him ; and wherever they could collect a crowd, whether on the highway or in a tavern bar-toam, a certain on the highway or in a tayern bar-roam, a certain set of questions was put to him to be answered in the presence of the multitude. What do you think, General, of such a man? To this the General would reply, with lungs now so weak, but then stentorian—"he is a Traitor, sir."— "There! there! do you hear that !" would be im-mediately hurzed through the around General mediately buzzed through the crowd. General, what do you think of such a man 7 another would ask. "He is a black cockade federalist, sir." was the ready reply. What of such a man 7 " a liar." What of such another man 7 "He is · He made a speech, sir, and gave a stenographer five dollars to write it out for him." What of that man? Oh, he is sitting on the fence, and there is no telling on which side he will alight " Bat what, General, do you think of Mister Whitney? "There is no just cause of complaint against him, sir," responded the President. "Those who make the complaints are liars." The responses were repeated by the deacons in attendance, and were received with admiration by the gaping throng. The people, at last, however, began to apprehend that the President was a lion indeed, and that he had come to devour their freedom of election. My friend near me (probably Mr. Pey-ton) told them that they were killing the old man; that the bustle and excitement was greater than he could bear; that he would break down before the termination of the canvass. Well, sir, the President was defeated in his mission. He returned, mortified and disappointed; and has been sick ever since. The loss of Tennessee excited him very much, and caused the haemorrage, which

nearly cost him his life. The prediction nearly cost him his life. The prediction of my friend, who was really interested in his welfdre-though he had pronounced him "a liar,"-was verified. At no time since the President's return; has he been able to write or dictate Message. The palace had been constantly thronged with year. palace had been constantly thronged with vam-pires, and from them issued the Message which was ascribed to the President. It was because the document came to us reeking with the fumes of the Kitchen Cabinet, that it is what it is.

It is the very worst, as well as the last, message of Andrew Jackson. Its vanity and egotism; its sophistical nonsense; its evident duplicity towards a foreign power ; its glaring fulsehoods as to trade, currency and banks, its attacks on a thrice slain bank, and false and fulsome commendation of forty bad banks; its pitiful apologies for the disgrace of our arms by Oscola; its buld demand for an increased standing army ; its jesuiti-cal recommendation of an alteration of the constical recommendation of an alteration of the consti-tution never intended to be made; its impodent boast of the integrity of the appointed successor; its rankling venom of party spirit; its grovelling sentiments; its total want of pathos, feeling, dignity or eloquence ;- all these characterized its true

igin and authorship. I come now, sir, said Mr. W., to the immediate object of the resolution. He then stated that there were many complaints against sundry offi-cers of the government, and the House, as the grand inquest of the nation, was bound to investigate them. He therefore had offered the resolu-

> The resolution was agreed to, 86 to 78. The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE-WEDNESDAY Dec. 14. C. Calhoun, from South Carolina, appear-

ed in his seat. vere presented and referred veral p

an article used in their business.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Ewing spoke at some length on the subject of his resolution and the order to which it applied. He stated his belief that one of the main objects intended was to accumulate specie in the Land Office to enable the Treasury to lend such of the-Deposite Banks as might not be able to repay the public money, when called on, under the Dis-tribution Bill, and also to aid speculators by rais-ing the able to all the speculators and the speculators and the speculators and the speculators are specific to all the speculators are specific to all the speculators are specific to all the specifi ing the price of the public lands. He referred to the course of argument pursued last session by the administration members, when it was asserted by the opposition that the accumulation of "sur plus revenue would require some legislative inter position ;" and pointed out the evils which had re

sulted from the Treasury Circular. Mr. Benton sserted that there would have been no more of a surplus this year than there has frequently been bearse, had the 'appropriations last session the made in sufficient time to obtain the money the model. All the delay in making the appropriate was, he charged on the op-

Mr. Webster stated that the situation and the votice of the constry required that the subject should be examined promptly. The currency had been thrown into disorder in a novel manner and by some novel cause, and it was proper the an investigation should take place. The prices of Drices of every article of life had risen, and at the same time, money was at a high price. He moved that the further consideration of the subject be post oned till Monday, which was agreed to. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House took up for consideration the sever-al resolutions, referring the various portions of the President's Message, and reported from the Committee of the whole House.

THE TARIFF.

The third resolution referring to the Commit-tee on Ways and Means so much of the Message as relates to the Finances and every thing connected therewith being under consideration; Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to amend the same b adding thereto the following, "except so much as relates to protective duties", and also by adding a resolution referring so much of the message as relates to a reduction of the Tariff to the Com-mitte on Manufacturer. Mr. Adams, it. sepport of his motion, stated that he felt it to be hts duty, in his situation, as

chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, to watch over the interests committed to his charge. He was sorry to say that neither the message the resolutions referring its several topics took any more notice of those interests than if they had no existence. He was free to admit, and it was acknowledged by all, that some reduction on many articles was proper and necesary.

Mr. Cambreleng bricfly replied to the gentleman from Massachusetts, and expressed his satisfaction at the declaration of the gentleman, that he could find nothing in the message in relation to the pro tective duties. There was nothing on that sub-ject in the message. He adverted to the conse-quences of that policy, and to the increase of revnue beyond the wants of the Government which enue beyond the wants of the trovernment which had resulted from the policy established in 1816. He wished that we could now go back to the old Republican platform of 1801. We now found ourselves with a sarplus of forty or fifty millions, and the only question was how we could reduce the revenue to the wants of the Government -This was altogether a question of finance, not of protection. So far as the interest of manufactu-rers was concerned, it was undoubtedly proper to have the views of the committee as to the effect of any particular the view of reduction on any branch of domestic reductry. In adjusting a new scheme of revenue, it would be proper also tocon-sult the interests of adjusture. These considerations might result in the reference of the whol to a select committee ; but that was a subject which was to come up next Monday on a resolution post

oned to that nay. Mr. Mann, of N. Y., was in favor of the usua ourse on this occasion ; and that was to refer all subjects connected with the revenue to the commitee on finance.

Mr. Denny said that every effort of the Committee of Ways and Means would tend to the de-struction of the industry of the nation. When a great change was premeditated,—a change too which had received the negative recommendation of the President,-it was certainly proper that the interests of manufacturers should be referred to the Committee on that subject. The internal trade and manufactures of the country to which the country owed its prosperity, and which had filled the coffers of the Treasury, was not deemed worthy of notice by the President in his message. There was something dark in the movements on

this subject, which he could not understand. Mr. Boon, in reply to the gentleman from Mas sachusetts, remarked that he was the last p sachusetts, remarked that he was the last person in the U. States who should conserve the President with a neglect or president indrests, for, in all the messages which proceeded from that genileman he had never been able to find a solitary word or opinion on the subject.

It was not that this act implied a pledge, he would say that the remarks from the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) were correct, except perhaps as to the act of 1816, in regard to which he differed from the gentlemeu. If he understood the Tariff foin the war duties; and in adjusting it, an eye was had to the payment of the war deht and market was had to the payment all of them of a private character, except the fol-Mr. McKean presented a petition from the Hardware Merchants of the city of Philadelphia, complaining of the operation of the second secof the war debt, and not merely to protection. tion of the Tariff Act, and praying for a modifica-The measure was one essentially to revenue. but, at the same time, regard was had, and Mr. White presented a petition from a company properly had, for the great manufacturing in-terests, which had sprung up under the war, of Volunteers in Tennessee, who had embodied themselves under the act of last session, and and the restrictive measures preceding it. He was very much disposed to act, at the present whose services had been accepted by the Govern-ment, but who had been suddenly disbanded by order of the President, and their pay refused. Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from the session, on this subject, provided he could move in harmony with the friends of the por-tected interests. The act which passed the Sen-UmbrellatManufacturersin Philadelphia,complainam." ing that an import daily of 50 cents had by a mis-construction of the Tariff Act, been imposed on ate at the last year seemed to him to be the true measure for adoption. He would certainly a. bolish the discriminating duty on silks; and repeal the duty on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The effect of that discrimin-Mr. Morris pursuant to notice, asked and ob-tained leave to introduce a bill-to prohibit the sale ation has been to bring us the China silks thro' the French portage because the French silks were duty free. The repeal of the duty on broadof the Public Lands, except to actual settlers, in limited quantities, which after a remark from Mr. cloths was another measure which could be adop Morris, that the provisions of the bill are the same as they were in the bill of the last session, was ted, not only without prejudice, but with posi-tive benefit to the manufactures. Looking at read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Linn, pursuant to notice, asked and obtainthe subject theorectically he would also say that the repeal of the coal duty would benefit them. There were many other articles which could be ed leave to introduce a hill for the relief of Nicho-las Lachesue and Joseph Passet, which was read made the subject of reduction, and which did and ordered for a second reading. The President of the Senate had before that not come into competion at all with manufac. body a communication from the Chief. Engineer, containing the information concerning fortications turers. Mr. Pickens said it was obvious that some delicate and interesting subjects were involved in this matter. He confessed that he for one was arsenals and armories, required by resolution of Mr. Linn offered the following resolutionunwilling to touch the subject of the reduction of the revenue and the tariff, unless he could move Resolved, That the committee on Commerce in concert and harmony with those gentlemen who represented the manufacturing interest. nquire into the expediency of making an appro iation for the completion of the River Raisin Harbor, in Michigau, agreeably to the estimate furnished by the Engineer under whose superin-The act called the compromise act had settled the Tariff in a manner and under circumstances which implied a pledge to maintain it, in good faith. As tendence and direction the work is constructing. Mr. Walker offered the following resolutionlong as that act was in operation, he was not wil-ing to touch its leading features without the as-Resolved, That the committee on Commerce he instructed to inquire into the expediency of ma-king Vicksburg and Grand Galph in the State Mis-sissippi, ports of entry, and putting them on a foot-ing of other ports of entry. sen of all the parties to the compromise. Mr. Bouldin, in the course of some remarks, insisted upon the compromise act as involving the faith of Congress of ther than touch it, he would stop the the public lands al-together. Some one would stop the seting of other ports of entry. These resolutions hay over one day for consid-The Senate concurred, in a Message received from the House of Representatives, ordering that tlement of the country; but it was not so. We could permit our people to go and sottle the land, and that they would do, whether we con-sented to it or not. He would take some speedy two Chaplains, to interchauge weekly, be appointmeasure to get rid of this corrupting and cor-STANDING COMMITTEES. oding surplus revenue. The Senate proceeded to elect the Standing Mr. Hardin said gentlemen need not be much alarmed at the prospect of our having too much money. There would be found ways enough to get rid of all we were likely to have. The large surplus which had lately filled our coffers did not arise from duties, but from inor-dinate speculations in the public lands. The customs had wield no more than the specified our Committees not appointed yesterday, when the following were appointed : Post office and Post Roads-Messrs. Robinson, Knight, Grundy, Brown and Niles. Roads and Canals-Messrs. Hendricks, M'Kean. customs had yielded no more than they were ex-

and overtrading of the last year; the secret of the proposition to repeal the Distribution Act, which he believed would be made, was, that the Deporite Banks cannot pay over the money. Any one who looked at the statements of their specie, circulation, debts and credits, &c. would see that they could not pay over the money with. out calling in twenty-five per cent of their debts; and this he was persuaded could not be done in five years.

After some further discussion the first amend. ment was rejected. The motion of Mr. Adams to amend the

solution, so as to refer the subject of Protective Duties to the Committee on Manufactures, was agreed to ; and the resolution, as amended, was concurred in.

The question being on the resolution yesterday edopted, on motion of Mr. Wise, for the re-ference to a Select Committee of so much of the President's Message as relates to the man. ner in which the officers of the public depart. ments had discarged their dutics, Mr. Dutce H. Pierce said that as the hour was late, and as

some discussion would take place on the resolu tion, he would move an adjournment; agreed to. The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE-THURSDAY, Dec. 15.

The Hon. Robert Strange, lately elected a Senator from North Carolina, in the place of Hon. W. P. Mangum, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Webster presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Boston, praying a reduction of duty on foreign coals, which was appropriately

Mr. Davis presented a memorial from Massachusetts, praying a repcal of the duty on coarse tiful.

goods. W. Robinson introduced a resolution calling for an investigation into the cause of the fire this morning, by which the general post office department, and other offices annexed were detroved. It was unanimously adopted.

The Senate then wont into the consideration of Executive Business, and after having remain. ed a short time with closed doors-adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. McComas offered a resolution that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the cause of the conflagration this morning, what loss had been in curred by the government in consequence, &c., whether any, and if any, what measures of legslation were rendered necessary thereby. A. lopted unanimously.

Mr. Howes, of Georgia, presented a bill to amend the act to establish a mint of the United Committed to the committee of the States. whole, and made the order of the day for Mon

lay. The House then took up the unfinished business of yesterday, (the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution respecting the condition of the Executive Departments.)

Mr. Pearce, of R. I. addressed the house at great length in opposition to the resolution, and concluded with moving to amend so as to refer so much of the President's message as relates to the executive department to a committee of nine, with power to send for persons and papers, and instruct them to inquire into

any specific complaints that may have been al-leged against those Departments. Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, replied with great severity and spoke at considerable length in sup-port of the original resolution port of the original resolution.

Mr. Glassock next addressed the House for half an hour, and avowed his intention to vote for Mr. Pearce's amendment, and if that should fail, then to vote for the original resolution.

Mr. Ripley, of Louisiana, followed in opposition to the resolution, and took occasion to charge the state of Tennessee and its representatives with ingratitude to Gen. Jacks Mr. Peyton explained, and vindicated the

on reasonable terms. character of his State and colleagues from If the above property is not disposed of by the first of March next, it will then be rented for a term of years. Inquire of the subscriber on the charge of ingratitude-

Mr Ripley explained. Mr. Mann then passed a few remarks in op-position to the resolution. premise aug10 ctf

Mr. Underwood advocated it Mr. Lane moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Briggs asked and obtained leave to sup ply a defect in the resolution relative to the cause of the fire his morning, by inserting a provision giving the committee power to send for persons and papers.—Resolution adopted. The House then adjourned till To-morrow.

TEAZIES .--- 10,000 Teazles for sa **PERSONS AFFLICTED** with CORNS! Will find in the use of the Al-bion Corn Plaster, one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint,

ceived : as hundreds or thousands can, and are ready to estify, to its having answered

Hat, Cap and Fur Store. First door west of the Eagle Tavern, Buffulo-street HE subscriber offers for sale at the above stand an extensive assortment of HATS. CAPS and FURS, such as Otter, Seal and Beaver napt, and Satin Beaver Hats, of the latest ashions. Also, Otter, Sletland and Hair, Seal and Cloth Caps. Also. CAPES, BOAS, TIP-PETS, MUFFS, PELERINES, &c&c. Also. Otter, Seal, Coney & Astrachan LAMBSETA Together writ a splendid lot of

Togeth BUFFALO ROBES. by the quantity or at retail, and at prices calculat-ed to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles, will do well to call and examine them at least.

manufactured, are of superior excellence

ack. and one mouse colored Steer, with

ection of the thief, if stelen.

white about him. Whoever will return said cat.

le to the subscriber in Clarksuo, shall be liberal

y rewarded \$25 reward will be paid for the de-

SAXON SHEEP FOR SALE...... A small flock of fine Saxon Sheep is offer. od for sale by the subscriber. Among them are

ROCHESTER SHOE.PEG FAC. TORY, in the east end of the GLOBE BUILDING. sept12.9tc D. M. DUDLEY,

iii on the Ridge Road nine miles from the

Mouroe co.; the house is large and convenient and well calculated to do an extensive business, the

barns', sheds, stables and out houses are all in good repair and convenient. There is attached

acres of the best of land, on which was raised

do bushels corn per acre last year; with good gar-dens, fruit &c. The property will be sold at a reasonable price; one half the purchase money

will be required down or secured to be paid soo

and the remainder in three equal annual payments.

Possession given immediately, Also a lease of 50 acres of meadow land adjoining, for five years,

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

A. C. WHEELER, Agent.

bout two weeks since from the

No. 28 Buffalo Street.

bout two weeks since, from the

son, four two year old CAT.

THOS. H. TAYLOR.

JOHN MERCHANT.

Greece, near Rochester.

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prices are low-

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six Bucks.

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wholesale or retail.

F. DIVOL. N. B -Cash will be paid at all times, and the highest price, for all kinds of Shipping Furs. An extra price will be paid for a quantity

source. It may be given to period, if weakness prevails ing entirely derived from the vegetime a weak, if the whooping-cough may be oursed in a weak, if taken at the commencement of the disease: Done for an adult, forty drops, taken citers, repeated once in two hosts, in urgent cases; whild eight years old, 20 7 one year old, 10, given in a weak spoonfal of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants is in a fiftle breast milk. But re-spect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the gran-tiv that others will. The better way is to begin jan 19ctfid Skins, if delivered soon. tity that others will. The better way is to w th small doses, and increase as the patient in require. The following are a few of more that a thousand

RECOMMENDATIONS AT STORE .- The subscriber has The undersigned, ministers of the Gosnel in the coun-ty of Windham, Vermont, knowing the solution of the descript of Dr. Jonathan Moore's "essence of life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider at a valuable composition ; particularly useful and officacious in remo-ving complaints of the lungs, and indeed a safe and res-torative medicine in the various disenses named in the Doctor's accompanying label; and do most cheerfully and FUR HATS, at various prices-some of hem superior to any thing ever before offered in this market. He has also a quantity of superb BOY'S HATS, extremely fine and beau. loctor's accompanying label; and do most che use, believing it well worthy Merchants who are in the habit of purchasing

Hi

atronage of the public. osea Beecky, Dummerston E. D. Andrews, Putney, ylvr Sage, Westminster Chandler Bates J'r. I. Stark, Brattleboro, Phileuns Clark Octoler 9, 1226. in New York, would find it to their interest to call at this establishment, as the Hats them-selves, and the materials from which they are

IFE ! LIFE !! LIFE !!!- Dr. Jos-A ATHAN MOORE'S Essence of Life. 40 coms

per bottle. A valuable medicine, which, if right-

sands from an untimely grave. It has been sold and used for thirty years, will

great success. and found very effications in the fullowing diseases, viz : consumption, whenping coughs, common congris, colds, difficult brending.

influenza, quinsy, asthma, phthisio, spitting of blood, fan lency, indigestion, looseness, thendric affrections, herd aches, sickness at the stomach, inca-affrections, herd aches, sickness at the stomach, inca-

affections, here achieves at the storman, mean the storman, mean the storman and storm and storman and sto

source. It may be given to

ly applied, will be the means of of saving the

Certificate of Hon. R Stephen Bradley, L. L. D I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminster, Vt. do certifi that I have been for some time well acquired with good effects of Dr. Jona. Moore's "essentit of life," -his terms cash-and his trade good effects of Dr. Jona. Nigore's "essence of life," In my own family and others-and can recommend data coughs, and all useful family medicine, in coids, coughs, and all useful family medicine, in coids, subhoping cough and all spasmodic complaints; and make no douis that the citizens of America would re-evivations thereoft in a worse worse of access would reerve great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquainted with Dr. Moore, and finding hin to be a dissreet and well biformed man, I canned but hope he will receive all due encouragement. Sterniger R. BRADIET. Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805. subscriber in the towu of Clark-

TLE, described as follows : one red Heifer with a white star in heriforehead, one Steer, roan col-or, one red Steer, with some white spots, line Extract of a letter to Messrs Lawrence & Koes

Extract of a letter to Messre Lawrence & Keese Druggists, New York. dated, Hartford, July 29, 1918. Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor of the medicine, called "Moore's essence of life," which I have been and my years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in grate estimation as a remedy for coughs generally, and particularly the whooping cough. Isaac D. But... From Hon. Phineas White Member of Concresse

particularly the whooping cough. Isaac D. Brits. From Hon. Phineas White, Member of Congress. The subscriber bereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, ob-structions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the me of Dr. Jonathan Moore's essence of life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verily believes if to be a more salutary and efficacious medicine. PHINSAS Waitres.

To all whom it may concern.

We the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Medicates who have proved the selve 1 and the selvent of the selvent of the selve 1 and the selvent of the selvent of the selve 1 and the selvent of the selvent of the selve 1 and the selvent of the s

C7 The above modicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley Mass. from the Original Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal Druggists in the United States.

States. CAUTION.—This may certify all whom it may con-cern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Marss-clusetts have made an improvement in the modicine in-vented by me, and denominated "Dr. Jonsthan frome's vented by me, and demoninated "Dr. Sonshan moores essence of life," and have communicated the flecipe te Henry Seymour of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States is full of the applications article, and this is to give notice to the public, that if they wish for the remaine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Bey-mour or Discussers and he particulates to the said Seymour, or fils ngents, and be particular to inquire for that prepared by Henry Seymour. DR. JONATHAN MOORE.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.
Sold at wholesate, by Wm. Pitkin & J. & J. D.
Hawks, Rochester, and by the druggists generatively, Hoadly, Phelphs & Co. 142, Water street, and Rushton & Aspinwall, 86, William street, and 110.
Broadway, New York-Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets, and George W. Carpanter, 201, Market street, Philadelphia
Fassett, Selden & Co. 201, River street, Albany-Fassett, Selden & Co. 201, River street, Transformed and the Second Street, Philadelphia NENCE PICKETS .--- Public atten I tion is invited to a new and elegant pat-tern of Fence Picket, cut by patent machinery, and with such facility as to be afforded at a price considerably less than those manufactured N. Carpanter. J. & A. McClure, 74, Fassett, Solden & Co. 201, River street, Hunt & Co. Anborn, N. Y. -L. K. Prov. Hunt & Co. Anborn, N. Y. -L. K. Prov. CL. - Harvey Seyman Street, Fatl P. Mason, 27, and Street, Fatl P. Mason, 20, and Street, Fatl P. Mason, 27, and 70, a in the usual way. Persons about to construct in the usual way. Fersons about to consult ele-fences of this description, and who consult ele-gance and economy, will find it much to their advantage, to patronize this new and ingenious invention. Manufactured and for sale by G. levingworth, at the Hydraufic building, in front NEW HARDWARE STORE .- No 34, west side of Exchange street. Just re. idence, R. I.—Hovey & Prat, 35, Commercial st, and Thomas Hollis, 30, Union st., Boaton-G. H. Carleton, Lowell—S. O. Dunbar, Taunter, Mass.-J & J. H. Peck, Burlington, Vt. William Lyman & Co. St. Paul at Monstein, Vt. Swedes Bar Iron, English do., Band and

Briggs, Laporte, Hall, of Vi.; Cleveland,
 Trench, Shields, Hopkins, Kilgore.
 District of Columbia.-Wm. A. Shepard,
 Heister, Bouldin, Washington, Lane, Rogers,
 Keifeld, Moore, Claiborne.

Judiciary Messrs. Thomas. Hardin, Pierce, of N. H.: Robertson, Peyton, Tousey, Martin, Vanderpool, Ripley. Revolutionary Claims.—Messre. Muhlenburg.

Crane, Standifer, Turtill, Beaumont, Craig,

Fublic Expenditures.-Messre. Page, Clarke, McLene, Mason of Me,; Leonard, Haley, White, Pierson, Chetwood. Frivate Land Claims.-Mossre. Linn, Gal-

breith, Patterson, Chambers, of Pa.; May, Huntsman, Lawler, Slade, Garland, of La. A Manufactures.-J. Q. Adams, Denny, Mc.

Comes, Webster, Gideou Lee, Granger, By-num, Fowler, Whittlesey, of Conn. Elections.—Claiborne, of Va.; Griffin, Haw-kins, Burns, Kilgore, Buchanan, Maury, Boyd,

Ways and Means .- Cambreleng, McKim, Ways and Means.-Cambreleng, Smith, Loyell, Corwin, Johnson, of Tone.; Smith, Lewrence, Ingersol, Owens. Claims.-Messrs. Whitelesey, of O.; For-

reder, Grinnell, Jarvis, Tallisterro, of Ky.; Darlington, Graban, Russell. On Agriculture.-Messrs. Rockeo, Bean,

Shinn, Deberry, Bailey, Logan, Phelps, Effuer, Black.

On Indian Affairs .-- Johnson, of Ky. ; Ward, Thompson of Ohio, Bunch, McKay, Anthony, Mann, of New York, Cotes, and Glascock. On the Multia.-Glascock, Henderson, W.

B. Failler, Wagner, Calhone of Mass, Joshua Lea of New York, Carter, Holt, Graves. On Naval Affairs.-Jarvis, Milligan, Lan. sin, Royd, Parker, Grayson, Wise, Ash, Grant.

and. and perishing orohandloard, Cramer, Ha. ter, Allan, of Ky.; Batiks, Read, Cushing, ackson, of Ga.; Droomgoole, Rencher. On the Territories.—Patton, Potts, Brown,

Bickens, Fearce, of Md., Hall, of Me., Johnsen, of Va., Boyd, Miller.
 On Revolutionary Pensions.—Wardwell, Lee of Tenn., Lay, Janes, Storer, Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry of Tenn.
 On Invalid Pensions.—Beale. Schenc'; Tay-

lor, Harrison of Penn., Dodbleday, Hoar, How ell, Jonifer, Williams of Ky.

On Roads and Canals .-- Mercer, Vinton, Lu.

ons, Reynolds, of Illinois, Steele, Calboun, of Ky., Evans, McKennon, Hard. On Revisal and Unfinished Business.-Huntingdon, Mann, of Ponn., Mason of Ohio, Harian, Farlin.

mittee on Accounts .- Lec of N. J. Hall of Me., Johnson of Virginia, Turner, McKen.

The Committee on Expenditures on the Public Departments, are the same as last year. The States were called, in their order, for the

prosentation of memorials and petitions. earliest youth, he proceeded to trace, in terms of A number of memorials were presented pray. glowing commendation. up to the time of his acce ing the repeal of duties on foreign coal, which sion to the Presidency. He noticed the principles spon which Gen. Jackson came into office ;-ar a severally referred to the committee on

Ways and Means. . Mr. Adams presented a memorial praying the epest of duties on foreign coal, and moved its moved its

ce to the committee on Manufactures. The memorials and the motions relative there-were faid on the table ; but will be first in or.

Fir. Gillet offered a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of so altering the laws relalands to be located on any of the lands offer.

scriptive policy was established and fully carried out, and the people, it was contended, supported and approved it. Mr. Wise then passed to Gen. Jackson's course in regard to the Senate, -the deto private sale. Agreed to. Mr. Childs offered a resolution granting the u of the Hall of Representatives, on Tucsday struction of the independence of Congress by

Hubbard, Freston Agriculture-Messre. Page, Morris, Kent, M'Kean, Clay. lowing :

Military Affairs-Messre. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall, Ewing of Illinois. Militia-Messre. Wall, Hendricks, Swift;

Ewing (Ill.,) Moore. Naval Affairs-Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tall-

madge Cuthburt, and Nicholas. Public Lands-Messrs Walker, Ewing of O hio, King of Alabama, Ruggles and Fulton. Private Land Claims-Messrs. Linn, Porter, Bayard Preston and Sevier. Indian Affairs .- Messrs. White, Swift, Tip-

ton, Linn, Scvier, Claims-Messre, Hubbard, Tipton, Frentiss,

Crittenden, Ewing of Illinois. Revolutionary Claims-Messrs. Brown, White Hubbard, Crittenden a,nd Niles.

Judiciary-Messrs Grundy Crittenden. Mor-is, King of Ga., Wall.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRSENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. Loyall, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the President's Mes-

sage, Mr. John Quincy Adams in the chair. motion of Mr. Loyall, the several portion of the Message were, as usual, referred to the several appropriate standing committees:

Mr. Dixon H. Lewis moved to refer to a Se lect Committe that portion of the Message which embraces the topics of indemnity to citizens for Indian depredations and compensation for indihe 1st July last. vidual property taken in Alabama and Georgia

for public use. After some conversation, in which Messrs. Lewis, Bell, Glascock, Will-iams, of N. C., and Pearce of R. I. took part. the resolution was agreed to in part, by the ref-erence of the latter topic to a Select Committee while the former was committed to the Commit-tee on Claims, to be decided upon existing laws

and precedents. The subject of Weightsand Measures proposed by Mr Loyall to be referred to a Select Committce was, after some debate, referred to the Com nittee on Commerce.

. Mr. Underwood moved to refer so much of the Message as relates to an amendment of the Constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice President, to a Scleet Committee of nine. His object, he said, was to as-certain whether it was the intention of the House

o act on those topics at this Session. After some conversation, the motion was agreed to. Mr. Carter moved to refer so much of the Mes

he above motion, by an allusion to the fact that

this was the last annual Message of Andrew Jack

son, whose character and course of life, from h

advocate of retrenchment und economy, and

sage as relates to the compensation of the Ten-nessee volunteers, to a Select Committe of sev. en ; but, after some explanations, it was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Wise moved to refer to a Select Commit. Robinson, Nicholas and Page. Pensions-Messrs. Tomlinson, Prentiss, Hubtee, so much of the Message as relates to the manner in which the several Departments have bard, Morris and Linn. District of Columbia-Messrs. Kent, King of discharged their duties, and the ability and integ rity of the officers therein employed, with in

Alabama, King of Geo. structions to enquire and report in reference to all circumstaneos connected with this subject. Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Morris, Page and Mr. Wise commenced his remarks in support o

eration.

ed for the two llouses.

Library-Messrs. Robbins, Preston and Wall. The Message of the President of the United States on the subject of Mr. Madison's work was referred, on motion of Mr. Rives, to the commit ee on the Library.

TREASURY ORDER.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Ewing were then taken up on the question of their second reading. The resolution read as follows-Resolved, by the Senate and House of Repre-

scourge to office holders, in consequence of which he was borne along upon the flood tide of popular-ity He professed the most pure and stoical de. sentatives, &c., That the Treasury Order of the 11th day of July. A. D. 1836, designating the mocracy, and was buoyed up by the affections of the people. But he found that he had enemies to punishand fr iends to reward. He was beset with funds which should be receivable on payment for public lands, be, and the same is hereby resended. Resolved. Also, That it shall not be lawful for servile tools, who inculcated upon him the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils." The prothe Secretary of the Treasury to delegate to any person, or to any corporation, the power of direct-ing what funds shall be receivable for customs, or for the public lands; nor shall be make any discrimination in the funds so receivable, between different individuals or between different branches of the nublic revenue.

pected to yield, upon a fair and moderate es-timate. The lands could not be relied on as a permanent source of revenue ; in another year the product from that source might fall to two millions; and the good lands were likely, in the course of a few years, to be taken up, after course of a few years, to be taken up, after ich the revenue from that source would be nothing. If the Tariff was to be touched, it should be touched gently and with the hand of a

naster, not of an apprentice. There were in in the country a variety of pursuits, and pro-ductions, and interests, which might be affected He adverted to the pair of the diff. He adverted to the pair of the fariff. He adverted to the pair of the re-peal of the duties on grain, sugar and salt; and remarked that whenever it was attempted to be carried into effect, there would be war in this House. The crops had indeed failed on the Atlantic, but on the Ohio they had never been more abundant. The wheat of Indiana and

Ohio might perhaps find its way to the Atlantic, if it was not there to be met in competition with foreign wheat. Mr. Hardin replied that in his opinion, we were not in danger of being over-laden hereafter. The banks had crippled themscives and customers already by the speculation

than any thing they have ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the corns and draws it out by the roots It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and as thorough as it is gentle in its effects

REMARKABLE CURES

IF A gentleman near Greenfield writes:-" It has cured a corn, which for years has caused me inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying varisuch relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Al bion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express their gratitude as]

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes-" Thave made sale of all you sent me, and find it to be all it professes to be, and find it to be all it professes to as those who have used it find it to prove the best article for corns they have ever met with Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

THE BRITISH ANTISEPTIC DENTRI-FICE .- Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the fector arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the senryy from the and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath

IF An experienced druggist pronounces this Footh Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either Foreign or Domestic. Price 50 cts. DR. RELFE'S PILLS FOR FEMALES!-For Obstructions, Debility, Hypoc.ondria, Green Sickness. Giddiness and Palpitation of the heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food, and Pains of the Stomach. The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become slaggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sckly and pallid countenance becomes reanimated, and freshens with the natural glow restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, when they must not be taken. Price \$1,50 per box.

De taken. Frite grijov per box. Tr None are genaine unless signed T. KID-DER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and success-or to Dr. Conwar,) by whom they are for sale, at hi4 counting Room, No. 99, Court st. Boston, and by his special appointment, by WILLIAM PITKIN, Druggist, No. 18 Buffile at Debastor

No. 18. Buffale st., Rochester,

SACRED MUSIC.-Handel and Hay. Sden, 12th 13th, 15th and 16th Edition. National Church Harmony. Musical Monitor. Musica Sacra, with and without Appendix. The Choir. Methodist Harmonist, Old Edition.

Smith and Little, Patent Notes. The Psalmist.

Spiritual Songs. Christian Lyre and Supplement. Mason and Webb's Sacred Melodics.

Juvenile Harmony. Zuiner's Manual for Sabbath Schools.

Mother's Nursery Songs, &c. &c. For sale by dec12 W. ALLING, & CO. Book-sellers and Stationers, No. 12 Exchange-st.

MOTHERS' RELIEF.

A MEDICINE recommended by the fac-ulty of Physicians to those who are about to become mothers, is now for sale by the prin-cipal druggists in the United States, where pamphlets containing a history its discovery-effects on the system-directio for using-together with certificates of many who have rienced its beneficial effects, may be had free of expense by those who wish further informa-

tion respecting it. P. S. Those who wish to p. chase the above useful medioine by the dozen, or to become a gents, are requested to address G. A. Bartholick &Co., sole proprietors, Rochester N. Y., or Messre Olcott, McKesson, & Co., wholesale Agents N. Y. nov18

, Cast sleel, German steel, Sweeder do., English do., Foster's Anville and Vices, Scotch Hollow Ware, Spades and Shovels, Saw Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Troy Cut Nails, 3d to 30d Horse Nails, Boat Spikes, 34 to 8 inches, Sheet Lead, &cc. &cc.

of the City Mills.

Together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods; all of which will be sold on reasonable erms to either city or country cusiomers. CHA'S HENDRIX. sep9

TO THE PUBLIC.-The subscribers A have secured the right for making and vending Samuel Lane's Pattent Endless Chain Horse Power and Thrashing Machines, in the counties of Monroe and Wayne, with the excep-tion of the towns of Lyons and Arcaida, in the county of Wayne. The above named machines have been thoroughly tested in the eastern tier of counties in this State, and also in the New England States, and are found to surpass all others in use for convenience and durability. The Horse Power is so constructed as not to require but one horse to thrash any kind of grain with case and despatch, with a saving of the lobor of two or three men that the ordinary machines now in use requires to perform the labor of the former. All the space that the above Power and Thrasher requires when ready for operation is five feet by ten to stand on. They are very convenient to move about in a neigh-borhood. They can be attached to any kind of machines, such as sawing, turning lathes, grinding provender, grating apples, &c. The subscribers would also inform the public that they are now receiving orders for making the above machines, and other kinds, for the ensu-ing season. Those wishing to purchase carly in he season would do well to forward their orders soon, by mail or otherwise, on account of our numerous engagements. Those wishing to ex-amine the machines will please call to the Mace-

don Furnace, near the Lock. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Ploughs and castings kept on hand as usual, and all kinds of repairing and other work done with despatch. N. B. Old mettle received in

exchange for work. BEERS & RICHMOND. Macedon, Wayne co. Oct. 14, 1836. no14-3mc

THE Firm of HOOKER & BUNNEL is dissoved by mutual consent. The busi-ness will be closed by Horace Hooker. HORACE HOOKER, HENRY T. HOOKER,

no24.d2wc4 R. A. BUNNEL. THE subscribers have formed a co-part-L nership to do business under the firm of Hooker, Bunnel & Co. HENRY T. HOOKER.

R. A. BUNNEL, JOSHUA CONKEY. no24 TO THE AFFLICTED-HAD.

AND SYRUP, for diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Conghs, Colds, &c-The operation of this medicine is particularly mile and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy per spiration, and checks morbid and pernicions weat ngs, relieves chronic affections and conges lungs, reneves curome affections and congestion of lungs, assuages cough, promoter a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, asth-matic and difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness and here the matrix ostiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. These painful symptoms yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that waating disorder the consumption, if laft is its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Its introduction to public notice, through its own merits, precludes the necessity of a long list of certificates: If needed, hundreds could h tained from those who were once afflicted, but now are restored to health.

Directions for using either the Powder or Syrup accompany each bottle. All communica-tions (post paid) will be particully attended to by addressing E. F. MARSHALL, addressing Agent for Monroe county. c6mda

Fitzhugh st., Rochester.

Lyman & Co. St. Paul at montroon, and any quan-ders will receive prompt ettention, and any quanity of medicine insmediately furnished. This medicine is put up in boxes of one or two dozen each, convenient and safe for transportation, and abeled with the name of Henry Seymoar, Hadley, Eass no21-ly

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEP. BTIC PILLS - The subscriber, having been fernished by the inventor with the recipe for these Pills, with exclusive authority to prepare and vend them, they are new offered to the public, by

THOMAS L. JUMP, Chemise. Releigh, N. C., May 14, 1836.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been most suo cessfully employed in almost every variety of func-tional disorder of the stomach, bowels, fiver and spleen ; such as heartburn, acid eructatious, navsea, headach, pain and distention of the atomach and bowels, incipient diarrhose, cholic, jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appointe, Batulence, habitual contreeness, loss of appointe, sick headnch, sea sickness, &cc. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during preg-nancy and subsequent confinement, reliaving sickness at the stomach, headach, hearton and many of the incidental nervous affections. Liverary men, students and most other persons of sed-entary habits, find them very convenient. Those entary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the ta-ble find speedy relief from the sense of oppressing and distention which follow, by taking these Pills. As a dismer *Fill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral water and particulate the who As a dinner *Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters and particularly those from southern elimates and ague and faver districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on vovages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doscs, they are highly efficacious and safe anti-billious medicine. they seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

The following testimonials of the claims of these Pills to public parongage, have been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished. From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Caroli

"Raleigh, March 2, 1835.

"Raleigh. March 2, 1835. "Having for the last three years, been intimate-ly acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services, I itake pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gestleman and experienced Rhysician, entities his testimory, in regard to the use of his Anti-Dys-peptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the pub-lic. My experience of the good effect of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their em-inent value, particularly in aiding an impaired inent value, particularly in aiding an impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recur-rence of such attacks, I was in the habit of renort-ing for security against them and mitted for renorting for security against them, and with yery partial success, to a liberal use of calomel or blue pill. success, to a meral use of calendel or blue pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-Dyspep-tic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance, himself, I have not been under the first instance, inneen, ruave not been under the naccessity of using morcary in any form, be-sides being wholly exempt from billious attacks. Several of my family are experiencing the same

beneficial effects. L. S. IVES Certificates from the following respectable gentier men will be furnished at any time, wherever

in the Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., of New From the Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., of New York; from Governor Iredell; from his Honor, Henry Potter, Judge of the United States Court, for the District of North Carolina; from the Rev. Wm. Mc Pheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raliegh; the Rev. G. W. Freeman, Reetor of Christ Church, Raleigh Fre

B. T. Blake, of the Meborted tobacc, the the Hen. George E. Badger, the M. Ruley the Hon. Edward Hines, late Member of Ch the Hon. Edward Hines, rate Member of Con-gress from the Tarboro' Bistrict; the late James Grant, Esq. Comptroller of Pablic Accounts in N. Carolina; Professor Anderson, of the Universit, of N. Carolina; Thomas P. Devereur, Eco., U. S. Attorney for the District of N. Carolina; Wos. S. Mhoon, Esc., Pablic Treasurer, Kaloins S. Mhoon, Esq., Poblic Treasurer, Raleigh. at 130 Broadway, New York; of L. B. SWAN and J. M. WINSLOW, Rochester. no21

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1837.

A BRADLEY & SON'S PAPER MILL. -Upon a recent visit to Dansville, a pleasant villige in Livingston county, about fifty miles south of this city, we were agreeably surprised at the extent and magnificence of the paper mill which Messrs. A. BRADLET & Sons have recently e. rested. It is built very near the site of the one which was destroyed by fire last summer ; and it is so rreditable to its enterphising proprietors. and so useful to Western New York, that we cannot refrain from presenting our readers with a description of the huilding-its machinery, and the process by which paper is manufactur.

The Main Building is 80 feet by 40, and three *stories high. The fire which destroyed the old anill, was set by a person at the time in the employ of the Messrs, Bradley. It contained 3000 reams of paper, all of which was lost, together with all the machinery and stock. There was an insurance of only \$4000, while the loss was not less than \$16,000. The blow was severe ; but it did not crush the enterprise of our friends. They immediately proceeded to the erection of their present building; and after eleven months indefatigable effort, they had it completed,

The Loft where the rags are received, embra ees the whole length and breadth of the build. ing. In collecting the rags, several teams are constantly engaged. Their circuit embraces a. bout one hundred miles. The mill consumes ten hundred and forty weight of rags every twenty-four hours-or nearly 380,000 lbs. per an-

are assorted-the fine from the course and the white from the colored. Four gills assort 1200 pounds a day.

From this room, the rags are thrown into what is called the dusting room below. This room is forty feet square. The duster is propelled by water power, and is enclosed in a box, into which the rags are thrown and dusted. In the same room are fifteen girls, who are employed in dressing the rags ;---that is, they tear them into strips, and, when they are to be used for fine paper, take out all the scans. For coarse paper, however, this latter is unnecessary.

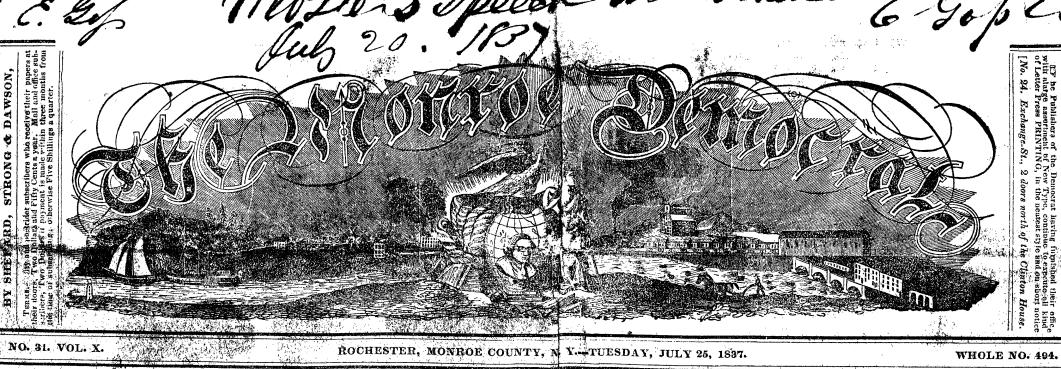
After being thus dressed, the coarse rags ar taken to the Bleaching House which is separated from the main building. Here they are bleach. ed in lime, in a vat which holds 3000 weight .--This wat is heated by steam which is brought in pipes from the boiler in the main building .-Six bushels of lime is sufficient to bleach 3000 pounds.

From the bleaching house, the rags are taken to the Engrne Room. This room is 40 feet square, and contains four engines. They surround a huge vat into which the rage are thrown, where they are ground. or rather hatchelled, into a pulp. It is generally supposed that the rags are cut. This is the case in some mills; and this is the reason why some paper is rotten. But at this mill it is not the case ; hence the superi

ority of the paper of the Messrs. BRADLEY. After the formation of the pulp, it is drawn from the Engine vats into a reservoir 36 feet in tice Cranch, on the motion of Mr. Coxe to circumference in the Machine room below. From this reservoir, it is passed through a small pipe into what is called the pulp dresser. This pipe dresser is made of copper, and has a surface of ized by great ability and research, and occupied some eight feet. R is filled with very fine slits, through which the pulp works into a reservoir attached to the Machinery.

A cylinder of some three feet diameter revolves te of this reservoir, to which the pulp atm thinds means in to fells. and proceeds along upon sundry rollers until it assumes the form of paper ; when, (by the same machine) it is dried and cut into the desired dimensions.

Whie me acmnery is of superio It was manufactured by Messrs PHELPS & STAF. wog'n, Windham, Conn. and cost (including transportation) \$4,000.



Webster celebration at Detroit,-TheDeti WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1837 Daily Advertiser of Wednesday, has the follow. ing in relation to the Webster Celebration in that

ity ----"The collation of yesterday went off nobly. Large crowds gathered in the grove at an early they are in favor of Banks, we admit. It is a our. Upwards of three hundred sat down to the collation, and between fifteen hundred and wo thousand including ladies and gentlemen, must have been present to listen to Mr. Webster's sive privileges, we deny. This we charge upon stuffs, that I. from actual observation, verture to address, which was in all respects worthy of that distinguished statesman and the glorious occasion which called it forth. Mr, Webster spoke upwards of an hour."

From the Journal of Commerce. SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Our own opinion is, that without the aid of bills under \$5, it will be extremely, difficult, if amount of specie necessary to supply the circu. lation under \$5 throughout this extended country, is probably not less than \$40,900,000 or \$50,000,000. Dedoct this from the whole a nount in the country,-not above \$70,000,000, and the residue will not constitute a very "broad for bank issues; certainly not a basis ebasis" qual to the exigencies of 600 or 700 banks on suming specie payments. But it is to be fur. ther observed that the specie in the country is constantly diminishing by exportation, manufac-ture and wear, so that it is doubtful whether. when we are otherwise ready to resume, we shall

have more than specie enough to supply the cir. culation under \$5. There will then be nothing left for the banks. A pretty condition truly in which to commence specie payments! But by a general issue of small bills, specie payments could be resumed as soon as our foreign debt is cancelled, which will probably be not longer than 8 to 12 months. The true doctrine respect. ing specie is as follows .

"I profess to be a bullionist, in the usual and accepted sense of the word. I am for a specie basis for our circulation, and for specie as a part of the circulation, so far as it may be practicable and convenient. I am for giving no value to paper, merely as paper : I ablor paper; that is to say, irredeemable paper—paper that may not be converted into gold and silver at the will of the holder."—Daniel Webster.

The Mandamus Case .- The unanimous opin on of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia was yesterday delivered by Chief Jus. quash the return made by the Postmaster General to the mandamus nisi, heretofore issued against him at the relation of Stockton, Stokes and Moore. The opinion, which was character. two hours and a half in the delivery, went into a minute examination of the various points made The court adherin the return and argument. ed to their opinion given on the return of the rule to show cause, sustained their jurisdiction,

and quashed the return as being insufficient. The Court lien, on motion of Mr. Core, of REMPTORY MANDAMUS, returnable on the fourteenth of August next. [The reason for the distant day set down for of difference between the friends and opponents

further proceeding was the understanding that the Courtwould not be again in session until time]-Nat. Intel The editor of the Commercial Advertiser Now we shall see-what we shall see. An has issued an irrevocable edict in which he says, appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States | "henceforth no letter or communitation will be inwill not be taken, we presume, by Mr. Kendall serted, if written on both sides of the leaf, howbecause in so doing he admits the jurisdiction of ever excellent it may be in all its other features." 30-the paper (if fine) is taken to the Sizing the court, and thereby sweeps away his only This is right. We shall, in due time, follow ground of resistance. What will be done then ? | suit; for there is no nuisance so intolerable in a Obey the peremptory mandamus, or go to jail, daily office, as a communication written on both or call upon "the author of the letter to Sherrod sides of the sheet. If ambitious correspondents Williams" "to strike the process dead," by dis- knew how often their contributions were reject-

T? There is nothing more unfounded than the remark that the Whigs are the exclusive lates to the future prospects of an abuildent har. nourishers of the "Bank monopolies." That vest must, in these times of glickal scarcity, be strong evidence of their good sense that they are of the consumer, as well as to check if possible But that they seek to clethe them with now excla. the avaricious disposition of the seller of bread. the friends of Van Buren. Notwithstanding all their blustering about the annihilation of Bank Rags," they alone have legalized an ex- every where attracted to the ver studies party in and ingli As a proof of this

we refer to the Legislatures who have sanction. ed the suspension of specie payments. They were the Legislatures of New York, Virginia not impossible, to resume specie payments. The &c. Not one of them were controlled by the failure. Whigs. On the contrary, where the Whigs are in power, the Executives refused to call extra sessions of the Legislatures. This was the case in Pennsylvania, Kentucky &c. We do not complain of "the party" for acting as they I went into a part of the Niagara and Gore Dishave done. The exigencies of the times perhaps demanded the passage of the suspension laws And we have no doubt that they have had a salutary influence upon the business of the coun-

try. But what we complain of is their charging the Whigs with exclusive attachment to the Banks, when they are themselves fostering them by the passage of the most liberal laws. We are aware of the motive which induces them to play this double game. They wish to gull the ignorant. But there is something supremely contemptible in such a grovelling policy. It seems almost incredible that lioncrable minded nen should pursue it. But they do. And we envy them not the satisfaction which it affords hem.

Some of the Van Buren papers now deny hat they have ever opposed the established monetary system of the country. But this, every

sensible man knows to be untrue. For what has composed the chief point of contention between the two parties? The currency, most assuredly. The whigs opposed any essential change in its regulation. They were satisfied with it as it was. The world could not boast of a better. It afforded every necessary facility. There was no derangement-no perplexity. The exchanges were conducted with a regularity unequalled by any other nation on the Globe. The whigs appreciated its value. But our government currency quacks did not. Hence their 'experiments" upon its vitality. These "experiments" the whigs opposed : and here arose the ssue between the two parties? If this be no so, it would be difficult to designate the points

of the Jackson and Van Buren dynastics.

From the Commercia Herald. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1837. THE CROPS.

Messrs. Editors :- Any intelligence which re. received by every individual with no small de-gree of thankfaluess. It is to cheer the mind make the following statements. Being of late on a tour through the greater part of the Newcastle Distric, molattention was promising ap.

pearance of the full wheat. all the fields sown on upland was excelle I saw some which I think was as good as I ever beheld. The spring crops were also in fine order, except the Indian corn, which, no doubt will be a

Potatoes look tolerably well on dry warm land : on wet they are backward. While in these parts I was credibly informed that the for his reception ; and from the balcony, made crous in the more eastern districts looked full as well as those in this. Having returned from the Newcastle District.

tricts. Here the crops look equally as well, and in some instances better: fruit of all kinds. ommon in this country, will here be abundant. Grass was in fine growing order-this may naturally be expected, as there has been an unusual quantity of rain this season. From the accounts which I received from in

telligent gentlemen from almost every quarter, there is, I think, every prospect of having an abundant harvest. The last few days of warm, weather will be of essential service in bringing forward the different kinds of grain, particular. ly the fall wheat. Should this weather continue for a few weeks, the wheat and all early crops will come to maturity and be well secured

I am, &c. S. R. Toronto, 14th July, 1837. A Schooner arrived at our port the past week rom Port Hope, with 175 barrels of Flour, des ined for Hamilton.— Toronto Herald:

Infamous.-As the cars (11 o'clock train) from Boston, were entering this sity, on Monday, a un was discharged at them by a person from Swan's bridge.' When the evening train for Swan's bridge.' Boston passed the same place, another gun was discharged, and one man in the last car (the Belvidere) received a few buckshot in one of his arms. Several pieces of wood have been found on the track, in that vicinity, within a month. We hope efficient measures will be taken to apprehend the villian or villians, and give him ull punishment for such high handed crime .--Lowell Courier. In our opinion a law should be passed as spee dily as possible, making the penalty of such con duct-death. To place any obstacle on a rail road track, is a crime worse than arson, and should be punished accordingly. Shall not a law be passed on this subject Boston Herald. Specie is prowing inpressure. Every dat Mex. doubloons. \$20; Spanish ditto, \$21; U. S. Bank notes 121 .- N. Orleans American.

The Versailes people, Tennessee, celebrated

DANIEL WEBSTER-THE RECEP FION .- Mr. WEBSTER arrived in our city last vening. He came from Batavia by the Rail The letter of Senator Tallmadge was the "enter-Road, and was met at Churchville by a large number of our citizens, in a train of cars decorated with Banners, and accompanied by artille. ry, from which a salute was fired, as he was es corted into the car propared for his reception .-There was also an excellent band of music

in attendance. . On his arrival us "a Pail Read donot, he was Washington and elsewhere. Rubb ybico of Ram. welcomed to the city by a few brief remarks from many Hall must and will be heard i and the ra the Mayor, to which he as briefly replied. He was then, accompanied by a large con course of citizens, escorted to the Eagle Tav. ern, where rooms had been previously prepared a very short speech in answer to the spontaneous from the imminent dangers to which both are call of the multitude below. His remarks were exposed.

enthusiastically received. He will-in compliance with the urgent solicitations of the committees, and other of his We allude of course to the financial bearings of follow citizens-make a speech to-day, at half past 1 o'clock in the Court House yard; | latter point of view, however, the step is full of after which he will return to the Eagle and importance as it will either divorce Van Burenism partake of a dinner, in company with those of our citizens who may please to attend.

Mr. VAN RENSSELAER-our excellent host of the Eagle-will serve up the dinner, in his usual superb style. He has as ever, all the luxuries of earth, air and water provided for his ta. ble. But the richest feast will be that for the in. tellect. The table honored with the presence of the "DEFENDER OF THE CONSTITUTION," is alwa richly provided with dishes for the mind.

Er Every thing indicates a determination a. mong our friends to be united. The experience of the past has taught them a salutary lesson. At the last Presidential contest, with the evident possession of the numerical power, they saw themselves shorn of certain victory by the unhappy dissensions which existed among them. It was the want of unanimity-and the consequent confidence and zeal which unanimity always inspires-that the Whigs were defeated in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Connecticut, &c. Had an early resolution been formed to bury all personal predilections, the country would not have been cursed with the eevation of Martin Van Buren to a station for which he was as unfit as undeserving. If how. ver the folly of the past teaches wisdom for the future, all will yet be well. So far as oppor-tunion has been given for the expression or proic opinion, it is evident that wisdom has been

to be the sentiments of the great majority of the learned by the experience of the past. The Republican Party; and we cordially tender to North and the South, the East and the West, you our unanimous support in the proper efto exetain and pet utter but one sentiment-A TOTAL SUB. Legislaturee of this great and enterprising Na-MERSION OF LOCAL PREFERENCES FOR THE GENERAL GOOD. Unlike our Accept the assurances of our high considera opponents, we have an army of statesman who ion and respect. would shed a lustre upon the high office of Chief In connexion with this movement it must b Magistrate of the Union. Each have their remembered that a paper is about to be establishfriends ; but the hearts of all burn with the same ed at Washington in support of the above prinsacred fire. Our Country and Her Institutions ciples, called " The Madisonian." -not PARTY nor MEN-is the slogan with which The Alexandria Gazette says the East Room he uncollared Freemen of the Union enter up. f the Palace of Mr. Van Buren will soon be in on the next Presidential contest. The result a blaze of glory from the splendour of the gilt will be, a glorious triumph--the overthrow of brass, and especially of the magnificent chande. liers, preparing by Mr. Nicholas, of Alexandria, the demagogues in power-and the return of the for the decoration of the royal mansion. Becountry to its former unclouded prosperity and sides gilt brass, there will doubtless be a plentiful supply of bronze that can have the assurance happiness. in a time like this to insult the people by such TThe Daily Advertiser consures the Whigs extravagance.-Star. at the West for circulating a petition for a Na-Patriotic .- The democratic ladies of New tional Bank. But if the circulation of such a Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, got up a regular petition is censurable in a Whig at the West, what party celebration of the Fourth, doing do the Van Buren men merit for circulating the selves immortal honor," according to the Ohio very same petition at the East? In New York, the Statesman. The following toast given by some only effort making to secure the re charter of beautiful spinister of probably an "unmention. able age, has thrown the State Printer into ec. the United States Bank, is making by the friends of the present administration. At least so say his hat out of sight, "if not more so." Here is the New York papers. And so zealous are they the sentiment :

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1837.

DANIEL WEBSTERS RECEPTION. Nothing could be more onthusiastic than Mr. WEBSTER'S reception on Wednesday overhier. It was not known at what hour or by what veyance he would arrive, until 2 e clock of that day, and consequently there was but little time eft to make the desired arrangement for his real ception. With such spirit, however, did our tizens enter into the work, that at 4 o'clock rain of rail road cars were secured and decoraed, in which a very large number of roung men proceeded to Churchville, to men WEBSTER on his way from Botavia to this city. At 7 o'clock he reached Churchville, The approach of the cars was greeted by three hear. ty cheers from the condourse in waiting. When he descended from the Car, he was met by a committee appointed for that purpose, one of whom addressed him as follows :---

offic, kind

From the Journal of Commerce.

good sense and moderation in the mass of the

people to permit them to sanction such doctrines.

The interests involved are too great to be sacri-

ficed at the shrine of a Party. The following is

Sin :- We, the undersigned, Members of the Democratic Republican Party, in the City of

New York, have seen with pride and pleasure, your letter to the Editor of the Albany Argus,

We consider it due to you, and more especial-

ly to our beloved country, that we should express our entire approbation of the sentiments so lau-

dibly put forth in your letter. Your words are

I AM IN FAVOR OF A WELL REGULATED, CREDIT

" SYSTEM, AND OPPOSED TO THE CHIMERICAL SCHEME

" OF AN EXCLUSIVE METALIC CURRENCY. PRESERVE

' AND REGULATE, BUT NOT DESTROY. THE CREDIT

SYSTEM IS THE DISTINCUISHED FEATURE BETWEEN

Senator of the United States.

NEW YORK, July 4th 1837.

To the Hon, NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE,

the letter alluded to.

of the sixth of June last.

DESPOTISM AND LIBERTY."

MR. WEBSTER-Delegated by the Young Men of the city of Rochester to do so, I wel. come you to the hospitalities which they in sonnexion with their seinor fellow-citizenshave prepared for you. We thus welcome you. MPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT. not liceause your name has, for so many repre-been associated with the names of those whom The schism in the ranks of the 'democratic party' has at length widened into avisible breach. their fellow countrymen have delighted to he nor-not because you have so long occupied a ing wedge,"-and the annexed letter, published prominent position in our National Ecgislaturein the Times this morning, will be the beetle .-nor hecause your eradition and eloquence at the It is signed by nearly all the prominent Van Bu-Bar and in the Senate Chamber, have been the ren men in the city, together with many of the boast of your countrymen and the admiration of rank and file, comprising in the aggregate about the world ;-but because we see in you the firm 700 signatures. Such a declaration, from such friend of Constitutional Freedom-the fearles a source, will produce an astounding effect at advocate of those principles upon which Liberty is base in the Protection of the day for the state equenthed to us by our Fathers-and, above ell, ther because in this instance, it speaks the words because, sir, when it was seized by ruthless and of truth and soberness. The gentlemen at the unprincipled men, you proved yourself the bald. head of this movement saw " breakers right a. able, and eloquent defender of the Constitution head !" and they have sounded the alarm, in the of your country. Nor have your fellow citizens hope of extricating their party and the country prepared for you these hospitalities because they believe you seek them, but because they wish to show to the world that Freemen can appreciate Editors of a commercial journal, we cannot the services of their statesmen, when those ser but rejoice at the stand which they have taken.

vices are, as yours eminently have been, directod to the good of the whole country, We here. the measure, and not to the political. In the therefore, that you will as cordially receive as they are cordially offered, the marks of friends ship which your fellow citizens of Rochester from Loco Focoism, or it will leave the party a pronose to tender you?" shapeless, disjointed concern, in reference to the

In reply, Ma. Wassyn briefly expressed his great topics which now agitate the country. In gratitude to his fellow citizens for their kind at. the present state of the currency no party can tentions; when he took his seat in the car prehope to succeed without declaring its policy fulpared for him, amid the roar of cannon-the efait ly and frankly on this subject. And further we quence of music, and the shouts of an admining say, no party can hope to succeed on the basis multitude. of Loco Foco doctrines. There is too much

Between Churchville and this city. Mr. Was STER was frequently greeted by his agricultured friends, who seemed anxious to show their es. teem for the man who had done so much to protect and advance their interests. There was one incident peculiarly happy. A company of young ladies -about twenty-five in numberdressed in white, stood upon the bank of the road, and saluted Mr. WEBSTER by the waving of their bandkerchiefs and the casting of flow. ers upon the car where they supposed he sat, as it passed hastily by. At the depot of the road, he was also proceed by an immense throng who had assembled there to obtain an carly view of the great statesman.

A few minutes before 8, he reached the rity. Thousands were waiting his arrival, and they welcomed him by a spontaneous shout which made the welkin ring. A more heartfalt gratulation was never received by any statesman or

hero. Alter in an addition to the Mayor, whe hid him welcome to the city, Mr. Materia, baser, of the Mayor, Gen. Val. concur, and as ure you that we believe them CENT MATTHEWS and the Hon. T. CHILDS-but Eagle Tavern, where rooms had been prepared for his reception. After an interval of a few moments, in an. swer to a call from the multitude below, he proceeded to the balcony. To all, and particularly to the thousands who had never before seen his manly form, his intellectual brow and his give. cing eye, his appearance was "god like," His introduction by the Mayor, was received with deafening applause. But the moment he commenced speaking, silence reigned. Not a whisper was l card, so intense was the desire to hear every syllable which fell from his eloquent lips. His remarks were very brief-mercly thanking his fellow citizens for their ' overwhel. ming kindness,' and for a moment alluding to the object of his journey to the "far west," and the rapid advance of our city since his first and only visit to it twelve years since. His manner may be inferred from the simple but expressive remark of a little boy to his father who asked him how he liked Mr. WEBSTER. He replied, stacies. He hurras nine times nine, and throws | " I like him very much, he spoke so kind to the During the course of the evening, he was introduced to a number of citizens; but, fatigued by the intense excitement of his long journey, he retired at an early hour. Yesterday morning, immediately after break. fast; accompanied by two or three friends, he visited our principal manufactorice; and between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, he was introduced to a great many of his friends, who called upon him at his lodgings. All were pleased with his unassumed sociality, and the dignity and ease with which he met their thou. sand gratulations. At an early hour, the place designated for his speech was thronged, not only by our citizens, but by hundreds from the country. A12 o'clock Col. better, as he says "I have sustained, and when he commenced speaking, there could not intend to sustain the administration." Office have been less than five thousand paragram Office have been less than five thousand persons preholders swearing allegiance! Think of that, sent-several hundrod of whom were ladies. His speech occupied 70 minutes, and was received with every possible expression of the most hear. ty approbation. The speech we shall publish heroafter.

From the machine room-which is 60 feet by Room, which is 40 feet square, and where 350 reams can be dried at once.

After being dried sufficiently, it is carried to the Finishing Room, which is also 40 feet square, where it is pressed, counted and bundled, ready for market.

The fine paper, after being sized and dried i passed through a cylinder power press. This press supercedes the old fashioned "hat press," and performs double the work in half the time.

More than \$40,000 worth of paper can be manufactured at this Mill annually. The whole cost of the Establishment was about \$20,000; and it affords employment to upwards of fifty hands. To visit this mill is well worth a jaunt to Dans-

ville.

Mr. WEBSTER .- This gentleman is now in Buffalo. Word was received from him last night, which renders it probable that he will pay us a visit. He will spend two or three days in Le Roy with his brother-in-law, before coming to this city.

Avon Springs .- These springs are acquiring a deserved popularity. They are extensively visited by invalids during the summer season. Capt. Knownron has recently creeted a Bathing House, which, for beauty, neatness and comfort, has not its superior in the State. While Mr. Purtures's Hotels are always well furnished with all the luxuries of the seasons. Those who have a day or two to spare will find Avon a delightful retreat.

Counterfeits .- Several counterfeits of the city notes have been detected. They are signed by J. R. Elwood Clerk, and W. E. Lathrop, Recor. As Mr. Lathrop is the City Treasurer, the aud may be easily detected.

A deathless Monster .- A letter from St. Louis (Mo.) of 1st July, published in the Morchant. gives this account of the value of the bills of that oft-slain monster, the Bank of the United States :

United States Bank Bills are abominabl scarce, and command a high premium, depend-ing much upon the amount required. Yesterday I bought with hard dollars two hundred dollars of United States Bank bills. for which I naid ive per cent. premium, and glad to get them at

TT The English are the queerest people in the world for making out-of the way bets and wagers, The Wandering Piper now here is supposed to be a gentleman in disguise, working out a heavy contract of this kind, something similar perhaps to the melodist alluded to in the following :

An Extraordinary Wager .- The following bet has just been made at one of the Clubs b tween three sporting characters, well known in the fashionable world, for a considerable sum whichever of the three gains most money under the following arrangements is to be the winner One of the party undertakes to drive a coach for a period of six months, to and from any town he may choose to fix upon ; the second to perambu late England as a melodist : the third is to per form in tragedy or comedy at any theatre in En. gland, Ireland or Scotland, he chooses. We ve heard that the latter is to make his debut Brighton-Morning Post.

-Com. Adv. FROM BERMUDA .- By the schr. Catherine Howes, we have received Bermuda papers to the 27th ult. Joseph M'Daniel, a soldier in the 30th regiment, stationed at Bermuda, escaped from his post on the 11th, and on the same day murdered Mrs. Mary Swares, whose husband is said to be in the U.S. M'Daniel then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but the wound proved not to be fatal. Jealousy is said to have een at the bottom of the transaction.

H. M. brig Harpy, Commender Clements, captured and carried into Grenada. May 16th. the Portuguese slave schooner Florida, with 280 slaves on board .--- Jour. Com.

Welcome Visiters .- Yesterday, \$69,000 and 612 doublooms arrived from Vera Cruz; \$9000 and 700 sovereigns from Havana, and three kcgs, five boxes specie, from Charleston .- Com. Adv Sometime since the inhabitants of New Ches

ter. N. H. had their name changed to Hill to show their devotion to Isaac. They have since petitioned to have it changed back again.

Backing out .-- Col. Johnson, the Vice Presi e United States has, we are again positively assured by the Danville (Ky.) Repubican and Lexington Observer, come out in favor of a National, not a Treasury Bank.

It appears from an outrage attempted on a young girl at Cattskill that there are male pimps, employed by the brothels in this city to hunt up n the country villages victims for prostitution and infamy.-Star.

An election for a member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, to fill a vacancy in the representation of the lower town of Quebec. has resulted in favor of Mr. Munn, the conservative condidate.

Salutary .- Yesterday, a notorlous character named John Doyle, was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, for keeping a house of illfame. There were several beautiful girls of tender age in his establishment. They were sent

to the House of Refuge.-N. Y. Star. Purchase of the Chippewa Country .- We lear from the St. Louis Argus, of the 30th ult., that-"Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, arrived there t few days since, with the view of holding, in

conjunction with Gen. Smith, of Pennsylvania, a council with the Chippewa Indians, for the purpose of purchasing that country, which is a. bout the same extent as the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The main object of the government is, doubtless to secure the immense body of white pine growing in that region. The great importance of this acquisition to the Valley of the Mississippi, now supplied with pine lumber by New York and Pensylvania at extravagant prices, can be fully

appreciated only by mechanics and builders, and a few others, who have bestowed particular attention upon the subject."

Dangers in Travelling .- Our friend Mr. Charles H. Delevan came near losing his life, from the crrelessness of stage drivers, near Roch. ester, which place he left in the Pilot Line, at ten o'clock at night, for Syracuse. The driver was drunk, and an entire stranger to the road, and ran the coach into the woods, at the imminent risk of the passengers lives. Mr. D. wandered about the woods, and finally arrived at a hut and awoke the inmates, and after great dan. ger they reached the high road .- Star.

missing the marshal from office ? We shall see. ed solely on this account, they would be care.

ful not to commit the error. The State Printer is at his dirty work again He charges upon the whigs a "combination" with the abolitionists. It seems impossible for him

to continue an honorable politician for a single week. Doctor Colman -Some doubt having existed as to the disease which caused the death of this

gentleman, a post mortem examination of the body took place yesterday morning, the result of which has been kindly furnished us by a medical friend

Mr. Editor-Dear Sir-A post mortem examination of the body of the late Doctor COLMAN. was had this morning under the direction of Doctor ELWOOD, in presence of most of the

medical faculty of this city. His disease proved to be Anurism of the Aorta, or large artery, which who shall either kill, or purchase, or have in his leads from the heart to the lower extremities .-The disease has probably existed for several years, and has been the cause of the many ex- table of a public house, and a very grave ques cruciating paroxysms (of what he called rheu- tion has arisen, -- whether the cating was a sufmatism) with which the Doctor has been visited | ficient "having in his possession" to bring the for the last 3 or 4 years. An Anurism is a

tumour formed by the bursting or distention of one or more of the coat, of an artery, and of course contains blood, either coagulated or fluid. but generally both, and destroys live by the

bursting its integuments. The Anurism in this case commenced opposite the iliac artery, or nearly under the point of the breast bone. The

about 9 inches up and down the left side of the back-bone, and its greatest diameter in the opposite direction was about 6 inches. It was sit.

uated back of the membrane which lines the cavity of the abdomen, and when it burst, the blood was infused between the said lining membrane and the muscles of that cavity and escaped slowly. Hence the reason that he lived so

of the tumour. Had it opened into the cavity of the abdomen, his death would have been al. most instantaneous. Two of the vertebræ, or

bones of the back, were nearly half absorbed by the pressure of the tumor, as was also the muscle which serves to raise the thigh, and hence the difficulty the Doctor has experienced for several years in walking. I send you this hasty and im. perfect sketch now, for the gratification of the

public, presuming that a minute and scientific description will shortly be prepared and published by the physicians in immediate attendance for the benefit of the faculty.

Yours &c. Auburn and Syracuse Rail Road .- It is grati-

fying to be able to announce that this route will be ready for cars this fall. Wooden rails will be used till next season, when iron can be imported from England. Two years more, perhaps less time, may complete the whole chain from Albany to Buffalo, passing through Rochester. -Advertiser.

their candidates, and a mule race ! Go it yo cripples !

We are afraid the following picture of pasto ral prairie life, from the Jonesburgh (Tennessee) Sentinel is rather too poetical to be believed : The way they get along in Illinois .- The ploughman on the extensive prairies of Illinois, after fixing his plough in the ground, seats him-self upon it and with a violin, book or newspaper, passes along, killing time, driving away 'dull care' and preparing his ground for the re-ception of seed at the same time. Who wouldn't be a ploughman ?

Refinement .--- The Providence Courier, Wednesday, contains the following editorial ar ticle :

"Whipping .- Hiram Young and Henry Ca. hone, were convicted for the crime of horse tealing, at the March term of the Supreme Ju

dicial Court, fer this constant and sentenced to be whipped twenty lashes each, upon the naked back. Said sentence will be executed on Friday in the court-house yard, about 8 o'clock in the morning." The public must be highly interested in this efined exhibition to require such a notice. The Court House Yard is in the most central part of he city, and near the residence of the Mayor.

Such revolting spectacles are a disgrace to the state .- N. Bedford Mercury.

already forwarded to the President ! A gentleman in New York has been sued un der a section of the statute of that State, im. posing a penalty of \$5, "upon every person possession, a woodcock, within the time prohibis a sure sign of a panic in the camp. ted." The evidence produced proved that the defendant was seen eating the woodcock at the

case within the statute-which, at our last advices, was staggering the bar and bench .-- Jour. Indians .--- Two families of the aborigines of

our country, consisting of two men, their wives and "papponses," have few-days loca. ted themselves on the shores of Staten Island. near the Narrows, where they have erected their huts. and employ their time in shoaling porpois es and making baskets. They are now from the shores of Lake Champlain; and they belong to

opening from the artery was about 1 or 1 of an the Penohscot tribe. They came the whole dis. inch in diameter. The anurismal sack extended | tance from the lakes in their frail bark canoes, tion. are perfectly harmless, civil and well behaved .-large number of fashionables from the city

have paid them a visit, and made purchases of their baskets, &c.- Times.

are the following : An Old Relic .- An old cannon or swivel was ately found at the ruins of the old French fort in Franklin, Venango Co. It was spiked, which was probably done when the fort was ovacua ted by the French. This cannon must have lain urday, 12, Auroraville, Erie county. in the place where it was found something like long after he felt what he called the giving way | eighty years. Some engraving which was prob. ably rendered unintelligible by corrosion, was discovered upon it.

> Coming at Last .- Baltimore, it seems, is a bout to receive her portion of emigrants from Europe. On Tuesday two Russian ships, the Wm Brandt and the Favorite, each of nearly one thousand tons burthen, arrived from men. having on boart SEXEN HUNDRED AND FORTY NINE PASSENGERS. At this rate we shall soon be able to compete with New York in the number of our emigrant pop

ulation. Both branches of the City Council, in konunction with the German Spciety of Maryland

appointed yesterday a committee to inquire into their character.—Balt. Trans.

Well Done .- The collection for the Coloniza ion Society, made at the Tenth Presbyterian church, New York, on Sunday, amounted to \$165 22.

A man was killed at Mobile, on the 4th inst by the bursting of a cannon.

There have been exported from Mexico, the past year, \$12,100,000 of specie.

"The President of the United States-Honor that it is said some of the petitions have been to whom honor is put." ' Quite a nat'ral feelin', as Sam Weller, would say. Mr. Van Buren being a dapper dandy, and

TT The press of "the party" have opened withal a very "loving widerer."-Cleve. Herald. their batteries against DANIEL WEBSTER. This Sing Sing, says the Evening Post, has become a place of "much resort during the summer months." We had supposed that it had for sev-Trapping Extra.-The Tioga (Pa.) Phenix cral years, been a good deal visited at all scastates that a farmer in the town of Dedham, in sons of the year. Indeed many who visit the Tioga county in that state, recently set a wolf marble residence at Sing Sing, get so strongly trap in his wheat bin, as a mere experiment, attached to the place that they remain there sun when in the course of the night he was awaken. mer and winter. Eve. Jour.

ed by a terrible outcry of an animal from that Fealty .- The Vice president denics having quarter. On going to his trapping ground, he "arowed himself the advocate of the establish-ment of a new National Bank," in a letter to the ound he had caught a bag, to which a man was editor of the Kentucky Gazette. Very well attached ! The Phenix thinks that "this should An "exchequer bank" will probably suit the be a warning to people to examine for trans be. fore they begin to measure up, especially if they steal in the night." It was certainly a pretty emphatic caution to the bag and man in quesmaster Brooks !

John Quincey Adams has reached his 70th Episcopal Tour .- Among the appointments of Hot Weather .-- The thermometer at Charles. Bishop Onderdonk during his present visitation, town on 6th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was 101!

Eleventh Sunday after Trinity Aug. 6, Cen-A tall one .- The editor of the Beaver Argus trefield, Ontario county. Tuesday, 8, Grace church, (St. Paul's) Rochester. Thursday, 10, has been shown a stalk of Timothy which meas-ured six feet four inches in length. It grew on Christ church, Lockport, Niagara county. Satthe fertile plains of Beaver.

> From Bermuda.-By the brig Somerset, we have Bermuda papers to the 4th inst. and a let. ter of the 8th. No time now for extracts. The S. brings \$30,000 in specie.-Jour. Com.

The thunder storm on the night of the 4th inst produced a great freshet in French creek, Craw. ford county. The rise of the water resulted in the loss of property exceeding \$100,000. Fortunately, however, no lives were -but whole fortunes were swept away .- Phil. Gaz.

\$426.835 93 Life in Lower Canada .- The Official Gazette of a recent date contains a proclamation offering a reward of £100 to any who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the 39,477 person or persons who fired a gun loaded with oalls and slugs through the window of the dwelling house of Eustache Cheval, Esq. in the parish of St. Eustache, in the county of Two Moun. tains in the Montreal district, with manifest in tent against the lives of the inmates thereof; and also into the house of Joseph Cheval, of the taple of Vermont is now ready for market, and same place, with the like intent. The frequen. cy of these and similar outrages was such that 3,000,000 pounds, which at last year's prices, (a. the inhabitants of the parish were about forwar. bout 60 cents) would amount to near ten millions ding a petition to the governor in chief for pro.

tection

Three hundred sat down to the dinner. We have not time now to subjoin even a brief ac. count of the very agreeable manner in which it passed off.

At 7 o'clock the cavalcade which was to cs. cort Mr. WEBSTER to Fullam's Basin began to assemble. The streets on either side of the Esgle soon became blocked up by citizens, appa. rently of all political parties, whose orderly de. portment evinced their respect for a man whose well-carned fame is the property of the nation. At S o'clock, a part of his family not having ar. rived, a large party rode out and escorted them in. By this time it had become so late that Mr. WEBSTER finally listened to the solicitations of his friends and deferred his departure until 8 o'clock this morning. This was immediately announced from the balcony, when a hearty response was given and all quietly retired.

IF We understand that Mr. WEBSTER does not propose to tarry at anypoint, between this sity and Boston, except a few hours at Utics on Saturday. He has had pressing invitations from several places in the State, which he is obliged to decline. The near approach of the time designated for the meating of Gongress, makes it seconsery that he should proceed home by the most speedy

Canal Tolls, &c.-The tolls collected on the During the first week in July, Total to the close of the first week in July,

the Hudson river, by way of the Erie canal, for the same periods, is as follows. viz : Brls. flour. Bush wheat

During the 1st week in July 13,098

Wool .-- The Rutland Herald says this great estimates the aggregate crop in that state at over

168.660

-Argus.

of dollars.

Up to the 1st July

Total to close 1st wk. in Jy. 181,758 39,477

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, August 13, Buffalo. Tuesday, 15, Forrestville. Chatauqua county. 16, Westfield. Friday, 18, Hunt's Hol. ow, Allegany co.

State canals up to the 1st July, amounted to \$396.114 13 30.721 78

The quantity of flour and wheat brought to

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER. | others, that the Constitution has made us one DELIVERED IN THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE. ROCHESTER, JULY 90, 1837.

After a brief introductory address by the Hon. TIMOTHY CHILDS, Mr. WEBSTER spoke as fol-

FELLOW CITIZENS-If I might entertain the ope of being heard by this vast assemblage, I build gladly express my thanks for the respect states. This power they gave to Congress. It and kindness which has caused you to come to. gother upon this occasion, and for the flattering can regulate commerce between the states. But how can it do this unless it has the power to re. sentiments which have been expressed by my friend Mr. CHILUS, in your behalf. Gentlemen-I have been taking a long. plea-

gulate the great agent and instrument of com-merce-money? None say that the different states have power to declare wir, form treaties or despatch ambassadors. Yet it would be just whit, and agreeable journey through parts of our common country, which it has not been my good fortune heretofore to have visited. I reas reasonable to say that they have such power. as that they have either the power or ability to turn full of pleasure and pride for what I have regulate the great instrument of commercewhich we denominate the "far west." And al. money. They cannot do it-there is no authori-ty to confer such power upon them. That though I must hasten home to prepare for my belongs to the General Government. public duties, which must so soon commence, yet the request of any friends in Rochester, made so the duty of Congress to make that which regulates the value of property in New York, early and so kin fly, has prevailed on me to have regulate its value in Massachusetts or Mis. the pleasure of passing this day in your midst, What created such confusion in sissippi. What created such confusion in the old confederacy? Was it not the inability and in this thriving city, which I visited twelve years ago, and which has since sprung up into such beauty as to have no indication by which I The cild confederacy? Was it not the inabilit of the government to regulate the currency?-The currency of that day was necessarily an The currency of that day was necessarily and might know that this was the town I then visitunavoidably totally deranged. Why, if a man started upon a journey, on a slow horse, he ed. But, not to waste words, let me say, in the language which one plain Republican may emcouldn't breakfast and dine on the same money. ploy to another, that for all your kindness, and It was to get out of this difficulty that the Confor all the expressions of your friendship, I stitution gave the power to Congress to regulate thank you. Commerce between the States. This was the

address male to me by my friend Mr. The Cuntos, alludes to the political state of the coun. object of it. try at present. This is the all-absorbing topic wherever I have been. The currency of the currency, with Congress, and shall it be exercised country seems to occupy the minds of all. If, upon this topic I have any thoughts which are by Congress ? or is it with the States, and the fifteen hundred State Banks, and shall it be exreworthy your consideration, they are at your ser-vice. But I have no desire to obtrude my polit-ical sentiments upon any man or any set of men, or the other.

One man's opinions are entitled to as much re-spect as, another's, and all are accountable for them. God forbid that I hould desire to conthem. God forbid that I should desire to con-coal any opinions or sentiments of mine. There is nothing in the opinions which I hold, that I is nothing in the optimens which I not my fellow wish for a moment to keep back from my fellow citizens. I wish to make no evasions. There it is not a within my boson which I am not There is nothing hid within my bosom which I am not willing should be laid naked before God and

Fellow citizens-I have endeavored to understand the questions which are at this moment agitating the country, and, from the position which I have occupied for so many years, and he subjects which I have been called upon to

discuss, it would be strange had I no opiniors of my own. I have opinions. But I wish not in dictate their acceptance, but merely to express them. And express them I will, let the conse-

Then, fellow citizens, what is the great diffi-culty at present existing in the country? We are not threatened with bad crops. There are no uncurployed manufactories. There is neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence. What, then, is the difficulty? It is what we may call a social evil resulting from the exercise of the powers of the social government. What is that e. vil? There may have been some overtrading lover producing ; but all such ideas are in definiter. No man can say what he means by overtrading ; and before there is just ground for aking this charge, he must prove that there has been more produce in market than could command a price. What evidence have we that there has been over-producing ? In all my journey, I have heard of no wheat or corn which could not command a high price. Before the unfortunate susponsion of specie payments, merchandise sold well and stocks sold well.-But overtrading and overproducing may exist; but to me the terms are too indefinite for compre

This Bank lasted twenty years. During these But there is a cause for our present difficultwenty years, State Banks grew up, and there were men then as now, who maintained that ties, ... What is it ? In answering this question I do not wish to, and shall not trifle with the State Banks were sufficient to regulate the currency of the country. There were, at the time subject. I know there are men here who differ the first Bank charter expired, eighty. from me in sentiment. I respect their opinions, and will cast no reproaches or imputations aeight State Banks. The arguments of those in favor of testing the power of State Banks pre-vailed, and the U. S. Bank was not re-chartered. gainst them. 1 rep oach no man. I attribute no oblique motives to any man ; but I speak to What was the result ? you as the arbitrers of political sentiments. I In 1814, all the Banks in the country suspend. say to you what I would say to generations com ed specie payments, except a few in New Engwho paid specie for all the bills they issued

ing after me; and I will express such sentiments as I would wish to, and am willing should go and issued no bills. I took a seat in the House down to postcrity, if any thing of me does go

of Representatives in 1813. The war termina-ted in 1815. But the Barks did not resume ape-cie payments. My experience has taught me, down to pisterily. Let it not be supposed that I am speaking the pinnents of a partizan—that I am saying and so has your experience taught you, fellow. to-day what I shall take back to-morrow. For, if, after my country's good, there is one thing that I have sought more than another, since the citizens, that Banks may be very unanimous in agreeing to suspend specie payments ; but it is a lifficult matter to say that they always evince commencement of my public life, it has been a the same unanimity about when they shall recharacter for consistent patriotism--for an at. sume. In this instance they did not resume in tachment to the whole country; and, to mar the two years after the close of the war. Nor would happiness of what little of life remains to me, they have resumed then, but for the I will not sacrifice what of such character I have

some measures of its own, to endeavor to keep people; and wheever undertakes to maintain that we can throw this power back upon the States, strikes out one great link in our chain their issues within reasonable bounds, and to save the country from a flood of irredeemable of Union. That is my opinion. We all know, fellow citizens, the. motives As to coming to an exclusive metalic circula

The administration in 1832, decided in favor

of the latter, and abandoned the whole subject of the currency to its fate. They openly and avow-ediy relinquished it to the states and to the state

banks In pursuing this policy I do not impugn

I so told them at the time; and from that day to

this I have been denounced as a Bank agent and

In the course which I have pursued, I have

acted in the light of the Constitution. I never

wish to consider myself wiser than that sacred

instrument. I never wish to put the business

and prosperity of the country at hazard, or to

none but the whole people can decide, and he de-

sired nothing more than that after a calm exam.

ence, they should decide it. In favor of the o-

pinion which he entertained, he had the author-

congress had the power to regulate the currency

WASHINGTON. In the second and third years of his

To forward this undertaking a United States

cantrariety of opinions, yet a Bank was estab.

lished in 91. It had a perfect effect. The cur-

rency was regulated and commerce flourished.

en the result. Although not a prophet, I have

This was the opinion of

their motives ; but that they erred is my opinio

denunciations in silent contempt.

nents.

of the country

tion, he had always regarded it as a chimera, in possible and perfect folly. He was astonished that any sensible man should indulge, either the which induced the organization of this govern. ment. We know that there was none which o. perated stronger upon the minds of the states. hope or the desire for such a state of things .men and patriots of that day, than the desire to There is but so much specie in the world, and regulate the commerce between the different

we can only have our proportion of it. It was boasted that we had 80 millions of spe cie in the country. Suppose it were a hundred; and suppose we could retain that amount, and use cie in the country. Suppose it were a hundred; and suppose we could retain that amount, and use it as a currency. It would be totally insufficient to carry on the business of the country indepen-dent of the use of any paper, without such a reduction of prices as no society or community would submit to. If we were to cetablish an exclusive metalic currency I doubt whether the wheat of the county of Monroe would be worth more than twenty-five or thirty cents a bushel. It is no answer to this to say, that other things would fall in price in the same ratio. If we were now beginning anew-if we were now just setting up a community, such an idea would have weight in it. But we have a community formed, with all the numerous relations of debtor and creditor. Men have entered into contracts to pay dollars, not bushels of wheat ; and having made these contracts when wheat was a dollar a bushel, what right has the government, by an Experimental alteration of its money system, arbitrarily, and without regard to production. to consumption or to supply, to reduce the price to twenty-five cents? According to the average price of oduce, the farmer pays his debt of a dollar with one bushel of wheat. But if this new system Now this is the question to which we have come at last : Is the power to regulate the give five bushels of wheat to pay the same ashould be established, he would be obliged to

mount of debt. Such a contraction of the currency would

cause a revolution. No nation on earth could cised by them ? This is the question, and the time has come when it must be settled one way notion, therefore, of an exclusive metalic currency, in the present state of things, was ridiculous. It was mere solemn trifling with mat-ters of high public interest # It was political quackery in one of its worst forms. Its adop-tion would ruin commerce, and prostrate the manly vigor of the country.

But suppose an exclusive specie circulation to be practicable, it would be every way objec-tionable. It exists but in the despotisms of the an aristocrat, who had no regard for the inter-ests of the common people. But I should have been unworthy of the kind regards you have shown me, fellow c tizens, had I not held these east. If introduced here, it would throw all commercial power into the hands of the sleepy who, though without capital in money, are yet young, enterprising, industrious and stirring, to

gain respectable livelihoods We may say, as often as we please, that "thos who trade on borrowed capital ought to break ;" but it is an absurd sentiment from whosever

jeopard the daily bread of the poor laborer, by mouth it falls, and is not at all consistent with my presumptuous arrogance in trying experiour American practice, or our American policy. The United States have acted, and acted mo Men in public life have discussed this quesadvantageously, on a system of regulated credit. tion, and made up their minds. Their opin-ions are formed. But it is a question which The Government itself began on credits. Its first breath-the earliest inflation of its infant lungs-was credit. By credit it funded the debt of the Revolution, and so provided for its payment. On credit it opened the Custom house ination and the benefits of the light of experiand wooed the spirit of commercial enterprise. On credit it made the earliest disposition of its public lands; and this credit it has sought to ity of forty of the forty-eight years which the overnment had existed. His opinion was that

maintain, by just laws, by sound principles, by the inviolability of contract, and by sustaining a sound, uniform national currency. The dis. counts of the Banks have enlarged this credit, administration, he and his associates undertook to make the currency of the country uniform. and, while kept within proper bounds, their op-eration is useful, especially in these parts of the country which are new, and most deficient in ac-Bank was discussed ; and although there was a cumulated capital. Credit-reasonable and just credit-has clear

ed these forests -opened these roads-construc. ted this canal-built these mills-erected these palaces-and gave being to this important city, hardly reduced from the wildcrness thirty years ago. He who decries the use of credit reviles the history of the whole country. He is a man who says, in effect, that these great improvements ought not to have been undertaken ; and that canals and rail roads, flour mills and citics, are not blessings but afflictions. Depend upo it, if we were to come to an exclusive gold and silver currency, we should throw all these things into the hands of lazy aristocratic accumulated capital. Most rich capitalists are drongs. They are not working hees. They live apon the accumulated honey of the industrious; but to a ten-fold greater extend would they do so if the system of credit was abolished. Enterprize and industry, with no assistance but honesty, good habits and a spirit of improvement would be crushed by the same blow that would demol-

ish credit. You all act upon credit. Is'nt it so? We can, therefore, never return to an exclusive metalic currency. But if we could, I would stand here till midnight to prove to you that it would be entirely impracticable. But while no respect could be entertained for

nich demand a gold and silver

dency. The country cannot be easily ruined. It is young-grat-strong-and full of activi-ty. But my fach is in the people. I look for the lost the law pronounced by the voice of the lawful sovereign; and when pronounced. I shall re-spect it, and abde by it. The great and interesting question is before the people. Their in-terest is the great stake, and, I doubt not they will decide it visely. Let it not be said that we cannot obtan from our constitution all the good designed by it. Let us at least try it fair-ly and honestly. If the people can be roused-if they will take their own affairs into their own

true to ourselves, as surely as the heavenly-luminary above us disperses the mists of the mor-

ning. Fellow citizens-I take my leave of you.-Strangers as we are, we have got a common country, and a common inheritance of liberty. Our children mut enjoy, together, these free institutions, or, together, lament their downfall .--As a fellow citizen and a countryman-as one bound to you by common ties, and wedded, with you, to a common fortune, I take an affectionate cave of you, and join my ardent wishes, with yours, for the prosperity and happiness, through all ages, of the prod land which we possess.-May free born spirits ever be ready to defend and protect it, and may a gracious Providence coninue to visit it with His distinguished blessings

From the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin. HIGHTN THPORTANT.

Copy of a letter from the Editor of the Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, now on a tour in Wiscensin Territory, to the Editor of the St. Louis Commercial Bulletin, dated

Dear Sir, The peruniary embarrassments of our national government are likely to affect most grievously the repose of this frontier, in stirring stirring up the Indians to acts of hostility. I will explain. By the treaty of 1832, in which the Sacs and Foxes ceded their lands bordering on the Mississippi to the United States, generally known as the Black Hawk Purchase, the government pledged itself to pay them \$20.000 annually in specie, and to furnish them with a quantity of tobacco and salt. In the certain treaty of 1836, ceding the Ioway reserve, similar stipulations were made. Hitherto government has faithfully performed its contracts, and the Indians have been perfectly satisfied, and of course entirely friendly towards their white neighbors. This year they repaired to Rock Island, in

June, as usual, to the number of four hundred. to receive their annuity, amounting to 20,000 on the Black Hawk Purchase, \$20,000 on the Ioway Reserve, and \$7,000 under former treaties. together with 40 kegs of tobacco and 40 barrels of salt. In the Ioway treaty (last year) was also a provision, binding the United States to furnish \$10,000 worth of horses, to be ready at Rock Island at the store time. Judge of their surprise, on reaching Rock Island, to find that no preparations had been made to receive them, and that not even the agent was there. A gentleman present, at his own risk, chartered a steamboat to proceed to Prairie du Chien, the re-sidence of Gen. Street, the agent, and urge his immediate attendance. Gen. Street replied that it was needless to go down, as government had provided no means for paying the annuity. He however returned in the boat, and attempted to explain to the Indians the cause of the delinquency, arising from the suspension of specie ayments by the banks. The chiefs replied that the President had promised them the speciesaid that they had been told that it was all his, and that he could pay them if he chose. The agent further attempted to explain, but could not satisfy them. "Well, where is the tobacco and salt, and where are the horses for our summer hunts?" said they. Unfortunately these had not been provided, and the disappointment of the Indians was manifested by mutterings, long and strong. Gen. Street offered to accompany them to St. Louis, to see Capt. Hitchcock, the dis-bursing agent, and satisfy them that the money would soon be paid. Twenty of the chiefs and head men repaid. Thither accordingly; and you, doubtless, saw them in the city last week, without perhaps knowing the object of their visit. They, however, obtained nothing, and re. turned in the steamboat Pavilion, passing Oquanka on Saturday last, where I then was.

Do not be surprised if something serious should grow out of this, Mr. Phelps, of Oquauka who knows the Indians as well as any man living on the Mississippi, told me he had never known them so highly inflamed without break. ing out into open hostility. Indeed they have already committed some depredations on Skunk river, (below Burlington) by driving off two or three white families; and they have also killed some cattle belonging to settlers on the Ioway, near where I now write you. It is thought that Keokuk will be able to restrain the Sacs on the Des Moines ; but the Foxes, on the Ioway, will be more difficult to control. Should it be asked, why does not the Government take the specie from the land offices and pay the Indians? I reply, it has no specie in those offices, or comparatively none : it was denosited in the banks before the late suspension specie payments, and can no more be obtain ed by the government than it can be obtained by Private individuals. I have written you this letter, in order that should a frontier war grow out of this affair, the cause of it may be properly understood. There are two or three other circumstances, growing out of the well-meant, though misunderstood advances of our government towards the Sioux, the natural enemies of the Sacs and Foxes, and of which Keokuk spoke with bitter irony at the last meeting, which go to irritate still more the disaffected. I sincerely hope, however, that the local banking institutions with rashness, or to say that they were not conducted by prudent the annuity will be speedily paid, that the ap-prehensions of danger which now prevail may speedily pass away. I remain &c. SAMUEL H. DAVIS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, THE DINNER .- We had not time ,yester. day to do more than merely allude to the Dinner given to Mr. WEBSTER at the Eagle on Thurs. day. It was, in every respect, a splendid affair -and as rich as splendid. There were near heart. three hundred in attendance, not a few of whom were thosewho thus far ranked among the friends of the administration. General VINCENT MA-THEWS Presided, assisted by Judge STRONG and

Dr. M. STRONG, as Vice Presidents. again. After the removal of the cloth the following Regular Toasts were announced from the chair; and drunk with all the usual demonstrations of approbation :--

1st. Our Country. The pride of freemen. Its highest glory is derived from the integrity and wisdom of her patriots and statesmen. 2d. The Constitution of the United States. Under a wise guardianship, it will secure to the people "Liberty and Union," now and for.

ever, one and inseperable. 3. The Convention of 1787-Time only adds

to the evidence of its wisdo 4. The Memory of Washington-What Chief Magistrate can innocently err in the light of his

great example ? 5. The True American Policy-The general good is its aim-while the interests of every elector are the objects of its special care.

6. Daniel Webster-The patriot Senator-Elected by Massachusetts-the people of the Union are his constituents. 7. New England-The birth-place of Adams,

Franklin, Hancock and Sherman-she has not lost the breed of noble blood. 8. The South-We claim part of the honorwe partake in the pride of her great names.

Their renown is the treasure of the whole country. 9. The Western States-We are united to

them by the sympathies of a common origin and common interests. 10. Common Schools-The first and best fruits

of New England policy. 11. Popular Responsibility-The people are they

wear boots. as recreant to themselves when they permit their constitution to be trampled on by their own rulers-as by any foreign prince, power or poten-

ate whatever. 12. The Patriot's Love of Country-Unconfined by sectional divisions-unconnected with local factions-undiminished by popular injustice. 13. American Women-They form the charac.

ter of the men, who give character to our institutions.

The sixth toast called up Mr. WEBSTER, who said, in substance, that the sentiment which the company had been pleased to receive with marks off. of approbation, ascribed to him a national char-

acter. It did not become him to say with what ability he had fulfilled that character ; but from the moment he had been honored with a seat in Congress, he had considered himself responsible to his country and his whole country, for the manner in which he discharged his public duties-for the principles which he advocated, and for the measures which he brought forward or sustained. No man, by whomsoever elected, could discharge his duty to his whole country, if cursed by community. May the next Congres, he considered his obligations confined to that sional session test its effects by immutable he considered his obligations confined to that particular portion of it, from which he had been elected. Congress was not an assemblage of Ambassadors. Its members did not come together as the Plenipotentaries or Delegates of particular sovereigns. It was a Legislative body, where the acts of everyman affect the whole country. In measures upon which he may be called to act, New York may have a far deeper interest than Massachusetts ; but this would not absolve him from responsibility ; for he held himself equally responsible to the citizens of

every State in the Union. If, said Mr. W., I give a tote prejudicial to the interests of Mississippi or Missouri, they have as good a right to call me to an account as the State of Massachusetts, the county of Suf. folk or the city of Boston. He looked upon Congress as a Common Council, each member of which was called upon to legislate for all ; and that man who does not feel himself called upon to legislate for the entire twenty-six States

of the Union, is not fit to legislate for one of them. Hence he believed the U.S. Government. to be one government, and Congress to be the Legislature of one people ; and he held that a man who went to that Congress to decide for a party, acts as an arbitrer whose decision is always in favor of those who employ him.

By A. Stranger. arkest cloud in our sage who drew its lightning harmless to the earth. ByJ. W. Gilbert. John C. Calhoun.—The fearless opponent of Executive encroachment. His counsels and admonitions furnish bright evidence of an enlightened mind, and a patriotic By T J. Paterson. Henry Clay, the Star of

the West, in concert with his compatriot Star of the East-May they long continue no less the Stars of hope to our benighted country, than was the Star of Bethlehem to the wise men of the East-leading her back to political life By Mr. Bennett of Livingston. Our Rulers,

-In imitation of Divine Providence who diffu-ses His blessings on all men, may they so administer the Constitution that the east, the west, the north and the south, may rise up and call them blessed.

By Col. Sawyer. The suspension of specie payments by the Banks .-- An act of fraud upon the people's rights santioned only by servile leg-islatures—the whig states of the Union, have proved themselvessuperior to Banks subserviency or political corruption.

By W. R. Montgomery. The State of New York .- "She will."

On retiring, Mr. WEBSTER offered as a sentiment, Health and prosperity to the citizens of Rochester and county of Monroe.

By E. Goss. The measures of the late administration.-They have been wisely dissected this day by Doct. Webster.

State, whose integrity is as firm as her everlast. ing hills. By Mr Erickson. The Manufacturing Interests of the U. S .- Inseperably connected with the prosperity of our common country.

By Geo. Dawson. Our Government-As n-not as it is. By A. McMartin. Western New York-She always has, and always will, duly appreciate

the distinction between principles and men. By J. N. Langworthy. Our Countrymen Apprentices at Lexington-journeymen at Sa-ratoga, and boss workmen at Yorktown. If ever get swamped it will be after turkeys

By J. A. Guernsey. Daniel Webster-We admire him as an honest man-consistent from the beginning to the end.

By E. P. Smith. The better currency .- Balaam the son of Peor hath said, and the man whose eyes were opened hath said, "I shall see him but not near, I shall behold him but not now."

By a Gnest. State of New York-She not only can, but has. By D. Hawks. George Washington .- The first President of the United States. Martin

Van Buren, the last. Good God! what a falling

By H. A. De Forest. Our rulers for the 8 years just passed .- The kind of fortune which has followed their plans proves conclusively that "great men arc not always wise." By John C. Chumasero. Daniel Webster .-The eloquent and undaunted defender of the constitution-his principles prevailing-we may then boast "One Country-One Constitution-One

Destiny.' By A. J. Langworthy. The existing peo iary pressure-The offspring of "I take the re-sponsibility," nursed by Martin Van Buren, and justice and equity, and then decide whether there is any "pressure which an honest' man ought to regret."

By G. M. Woodbury .- The People and the whole People's guest.

By one of the Committee of Young Men.-The Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution. By Z. Townsend. Our State and National Legisl ature.-May they hereafter let well e-nough alone, and their former folly teach them

future wisdom. By a Stranger. The birth place of our dis ished Guest. By J I. Roggen. Uncle Sam .- Adrift in the

open sca without a shot in the locker, and with none at the helm but land lubbers. By J. Bassett. Daniel Webster .- A Pillar of its capital shines forth a brilliant light, which, if made use of by the freemen of this country, would lead them from a state of despotism, to that of Constitutional Liberty.

By a Guest. sonification of Paddy's Flea; put your finger where he was and he isn't there By a Guest. Let us try the experiment of ex. punging from our councils the advocates of an exclusive metalic currency. By M. Morse. The American Eagle-Long may she continue to soar and view the bright fields of Heaven, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires. By Alfred Ely. Dahiel Webster .- The firm

Nullification-late the his constanction of the constitution, and concolitical sky. Honor to the tring harmless to the earth. John C. Calbon The on the currency. He believed, with Mr. W. that Congress has a constitutional control over the currency, and full power to establish a regulator of it. He looked upon General Jackson's veto of the bill to charter the United States Bank, as a foul blot in our country's history .--At that time he had said, and experience has but, strengthened his conviction, that this mighty nation could never move prosperously without a general regulator of the currency; and whoever rules, they will find such a regulator indis. pensable.

Three or four friends of the adm who sat near us expressed their concurrence in these sentiments of Mr. BENNET, and they are the sentiments of thousands of the best men in

the ranks of our opponents. The party broke up at half past six ; and Mrs. WEBSTER not having arrived from her brother's-Mr. JACOB LE Roy-about one hundred young men proceeded on horseback to meet her; and escorted her to the Eagle, where she received that hearty welcome which the talented and beautiful wife of DANIEL WEBSTER deserves.

Yesterday, at three o'clock, our guest, left the city nder the escort of a very large number of citizens among whom were many ladies-By M. Burton. Our distinguished Guest in carriages and on horseback. One of Mr. from Massachusetts.-A son of the Granite Shaw's splendid carriages, drawn by four beautiful bays, contained Mr. W. and a few of his senior friends. The escort left him at Henrietta-6 miles from the city-from whence he proceeded to Avon, amid the waving of handkerchiefs

and the cheers of his friends who had assembled to bid him farewell. Heaven grant that the next time our citizens have the pleasure of taking DANIEL WEBSTER by the hand, it may be as the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH .--- We have the pleasure of this morning laying before our readers, the Speech which Mr. WEBSTER delivered in this city on Thursday last. We believe that the report will be found to be very nearly correct. We have, as far possible, retained his language ; but we do not flatter ourself that we have been able to do this through the whole of the speech. Imperfect in some slight particulars though the report may be, it is still a noble production. Its arguments are unanswerable. They carry conviction upon their front, and will open the eyes of hundreds who have been led a. way by the wild and chimerical doctrines of the "Experiment" quacks. We need not urge its

perusal, Every man will read it and learn. IT A more splendid cavalcade was never got

up in this or any other city, than that which escorted Mr. WEBSTER out of town on Friday. The young men (and we were among them) did themselves immortal honor. Where there is such patriotic zeal, Van Burenism has no chance to flourish. It is true the little fellow's friends caught us napping last spring, but we will wager Baron Manchausen's works against Holland's Life of Van Buren, that the Whigs will have two hundred majority in the city next fall The bet is a fair one. Will either of the mem-

bers of the "Whig Common Council " accept it?

TT The able speech of Mr. WEBSTER has caused a fluttering among the feed birds of " the party." They are alarmed at the effect its powerful and irresistably convincing arguments will have upon "the democracy." And well they may be; for scores of the more honest and in-

telligent of them, who were present, have expressed their hearty concurrence in its trines. Stall fed demagogues are not expected. to be susceptible of conviction. The only arguments which can affect them, is the " spoils" National Honor, embellished with Political and of office. We are not, therefore, disappointed Literary enrichments of the highest order-from at the efforts to misrepresent and stul ify the arguments of a speech which we do not believe they dare publish. Their political salvation depends upon the ignorance of the People. If By a Committee man. Experiments. Quacks facts like those given by Mr. WEBSTER could be brought them upon healthy bodies. Martin Van Buren .- The per. Union, "the party," would be overwhelmed and routed even before the expiration of Van Buren's term fo office. TThe Advertiser has started upon a new tack in political economy. It attributes the great falling off in the price of wheat between the years 1817 and 1821, to the "excessive expansion of bank issues." Until this moment, we always understood-for the political economists have all so taught us-that an "excessive expansion of bank issues" had a tendency to increase, rather. than diminish, prices. But modern gentlemen have discovered that the old political writers are fools, and that the world was in total darkness upon the subject of the currency, until " Doctor Jackson" illumined it by his brilliant "experiments."

the General Government. What did they do ? Why, they chartered the late National Bank, Now, then, fellow citizens, the difficulty, in and adopted other measures which it was my good fortune to introduce. They resumed spethe opinion of us all, under which the country is now suffering, is the derangement of its cur

e payments in February, 1817. While the Bank existed, the State Banks conrency. We have no legal money. We are commercial people-full of enterprize and zeal. inued specie payments. Seeing the good effect But what will these avail, or how can they be successfully exerted, without a lawful standard of money. So completely deranged is the curwhich it had in restoring and regulating the currency of the country, Congress, in 1832, when its charter was about to expire, voted that rency that no man can now pay a lawful debt lawfully. Every man knows this, and every it should be continued, and passed a bill for that purpose. But Gen. JACKSON vetoed the bill. In nan feels it. No matter how many splendid houses you may own, or how many walking mills, or rich fields. With all these you are ing this, he departed directly from the policy which had prevailed in the government for forty poor, so far as the legal transaction of business is concerned. The question is, can any of you pay a lawful debt lawfully? When that cannot be done, it is in your to see that of the forty-eight years of its existence. The General himself called it an "Experiment;"an experiment to try State Banks-an experibe done, it is in vain to say that a people is pros-perous, Happy or wealthy, or that they are in the ment to carry on the government in a new man-ner and without the agencies which it had before employed. I do not censure him for this. H enjoyment of the rights and blessings which aid he could get along without a National Bank. government ought to confer upon them. It is He no doubt thought so. He was, however, mis-taken. He couldn't do it ; and that's the whole spected that every government will take care of the currency-regulate the exchanges, and keep healthy all the avenues of trade. This is

In two years after the expiration of the Unia doctrine which has existed in all agos. Gov. ed States Bank, we find that the State Banks ernment has always had the guard and supervihave shut up shop. They tell their creditors they will pay to morrow—pay when they can— can't pay at all. Now, is it for us to set up a sion of the currency. A well regulated curren. cy never has and never can exist without the exercise of such supervision ; and a well regula. set of political metaphysics as our rule of conted government cannot exist without such a curduct, instead of living up to the constitution, and to that line of conduct, which, for forty years

rency. We live in a complex state of governmen We have a government which extends over all the States, and we have state governments. Now, with which of them does the power to regulate the currence reside? With the general as proved to be profitable to the country ns now, fellow citizens, look at the pro fessed objects of this "experiment"-at the ons which induced a radical departure from WASHINGTON and his compatriots, and MADISON government, or with the twenty-six separate state governments? This is the great question now before the people. This is the great quest tion which the people must decide. Upon it and his compatriots. Two objects were to be accomplished by it. It was Ist To diminish the circulation of Bank paper. 2d. To increase the circulation of specie. there are two sets of opinions at present existing in the country.

That was General Licewox's opinion. When he negatived the bill for continuing the late foretold it. I knew, as well as man could know he negatived the what is to take place in the future, that what has Bank, in 1832, he did it upon the ground that happened would happen. It is notorious that since the moment when General JACKSON first he wanted no such institution, as a fiscal agent, to assist in the operations of the Treasury; and that as to the general currency of the counmanifested a disposition to put an end to the Bank of the U.S., the Banking capital of the try, the State Banks would certainly furnish as country has increased more than three fold .good a one as we then had, and probably a bet-ter. These sentimen's are still entertained, it is supposed, by the administration which has The determination to destroy the National Institution was the signal at which thousands of succeeded General Jackson. Upon this ground, individuals went forward to establish new Banks and to pour new issues of paper into circulation. the late administration surrendered all the con-They moved, ton, with confidence for they knew trol which the general government had over the quit claim assignment to them and their as. very well that when General JACKSON put his foot down against any thing, he was in no hurry signs forever, saying that they could fornish as to take it up again. od a currency as was then enjoyed, and per The other object was to increase the circula haps a better.

aps a better. But there is another set of opinions upon this kets—to enable the gold to peep thro' " intersti-There is a class of political men who the superintendence of the currency to Congress—that it is the appropriate taned? Has not the result of the "experiment" subject. There is a class of pointer men which belongs to Congress-that it is the appropriate tional duty of the general government, already been, that there is no specie in the counto regulate the currency-that the Siate govern- try at all. Why, when we meet an eagle, we incet him as a stranger, or as a long absent friend, and ask him how he has been ? ment cannot satisfacterily perform this dutythat it is an indispensable part of the commercial regulation of the country, which is an ex-Then the result of the "experiment" has been press power of Congress, charged upon that bo-dy by the constitution, by precept upon precept, -a three fold increase of Bank paper, and not a dollar of specie to be had! For his part, Mr. W. said, he regarded this ne upon line-and that Congress, by a Na

tional Bank, or some of er means, was bound to whole "experiment" as a rash and presumptuous take proper care of the currency, to maintain a innovation;---as an instance of self-respect, selfsound, us norm measure of value and medium of confidence, and self sufficiency, as extraordinary exchange. This was his opinion, always en-tertained and often expressed by him. He had in its original character as it was calamitous in its results," He did not understand how any urged it with all the power he could command, upon Congress and upon the country in 1832, public man could justify himself in carrying ou

and upon divers subsequent occasions. prosperity, the business and the means of living This opi. nion, certainly, was strengthened and confirm. of twelve millions of People. nion, certainly, was strengthened and confirm-ed by recent events. We have been sadly taught that there must be a general regulator of the currency, which can give a uniform rate of Exchange between Nova Scotia and the ex-As to the two proposed objects, his own opin-ion was not that the State Banks are to be crushed, or unnecessarily or injuriously cramped in

their operations. Far from it. But still it was treme South. It is for this purpose, among the duty of government, by some institution, or mics. I desire to inspire no distrust or despon- they are constantly holding thousands in chains." sates and the sea 121.20

currency exclusively, it was yet to be remember. ed, that irredeemable Bank paper was as bad if not worse. I hardly know which is the worst, the humbug of the one or the fraud of the other. It would be pitiable if we were obliged to countenance either. The present state of things is unconstitutional, illegal and not to be tolerated. Every man is bound to seek to change it. The paper of all the Banks-the very best of them -is depreciated. It will depreciate more and more. Irredcemable paper never was. & never will be, kept at par. Nothing can justify the present state of things. All that can excuse it is necessity. Both government and people are in the same condition, as neither have the means of paying their lawful debts in a lawful manner. In the language of the law, gold and silver

are the only money. For the purposes of Commerce, paper, when regulated and under the supervision of the government, is found to be perfectly safe. Is it possible to have a better cur. rency than existed in this country five years since. Could the exchanges be more uniform Were not the facilities of Commerce as perfect as they could be ? He did not wish to charge

men ; but all experience shows that they require a regulator. He was sure that it was the decisof every man at all acquainted with the wants of the country, and would throw aside non-committalism, that a National Bank was necessary. He did not say that a Bank was indis. pensable ; but ins sted that it was the duty of the general government, by some measure, to exer. cise her corrective power over the currency of

the country. Fellow-Citizens-I will only further say that there are exigences in the history of popular governments, when the supreme power must speak out-when the masters must direct and the servants oney. The public men have all ex-pressed their opinions, and are decided-they have taken sides. The question, then, wheth er the states or General Government have the power of maintaining a uniform standard of value, must be decided by the People themselves If they decide that the states have that power, will how to the decision. But it is my conviction that such a decision would destroy the stron. gest bond which holds the Union together But if they decide that the General Government alone has the power to regulate the currency, God be thanked, they have the power to carry out their decision.

I shall very soon be called upon to take my seat in the Senate of the United States. I shall go there to hear what the administration have to

say. If they come forward and recommend any thing which is not opposed to the constitution and if such is calculated to bencfit the country, shall be forward in yielding it my support. expect to answer for my conduct here and here-after. If they say with THOMAS JEFFERSON that they have been in error, —and recommend such a Bank as received the sanction of WASHINGTON--

will I say-I will have nothing to do with them to the going down of the sun.

It appears to me, fellow citizens, that w have reached a new era. The eyes of the whole people seem to be opened, and they begin to look for themselves. We are not so much un such "experiments" upon the happiness, the der the influence of names as we have been; nor does individual authority go for as much as

it has done. I look to the past for experience. I wish to see the country go ahead, and to see the old boggling "experiment" concern closed up. Gentlemen-While I say, that no immediate relief is to be expected, I am no preacher of pa.

Murder at Humburgh :- A German named Daniel Ropp, who was a farmer living about two miles from Abbott's Corners, in the town of Hamburgh in this county, came to a violent death last week, under circumstances which throw much suspicion upon the wife of the de ceased, and another German named Joseph Lour, who appears to have been her paramour. Both parties have been arrested, and under ex. Mr. Ira Barnard, the Coroner who examined

the body, has thi fore con handed us the writ-ten verdet of the inquest held, which decides that the deccased came to his death from blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown. We have no room to day for details. The accused will probably be brought to this city to. day or to-morrow for commitment.-Buff. Adv.

Ladies' Celebration on the Fourth -The ladies of Barre, a flourishing town in Massachusetts, spent a part of the fourth of July in a rational a-drinking. "The ladies of the town," says the Barre Gazette, "to the number of about 920 old and young, married and single, ' without distinction of party,' celebrated Independence on Tuesday afternoon last, under a bower upon the Common. An appropriate entertainment was provided by Mr. Wheelock, suited to the fastidious tastes of the 'fair creatures'-and we are right glad to learn, that they conducted with great propriety, and had a very social, happy shall be forward in yielding it my support. I time; notwithstanding, not the smallest part of will cavil with no man, nor will I carry with me the jollity resulted from the self-satisfaction of party feelings. I will act conscientiously, as I having sarcastically toasted the Old Bachelors, without fear, favor or friendship, until those of them present had become fairly brown." We subjoin a few of the sentiments given on the joyons occasion : "Old Bachelors-

bank as received the sanction of Washikotok-with all my heart. If they recommend such a Bank as received the sanction of MADISON-with all my heart. But if they bring forward new "experiments" to patch up the old one, then will here a Limit be sanction to Washikotok-all my heart. But if they bring forward new "experiments" to patch up the old one, then will here a Limit be sanction to Washikotok-all my heart. But if they bring forward new "experiments" to patch up the old one, then will here a Limit be sanction to Washikotok-with all my heart. But if they bring forward new "experiments" to patch up the old one, then will here a Limit be sanction to Washikotok-with all my heart. But if they bring forward new "experiments" to patch up the old one, then will here a Limit be sanction to washikotok-with all my heart. But if they bring forward new "experiments" to patch up the old one, then will here a Limit be sanction to washikotok-to the sanction to washikotok-maids m

"Industry of the young ladies of Barreways want to be engaged." "Matrimony-The truth and Essence of life

love at home, unity abroad, and consistency at all times and in all conditions."

"The Old Bachelor like the Thorn Hedge neither blossoms nor fruit render it useful or or. namental, but it is a scourge to all creatures," We sent our Devil with a toast, but the little Satan didn't get a hearing at the table,-so here you have it, ladies :

The Fair Sex-Like the slave-holders of the South, they boast their love of liberty, while

Such being the character of Congress, he allur ded to the necessity of those who are sent there being possessed of liberal and enlarged views. He admired power and eloquence; but in a National Legislature, he is the greatest man who has the greatest views. Such a man may thank God that in his affections he is a great man, if

not in talents. Mr. W. thanked his friends for the kind feel-

ings which had dictated the toast just drunk. It afforded him pleasure to know that any of his acts were approved by his fellow-citizens in N. York. Yet, said Mr. W., my continuance in public life is nothing to me nor to you; for, thank God, the country is dependent upon the services of no individual. The whole People are its protectors. The services of an individual are valuable, only on account of the sound principles which he advocates, for this is a republic of principles and not men. A man imbued with

the principles of liberty, is the same to me, no matter where he was born, or where he resides, as if brought up with me within hearing of the the same Atlantic surges, and the tinkling of the same Boston bell.

Mr. W. briefly alluded to the great influence, commercial and political, which the State of New York possessed. She deserved the title of the "Empire State," and he partook of the glory which attached to her greatness. Em. bracing the Commercial Emporium of the Union, every state admits her supremacy, and the world feels her power, May she be as great in her political principles as she is in her commer.

cial influence! May a spirit worthy of herself inspire her now and forever! Therefore, in conclusion, said Mr. W., I will

give you a sentiment, leaving its deficiences to be filled up by yourselves. I give you The State of New York .- She can if she

mill

By Gen. Mathews, President of the day. Massachusetts-Her talented statesmen have always given her an elevated rank in the national councils.

curity for our free institutions, beyond the law and above the law in the prevalence of enlight. ened and well principled moral sentiment. By M. Strong. The State of New York-

By Mr. Rochester. Our Country and its Constitution .- Fidelity to them, before obedience to

ancestors) by stars from the east.

By J. D. Hawks. State of New York-She can and she will.

By S. G. Andrews. W. H. Harrison-His great services and sacrifices for his country are part of our history Their record can never e expunged.

By D. R. Barton. Our next President .- May he be the Chief Magistrate of a free People, not the dictator of an enslaved political party.

unwavering supporter of the Constitution, may he live to give battle to all who assail it. By a Guest. To say of any man-he is too wise-too patriotic and too honest for chief Ma. gistrate of this Union, is a libel on the intelli-

gence of the People. By a Guest. The 4th of March. 1837-The exit and of entrance. " So fair and foul a day I have not seen."

By A. A. Bennet, Esq. of Livingston. Presi-dent of the day, General Mathews, a sage in the law-sound in politics, rational in religion-a patriot-a christian.

By a Guest. Daniel Webster .- The grea political star in the east, whese rays of light have shed through the United States, a sure guide for the Constitution and Laws of the Nation. By P. W. Jennings. Texas .- May she become the place of Bones and Skulls of her inva ders.

By B. B. Dayton. Daniel Webster .- May his distinguished and patriotic services as a states man, be duly appreciated and rewarded by the

American People. By S. Rand. Henry A. Wise .- The fearless exposes of Abuses in high places; ever well wisher of his Country, will honor him. By C. G. Lee. We cannot all be Websters. rue, but we can all be Webster men. By W. S. Hinkley. What we have heard from the man we love-May it be heard by our posterity and felt by all succeeding generations. By a Guest Virtues in Daniel of old shut the mouths of the king of animals. Moder Da-nicl shut the mouths of political animals and

their kings. By A. J. Langworthy. Agriculture-The mother that nourishes the human family-she

deserves more respect and attention from her children. By a Guest. The Fair-Equally interested with us in the preservation of a vigorous con-

stitution. By J. D. Hawks. Executive Dictation-Ty ranny is Tyranny, whether exercised by a Rus-sian Autocrat or a republican legislature.

By D. G. Shuart. Daniel Webster-Theun. ompromising opponent of non committalism. By E. Wadhams. I like the name of Web. ster, but his principles better.

By H. D. Potter. Daniel Webster-An un ompromising Republican-the advocate of the Constitution of the U.S: as sealed with the blood of our fathers. Long may he live to defend it.

By a Guest-in Massachusetts, Where the nation's treasure is, there will the nation's heart be

By H. C. Gilbert. The friends of Webster and the friends of the Union-One and the same; like the firemen of Rochester, "Ever ready."

> During the afternoon, A. A. BENNET, Esqr. of Livingston county, who was present, had occasion to make some remarks. Mr. B. has always been an influential and zealous supporter of

> > Gen. JACKSON's administration. During the course of his remarks he so avowed himself .---He, however, went with DANIEL WEBSTER in

We have a proposition to make to our good friend of the Advertiser. It is this : If he will publish Mr. WEBSTER's speech in his daily and weekly paper, we will loan him the type, and publish his strictures upon it, and those of his correspondents, in our daily and weekly. By this arrangement, the "intelligent farmers" of whom he speaks, will be able, understandingly, to judge of its merits. What say you, neighbor? Do you accept our proposition ?

TT We did declare that there were "five thou; sand" in the Court House square on Thursday . and we repeat it. Better judges than either our good neighbor or ourself-who belong to his party, too-have repeatedly stated the number at nearer ten than five thousand. By the waywe should like to see how many hearers the "little Dutchman" could collect on such an occasion. We once heard him make a speech. (after he was talked of for the Presidency) upon the subject of the Tariff; and although it was trumpeted about for a week, he had not as many hearers as you could stow away into our Court House.

IF The editor of the Advertiser reminds his readers of "the unostentatious course which Mr. Van Buren has always pursued on his visits through his native State." There is very good reason for this. There is nothing about the man calculated to elicit personal expressions of friend. ship. He is, and always has been, a mere polit. ical grimalkin. Nor has he ever performed any act which would warrant a public expression of esteem. He was not placed into the Presiden. tial chair because the People admired him ; but solely by the influence of party machinery. He might travel from Maine to Georgia without finding a single man to greet him with a tithe of that fervid affection which was felt, and ex. pressed by the thousands who welcomed to our city the eloquent and honest "DEFENDER OF THE

Our Van Buren friends are becoming quite sanctimonious. They consure Mr. WEBSTER for visiting an Arsenal on the Sabbath ; while they laud Gen. JACKSON as a saint, although his habitual blasphemy is sufficient to bring a blush upon the countenance of Newgate convict.

CONSTITUTION."

The 4th was celebrated at Halifax in much splendour, with a suptuous dinner, on the American brig Acadian, capt Lane.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Mayor. Common Schools-The se-If she can, she will.

the mandates of party.

By D. Penfield. The United States of America .- May her citizens be guided (as were their

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 24.

Extra copies of the Weekly Democrat, containing Mr. WEBSTER's Speech, together with all the proceedings induced by that gentleman's visit to this city, may be had at the office.

into the papers, being sometimes, perhaps, the effusions of indiscreet friends, but oftener the mere inventions, of political opponents, respect. When have we possessed such a leing the incidents of Mr. WEBSTER's journey .-- | gislature ? Alas ! we fear not lately-the times Among them is a pretended account of a deer are out of joint and for several years we have been obliged to look at an assembly of the rep-Among them is a pretended account of a upper immediate the second of the American Bottom, opposite that city, and the - Indian mounds which remain upon it, and which are distinguished specimens of such erections. Gen. Ashlar, Judge Walsh, Dr. Hoffman, and several other gentlemen, members of the "St. several other gentlemen, members of the "St. are the eloquence, the enthusiasm, the patriot. Louis Hunt," agreed to go with him, and in the ic feeling ? where the manly reasoning and lof. course of the morning, one of the party shot a deer which was served up, the next day, at the Barbacue. Beyond this, the whole story is the work of imagination. 12

The Advertiser, speaking of Mr. WEB. sura's speech says, "we would readily risk all the converts that could be made by such arguments among our intelligent yeomanry." We of their days " suppose then, that our neighbor will immediately accede to our proposition to publish the speech. The type will be ready for him to-mor. letter of a respectable gentleman of St. Louis row. He may, perhaps, never have so good an to his friend, a merchant in Lowell, describing opportunity to show "our ycomanry" what a brainless fool DAN WEBSTER is.

The Editor of the Advertiser, and a cor-"respondent of his, insinuate that they could not simple expression of dissent from their mongrel see any thing of Mr. WEBSTER's "manly form, address, or will it applaud to the echo the expehis intellectual brow and piercing eye" while he was speaking from the balcony of the Eagle. This is only an evidence of what we always knew, that Van Buren men are short-sighted !

The Daily Advertiser of Saturday says that during the "Pressure" to hear Mr. WEBSTER make his speech on Thursday, "some fifteen or finenty pocket books were stolen." This may be friend of Benton, he told me that in conversamake his speech on Thursday, "some fifteen or ascounted for by the remark in the same paper of Friday, that a great many Van Buren men were in the crowd.

The "Alwany Evening Journal" comes out in an entire new and beautiful dress. It ought to in an entire new and beautiful dress. It ought to in order to redeem the government from have a new dress. For nothing which comes debt, to bring in all the public lands immediatefrom the pen of its editor should be printed on ly into market, to be sold for what they will poor type.

The alarm of fire on Sunday morning without issuing paper. This is the course to be was started by a drunken brawler whom the matchmen had nicked up in the streets.

J. W. Evans, Esq. has been appointed Post Master at Lewiston, in the place of Samuel Bar. ton, deceased.

IT New Wheat has made its appearance at Alexandria (D. C.) It is said to be a better, fuller grain than has been raised for many ycars.

A Rival for Wethersfield .- The Bermuda correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"There is stated to have been shipped from these Islands this spring 750,000 cwt. of onions, for the West India Markets."

Weges .- The Grand Gulf (Miss.) Advertiser says that carpenters are receiving four dollars a day in that place.

The two individuals who were present at the Baltimore riots some months since, have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

EFThe reported leath of Thos. J. Pow, odi tor:of the Van Buren Arkanses State Gazette, in a fit of anger, brought on by a savage Whig ed-itor, who attempted to grir. him off a gum tree, turns out to be premature.

The degree of L. L. D. was confered by the college William & Mary, at its recent meeting, in St. George Tucker, Esq. President of the Court of Appeals, and Benjamin W. Leigh Esq.

French Flour.-Among the other curious

They Ithaca Herald, a staunch Jackson paper. holds the following uncharitable language in relation to the last Regency Legisla. ture :--

"Never was there more urgent occasion in this State than at the present moment for a wise, patient, throughly patriotic legislature-for a 17 Many extravagant and foolish stories get house comprising men of talent and integrity, possessing a sympathy with the people, and a devotion to the interests of their country, beyond all mean and short-sighted views of personal aded upin anxiety for private benefit : and the capitol has been the grand resort. the very mart for money-changers and monopolists. Seventeen bank directors have controlled the senate, and the assemply have appeared eager to administer to their cupidity. And as to capacity, where ty comprehension, which once rendered our de iberative halls illustrious? How wretche cold, insipid, common-place, have been their debates.Or when they rose above this region of ice did they not fulminate only in the vulgar fu-

ry and billingsgate of fish-woman? Alternate. ly displaying tea table gossip, and the slang of the horse-stable, but at no time the concussion of mighty intellects. Mention the men in our last session whose fame will outlast the number

the Lowell Courier publishes an extract from a Slave Trade. the course to be pursued by the administration, from the lips of no less a personage than the re-doubtable cravated Col. Benton himself. What will the Albany republican committee say to this? Will the Argus content itself with a riment, which will undoubtedly be carried out

still farther? One thing is evident as noonday, there is a tremendous fissure in the shin-plaster party, in which M. Van Buren endeavors to insert his fingers, the log will close up, and like the presumptuous boaster of ancient fable, he will be devoured by a "roaring lion." Already are his first mutterings audible. " In an hour's conversation to-day with Colo-

tion a long time with Benton, a few days since, on the currency, the course intended to be pursued by the administration was not to change its policy in the least in regard to the Treasury circular, to go against a national bank, to go against all paper issues whatever, and

bring, and for specie alone. Again to have a government bank of discount and deposite,

parts of the country. They are preparing to act in concert. That the above course is the one intended to be pursued, there can be no in small bills .- Alabama Intelligencer. doubt. My authority is good and can be relied

on. The sooner every business man closes his business the better, for general ruin is staring us in the face. It remains to be seen whether there are enough in the ranks of the administration party to follow in their mad career." schr. Independence, (captured,) had made their escape. The notorious capt. Thompson, of the We hear nothing more about the money

of the People which was loaned to the Dry-Dock Bank. The National and State Treasuries are both creditors to a large amount. How is the matter likely to close up? Will it be another Middle District Bank affair ?- Alb. Eve. Jour.

TT The Editor of the Argus is still mute in relation to the New York response to Mr. Tall-madge's Letter ! "What means this sudden trunk, that once looked so flaring out from our spiking" of Regency Artillery? It is not the custom of the Argus to allow a "movement of Printer's "public opinion" head !--- Alb. Jour. Wool .- The Rutland Herald says this great

staple of Vermont is now ready for market. and estimates the aggregate crop in that state at over 3,000,000 pounds, which at last year's prices (about 60 cts) would amount to near two millions of dollars. We are of opi ion, however, that wool stands a rather poor chance of realifrom 30 to 32 cents.

NORFOLK, (Va.) July 16. By the arrival on Sunday morning, from Boonville (Missouri) Herald, of June 24, says there is little doubt that the treaty with these In. dians, now located on the Platte River will have to be enforced vi et armis. The tribe are quarreling and cutting each other's throats in drun-ken frolics from whiskey, smuggled among them showing finely throughout South Carolina, and an abundant harvest was anticipated.

From the Journal of Commerce. DECLARATION OF WAR BY BUENOS AVRES VS. PERU,

By the ship Brutus, Capt. Adams, we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 27th May. The British Packet of that date contains a Declaration of War by the Republic of Buenos Ayres against Peru, now under the protection of Gen. Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivia. Chili declared war against Peru some time ago. So there are two against two-Chili and Buenos Ayres against Bolivia and Peru. All the Re. publics of South America are thus mingled in strife except the Banda Oriental and the old Republic of Columbia, now divided into, the three Republics of Ecquador, New Granada, and Vonesuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid ing drawn into the vortex, particularly Ecqua. dor, which from its local position is most expo-sed. The Declaration of War we shall copy. It is accompanied, in the Bnenos Ayres pape with a very long Manifesto, setting forth the causes which in the opinion of the Government

render the step necessary. The Banda Oriental (capital Montevideo) is also in arms; not against Peru, but againt itself. Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, former President of the Republic. and who only a few months since was defeated in an insurrectionary attempt against the government, is again in motion, hav-ing collected a force on the frontiers of Brazil, with which he intends to march to Montevideo, -if he can. Preparations are making to give him a warm reception. The Brazilian brig Eloisa has been seized at

Buenos Ayres and confiscated, in consequence of being about to depart from that port ostensily for the Cape of Good Hope, but really for Humbug Benton, once more .- The Editor of the West Coast of Africa, to engage in the

From the Courier & Enquirer. PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

THILADELFILA, Sup 10. This has been a great day in Philadelphia, in consequence of the launching of the "big ship," as she is so appropriately called. The throng of spectators which assembled to witness this event was immense-many estimate the number at ov er one hundred thousand, and I think this is not far out of the way. The Delaware was cover-ed with vessels of all descriptions-ships, brigs, schooners, steamboats, sloops, pleasure barges and boats of every kind—and all of them crowd. ed with people. Numerous stages were erected in the neighborhood, which were literally thron. ged, beside the roofs of all the houses in the vicinity, the wharves, and every other place where they could get a chance to stand. At a quarter past 2 P. M. two guns were fired from the saluting battery to announce that the ship was ready to be launched; and in about 15 minutes after that, this great marine monster glided majestically into the water, amidst the the firing of cannon, mingled with the enthusiastic shouts of one

hundred thousand voices. There certainly never was a prettier launch, and it reflects great credit upon those who had charge of it. What is most remarkable, I have not yet heard of a single accident.

"As you were."-The bill authorizing the banks to issue small notes has become a law, and the banks in this city commenced issuing small bills on Saturday. We state the fact to small bills on Saturday. We state the fact to show the great want of change, that in less than half an hour after the bank was opened on Saturday morning, the teller paid upwards of \$700

> New ORLEANS, July 13. The schr. Cumanche had arrived in 9 days from Metamoras, with \$30,000 in specie. Capt. Wheelwright and his surgeon, late of the Texan

Mexican army, had disappeared, and was supposed to have gone over to the Texians .-- Jour. The Dime .--- A friend showed us on Saturday ten cent piece of the new coinage; it is smaller in circumference than those formerly emited. On one side are the words one DIME, en circled with a wreath, on the other is a finely

coin-but a neat, tidy, female figure, sufficiently dressed, holding in one hand a staff, surmounted the democracy" to pass unobserved. The sub- with a liberty cap; the other hand sustains a ject is at least entitled to a place under the State shield, inscribed with the word LIBERTY. The figure is in a sitting posture, and resembles, generally, the representation of Britannia on the English coins.—U. S. Gaz.

The way they do up things in the West.—The Milwaukie Advertiser of July 1st says: "In De-cember last, the seat of Government of Wisconsin was established at Madison. Six weeks ago, there was not a building there of any descrip. zing sixty cents a pound this season. Sales of No. 1 pulled were made in this city last week at will hold its Session at that place, and there are ample accommodations for all who may attend."

PORT HURON, (Mich.) July 8.

MAY 2. 1837.

Trouble among the Puttomattomies



FIRE IN ALBANY.

The Argus says that a fire booke out on Friday hight, from a small wooden building in the cen tre of the block between South Marketistreet, Hamilton, Quay and Division-streets, which. before it could be extinguished, swept nearly the entire block. The buildings sonsumed were all of wood, and very old, and in a state so favora. ble to combustion, that in two hours they were fairly burned down. The fire was arrested by the brick Exchange Coffee, Mouser

The buildings destroyed weic the grocery and cooper's shop of Michael Griffin, Quay.st., the large wooden building owned, and formerly oc. cupied as a coach factory, by James Goold, and eight stores on Market st. occupied by Mesars. Herrick, Guardeneir, Watson, Morgan, Van Burcn, Gallapher, Connelly and Hill.

The buildings were owned by Messrs. Goold, Douw and Dorr. No estimate of the loss is

given. IT U. S. Bank sold at 113 in N. York or Friday. A Treasury draft for \$1000 brought 43 premium. Mexican dollars sold at a piemium of 10a12.

Sovereigns \$5 36.

Maine .- Returns from eleven towns in Han cock and Washington district give Noyes (W.) for Congress 742 votes, against 566 for both the Van Buren candidates. The same towns, at the

last trial, gave a considerable majority against the Whigs. The indications, thus far, are cx. tremely favorable .-- Jour. Com.

From the

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT.

This morning, about a quarter past six o'clock, an explosion took place in a small frame building No. 248 Greenwich, one door from the corner of Murray-st., occupied by a gunsmith, named De Groff. It seems that about 40 pounds of powder were at the time in the store, and that, in sweeping out the store this morning, some loco foco matches, which were lying about the floor, ignited and communicated to the powder, which s said to have been kept near the counter. The whole front was carried in fragments across the street, together with the guns, pistols, &c. which were in the window. The windows on the op-posite side, and those of all the neighboring houses, are shattered to atoms. Mr. De Groff and wife are very badly hurt ; she had her leg broke, and is otherwise injured, and he is dreadfully burned and severely cut by the falling bricks and timbers. An old Frenchman passing at the time, got very much cut in the face by the flying glass. One or two other individuals, who were asleep in the upper story, escaped un

hurt. The house is in ruins, and thos adjoin ing are a good deal injured by the shock. It is reported that the Frenchman is since dead, and that De Groff is neuxpected to recov. er.

FROM THE SOUTH.

MEXICO. July 3. The New Orleans slips of the 12th inst. bring advices from Matamoras to the 3d Capt. Wheel wright, captured in the Texan schooner Independence, had escaped, with his surgeon. Mr Wharton, the Texan minister to the United States captured at the same time, might have escapad also, but would not, preferring to be liberated in due course of negociation. It was reported that Capt. Thompson, formerly of the Mexican schooner Bravo, had deserted the Mezicans and and offered his services to the Texans. All was

quiet at Metamoras. The vessel that brought this news-the Cunanche-brought also \$30.961 in specie. Mr. Wharton was well treated at Metamoras.

lthough still in confinement. w days previous to the sailing of the Cu. A fe manche, two brigs arrived from Vera Cruz, with 50,000 dollars in specie, for the paymont of the government troops.-Com. Ado

BUDNOS AYRES, May 30. From the Gacels we loan the result of the trial of the assassins of Gen. Quiroga, in 1835 The principal criminals, viz : the four brother Reynafe, Jose Vincente, Francisco, Jose Anto. nio, and Guillermo, and eleven others, are con demned to death, and to be hung in chains. Seventeen others are also condemned to death as accomplices. Some thirty or forty more are condemned to various terms of imprisonmen and banishment-two are found guilty but dis charged in consideration of their long impris.

onment, and eleven are acquitted of all participation in the crime.-Post.

A gentleman in Utica, writes to his corresondent in this city under date of 18th inst : "Harvey, the Oneida Bank Robber, was safely lodged in our county jail at Whitesboro' last svening. He is a keen, shrewd, intelligent rogue, and without doubt the sole perpetrator of the robbery, and entirely without an accomplice. It is quite uncertain whether any of the stolen property will ever be recovered."-Star.

Lost Labor .- An attempt was made on Thurs. day night to rob the Stanford Bank. I appears that the robbers forced their way inside the but could not gain admission to the vault. They accordingly retired without having "removed the deposites."-Com. Adv.

Actident .- Last evening a German lad named John Ott. aged 16 years, fell from the second story of Messre. D. &. J. R. Williams' groce. ry store, corner of Seneca and Washington sts. and was so severely injured that his death took place this morning. He was employed in the store, and was hoisting up some corn by tackle, at the time of his fall.-Buff. Adv. by th

Death Bed Confession .- Most of our readers will perhaps recollect the name of John R. Buzzel, who was indicted and tried some two years and a half ago, for having been engaged in the celebrated convent riot. He was acquitted up-on his trial. We learn from the best authority, that Buzzel is since dead ; and that upon his death bed, he confessed himself to have been one of those who set fire to the convent --- Boston Atlas.

MARRIED.

In Camilus, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Herring-ton, E. W. Partridge, of Rochester, to Miss Lois McCra-ken, of the former place.

DIED.

On the 22d inst., CORNELLA, infant daughter of John and Lovinia Buxton, aged 2 months and 5 days. Though parent's affection lancent thee, And anguish, which haves to recall Thy image, may off represent thee As the fairest and loveliest of all; Although I must feel for such sorrow, There is so much bliss in thy lot, That pain from the pleasure may horrow, And joy could not wish thee forgot.

On the 19th Miss Betsy Curtis, aged 45 years, after a ong and severe illness.

On the 19th inst., MARY, youngest daughter of Hon. Jesse Hughes, of Maidstone, Vermont, aged 17 years.

Added to a high intellectual character, she possessed an amiab'e and kind disposition, and has left an only parent and sister, together with numerous friends, to ament her early death.

1 Printers in Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, are requested to notice the above.

NINE 7-8 BROWN GOODS.--A I. new article, and a good one, for sale cheap for cash, by L. W. SIBLEY & CO.

jy24 No. 5 Buffalo.st. CROCKERY.-Plain white Tea Sets, Teas and Coffees, imitation of China, just received at No 14, State.st.

C. W. DUNDAS & Co. jy24

WM. ALLING & CO. continue to act **VV** as agents for Bicknell's Counterfeit De-tector and Bank note list—a valuable paper, and one that should be in the hands of every business man. Price \$1 per year, monthly. je30

CURE-ALL SALVE.-It cures all ulcers. chilblains, the scropile, bruises contusions, fresh wounds, cracks, new and old and all other sores, too numerous to men-tion. The salve is sold at Capt. John Polly's Inn, in so th St. Paul street, opposite the Weigh Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. Farmers and mechan nics wishing to purchase any articles in their line will do well to call before purchasing else. Lock, by the pound or in small boxes to suit where. purchasers. ltc*

J. S. & M. PECKHAM IRCN FOUNDERS & STOVE MANUFACI URERS, No. 16, 18 & J II 20 Catharine Street, Utica ; make Castings for Patterns, from their Improved Premium Stoves, at the following weights and pri-ces. No. 1, \$30, No. 1, 155 hs.

		φου,	NO. I. 1551bs.
	2,	40,	2, 172 do.
	3,	50,	3, 185 do.
	4,	50,	4, 207 do.
	5,	50,	5, 218 do.
Bee	st, No. 1,	Scotch	Iron is used in mak

used in making castings for patterns, and every plate is warran ted to be soft and perfect. IT P. D. Wright, No. 90, State Street, Roch.

ester is agent for the sale of castings, who will kcep a specimen of their Stoves and Castings, for inspection. Also, wholesale and retail deal. ers in Parlor and Cooking Stoves. jy24.3mdc LOST-yesterday a small wallet, contain-ing one \$5 bill on the Rechester Bank, one or two small corporation bills, one note of \$13 against Harman Bissel given to W. T, Preston or bearer, one of \$19 against John

Charles, one of \$3 dollars for goods against Wm. P. Smith, besides several papers notes and re-ceibts not recollected. Whoeser will return

S HIEETINGS.—A few bales of sheeting	CONGRESS SPRING WATER.
just received and for sale unusually cheap.	Just roceived by J. & J. D. HAWKS.
jy22 H. B. SHERMAN.	17.18 33 Exclusion
DENNER AND TOILET SETS.	SUPERFINE CLOTH, black, blue
—New patterns opened, and for sale at our	black, invisible green, duc. for alls it pri-
China Store; 14 State st.	ces to suit the times; at No 4 Statescreet, by
jy24 C. W. DUNDAS & Co.	jel6 M. S. HAWLEY & CO.
SELLING OFF AT COST. In	VIOLIN FOR SALE-Price \$100.
—The entire stock of Dry Goods of the	Also several very good Violine at \$20,
late firm of Will & Roy, (Scotch Store on the	\$25, \$40 and \$50. Also an old Violineallo.
bridge) is selling off at COST for cash, by the	B. C. BROWN,
assignces. jv25-d6t-r3t	jel Corner of Buffalo and Statast.
COL'D STRAW BONNETSA large lot of col'd straw bonnets. Also, fine straw leghorn braids and fancy toscans, now on hand and for sale by WM. KIDD, jy17 12 State-st.	DIG HRON & COAL. -We have a quantity of northern Fig Iron or haad which we will still sell cheap for each or good Bank paper-also selected Lehigh Coal. jy13 KEMPSHALL & BUSH.
WOOL WANTED.—Five thousand pounds common English Wool wanted in exchange for carpets, or other goods, at the store of Wm. Kidd, No. 12 State.st. jy19 KIDD & PATTERSON.	FILKS! SILKS!!-A large assortment of plain and figd. silks, comprising almost ev. cry style and description ever offered in this market now on hand and for sale very low by WILLIAM KIDD. jvi7 I2 Staté st.
DAX UP. —It will be remembered by our Customers, that this is the time when all small demands and balances of every descrip- tion, are expected by us. "Punctuality is the LIFE of business." L. W. SIBLEY & Co. jy24 No. 5, Buffalo.st. DISSOLUTION. —The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hook- er & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual con- sent. The business of the late firm will be set- tled by Horace Hooker who is duly authorised	UST REDCEIVED-A new and ex. tensive assortment of French Wrought Muslin Edgings and Insertings. English and German Thread and Gimp Edgings and Insertings. Super Biond Wrought Muslin Bauds, Figured Bobinet Lace, "Swiss Muslin, at No. 23 Statemet.
for that purpose. HORACE HOOKER,	S TRAW BONNETS3 cases Tuscan
OWEN P. OLMSTED,	Bonnets.
WILLIAM GRIFFITH.	2 cases Oriental Staw Bonnets.
DAVID GRIFFITH.	2 " Mixed Braid do.
Horace Hooker will continue the Milling bu-	3 " Plain fine straw cottage
siness, at the mill occupied by the late firm of	4 "Leghorn braid do
Hooker & Co. jy22.dc3.w	1 "Missee Tuscan and fine straw bouncts.
TO IRISH EMIGRANTSWe	Just received and for safe by
are again prepared to send money home to	"WILLIAM KIDD.
Ireland for those who desire it. Advices this	my 8 No. 12 State.st.

us that the rates of discount are established again and that business can be done through him as

cash a few days before the times above mention

L. W. SIBLEY & Co.

WALTER S. GRIFFITH.

Stock of their goods saved from the late

in S. O. Smith's new brick building, Exchange-

received and will be receiving through the sea-

son, fresh additions to their stock of Hardware,

TUST RECEIVED-direct from the

in this 21ty, among which may be found 150 doz. Shell Side Combs

" French Iron side do

All sizes quill top, shell back do

side

dressing

All sizes and qualities ivory do HEMAN LOOMIS.

TURNING ESTABLISHMENT.

Mill, Buffalo st., will furnish to order, and on

short notice, all orders in the Wood Turning line.

Also, on hand and turned to order, every ar

Bedstead Posts, Table Legs, Table Pillars,

Columns, Newels, Balustrades, Banisters,

J. E. & C. LEE, one door west of the Oil

" " carved

" " quill top horn

100 doz. horn twist

44 44

20 ** **

Balls and Urns.

ticle in the Cabinet line.

Bureau feet, &c. &c.

j; 10

manufacturer, the most complete assortment of shell and horn COMBS, ever before offered

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No. 23 State-st

No. 5, Buffalo st.

cd. Our charges will be small as usual.

July 22, 1837.

jy22

first day of September next.

TO PORTRAIT PAINTERSday received from our agent in New York inform L We have now on hand a complete assort-ment of Portrait Painters' colors-among whigh usual. We shall send money on the Ist and

15th of every month, and wish those who desire to send thraugh us, to hand in their names and Flake White, Kremnet's do.; Ultra Marune, Madder Lake, Scarlet du, Crimson do, Purple do, Yellow do.; Carmine. Antwerp Blue. Prissian do ; Refined Drop Black, Naples Yellow, Indian Red, Vandyke Brown, &c.

ALSO-alut of Fitch Brushes-assorted sizes, and other articles in their line. jv 12 L. B. SWAN & O.

STORE TO LET.—The subscriber designs to enlarge his Store, next NOTICE. - The property and effects of William A. Chapman and Ansel Roberts, south of the Bank of Rochester, sufficiently to enable him to do all his business there doing business under the firm of Citaparan & Roberts, in Ogden, in the county of Monroe; and therefore, offers to rent the spacious Store now occupied by him, two doors North of the and also the goods and effects of Adset Roberts in his individual capacity, have been duly as-signed to the subscriber for the benefit of their Canal, on the West side of Exchange street .-For an extensive Grosery, Hardware or Crock. ery business, it is the most desirable Store in creditors. All notes and accounts due them this city. IF Possession will be given on the must be paid to me at the store recently occupied by them, at which place the stock of goods ou hand will be disposed of on favorable terms. jy17 DERICK SIBLEY, AT HOME ... BARTON, BANKER

STOVES.---We have just received a large supply of the following different, kinds of Stoves, which we purpose selling at wholesale fire, to the store formerly occupied by H. Nash. st. where they are now prepared to receive calls or retail as low as they can be purchased at any from old and new customers. They have just establishment in the country, viz:

E. N. Pratt's beautiful Parlor Stove.

- do. do. 4 boiler Couking du.
- Rathbone's Union do do. Low's Improved Premium do do. Parker's Patent do do do.
- Burrill's (Geneva) Patent do do.
- Stanley's Rotary do do. Read's Perfect Premium do do.

Together with a general assortment of Cop per, Tin, and Sheet Iron, Fire Bogs, Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, &cc., &cc.; at our Store Store next door north of the Rochester House, Ex-

chago-st. jy3 a4w c6m BUSH & VIELE. I HAVE received on consignment 30 doz. Lof Rockwell & Hinsdale's celebrated steel back Grass Scythes, made from double refined Cast Steel, which will be sold by the dezen at the manufacturers' prices for cash.

the manufacturers price to sail. ALLO-10 dozief the latest improved Soyths Snaths. je20 dot JOSIAH SHBLDON. 120,000 LUBS: I have received 120,000 lbs. of Sweeds, old Sable, American and English, Flat, Square and Round IRON, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Cast, Ger-man, English, Blistor, American and Spring STEEL, Nails, Spikes, Anvils, Vices, Axle Arms, and a general assortment of HARDWARE. my2 JOSIAH SHELDON.

STOVES.-IRON, STEEL NAILS and a general assortment of HARD.

PREMIUM do

4000 " Horse nail and spike rods;

4000 lbs. Spring steel.

51 Boxs tin plate.

4000

je29 ^

" Round Iron, from 1 to 2 in. ;

5000 " 3.16 4.16 5.16 6.16 7.16 8.16 9.16

100 sets finished Axle Arms, from 14 to 21

100 casks of Troy Cut Nails, from 3d, to 40d.

JOSIAH SHELDON.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES.-IRON, STEEL NAILS

WARE, For sale on the north side of

do

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ele of French Flour, in barrels as ground and Charleston, of the steampacket S. Carolina, A friend has showed us a lot he has for sale, which appears to be equal in quality to the best the seat of Indian war. The crops were western flower, and in perfect good condition.-Star.

Whig State Convention .- The Whigs of the durent counties will hear in mind that the State Convention meets at Ann Arbor on the 2d day of August, atten o'clock in the forenoon No county ought to be left unrepresented. The next election is an important one. Should we be then defeated, the immediately subsequent elections must result in our success. We believe that, whithe Wings divisor. they can revolution. ize the State. They should know that the contest is to be between the people and the faithless and corr upted office holders — Detroit Adv.

" Solitary and Alone."-The great Humbug in writing about his own State, says :

"We have had no hank, and the rich fruits of that exemption are now seen in the prosperous drowned off the light house pier in this harbor and happy condition of the people. Hard mon-ey has done for us what it has done for Holland and having got far beyond his depth, and there and France-given us solid, permanent and dif-fused wealth, with happiness and tranquility."

It now appears that the solid and permanent | return to shoal water. He was taken from the wealth is not so solid and permanent after all .--are about to be established in Benton's vicinity, resuscitation could be used-if, indeed, any and that A's head is to be engraved on the five dollar notes. A tumble bug should be engrav- an immersion in the water.-Buff. Jour. ed opposite .--- Cour. Enq.

"We would not give one of our up river "boat rides" in the goo 'Steamboat Herald," for all Nahant .- Lowell Courier.

Your "Steamer Herald" indeed ! Its engine is not big enough to tow a codfish from Nahant to Egg Rock. Talk about steamers in your lit-Talk about steamers in your litthe country willage! Come to Boston and we will show you one that will out paddle the sea serpent.—Boston Times.

A Handsome Man .- The editor of the New burg Journal is said to be so handsome, that he is forced to carry a club to keep the women off!

fors turned Patient -The Buffalo Journal say that city is so healthythat the doctors have no have to do-and seven of them were seen to.

-nelog w-1837-June 1-Crow tax day. lin said vs killed in Connecticut in three years .---

Cru for Bread .- The Evansville (Ind.) Jour. e Inst. is crying out lustily for bread. ditor says there is not a barrel of flour for in the place, nor a loaf of bread at the ba-

oklyn Bank .- The defalcation from the uct of the teller of this bank, is infinitely man ? han has been supposed. A statement has shown to us by which it appears that the lose only \$65, instead of \$40,000, as first expected. His friends have come ced upon a pallet, but almost immediately exrd and given securities for the amount ab. pired."

aboat Monroe .--- We heretofore uninten. this morning, when he was taken not far from omitted to state, that this boat returned the house by a couple of young men, one a son our harbor on Saturday last, from a vis. of Mr. Butler, who had been on the look out by our harbor on Saturday last, from a vis. seks, during which time the public mind od deal agitated, in consequence of a having got abroad that she had been lost. of course, without foundation, as some passengers report as having had gen. asant weather. She was longer ausent usual, in consequence of having visited Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, icus ports on the different lakes. Her Buffalo Jour.

PITTSBURGH, Jula 14. Indian agent has been assailed. The Indians swear, like the Seminoles of Florida, they will From every quarter, north, south, east and vest, we hear the most animating reports of an die on the graves of their fathers. abundant harvest. There will be a failure in no The above is one among the many notorious single species of grain or fruits. It is not at al. probable that some of the very wheat that has instances of the practices of the whites. How been imported and for which we have gone large. many millions has it cost the United States to ly in debt to Europe, may be reshipped and sent back to psy our debts to the persons from whom suppress Indian disturbances, caused by the init was purchased. troduction of whiskey among them

Distressing Event .---- Yesterday afternoon a quict, well disposed and industrious lad, between

sixteen and seventeen years of age, by name of been collecting about this place for about a week past. On the 2d inst. about 500 descended the Archibald Pearson—son of Mr. Christopher Pearson, of this city—and who had been some rapids in their bark canoes, and encamped on months in our employment, was unfortunately this side of the St. Clair, and in Canada. Most of them are of the Chippewa tribe, and we understand they are from Saginaw. This was for merly their place of resort in the summer being none but very small boys with him, inca. months, for hunting and fishing. We are glad pable of rendering aid, he sunk before he could to say our inhabitants took early and efficient measures to prevent them from procuring spiri water from twenty to thirty minutes afterwards ; It seems that two or three mammoth rag mills but life was extinct, before proper means for his and inoffensive, although some of them are in almost a starving condition means could have been successful after so long

ber next by Justice Wood.

any reason for committing the deed, and ap-peared quite unconcerned about the matter.

folk Bank has sent around circulars notifying From the Columbus (Ohio) Register, July 12. that the bills of the Franklin Bank of Boston Murder.--- A foul murder was committed last are no longer current. It contains a portion of ight, between nine and ten o'clock, at Butler's the public funds .- Kennebec Journal **Favern**, about six miles east of this city on the

Deaths by Lightniug.-Two children of Mr National Road. At the supper table of Mr. But. Henry Lentz, of Turbet township, Pa. a son ler wore a couple of Travellers, one quite an astopped intending to remain all night. While and a daughter, aged eight and ten years, were struck by lightning, and instantly deprived of were eating, a third person arrived, and life, on the 5th inst .-- Com. Adv.

took a glass of spirits at the bar. After supper he began a conversation with the elder travel-

In the Court for the Correction of Errors .-Ordered, That this court will meet at the capi-tol, in the city of Albany, on the 2d day of Sepler. by asking him where he was from. On receiving in reply "from France," he told him he was a liar and an impostor, and that he was an tember next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the pur escaped convict from the Pennsylvania Penipose of hearing arguments on appeals and write tentiary. He continued such abuse, till the old man complained to the landlord and had him of error, and that the court will hear writs of error for the first ten days, and then will proturned out of the house. He in a few moments knocked at the door and asked for his cane. ceed with the appeal calendar-and the remaining writs of error will be heard after the appeals which was given him, and as was thought he have been disposed of JOHN F. BACON, Clerk.

the voice of the fellow who had been ejected was heard in altercation with him. What pass-

ed is not known ; but the former was heard to WALL-STREET-One o'clock .- There was r say, "you are no gentleman, 'or you wouldn't insult an old man in that manner." They wore very material alterations in the prices to day They were ne of the stocks, however have declined a tri at this time not far apart ; and in a moment the fle. Among the rest, Stonington Rail Road closed at 62-a falling off of 2 per cent. landlord saw the blade of a dirk-knife gleam in the moonlight, and heard the traveller who had

Specie - The sales at the board to day we stepped out, exclaim that he was "a murdered sovereigns at \$5,35; 1222 do. at \$5,37; 100 The ruffian instantly escaped. half dollars at 9 per cent. premium; and 2000 wounded man staggered towards the door, and fell across the sill. He was carried in and pla-Mexican dollars at 101 do. We note American gold at 8 a 9 premium; Spanish dollars 11 a doubloons \$17,75 asked ; do. Patriot, 16, 85 do.-Com. Adu.

COMMERCIAL.

Search was at once made for the murderer but he was not apprehended till about sunrise THE NEW YORK MARKET-July 19th. In cotton the movement is very languid .-Some pot ashes are selling at \$4 621 per 100 lbs. A lot of Brazil coffee, about 1600 bags, Upper Lakes, after an absence of about Alum creek bridge all night. He was brought has been sold for exportation. No 1 and mackerel have been sold 25cts lower. Flour to this city, and committed for trial, in Septem. quite dull. In wheat and rye the sales are for The above are all the particulars that trans. he moment in a great measure suspended.pired at the magistrate's. The ruffian gave his Corn remains scarce and is sought for. Oats name as Abraham Winner, and said he was a have sold at the high price of 78a80 cts. Mont. chair-maker by trade, and from Philadelphia .--He inflicted two stabs with his knife, one in the

evideo hides, merchantable, have been sold at 121cts lb. 1500 bris turpentine at \$2 25 .-would have proved mortal. He refused to give provisions. Our sales of box sugars are mostly from the surplus stock of Philadelphia. In mo-

lasses very little is doing, though prices are without change.-[Jour. of Com.

Specie Postages .- The postmaster general at

Quebec has issued a circular to all the e postmas ters in the Canadas, directing them to receive only specie in payment of United States posta ges. This has been rendered necessary, he says by the receipt of information from the postmas. by speculating whites. The life of Mr. Davis, ter general of the U.S., that he shall expect the American post office revenue collected in the Canadas, to be remitted to him in gold or silver. -N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Bank Arrangement between Nashville and Philadelphia.—A paragraph stating that an ar-rangement had been made between the banks of Philadelphia and the two Mechalike banks has been extensively copied, but we learn from Bick. nell's Reporter that it has not been consumma ted, and may fall through, the Nashville Banki having omitted to sanction up to this time the Indians .--- Immense numbers of Indians have acts of their authorised agent .- Post.

Look out 'for Counterfeits.-Counterfeit \$2 bills on the Newport Bank, S. Cahoone Cpshier, Wm. Vernon President, have just made their ap-pearance—vignette, head of Columbus, purporting to be engraved by Terry, Pelton & Co ine plates was engraved by Farman, Dra. per, Underwood & Co. whose names are on the bottom of the bill.-Post.

Wreck and Loss of Life .- The Boston paper ontain the particulars of the loss of the school ner Albany, of 82 tons, bound to Indian river Me. She left Boston on Friday morning, and Another Pet Failed .- We learn that the Suf. about 1 o'clock she struck on a ledge of ro the shore of Milk island, near Cape Ann. and sank. carrying down Capt Johnson, who was in disposed on board, and would not leave, aitho solicited by those on board. He appeared partially delirious. There was no insurance .- Post

> CENTRAL AMERICA. Nay 23. A letter received by a marchine of this from his correspondent at St. Jan, Central A. merira, of the 23d ultimo, contains distressing ntelligence from that country The choler was raging to a frightful extent on the west coast. Six hundled had died of that dreadful discase, between the 4th and 30th of May .- N Y. Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19. Soon after the launch of the Pennsylvania, the chains supporting the steamboat bridge at Kaighn's Point gave way and precipitated a number of persons into the water; no lives were lost, but a young man had his leg broken. A colored man fell out of a boat near Christian-stwharf, and was drowned. A man fell from the roof of a stable near the Navy Yard, and had one of his hips put out of place; he is likely to recover.-Nat. Gaz

NEW-ORLEANS, July 12.

Fall in the price of specie.-We feel great pleasure in informing our readers that the pre-mium on specie has, within tha last day or two. fallen from 25 to 26 per cent. to 15! Nay, we have even heard of it being less. We are, however, cognisant of \$1000 being sold for 15! The prospect before us is about to arighten.-Let the Municipalities bestir then selves in the issue of their paper, that it may assume the place of the present debased small currency, and

ere long that incubus will be removed from the nity, and specie held at its proper value .---Com. Bulletin.

THE MARKET-FRIDAY, July 20

Flour is so extremely dull that it can hardly be sold at all. The coming crep begins to affect the market seriously. Foreign wheat is very dull. A parcel of 5000 bushels North Carolina wheat sold at \$1 75 to a city miller, and anoth. er lot of 1400 bushels afterwards at a triffe less, He inflicted two stabs with his knife, one in the 12 cts lb. 1500 brls turpentine at \$2 25... to a trogan. 10,000 bushels foreign rye have breast, the other in the abdomen, either of which There is no change this week in the condition of been solar at 75 css. Corn is extremely scarce, so that one parcel of Southern yellow brought \$1 11 per bushel. Provision generally are dull; butter and cheese however to off freely.-Jour. Com.

the same to me or this office, shall be liberally rewarded. jy 21 EZRA STRONG.

DOCKET BOOK LOST .- Supposed I to have been taken from my pocket, while standing in the Court House Yard Rochester, on the 20th inst. It contained a Ten dollar bill on (I think) the Rochester City Bank; a Five on Randolph Bank, Mass. ; several private notes -one signed by John Atclanson for \$19; on signed by Isaac Joslin for \$6, on which was en. dorsed \$3; one signed by G. W. Pond for \$5 one signed by Masjah Wood for \$14, and on signed by Cyrus Carpenter for about \$1,75,---Whoever will return any part of the above mentioned property to the subscriber at Brock. port, or leave it with the printer hereof, shall b

reasonably rewarded. jy25 d2c1* B. PUTNAM.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD .-L Stolen from the subscriber, in the city of Rochester, on the 20th instant, a Calf Skin Pocket Book, containing \$51 in cash; the mon ev consisted of a \$20 note on the bank of Mi. chigan, two \$10 notes on the bank of Eric, Penn sylvania, one \$10 bill, the bank not recollected, and a \$1 bill on the Suspension Bridge bank, U. Canada; also, it contained the following promissory notes, viz : one drawn by Treat an Carter, for about \$187 payable to the subscriber, dated, on or about the 20th day of June last; liso, a note signed by James Beel's, pavable to Dennis Lusk, and a guaranty endorsed upon it by Dennis Lusk, to the subscriber for about 150, the date not recollected ; also, a note execuecuted by William Campell for abont \$14; also, a small note against Elkanah Babcock, also, a note executed by James Murray and Aaron C. Sabin ; also, a note drawn by Ephraim Goss, payable to the subscriber for \$100,-dated or e 5th day of June, 1837, also, several other small notes, and many valuable papers. The subscriber hereby cautions the drawers of the above notes, against paying said notes to any person or persons but to himelf, or his lawful agent. The above reward will be paid to any serson who will find and return said pocket.

ook to the subscriber, or give information ith its contents. where the same may be found, GEORGE HART jy21.2d1c OST OR STOLLN .--- On the 20th

inst. in the city of Rochester, the subscri ber lost or had taken from him a calf-skin pock. et-book, tied with a leather string, sewed on.-The book contained \$10 in bank bills and sundry notes. The bills were a \$5 of Herkimer County Bank-and a \$5 of the Bank of Orleans .-The notes were—one for \$50 and interest, da-ted July 5th, 1837, and made by Freeman Tyler, payable 1 the 20th September, 1 the 20th Octoer and 1 the 20th November ber, and 1 the 20th November next-one dated June 14th, 183,7 for \$500 made by Fitch & Lat. ta and payable one day after date to me or bear. er-one for \$50 dated in December, 1835, made by Edward Shaw and payable to the Commercial Line, or to D. Freeman; which not recol lected, on which are some endorsements-one note for \$157, or thereabouts, dated in Decem ber. 1836, made by G. W. Burbank, and payable to the Commercial Line or order and endorsed to the subscriber-one for \$75, dated in Febru ary, 1837, made by Christopher Winters and payable to John Jordan, or bearer. Said pock t-book likewise contained several receipts, bills and other papers of no use to any one but the subscriber. There may be some other notes not now recollected. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying, receiving, or negotiating said notes or any of them, as payment by the makers has been forbidden. Whoever may find

makers has been forbidden. Whoever may find the pocket book if lost, is desired to return it with the money and papers, to the subscriber, or ing, shall be handsomely rewarded. If stolen, the thief is requested to retain the money and return the book and papers. DANIEL FREEMAN. Brockport, July 24.

Brockport, July 24.

will also, make to order on short notice the canal, Exchange-st., city of Rochestor. Hat, Cap and Bonnet Blocks, of every descrip-tion, and of the latest New York fashions. 75 Parlor stoves; 100 Rathbonc's UNION Cook stoves.

je23

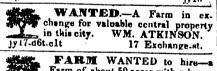
Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Hubbs. 50 Granger's CONICAL do do 25 Granger's ELEVATED ROTARY do deo31.dct MINA, GLASS & EARTHEN 10 Granger's IMPROVED do WARE .- J. WEEKES & Co., No 14 40 Parker's PROPHECY Cook Exchange.st., have on hand, of their own im. 40 " 50 Wilson's do 50 Dr. NOTT'S Patent Word portation, a general and splendid assortment of Goods in their line, viz : China, Tea, Dinner, and Toilet sets; Franklin, Oven, Hall, and Box do 4000 lbs. Old Sable Russia Iron ; 40,000 'Flat and square Swedes do

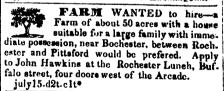
Painted Earthenware, of all colours and of all kinds: Glass Ware, cut and common, viz : Decan.

20,000 "Fist English Iron; T0 000 "Assorted Band Iron and Nail plate; ters, Wines, Tumblers, Champaigne, Preserves, Lamps, &c. &c. Together with every article usually kept in a Crockery store; all of which is offered at Wholesale and Retail, as cheap as can be had in and # inch Brazier's rods. 10,000 lbs. Russia and English sheet iron;

New York, adding transportation. whom we pledge ourselves to sell, in the original crate or repack to their order, as low as they can purchase in New York or Albany adding

freight. jy10





FARM WANTED.-Want-ed a farm within 10 miles of this city in exchange for a well improved farm ot 204 acres in Michigan, 40 miles from Detroit. ot 204 acres in Michigan, 40 miles from Detroit, soil first rate, frame dwelling and barn, orchard, and is well watered, and in the midst of a well with ding all the forms of SCROFULA. The attensettled country. Possession given in Octoher. WM. ATKINSON,

🕳 head is dark brown, as also are reward. N. B. Information received at Geo. Shale & Co.'s store, No. 67 Buffalo street, Rochester. jy 22 d6t c2

1837 LAKE ONTARIO.

THE NEW STEAM-SPRAGUE, Master, will hereaf. ter make two trips a week, between Kingston and Rochester, touching at all the intermediate

ports as follows : GOING UP, LEAVES Kingston every Tuesday and Saturday, at Sacket's Harbor " ..

COMING DOWN, LEAVES

Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday at 6 P. M. at 6 P. M. same night, period of more than 20 years. 7 A. M. The remedies require on dicting, and never Oswego Monday and Thursday at 71 A. P. Sacket's Harbor " 3 P.

on the discuss. See pauphlet accompanying the remedies, with which any person of common aducation and capacity may easily distinguish the dis-ease by the new symptoms, illustrated with plates. and apply the remedies successfully. Price #10. For sale by je23 J. & J. D. HAWKS, jy 22

ANET

tion of the public is respectfully directed to the new and natural symptoms and the new and natu 17 Exchangest, rai remedies in chronic diseases, founded on the natural causes of motion in minute matter, by STRAYED on the 13th inst., a Red Brown Cow, with a little white spot in her face-the bead is dark brown a the state of the exceptions, in the last stage, cure all with a few exceptions, in the last stage, cure all the legs, and lower part of the body, and is of Tubercola of the organs and timbs, which couries a midling size. Any one who will deliver said to a premature grave, the anniable, talented and cow, or give information about her, shall receive fairest portion of our race. Argunts are directed JOHN WEGMAN. to warrant them in the first stage of the disease affecting the langs, or consumption, and the heari, or chronic enlargement of the heart, and in all

the stages of ad other cases affecting the different organs and limbs, to wit :- Curonic Tubercula of the stomach, or dispensia, of the liver, or liver complaint, of the mesentery ; or chronic e diarlas. -of the uteres or leveorri cos, chlorosis and me-BOAT TELEGRAPH, A. norrhagin, or female complaints-of the neck, or Sprague, Master, will hereaf. king's evil-of the tonsits, palate and tongue, or mercarial disease-of the antenn and nos the eyes, or scorfalous sore eyes and inters of cor. net-of the scalp, or scald head-of the spine-of the joints and hinds, or white swellings of the joints and limbe ; and cases in which the disease in one organ or limb is complicated with the same

disea-e in other organs or hubs These are all cases of the same disease affecting Solus same night. And arrive at Rochester on Sunday and Wednesday in time for passengers going west to take the MORKEN the different organs and hubs, as is demonstraned train of cars to Bahvia, or Packet Bosts and Stages There is no mis ake about the new symptoms, causes of motion, or remedies which have been fully tested in a great variety of cases during a

produce any disagreeable effect upon the stomach or bowels, or any other that is noticed by patients

using them, except a steady improvement in health and strength, and in all the symptoms dependent

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collection

From the Star.

TREASON-RANK TREASON. We have rarely been so much astonished an We are by the seceipt of a pamphlet published at Washington by that great patriot, Roubon M. Whitney. That unlucky wight will find that treaton to his country in Canada is nothing when compared with this overt act of rebellion to the Kitchen Cabinet. Yet so it is.

We understand that Whitney began a series of articles for the Globe under the signature of an Observer. So long as his observatious were * mere tissue of falschoods about the Bank of the United States, they found a ready patron in the official paper. But when he ventured beyond that topic, and broached opinions on currency and banks not in harmony with the doctrines of the Globe, he was immediately and unceremonionaly excluded from its columns. Whereupon he resolved to set up for himself. and has had the

hardshood to publish the remainder of his essays in a pamphlet with his magnificent declaration of independence-that in thus submitting his views, "I have done so without consulting with any person whatever in relation to them. With whom I shall agree or with whom I may differ I know not." If he does not know, however, he will soon find out, for certainly no regular.bred opposition man could have come out more distinctly against the system now projected by the Executive It is from the beginning to the end a satire upon the Kitchon Cabinet. For instance, instead of denouncing the suspension of specie payments by the banks, as the result of a combiuation between the Whigs and the Banks, which he was bound by his allegiance to the Glabe to do, he has the assurance to justify and approve of that measure. He says :

The actual condition of things, as they previously existed, brought about by the variety of causes to which I have adverted, in my opinion rendered it expedient that the banks should sus. pend, for a time, specie payments. Had the banks gone on and continued to pay specie, they would have had their last dollar swept from t'em, and they would have been left in that enfeebled state that probably they would never have been able to resume specie payments."

He makes a revelation too about the public money, which shows how immaculate are the financial arents of the treasury :

"Suppose," says lie, " as has frequently been the cuse, a receiver should think proper to employ the public money in his hands in speculations for his private account, and when the treasurer's drafts is presented to him for payment drawn on that money, he is unable to pay it, and the same is consequently protested." And again-" It is a matter of public notoriety that, with the pres. ent system of rigid supervision exercised over the public receivers, requiring them to deposite

in bank monthly the money they may have redivergerd the segulations, and great defalcations follow." These shocking frauds ought, we think, to cated

eagage the immediate attention of Congress .-They ate tales told out of school for which his associates will not thank him.

They will thank him still less for the open and decided tone in which he derides the panaceas proposed by his brethren.

Two remedies, he says, are brought forward "First, the total annihilation of all banks." "Second, the establishing of sub-treasuries throughout the Union for the collection and disburseinment of the revenue."

As to the first he says-"The scheme suggested by some, of the gov-ernment's cutting losse from all banks cannot succeed." "The idra which some are now advocating, of at once abolishing all banks, strik. ing them out of existence. he (the writer) totalv repudrates. The very i deatalone is monstrous. total extinguishing of the banking system the country, and the country associated the meial and moral ties which hold society together. I consider at this time to be synonymous .-The banking system has become interwoven with the commerce and industry of the whole enuntry . Annihilate the one, and the others to a great extent must fall. Those who propose to lestroy all banks by way of curing the present evils, will find but an insignificant portion of the community ready to favor their designs ; unless is he a few of those who are the advocates of a

general levelling system." His tone i

period when it is acknowledged that the country is more abundantly supplied with the preous metals than it ever was before since the claration of independence.

Such then is the result of the brilliant Admin. istration of Andrew Jackson ; such the bitter fruits of the lawless career of ignorance and vice. If Webster had said this-if Wise had said this, it might have been pardoned. But from Reuben M. Whilney, the protected, favored Whitney-he who has been basking in the sunshine of power-the principal adviser and executor of all these schemes which have plunged the country into this condition, it is indeed scarcely to be borne with patience. If his colleagues, if Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Kendall can endure such a blow from such a hand, if the Globe submits in silence to this desertion of the cause-its conductors are more degraded, if pos. sible, than the country now thinks them.

From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Patriot.

Horrid Murder .- Mr. Nathaniel Fowle, for merly of Massachusetts, was shot by a man named Graves, on Saturday last, at Philadelphia Cass co. Mr. F. had an indentured colored girl who absented herself from his house. She sub sequently came back, and stated that Graves had attempted to kidnap her. On Saturday last. while Mr. F. and Mr. Beard were sitting down near the house of a neighbor, Graves passed them. Mr. Fowle left Mr. B. and went to where Graves was standing, and had some conversation with him; he then came back and sat down with Mr. Bcard. Shortly after Graves came round the house, approached Fowle and presented a pistol at him. F. paid little atten-tion to him, not supposing him to be in earnest Graves said something about letting him have the contents of the pistol, when Fowle drew pistol and in a careless manner said he had a pis tol too. Graves shot Fowle through the heart who expired in a few minutes after. G. the told Bcard if he gave any alarm he would shoot him, and immediately jumped on his horse. Mr. McDonald, who came up directly, jumper on a horse in pursuit. He overtook him on the prairie, when Graves turned upon him, and aim ed a blow at his throat with his knife. The knife struck his cheek bone, and although the wound was severe, laying open the cheek, M. continued the pursuit. They soon got into the timber After a close pursuit there, the horse on which Graves rode, fell; McDonald immediately dis mounted, and with a heavy blow with his fist, levelled Graves to the earth. Immediately others came up and secured him, and on Monday evening he was brought into town under a strong guard and lodged in juil, where he awaits hi

Graves is between 40 and fifty years of age He has a family, we understand, in Kentucky, and a few relations in this region, who have em ployed able counsel, for the prisoner The bravery displayed by Mr. McDonald is deserving of all praise, and should be rewarde

by the county court by a gold medal. A Frightful Crime .- The Mercer Luminary of the 5th inst., records an instance of preco-cious depravity, almost too revolting to believe and yet the editor states that it is well authenti-

" One day a few weeks since, a family in Venango county, near the Mercer county line, were absent from home, leaving behind none but two small boys, one seven, and the other only five years of age. On their return in the evening, they found the eldest boy in the house, and his brother being absent they inquired for him, but eccived no satisfactory answer to their interrogatorics. They then commenced search, and fter some time found his dead body a short distance from the house, covered over with brush ! After this discovery, the elder boy confessed that he had purposely shot his brother with a gun which was left loaded in the house, dragged him to the place where he was found, and cov ered him with brush ! He then returned to the use, wiped the blood off the floor, and waited the return of his parents. Horrible as this pic ure is to contemplate, what is still more strange, the boy shows no signs of remorse for the co mission of the bloody deed ; but on the contrary, when remonstrated with for his unnatura conduct by his mother, he threatened fiel life and added that he would be the death of her some

day !" Narrow Escope .- The pupils of the severa chools at Poughkeepsie, with invited guests, band, &c., made a delightful excursion on the 4th to West Point, in the steamer Emerald .-On her return she touched at Hyde Park.

Up to this time nothing had occurred to dampen the ardor of a single individual, and many since the suspension, an increase of over two ngratulating th mselves thereat, when millions. ther items remain very packet of the 20th of May, was going into Livan unlooked for accident occurred, which, but for the direction of a kind Providence, would as on the 24th of June The following toast was given on the 4th inst have been calamitous in its result. While the by A. H. Wells, Esq. editor of the North River boat lay at the wharf a swivel near its edge had been heavily charged for a farewell salute, and The Measures of the Administration-Slippe as the boat glided up to round off, and when the y Elm Tubs, with Hickory hoops, but no botment there of the stoppage of specie payments piece had a direct range of the open space (then filled with ladies, and some not more than 4 feet from the gun,) in front of the cabins, it was fired. oms. A Contrast .- The sales of real estate made Fortunately the gun was so pointed that the charge passed over the heads of those below and by the Messrs, Bleecker, auctioncers in the city of New York, as reported to the Comptroller, ander those on the upper dock, tearing away the were as follows : For the qr. ending June 30, 1836 \$5,091.528 awning, lodging many gravel stones which had to the roots of grass which had been 1837 279.098 used in loading, in a post and in the cabin root The Charleston, S. C. Courier of the 9th says The shock stunned the ladies severely, and the that the bank of the state commenced the issue scattering fragments of the wadding wounded of bills under the denomination of one dollar on several slightly, but no serious injury was sus-tained. The glass in the gangway windows Saturday last, and the crowds that gathered at was shivered into a thousand pieces, and some its counters to receive them, show how necessa. rythis measure of relief was to the community. other injury was sustained by the boat. On sub sequent inquiry into the cause of the disaster we learned that one drunken man had given par The fashion of sending to Parliament men of business, experience and intelligence to repreticular charge to another not to fire until the boat sent the commercial and manufacturing interwas out of reach. est, appears to be rapidly gaining ground on the other side of the water, and might be copied in Water Spout .- A gentleman writing from our country to great advantage in our Congres. Long Beach, New Jersey, under date of 6th July, says :- "Yesterday atternoon a gust came up from the south, and after going round the ional representation.-Star. Gold !- The mines are still sending in their norizon, terminated in a whirlwind, such as I weekly products. We saw three beautiful bars never saw before. The wind came out north. from the Walton mine yesterday, containing seven or eight hundred dollars, and a day or two west, and met the south wind, about half way across the bay, and formed the whirlwind, which hump containing somewhat over that previous a an directly for us, at the boarding-house, rais. amount. Other unnes are making their depoing the water to a great height, nearly in on sites with great regularity .- Richmond Compiler olumn; as soon as it reached the beach, it took a siant more to the eastward, and passed on a Since our last publication another steamboat out a quarter of a mile above us. If it had not disaster has been reported. The Louisiana, changed its course it would have certainly level. Capt. Robert Far. a large boat, and well known ed the house, as it appears to have torn up eve y thing where it went. It was but thirty yards in this city, was best by running on a ridge of rocks, 30 miles above Shawneetown. She had n diameter, and the most awful sight I ever be a heavy cargo of tobacco, cotton, &c. aboard held. Another was seen by the inhabitants of the at the time of the accident, which of course made the shock more fatal. We hear of no ac-Beach to run out the inlet. and now and then flashes of flame were seen to come out of it, but cident having occurred to any one on board, but as to the truth of this fact we are not fully satisthe boat is a complete wreck. It is thought the cargo will be recovered without much damage. "On the same day a tornado occured near Hol -N. O. Com. Bulletin. mesburgh, in this state, which did much dam age to the crops within the range of its ter-Cheering Prospects .- We have not been out keeping a competent agent at Washington with rific course, prostrating fences, uprooting trees, f town lately, but a friend just from the coundestroying the grass and grain and unroofing ry, describes the appearance of the fields as in houses. As an instance of its violence, three gentlemen riding in a one horse dearborn, the The wheat crop now nearly out of danger, will measure 2 or 3 bushels for one expected a month carriage was turned topsy-turvy in a moment, separating the body from the wheels, and one The rye is more than an average. Oats ago. are abundant beyond example. Large quanti. the young men had his shoulder blade dislocated, and was otherwise considerably injured. tics of hay have been secured, and the new "We are also informed that a tornado passed mown fields are arready putting up a luxuriant within a short space of Westchester, which also second crop .- Winchester Republican. did much damage, but the particulars have not been related to us.-Evening Post. A Perilous Adventure .- On the 9th instant, a young man, while attempting to clamber up the precipice, adjoining the Canajoharic Falls, lost The Lie Plus Ultra of Thieves .- The Parisian his foothold, and seizing at the instant a dry bush thickes have an absolute monarchy of clev-crness and audacity; at Conpenhagen also these anti-social operatives furnish instances of bold exploits. For sometime past the warehouses and markets of every kind have suffered by their which broke in his hand, caused him to fall di. rectly upon the margin of the cascade. Fortunately, he struck upon his feet. finding the mo-mentum so great that he could not avoid going down the falls, he made a powerful leap. (to clear deprecations. The officers of the general depot the projecting rocks.) and succeeded in gaining of the customs especially are obliged to keep a strict watch. One of them lately awoke in the the basin, which is 45 feet below, and more than 10 feet from the line of perpendicular at the middle of the night, and after listening a moment What is more singular, the basin is he heard a noise and got up instantly. After a summit. fruitless search for some minutes he went to li only eight feet in diameter, and enclosed with pointed rocks and precipices, having not more than three feet depth of rapid water to cover the

From the Commercial Advertiser. An Explanation .- Mr. Gouge, formerly one of the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, has rought out another edition of his work, publish. ed a few years since, on the subject of banking and the currency. He is said to be writing some of the ' hard money' sophistries for the Globe. In one of his late articles, he says :--

"The immediate cause of the suspension of specie payments, in the middle States, was the death of Mr. Fleming." The late President of the Mechanics' Bank is

e gentleman referred to. But Mr. Gouge is church. in error ; as he can ascertain by applying to Mr. Woodbury, should that officer be disposed to tell all he knows upon the subject. Mr. Wood-bury knows that the Mechanics' Bank had determined to stop on a treasury draft last autumn. And had it not been for the energy and the ex. ertions of George Newbold, George Griswold, and Benj. L. Swan, the Mechanics' Bank would have stopped last autumn, carrying all other banks with it in the crash. Hence the visits of Messrs. Griswold and Swan to Washington,

by express, last antumn. Mr. Woodbury knows the sequel. He knows how humbly he was rea. dy to come to any terms to defer the catastrophe. He knows how readily he coun-termanded the treasury draft, falling due on a certain Monday. And yet knowing all this, he covered every thing nicely up in his annual report, and taught Congress to suppose that all was strong and safe, and every thing connected with the better currency system working admi-

rably. We have used the names of Messrs. Newbold, Griswold and Swan in the preceeding paragraph -but entirely without their knowledge or consent. We have done so, however, from the best motives : a desire to do two of those gentle. men justice in regard to their visit to Washing-ton last fall, which caused so much excit-ment in this city. We well remember that it was charged upon Mr Griswold, that his sudden and expepitious visit was made entirely from selfish considerations-that he had a large amount of debts falling due from a cargo of teas, and that he had therefore been moved by a desire to case the money market just at that time. But the imputation, we have since ascertained, was as injust as it was unfounded. The visit of Messrs. Griswold and Swan was undertaken, under the most pressing exigencies, at great personal in-

convenience, solely and entirely, as they believed, for the public good. They were confidentially advised that our banks were then upon a volcano-on the very point of an explos And they very generously threw themselves in. to the most rapid conveyances for Washington. with a view of averting the impending calamity. They did avert it ; and it was owing to their exertions, that the explosion did not take place we regret yet, as we regretted then, the let-

er which those gentlemen addressed to Mr. Woodbury. But we suspect it was an after-thought, hastily done, by suggestion, to oblige in that letter, w the Secretary. But, aside from doubt not, from facts long within our knowledge, and which we have been seeking for a suitable occasion to disclose, the integrity, and the purity of motive, which prompted these gentlemen to make the visit for which they were so highly censured at the time. Having contribu-

ted, without a knowledge of the facts, in bestowing that censure, we now most freely and fully cancel it-and this. too, of our own voli. tion, for no request has ever been made to us up

on the subject. A greater than Paganini or Old Bull had recently appeared in England-if the following

from the London Athenæum be not a romance : "We have had the pleasure (and amazement) of hearing, in private, the Brobdignay, Paganini, recently arrived, who is making our stringed instrument players quake before him, and Drago. nett declare that he must have dealings with the Great Unknown! We mean, in plainer phrase M. Langdon, the most wonderful artist on the contrabasso that we (and we imagine the world with us) have ever heard. What with pizzicati, like cannon balls dropped into water, and flourshes strong, nimble, and surprising, and singhe whisper of an elephant-and har. ing tonesmonics-think of harmonics on the double bass ! we should have felt excited beyond all precedent had we not also felt a little awe-struck. It is music to make those who hear 'have pight, mares in their beds,' (as Hoed hath it.) We hope that the charm will be tried upon the philnarmonic audience."

A mammoth ox, was roasted at Cattawissa, Columbia Co., Penn., to celebrate the whig vic tory of Mr. Naylor, at Philadelphis.

Boston Banks .- The statement of July 8th shews an increase in the amount of loans, with in the two previous weeks, of \$70,000, making

FOREIGN ITEMS. O'Connell's " ren!" for the last seven years a ounts to \$550,000.

A man was recently convicted in London of using coloring matter for beer. Sir Francis Burdett's election is attributed to

the Conservative Club, who count 600 votes. There is every probability that the negotiations between the Method ist New Connexion and the Wesleyan Association will soon end in an union of those two great houses of the Methodist

The subscriptions to the British and Foreign Bible Society for the past year are over £108,000 being an excess of £21,000 over the previous Vear M. Dutrocherhan found that those plants that

imbibe the most water by the attraction of their leaves in the light, imbibe least in the dark, and vice versa.

Letters from Dresden, says a late Paris paper, represent the emigration to the United States of America, as increasing to a frightful degree. It is not families of small means which are mostly absorbed in the expenses of the voyage that are going, but rich landed proprietors are selling their estates, to go and seek a new country in a new world. Frequently persons of seven'y years old are seen with these caravans.

M. Chevallier, has returned to Paris entirely covered from the effects of his fall from a car. riage in London.

Antedutes of the Bridal Party .- The Paris Antedotes of the Driau Larry, papers are filled with accounts of the fetes given marriage. When n honor of the late royal marriage. the bridal parties were coming into Paris, the police, according to the opposition, in order to get up a crowd, reported that the young Duchess and her mother were the Dutchess of Angouleme and Berry.

The marriage fete is said to have exhausted both old Talleyrind and the President Dupin of all their purpoint faculties. The pocket hand-kerchief the Dichess carried the day after her marriage cost equal to a cachemire, and the de. signs of the embroidery on it were by her young husband.

The Marshal Clausel, on a fine Arabian char. ger, was, maugre his failure at Constantine, mong the gayest of the gay who were assem. bled around the bridal party on their entrance into Paris.

On one of the young bride's fans are painted the loves, &c. impregnated with the perfume of roses, musk, &c.

The apartments in the Tuilerics fitted up for the Duke of Orleans and wife, and for his aids, &c are of surpassing magnificence. The chief style is that of the renovation of the arts and the gothic.

The masqued ball was to be magnificent, over 5000 invitations. Bets are offered that the last voitures will not arrive till next morning ! !!

The National Guard too are to give a splen did ball at the opera to the young bride Helena. [Quere? Do not some queer associations spring in their minds between her name and him of Helen's rock ? What a theme for coincidence makers? <u>This strendy</u> counts double the number of this vast inffitia.]

Six lithograph portraits of the princess are being sold at Pars, all awfully dissimilar.-Star. ONE DAY LATER.

The brig Old Colony, arrived at Boston on

Friday night, brought Liverpool papers of the 6th, one day later than previous advices. The Boston Centinel of Saturday, thus notices their contents :--

The Liverpool Mail of the 6th contains a sovere article against the merchants of this country, who are accused of swindling the merchants and manufacturers of England, "of a sum not less than seven millions of pounds sterling."-The Liverpool editor says, among other flatter. ing things, that it is a part of our policy to swin-"The laws of the United States are fram. ed for the purpose of swindling Europe,' &c.

&c. The same paper has this remark :-"It is said that certain directors of the Bank of England held paper of the American houses, which they supported until their paper was paid, and that as soon as they were free themselves, they voted a-gainst any additional aid to the concerns which gainst any additional aid to the concerns which they had previously supported and propped !"-A Connecticut tin pedlar according to our no. tion, could not have gone beyond this ! We subjoin an account of the Liverpool mar-

ket. The London dates are no later than those received through the French papers. Liverpool Cotton Market, June 6 .- Yesterday

the sales were 4000 bags, but the market was heavy, and closed at a decline of id per lb. on Friday's (2d inst.) quotations. A ship supposed to be the Europe, New York

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser. The Reception .- Mr. Wobster left here yes.

terday morning in the Commodore Perry, for Toledo, where preparations have been made to receive him. Now that he is gone, we may speak more particularly of the enthusiastic reception which was given him by our citizens. His tem-porary visit, enabling him as it did to mingle with all classes, unchecked by the formalities of etiquette, must have been peculiarly gratifying to nusself, and will, we are satisfied, produce the happiest results on the people at large. Here-tofore, Mr. Webster has been known only thro' at the low his Congressional efforts, and his character has

been tested by the warmth of partizan zeal, been tested by the warmth of partizan zeal, which has depicted him as a hero, or villified him as a political knave. But he has been among us. He has shown himself to us in his true light. He has spoken to us of existing abuses -has portrayed to us their real causes, and pointed out the remedy. We can now know whether he deserves the exalted praise which his friends have bestowed upon him, or the curses which have marked the hostility of his enemies

We knew that Daniel Webster was a man only to be seen that he might be admired-but the impulsive outpourings of popular feeling, as e-licited during his brief stay of four das, amply convince us that the citizens of Michigan have not only an admiration for his gigantic intellect, ner,

but a deep scated and fervent love for the enno-bling attributes of his heart.

From the Buffalo Journal.

Reception of Mr. Webster -This able "Ex. ounder of the Constitution" arrived in our city from the West, about three o'clock on Sunday morning. He was waited upon by a Committee of arrangement, of which Gen. Porter was Chairman; but as Mr. Webster's previous ar. rangements were such, that he could spend but short time here, it was impossible to render those testimonials of respect to his talents and public services, which would, under different circumstances, most undoubtedly have been paid. A steamboat excursion, however, was got up upon the spar of the occasion this morn-ing, and Mr. Webster, accompanied by the Committee, having proceeded on board the boat Com. Perry, Capt. Wilkison, she took her

way up the bay, flanked by the boats Michigan. Thomas Jefferson, Gen. Porter, Charles Townsend, Victory and W. F. P. Taylor-and afte a pleasant sail of some eight or ten miles, duing which the boats made sundry evolutions, two bands of music playing the while, returned to port in form of a crescent, the Perry in the van, apout half past eleven-when Mr. W. was received by a large concourse of citizens, and roceeded by Mr Kendall's celebrated Boston Brass Band, (who kindly volunteered for the oc. casion,) on horseback, was escorted to the Court House Square, where an awning had been put up .- Here Mr. W. was addressed in a brief manner by Gen. Porter, chairman of the com. mittee of arrangements, to which he replied in a speech of about three quarters of an hour in length, strongly marked with the characteristic which have given such a striking tone to all his powerful efforts-pointedness, conclusiveness sinceitry. After finishing his brief address, he was ac.

companied to his lodgings at the American, by the committee, where he was waited upon by sr dry of his fellow citizens, who were desirous of an troduction-and at three o'clock sat down to dinner in company with a large number of per-

Mr. W.'s address was received with much satisfaction and applause-and at the close, was responded to by three cheers. Notes were taken of it, and its substance will undoubtedly be laid before the public. We were much pleased to see many of our political opponents in the crowd, and we trust they have for once heard some truths that may be of some service to them.

To-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Web. ster will leave this city, on the Niagara Falls Ra lroad, in company with the committee of airangements, and pioceed to Black Rock, where he will spend an hour or two, at the residence of L. F. Allen, Esq., to receive the calls of the citizens of that village. At ten o'clock, the steamboat Daniel Webster will leave Buffalo, and call for Mr.W. at Black Rock, aud proceed on her way to White Haven, where he will be present at the launch of the steamboat Milwaukie. At that village he will dine. He will then cross the river to Tonawanda, and take the cars for Buffalo at six o'clock in the evening. At five o'clock on Wednesday morning he will leave our city in a private carriage for Roches. ter, in which city he will spend Thursday.

Miami Canal Celebration .- The citizens of Troy, Miami county, celebrated the first ar-rival of a canal boat at that place, on the 4th of July, in a very appropriate manner. The Troy Times gives a detailed account of the proceed. ings, from which we extract :--

ERRY'S GREEN WRITING FLUID. Just received a supply of the above article HOYT & PORTER. je17

NOTICE .--- The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has ta ken a shop on Main.st. near the checkered cor. ner opposite Ashievs' hotel where he intends keeping constantly on hand all kinds of hand made and fancy Sash. Door window blinds, &c., made to order on the shortest notice and on as fair terms as can be had any where wes of Albany. Hand made sash 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 at the low ptice of 4 cts. per light. jy 19 2d 3:* CYRUS PRIME.

REMOVAL.—The extensive Marble Fac tory, lately conducted by I. L. Monse, a the south end of the Rail Road, is removed to the basement of the Franklin House, on St. Paul.st. East Rochester, where may be had on short notice and on the most reasonable terms, various kinds of MARBLE WORK, such as tomb stones; paint stones and mullers ; candy stones ; hearth stones, beautifully clouded, from the Middlebury quarries. Also, fire place facings and mantles, worked and polished in the best man ner, &c. &c. There may be had at the above Factory the whitest kind, also the largest sizes of marble stone, and a very large assortment. Work done in a neat and workmanlike man-

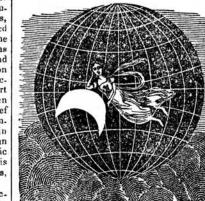
N. B. All communications to be address t has

WOOL! WOOL!-Wanted 15 or 20,000 lbs. of Wool to manufacture on shares or by the yard. Farmers and others who have Wool on hand will do well to have it manufac-

ture l into cloth which will fetch cash. Factory in rear of the old Rathbun stand. jy1.1d6wc HENRY COLMAN.

FARM FOR SALE .--- 169 acres of first quality land, 80 acres under improvement, the remainder in valuable timber ; a comfortable block house, temporary stable, a young orchard of a variety of fruit, un ler good fence, 46 acres of wheat on the ground lying 4 miles from the Court House in Roches. ter, and 2 and a 1-2 miles from the west line of the City, in the vicinity of the Lyel road. Ap.

ply to the subscriber on the premises. 18AAC POST. ap27 d3t-ctf



UNAR TINCTURE, OR FE-

MALE RESTORATIVE cine is designed for weak and feeble constitutions. and debilitated patients; but more particularly for female difficulties which assume some of the most prominent symptoms, viz. weakness and distress in the stomach ; sometimes heat and tightness of he chest ; giddiness and weakness of the back : cometimes pain in the loins; co-tiveness; loss o appetite ; sickness and faintness at the alpitation ; nervousness ; coldness of the extrem ties; and general weakness of the whole system The Lunar Tincture will relieve the irregular operation of nature, revive and establish the de sired healthy habits, and invigorate and reanimate the debilitated system of those females who are depilitated by the diseases peculiar to the sex. The proprietor would take this occasion to warn all hose, who are thus suffering, not to delay for any ength of time to procure the required aid, although the disease at first puts on a mild form and does no for a time make any decided inroads upon the

general health ; still, if left too long it undermines gradually the very strongest constitution, and estabishes a habit that sooner or later must end in gen eral debility, accompanied with many of the above symptoms, and if they are not removed, the female will tind herself on the brink of the grave, from

whence no medical skill can arrest her. Many times has the Subscriber taken pen in hand to establish this Medicine, and as often refrained, knowing the opposition he would have to contend with, and the many Medicines that are now before the public as curatives or restoratives elying, however, on the well known goodness of the female heart, and on that liberality of sentiment which renders your actions, like your natures, noble-permit me to solicit your protection to a

Stolen from the subscriber, on or about the 17th June last, a dark brown milk Cow, about Four years old, long body and limbs, slim horns, and short tail, and low in flesh, she had a cord around her neck when she left. A liberal reward will. be given for the return of said Cow, or informa. tion where she may be found. iv6detf H. N. CURTIS. jy6detf

820 REWARD.-Stray-ed from the city of Rochester on the 11th of Jane, 1837, one span of small MARES which were both een 5 miles west of Clarkson, corners, on the 18th of June, and by appearance, the one was put in a wheat field by some villain, while the other was undoubtedly taken off by the same, as some person had been along that way and took down some of the haud bills, and said he had found the said poney. The one taken off is a small brown mare, sim built, star in the fore. head, one white hind foot, mane lay to the left, middling heavy switch tail, interferes a little before and behind, natural trotter, very smart and active, had a small wart on the left side of the head or jaw, shod all round. The above roward will be given for the recovery of the mare and thief, or half for the mare alone, if returned to GARRET I. VAN RIPER, cast side of the river, near the public square, corner of Monro and Lancaster-sts. jyl7dletf

je9c6m.doc Z. HEBARD

A STRAYED.-Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in this city on the 15th, a Bay COLT. with a stripe in his forehead, sup. posed to be three years o'd. The owner will

please call and take him away. P. THURBER, Reynold-st.

je19tf STRAYED OR STOLEN-A span of old horses; one a bay, lame in the fore feet, by a ring-bone; the other a dark start with a large punch on the left hip ;-both have switch tails.

ALSO-A small sized red ALSO-A small sized red COW, with a white spot in her face, 5 years old. She gives a-bout 12 quarts of milk a day. bout 12 quarts of milk a day.

Any person who can give information where the above, or either of them, can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

 SIDNEY ALLEN.
 Near Buffalo.st. Bridge. je16.dlwetf

CAME INTO MY ENCLOSURE, four miles west of Rochester on the Lyel road, on or about the first day of July inst., a small dark bay MARE, three or four years old; a small star in the forchcad ; a small white spot on the back, probably caused by the saddle ; low in flesh. Inquire of James Chappell, at the of. fice of the New York and Ohio Line, Sophia st. jy19e1d2 N. L. CHAPPELL. or of

ROCHESTER PLOUGH F \CTORY .- At the old stand No. 90, State st.—The subscriber is finishing and will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of plought of the most approved patterns (nlade of East. ern castings) and warranted first best.

Also, Corn Cultivators and cast iron Road Scrapers, a first rate article. A general assort. ment of Shares, Land Sides and other articles for repairing constantly on hand. Repairing one at short notice.

feb2 PARDON D. WRIGHT.

NEW HARDWARE STORE .-- No-34 west side of Exchange street. Just re ceived :

Swedes Bar Iron, English do., Band and Hoop do , Cast steel, German steel, Sweedes do., English do., Foster's Anvills and Vices, Scotch Hollow Ware, Spades and Shovels, Saw Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Troy Cut Nails, 3d to 30d Horse Nails, Boat Spikes, 31 to 8 inches, Sheet Lead, &c. &c.

Together with a general assortment of Shelf Goods; all of which will be sold on reasonable erms to either eity or country ensiomers. sep9 CHA'S HENDRIX.

VOOL CARDING CLOTH DRES. SING AND MANUFACTURING .--The subscriber continues to carry on his business at the old stand at the east and of the Glab Building, and has also fitted up a new establish. ment at the Lower Falls, on the west side of the river, called McCrackensville. Farmers coming to the city from the direction of Ogden, Parma and Greece, may find it convenient to leave their wool at that shop, or at the Cottage Inn on the hill near by, where it will receive prompt attention, and generally may be carded on their return. The worl in all cases warranted to be as well

point :

"The scoond proposition," says he, is to estab. lish "sub.treasuries." "This I apprehend is a scheme recommended by

rome of those who are not versed practically in the science of finance, with whom the country abounds, particularly at this moment. It is no new plan. It has heretofore frequently been brought forward ; but in no one instance have I ever seen that the plan has been taken up, and traced from the beginning to the end of its oper-ation. Nor have I ever found a single one of its advocates, when called upon, who was able to do They cannot furnish even a programme."

" It is to be presumed that the description of financiers, who are the advocates of sub-treasur. ies, are the same who are calling on the general government to out asunder all connexion from any and all banks hereafter. What next ? Why, say they, make the collectors of your customs and the public receivers the depositories of your They are to receive nothing else but revenue. ver and gold, place it to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and hold it sub. ject to his ord r. Here will be established not lers than one hundred and seventy sub-treasu-Ties."

"To me, such a scheme appears wholly im. practicable to be reduced to practice. Even could it be done, it would be evidently fraught with so many difficulties and dangers that it would seem to be unwise to venture upon it."

At last comes his remody, which is truly charactoristic :

"The question then naturally arises, what is the remedy ? My answer is the employment of State Banka. They, however, must resume specie payments first," for "all the laws which can be enacted by Congress cannot lead to or en. force it."

This is certainly a notable scheme. Mr. Van Buren then is an ignoramus for calling Congress, for they can do nothing to lead to or cnforce specie payments.

The Banks must resume of their own accord and then the old Deposit System is to be revived The Desposite Banks, we presume, of course a competent salary.

As an auxiliary remedy he proposes another measure which shows his knowledge of the true principle of commerce, and is especially complimentary to us of New York.

"Lct," says ho, "A weekly report of the pames of all exporters of specie, together with the amount each has shipped, be published to the world. This course will speedily put an end to the shipments of specie. It will be difficult to find many men who will be willing to brazen public opinion, by heing published to the world as specie shippers. The drawing from the body politic of its specie circulation, would become not much less aljous than drawing the life-blood from a human being."

We cannot conclude without quoting the following skotch of our present condition :-

"The country now presents the melancholy spectacle of universal bankruptcy. The Banks decline to redeem their notes issued when presened at their counters in specie, according to the promises which they carry on their face. Cor. porations and individuals are industriously em. ployed in manufacturing small paper representa-tives of money, which they are forcing into circulation; the effect of which is, to banish from use entirely all descriptions of metallic currency. The Government is no longerable to collect its duce in legal or constitutional currency. Com-

merce, both foreign, and domestic, has becom palsied ; manufactures are discontinued ; and a

down again, but could not find his bed. He at first doubted whether he was awake, but he ceruneven bottom, and notwithstahding the man es. tainly was, and during his temporary absence caped with very little injury. some one had stolen his bed, nor could he fin the least trace of the robber. It must be con

rascals. Attention, Bakers .-- The City Marshall of universal torpor pervades every branch of na. Detroit lately seized three hundred loaves of bread, which proved to be one third short of weight.

The Pennsylvania Reform Convention has tafersod that it was an awkward mishap for the ken a recess. The Philadelphia Sentinel, a Jackson paper that contributed largely to get poor officer, and that its authors were ingenious up this Convention, says that "the People wo be entirely satisfied if it never meets again."-Detroit lately seized three hundred loaves of bread, which proved to be one third short of weight. This is a left-handed compliment to C. J. In-gersoll, Fanny Kemble's Husband, and other Van Buren members of the concern !

crpool when the Old Colony came out-if it were so, the Virginian, now hourly expected, will probably bring news of the effect produced in Liverpool and London, by the first announce.

by the American banks-the news of which event was carried out by the Europe. This intelligence is looked for by our merchants with anxious interest .- Alb. Adv.

Translations from the Gazette de France. ROME, 23 May. We learn that the scarcity of grain begins to be felt sensibly in our vicinity, and in neighbor. ing countries. This is why the Government has come to authorize the free importation of

grains until the end of next month. It has romised, besides a bounty of one half a scudo for every rubbia, (about eight and one third En. glish bushels) of wheat, (ble de Turquic,) which shall be imported by land or by sea from the le gations, or the provinces. We hope that these incasures will restrain the monopolists within just bounds, and that the provinces will here

find an advantageous opening for their corn.-They pretend that the scarcity is increased by

the shackles created by the Cordon Sanatorie. seeing that they require the corn from Naples.-The decree of the Government has produced a good impression. TRIESTE, 24th May.

Letters from Athens of the 9th inst. announce

that very serious disorders have broken out in Thessaly, and upon the Northern frontier of Greece. It appears that the instigators of these disorders are the same individuals who have un-til now directed the robberies committed in those parts. But now die circumstances have given it another, or more serious character, and it in. fluences no longer mere robberies, hut almost national rebellion. This movement extends to Upper Albania. They say that Enria, Pacha of Precala, has been completely routed by the in surgents that he had attacked upon Mount Mezoro, and that he lost 200 men. One division

of 1200 insurgents had taken position near Versolus, and from Bolo to Arta all the population would rush to arms. Turks and christians have nade common cause.

Letters from Durrazo, of the 10th inst. confirm the above, and add, that Tafil Busi, who has recently been favored by the Sultan, after having ostensibly attached himself to the side of Eurin Pacha, has stabbed the Pacha as he was march ing against the rebels with a force of 12,000 men, and has joined the insurgents. Our next retters will inform us how far these reports may

be true or exaggerated-but there's enough certain, to shew that Albinia and Thessaly this moment the theatre of disturbances which seriously compromise the security of the Ottoman Empire. This could have been forescen for a long time past.

BUCHAREST, 17th May. According the latest dates from Silistria, under date 14th inst, they are all enchanted with the manners of the Sultan. He has given the assurance that he will make no distinction beween his Turkish and Wallachian subjects, so oug as they will be devoted and faithful. his entree into Silistria, his Highness wore a red coat elegantly embroidered with gold, boots and white gloves, and on his head a kind of cap, or. namented with golden bands .- Mercure de Soriabe.

From Texal.-By the Texas Chronicle, a new paper published at Nacogdoches, we learn that peace has been restored to the frontiers and the volunteers have returned to their homes. The Indians consisted of three companies or about 150 each-one on the Mavasoto, another on the Brassos, and a third on the Trinity. The main body of the Indiana are above the Cross Timbers.

Gen. Harrison was met at Dayton, by a special committee of the citizens, thence he pro-ceeded in the Clarion, Capt. Owens, accom. panied by his son, many citizens of Dayton, and a fine band of music, and arrived at 11 o'clock on the Fourth. The Goneral was received amid the roaring of musketry, and the hearty and enthusiastic cheers of the people. On this occasion there were not less than 3000 persons present, including 200 Sunday School children and a splendid array of ladies.

On " landing, Gen. Harrison was escorted by the officers of the day, and the Cavalry and volum teer infantry, to the quarters previously prepared; where he was welcomed by a brief pertinent address to which he replied very courtcously, expressing his high gratification with the genous and cheering reception of the citizens of Trov.' At the dinner, numerous toasts were offered ;

among others, the following, to our distinguis ed fellow-citizen 🛌

Our Guest-William Henry Harrison : as a Pioncer of the West ; as a citizen and a civilian. s a subaltern and a general, he is eminently entitled to the greatful respect and confidence of his fellow citizens."

To this compl.mentary sentiment, Gen. Harrison responded in his usual energetic man-ner, and concluded by offering the following:-"The People of the United States-When they decide upon the conduct of those who administer their affairs, may candor, impartiality, and justice be extended to all-but implicit confidence to none."-Cincinati Whig.

FLORIDA MATTERS.

The steamer Cincinnati, arrived at Savannah from St. Augustine, furnishes the following intelligence :

Maj. Gen. Jesup and Suite, had arrived at St. It is contemplated to establish a post at the

mouth of Moultrie Creck, about 5 miles south of St. Augustine, and by means of videtts to keep up a constant communication by way of Han m's and Weedman's to Picolata. This will afford complete protection to the remaining plantations, south and east of St. John's river. Two companies of foot are to be raised for local protection in St. Augustine-and a horse company will be mustered for the protection of the Man. darin settlement.

Gen, Jesup had been up to Volusia and exam. ined several sites, with a view to establish a post at Silver Spring, on Lake George, about twentyfive miles nort of Volusia.

The opinion is that the Indians will commit no murders or depredations, at least for the present: and as a proof, it is stated that single ex. presses still continue to ride through to Tampa unmolested.

Sunday's Express Mail brought dates from New Orleans of the ninth, Mobile of the 10th, and Charleston of the 12th, 11st., but they furnish nothing of importance.

The New Orleans Commercial Herald says "We have no news to give our readers-the weather is very hot-and the notes of non-specie paying banks are at 25 per cent discount." The "Mobile Guards" have been mustered in

o the U.S. service, to watch the Indians assem bled at Mobile Point, for the purpose of being conveyed west of the Mississippi river. The Charleston steam packet of Wednesday

had not arrived at New York when the boat left last evening. She will bring no later news however, than the express mail of yesterday.

Melancholy loss of Life .- Silas Brooks, son of Mr. H. H Hecox, of this city, was drowned, while bathing, between the islands, on Satur. day. We have not been able to learn the particulars. He was in company with three other boys who were unable to save him. He was an interesting boy, in the 12th year of his age .-This bereavement has overwhelmed an amiable family with grief.—Alb. Jour.

done as at any other establishment. Pure Oil of the first importance in the cause of humanity; which will require the shield of your arm, which like that of the good Samaritan, iever reaching out to administer comfort and relief to your sefficied fellow beings. Knowing these feelings, and the desire and blessing of health-he has at last come to the resolution to establish this

ever sure Restorative, and submit it to the public. No doubt it will meet with opposers, if for no oth-er reason, than because the subscriber holds out the idea, that all medicine which is necessary to beel the rick, can be collected from the great Garden of Nature. Truth, like Gold, is nothing less. I ad mire the ingenious maxim promulgated by the cel-ebrated Boghvi: "I am." said he, " neither for the ancient, nor for the modern, but try all things and hold fast that which is good." And this is one of the many medicines, seemingly, which the God of Nature has so wonderfully provided for the sufferings of that part of the human family for which it is designed. Perhaps it night be well here to remark, that the basis of this Medicine is founded on the same great principles of nature, from the study of which resulted the discovery of the Mother's Relief, a medicine that has most w derfully sustained itself in the estimation of the public. He would likewise in this place take the opportunity to caution the public against any spurious article. more particularly as he is aware that the great demand for the medicine has induced some unprinci; led wretch, for the sake of gain, to counterfeit and endeavor to palm off on the pub lic something for that invaluable medicine called the Mother's Relief, of which the Proprietor of

the Lunar Tincture is the original inventor. You who have lost all confidence in medicine and have said in your heart, there is no help for me if you have one spark of resolution left, come and try the RESTORATIVE-and you may rejoice n the day you submitted to test its value The Subscriber will not say that this Medicine

s a cureall, or that all diseases are caused by "an impurity of the blood," as some of his friends so hat a constant use of purgative medicine, weakens and deranges the stomach and bowels, causing consequence be produced by its frequent operation -and the more it is taken. the more seems to be equired to produce the sume effect, which must be obvious to every one; and he would say to those who are in the habit of constantly making use of drastic purgatives, avoid them in that proportion hat you would wish to enjoy health. The success which the Lunar Tinctore has had

since it has been before the public, as well as the reputation it has gained in this short time, which he is sare will continue to increase the more it becomes known, (as it has all the virtues and qualities ascribed to it) causes the Proprietor to fear that some unprincipled person, who has not moral honesty sufficient to deter hum, may for the sake of gain, or if possible to injure the reputation of the medicine, try to consterient the article, either by the same name or some other - he would there-fore castion all who are afflicted, to be particular o get the genuine article, us he cannot of course be accontitable for i juries done by any sporio Medicine, put up by those who are only instigated

by the motive of "money making." The LUNAR TINCTURE will be put up in four-square Bottles, with the edges bevell and Sealed with the subscriber's name. A bill of directions will be pasted on to each bottle, on which is a cut representing the Lunar System—and with it a pamphlet containing a history of the operation of the medicine, the cause and effect, and different

stages and symptoms of diseases of females, and two female figures, showing the appearance previous to and after taking the Medicine.-This article may soon be found at the prin-cipal Druggists in the United States, price 1, C0 per Bottle, or 12,00 per doz. J & J. D. HAWKS, wholesale Agents, Exchange

St. Rochester. Prepared by Doct. G. A. BARTHOLICK.

Buffalo St. Rochester, N. Y.

ing fine wool, when desired. Extra Fulling and Grinding Shear Blades for byuntry clothiers, done at all times. Prompt pay, either in cash or produce will be much desired. DF Cash paid for Wool at market price. my9.c6m. H. N. CURTIS, Agent.



DOCTOR EUEN'S UNIVERSAL STRENGTHENING PLASTER, UN-RIVALLED AND UNEQUALLED, CELE-BRATED for curing Pains, or weakness in the Breast, Side, Back or Limbs: also, for Gout, Rheamatism, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.— In Coughs. Colds. Asthmas, difficulty of breath-ing, oppression of the stomach, &c. they will give immediate and soothing relief: and, for imparity of the blood," as some of ins friends so hourst's set forth; or Nata constantp:// operation is all that is necessary to care all diseases, of whatever name or nature, and more especially if the medicine be from a remote quarter of the globe. In conclusion, the subscriber would observe, tary habits generally, who may be troubled with that a constant use or purgative medicine, weak ens and deranges the stomach and bowgis, causing costiveness, weakness of the whole watern, and many other difficulties, which must as a natural which are generally made against plasters. Derpains in the side or br ast, are advised to try one haps there is no medical observation better esn b-lished than that "Consumptions originate in ne lected Colds." In a climate so variable as our it requires more care and attention to guard against the attacks of this too often fatal disease, than most persons are able and willing to bestow. It cannot therefore but be a gratification to the subscriber to be enabled to offer to all of consump.

tive habits, or those afflicted with distressing pains in the side or breast, or any affection of the breast and longs, a reasonable prospect of relief by as, ing his "Universal Strengthening Plaster."

The Labits are respectfully informed thath are prepared with reference also to a numbe delicate complaints, peculiar to the sex, that are spread in a scientific manner, on the s beautifal soft and pluable lamb skin, will not or stain the whitest linen. and may be worn by most delicate persons, in all situations, with and comfort, and without removal for onewith pleasure.

Printed directions signed "WILLIAM EN" in my own hand writing, will be place on the back of each plaster. Persons wish purchase will be particular to ask for " DOC EUEN'S UNIVERSAL STRENGTHEN PLASTER," and see that they get the direct thus signed, without which none can possible

N. B. The above article which has hereit een sold under the name of "Badeau" vented and has always been prepared by Dr en who until recently has been connected him in business-they will in fature be ma and sold onder the name of DR. EUR's TERS.

For sale wholesale and retail by the subs sole agent for the city of Rochester and vie J. M. WINSLOV No. 6. on the

Inpervisors p Attelaheso

ENDINESDAT, DECEMBER 27, 1836. TP Up to 6 o'clock this morning we had no

New York papers since Monday morning. WANAL MEETING .- Since the construc. tion of the Brie Castl, there has been no projour discusses of more importance to Rochestor orto the State, than that for the promotion of which a mosting is to be held at the Court Some we Friday Evening. The act anthorisof the chlargement of the Canal, was an act of wistom and allghime: Morelity, which does tempt to its grojectars. It was domanded by the increasing commerce of the Great West, as well as for the convenience of our own sitizens : and the accomplishment of the work for which it provides, will form an epoch scarcely less glorins than the original construction of the canal itself. But the time contemplated for its completion is altogether too protracted. Every motive which induced the suggestion of the project, and secured its sanction by the Legislature, urges its prosecution with the least pos sible delay. There is no rational reason, why ten or twolve years should be consumed in the calargement, or why the expenditures should be restricted to a million of dollars per annum. We know that the restriction was made from a spirit of prudence-from a desire not to place too much power in the hands of the commission. ers; but we think, in common with many others, that these through whose influence this restriction was made; evinced more predence than wisdom-reater anxiety for the State's presentsafety than for its future good. They looked through a medium too contracted for statusmen when legislating upon great subjects. But the swil may yet be remedied-the law amended sthe abundant resources of the State put in requisition, and the work completed in five years, if the Scople urge the subject upon the Legislavire at an early day. To do this, is the object

of the meeting on Friday night. The importance of the object precludes the necessity of urging our citizens to attend the meeting. Every one feels the importance of a general and vigorous movement, and we doubt not that the numbers who will be in attendance will be indicative of that feeling.

Rev. O. C. Comstock .- We are pained at the virulence with which this good man has been attacked, by those who are entirely ignorant of his character, and who speak of him as a man destitute alike of piety and principle. Their latest batch of invectives against him has been A by his recent appointment to the chaplainship of Congress, and afford a most melancholy illustration of the fearful height to which party sourility has reached.

A correspondent of the New York Express of the 20th inst. writes thus :-

"The House of Representatives have con sumed the greater part of the day in making a Chaplain. The third ballot gave the office to a Ma. Gomstock, an office seeking political Prices from the Western part of New York." The following is from the Correspondent of

the Star, of the same date :---

"This is the second time that this pliant tool has been lagged from his pulpit in Kentucky to stand as a candidate for the chaplaincy."

Had these letter writers known the excellen man whom they thus traduce, as his numerous friends in this city (where he has for so manyyears been an esteemed pastor) know him, they would have withheld this pitiful exhibition of their malignity; for a purer, more devoted and upright which he has so liberally sacrificed riches, h ors and health

to promote.

Fire at Apon !- From a letter received yes terday, we learn that on Monday evening last, the Joiner's shop of Mr. GEORGE BEARDSLEE, in that village, was destroyed by fire, together with the tools of employ, large quantity of lumber, and work prepared for the erection of a new Bathing House. The loss is not less than \$400-no insurance.



ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y .-- TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1837.

FOR THE DAILY DEMOCRAT. THE CEMETERY.

The time is not far distant when it will be no in fee simple, and may occupy the narrow house onger a matter of choice whether this city shall in as undisturbed security as he whose remains be provided with more ample Cemeterics, for, if rest in a splendid mausoleum. it is true, as we are informed, that the limited ones now used are nearly filled, necessity will The Washington correspondence of the Portsoon demand a more extensive place of this kind. land Advertiser, furnishes the following gossip Some of our citizens have anticipated this nein relation to Mr. Van Buren : cessity. A piece of ground, known as the An-Met Mr. Van Buren and the adopted son of drus lot, on the Henrietta road, is now in contemplation, and the terms are obtained. It is not to be expected that an exact unanimity of entimed and the present Vice President and future Chief Magistrate of the nation. The same sentiment should prevail in relation to the means everlasting smirk, the same low bow, and the and manner of obtaining this object; but if we same look accompany the Vice President. were fully aware of the evils experienced in old "Every inch a king," said a Van Buren wor shiper at my elbow. By the way, have you heard the last scandal, in relation to the Vice President? settled cities, for the want of suitable places of interment, we should be unanimous in opinion It is innocent, and the repetition of it will not be that some efficient measures should be taken at great. It is then, that Mr. Van Buren is to be

an early period, when it may be effected with married—to be married very soon,—and to be married to one of the fairest daughters in the The difficulties of this kind, in the older cities

of the United States, are very considerable; and laudable efforts are making in some places for their removal ; but the old cities of Europe afford the most striking example of this evil.

In 1797 the burying ground of the church de Inocens, in Paris, was removed from its having become a nuisance. It contained several pits a. fused Mr. Van Buren's proposals to her knowledge three or four times.—Perseverance, you know, is one of the chief characteristics of Mr. Van bout 30 feet deep and 20 feet square, each of which were heaped above the natural level of Buren. Perseverance has, therefore, given him a whig wife—but mark me, not until the whig wife was assured that her womanish amthe ground, and contained about 1500 adjacent coffins; and in 1790 the General Assembly of France expressly prohibited interments within bition was to be gratified in being the LADY of the President of the United States. So much for the churches, and commanded all towns and vil. lages to discontinue burying in the old cemeteries, and to form others at a distance from dwel-

In 1804 the Cemetery of Pere le Chaise, was prepared for interments, and accommodated. perhaps, as far as the circumstances would admit, to the wants of the city. Here the poor are entitled to gratuitous interments in common trenches, which are liable to be opened ev. ery five years. The lowest class of graves for

which pay is demanded, are sold for two guineas for the term of six years. At the expiration of this time the title reverts to the establishment, if not extended by a new contract, and monuments and marks of individual property are rcmoved. The ground granted in perpetuity costs the purchaser five guineas per square metre, (about 1 1-5 square yards) and not less than 6 ft. 0 inches are greated for an adult, nor less than

staff duty generally—I joined General Scott on the 21st May, and remained at Columbus until the 17th of June, and then went to Florida." Question 2d. By what major general of the army was general Scott joined at Augusta, and with what high public unbettonary at Milledgehalf that quantity for a shild under 7 years rille, did he travel to Columbus of age : but families are at liberty to purchase as Answer. Major General Jessup joined Major much as they please, and many possess large spaces. Perhaps owing to the cooler climate of Eng.

General Scott on the 27th May, and was account nanied to Columbus by that officer, and his Ex. llency Gov. Scheley of Ceorgia. Question 3d. Does witness recollect any conland the evil there might not have been appreation at Milledgville, Colu

the examination.

capacity.

Answer.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836. those who cannot purchase may possess a grave TThe mail did not arrive yesterday till 1 o' clock. Its delay is outrageous. The Journal of Commerce is the only paper of Saturday re-С. eived.

The Message of the President on the affairs ing produced a great sensation in Congress, es.

pecially among the Souther genthunen. For them, it is too pacific ; hundred for he honor of the country. It will be the insis of some warm work in Washington. It has already kindled a fire.

There is news from Europe. Money was ncreasingly scarce in London, though the rate of interest demanded was but a flee-bite to what s paid here.

In Spain, the star of the insurgents appears in the ascendant. The Queen's prospects are gloomy. Gomez, the Carlist chief, fights like Old Dominion,-a lady whose name I could tell a tiger, and carries all before him. He has reyou, and would tell you, had I not honest scruples cently captured several towns and the principal against lugging the names of females into print, In politics, she belongs to the true school of or thodox whigs, and of course is no friend to the tactics of either Martin Van Buren, her intended, quicksilver mines.

Prince Louis Bonaparte made a strike in Stras. er Martin Van Buren, her intended, burgh at the government of France, with the deor General Jackson, her husband's nurse. The sign to restore the Bonaparte family. The ef. story comes to me from a lady-and ladies fort proved abortive, and his arrest followed. of intended marriage, that this same lady had re.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS .- How irresist. ably tempting are the gorgeous Annuals under which the tables of our Book sellers grean ! Never has such an abundance of concentrated beauty graced our city, as may now be found in these depositories of inanimate loveliness. A detail of their excellence would be superfluous : and a description of their richness impossible. They who wish to make intellectual presents, will call at the bookstores of PRATT & NICHOLS, WM. ALLING & Co. and C. & M. MORSE, and glean for themselves. They can scarcely err in the vast variety offered them, from the sublime Pictures of HEATH, to the sublimer lessons of the good JOHN BUNYAN.

The Soup Establishment.-This excellent charity is in the full tide of successful experiment. The "ministering spirits" who have its

upervision, are richly rewarded with the bless. ings of the poor. Those who wish to share with them the luxury of doing good, may leave any articles that may be profitably used, with Mrs. P. Darrow, at her residence in Fitzbugh-street, three doors north of the school house.

The following Ladies are appointed Visitors, to whom application may be made for tickets. Mrs. J. T. TALMAN, Witzengu success. "J. M. Fran,

J. FIELD, W. W. REID,

J. F. BUSH, Washington.st.

J. STRONG, Spring st. M. WILSON, N. Ford-st.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS. Gentlemen of the Common Council: It is with no ordinary feelings that I address

you on this, our last meeting as a legisla-tive body. The uniform kindness and efficient Vendome, which we publish to-day, will be aid, on every occasion, extended to me, not only found interesting. by you, gentlemen, but also by your predeces sors, has been such as to render the most ardu. of Texas, will be read with avidity. Its read. ous and responsible dutics comparatively casy haps said enough already on the importance of and pleasant.

the subject to be discussed 'at the meeting this The prosperity of our city has been unparalevening; and we will now advert to but a single leled during the time I have been honored with fact. Pennsylvania, has, as is well known, the office, the last term of which is now about to close. The value of real estate has increased within a few years, been most vigorous in the prosocution of internal improvements. This vigor is unabated. Not satisfied with what she nearly, or quite, one fourth, and the novulation about in the same ratio. These results may, in a great measure, be attributed to the liberal and xtended views of those who have been called has already achieved, she aims at more magnio control our affairs. Although much has al. ficent plans to secure more magnificent results. eady been done, yet much, very much, still Among those best calculated to accomplish the remains to be done. We should, however, be great object she has in view-to wit : the dieareful lest, in our haste, the necessary expense of improving and beautifying our, as yet, infant version of the western trade to Philadelphiacity, shall prove too grievous a burden to be borne is the projected rail road from that city to Lake onsistently with individual prosperity. Our city has also been remarkably distinguish Erie. Such a road if completed now, would

most certainly have the effect so anxiously deed for peace and good order, and happily deliv-ered from the fire that devours the property, and from the pestilence that destroys the lives of our sired by our spirited neighbor ; but if the canal was enlarged so that the price of freight could citizens. During the whole period of my office, nearly two years, I wish it to be remembered as be reduced, the competition would not be feit. a most extraordinary, and to ine, most gratify-ing fact, that with a population averaging about 16,000, I have not been called upon to interfere, Unless our State prosecute the enlargement with greater vigor than the law allows, this rail road will be constructed years before the enlargenor has there been occasion to do so, for the ment is completed, and of course the trade disuppression of riot, mob, tumult, or even an verted. To discuss a plan to prevent such di. ordinary case of assault. This fact, gentlemen, speaks a most gratifying eulogy for our civil and religious institutions, and for the intelligence and morality of the community in which we live. version, and to continue the western trade thro' the channel where nature designed it should pass, is the object of the meeting to night. E-In the discharge of the multifarious duti iucident to the office of Chief Magistrate, ester should attend. may, and doubtless have, in many instances, but these errors have been unintentional I have endeavored, quietly to be sure, on all oc-casions, fuithfully and promptly, to discharge every duty connected with my office in such a startling intelligence by the late arrival from Europe, is the probability of a short grain crop manner as should most promote the welfare o in Great Britain. If this be true, it will have our citizens, and permanent good of our city, and I now, perfectly satisfied, retire, tendering an important influence upon the price of bread

at the same time, my best wishes to every citi-zen, and especially to those gentlemen with whom I have had the honor of being associated, either in the Legislative, Executive, or Judi ciary departments of our city government.

From the New York Express. A BRILLIANT WHIG VICTORY.

petitor. MORRIS FRANKLIN is elected a member of the Assembly from this city, by a most triumphant majority. We call it a brilliant victory, for the To England, says the N. Y. American, the cvil of a short crop, will not only turn the foreign election was strictly upon party grounds, and exchanges aginst her, and thus still further cmecause it demonstrates to us upon a repcated barrass her monetary concerns, but produce trial, that New York city is redeemed and disen. hraled at last from the domination of the Office discontent and turbulence in her manufacturing Holders of Tammany. A highly important vic-tory it is too, not only as giving a majority of and agricultural districts, where wages will not rise with the rise of the necessaries of life. the members of the city delegation, and as af-fording a presage of the coming triumph that a-waits us in the Charter election next Spring, Noti's Stores -Do tor Nott appears dates mined to reach the climax of perfection if steam but as writing for Mr. Van Buren in dashing le and cookery. His improvements in the former ters the MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN upon the wall. Now he sees the opinion of the great city of his are only equalled by his inventions in the latter ; own State proclaimed in the votes of thousands and so long as the civilized part of the human f Freemen, and they tell him that unless h family refuse to turn Cannibals, house-wives changes his measures, and the men about him, abandoning all the humbugs of Benton, and the will bless Doctor Nott. His latest cook stove Kitchen Cabinet of his predecessor, he must walk the Adams march-four years and no more. IF MR. FRANKLIN'S majority was twelve hund. red and forty eight.

arrest, has assumed a dignified and reserved at: titude, and no individual has been & by his replies... "I was aware," he says, "that my head was at stake if I failed. I have been eceived. I believed that France was weary of her Government, and that is presenting myself in the game of the emperor, I should rally round my person the army and the entire population." Colonel Vaudry appears extremely discouraged. Young Laity, the artillery officer, is said to have avowed all that he knows of the military conspiracy. As the investigation advances, the ady known as the widow Gordon appears to be deeply compromised; size seems to have been actually the pivot of the intrigue. The young artillery officers who took part in the unfortunate conspiracy are said to have been led into it nate conspiracy are said to have been led into its by the Count, de Gricourt. Three or foor of them have sought safety in flight. 'A fresh ar-rest, that of the cook of Prince, Louis, the place.' The cook had set out, for tonstance on Sunday, morning, and was taken into cutory on his return yesterday. Nothing, however, was found on his person to implicate him in the consultance of the location to implicate him in the conspiracy, and he is said to nave never reasons shortly afterwards. As no conspiracy can be carried on without money, it, is said that the france were distributed amongat each battery of the 4th regiment of artillery. This would be about 10 sous to each man. It appears that conspiracy, and he is said to have been released about 10 sous to each man. It appears that Prince Louis had been meditating his ridigation reject for some time. In August last he ap-blied for permission to come to Strasburg, and he had even then the extreme folly to imagine France .-- The detailed accounts of the recent that he might seduce the brave General who commanded this division, by calling back to he volutionary movements at Strasburgh and mind his early military fame. Not only was permission refused him, but an answer in very THE CANAL MEETING .- We have perevere terms was sent to him, and at the same ime a report of the incident forwarded to the

WHOLE NO. 465.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1836.

Short Crops in Great Britain .- The most

stand, that the bases of the plot were laid. All our readers may not recollect that the ap. pearance of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte at Stras rg is not the first time that he has set his fost France in defiance of the law which excludes very portion of his family from the kingdom. In the 5th of May, 1234, a lady and a worned man, apparently suffering from a source wound came and took up their abode at the Hotel set Hollande, in the Rue de la Paix. By a singu lar coincidence, this happened to be the anni-versary of the death of the Emperor Napeleon and the travellers were the other than the Duchess de St. Lieu, ex-Queen of Holland, and her son, the young Louis Napoleon, who had escaped, wounded very severely, from the in-surrection in Italy, This being noticed by the police, the Duchess addressed a letter to the King, stating the circumstances under which he came, and soliciting permission to remain until her son's wound was healed. His Majesy's answer was transmitted by M. Casimir Pe rier, then President of the Council, intlinuting that in consequence of the repeated rio's to which the capitol was at that time subject, they dould not be suffered to remain more than a week, and consequently at the end of that period, the two travellers took their departure for Calais, where they embarked for England.

Minister of War. It was at Baden, we under-

From the Morning Herald! Attempted Insurrection at Vendome .-- The

lowing :- "An attempt at a military insurfaction still more senseless than that of Strasburg, has just taken place at Vendome-an at empt which, in spite of its insignificance, merits some atten-tion, on account of the coincidence between the dates of the two movements ; for, as to the result of such rash and culpable undertakings, not the slightest apprehension can be entertained. The following are the particulars of this in. sane attempt, made on the 89th ult., upon the lovalty of the 1st Regiment of Hussars, in garison, at Vendome .- A Brigadier of the fourth squadron, named Bruyant, was at the inn of the Tete Noire, with 14 Hussars of the Regiment, and at this meeting a plan had been adopted to sound to horse during the night, to seize upon the military posts, to master the officers of duty, to arrost the authorities, and to proclaim the republic. The rebels were then to march upon the neighboring towns to increase their party. The meeting, before it broke up, was announced to the Licutenant-Colonel of the regiment, who ost no time in ordering the Brigadior and his fourteen accomplices to be arrested. On being conducted to the guard house, Bruyant availed himself of a moment of liberty to fire a pistol st a Quarter-master, ploying the muzzle close to the body of the information must who was in stantly shot dead. Bruyant profited by the con-fusion concerned by the confusion occasioned by the event, escaped from his guards, swam across the Loir, and was soon

stuffs here; for we shall be compelled, most probably, to depend for partial supplies from abroad, during the ensuing year. But if Grea-Britain can make no exportations we will be ne. cessarily driven to other foreign markets, and so will she; and we will thus meet her as a com.

> out of sight. His principal accomplice, the hussar Thierry, also escaped at the first glerte: At 2 o'clock in the morning, Bruvant voluntari.

Escape of Rathbun Allen !- This young man who was concerned in the Rathbun forgeries, broke from the jail in Buffalo, on the night of Saturday last, and escaped. One thousand dollars are offered for his arrest.

A heavy haul upon Mr. Delafield .- The Ex. press of Thursday says. "We learn that H. M Andrews & Co.: one of our most extensive capi talists in Wall street, demanded the specie at the counter of the Phenix Bank, yagerday, for upwards of a question of a million of dollars which that House had on deposite in that institution. The Bank, we also learn, paid the speeie, but it made Mr. Delafield jump about a little. Mr. D. is now learning every day, that Public Opinion is not to be set at defiance with imponity."

A numerous and respectable meeting of Philadelphians have passed a resolution requesting the farmers and distillers of Pennsylvania not to purchase or sell, for distillation, or use for that purpose, any merchantable grain, for the enaning three months. It is stated in Pitkin's Statistics, that in 1810 between five and six million bushels of grain were distilled in the U. States, and is supposed the amout is equally great at present. If distillers would put out their fires there would be no scarcity of bread-stuffs, not-

ciated as early, but we are told, upon the authoroad, between the generals and Governor Sche-ley, on the plan of campaign as proposed by Scott ? and what was that plan ? rity of the Quarterly Review, that there is now more difficulty in the British Metropolis to find

Answer. "Previous to my arrival in Augusta oom for the dead than for the living, and that "many tons of human bones are every year sent from London to the north, where they are crush ed in mills contrived for the purpose, and used as the chettahoochei, and arm steamboats for cruizing along its shores, to hinder, if possible, the escape of the Indians into Florida, and then manure," and it is farther stated, that "the num- the escape of the indians into riorida, and then with such force as could be spared, to commence tion to the space we allot for them, that the

question has been started whether a sexton may not refuse to admit iron coffins into a burial a fee simple in the ground which was only gran. ted for a term of years."

In ordinary church yards, a grave cannot b secured in perpetuity, except by the expensive neans of a faculty.

In 1832 an act was passed incorporating a company for the establishment of a burial place near London, on a plan similar to that of Pere le Chase, which has been opened under the name of Kensall Green Cemetery. Another, on like principles, is in contemplation for the accommo-

dation of another part of the same city. What will guard this city from a future expe rience of the same evils, but an early attention to the causes which would produce them ? If we would guard those remains over which we now drop the tear of anguish, from being at some future day exposed to the four winds as manure for the soil, or if we would prevent their being hands of militia, who were ordered to take post grudgod even that space in the bowels of the

General Scott mentioned to me, that his

consideration, it will furnish a place where

GOSSIP.

never fib, --- who assured in addition to the fact

the intentions of the Vice President-intentions

such as several of his sons are forthwith to ex-

We hope the Argus will not read Mr. Van

Buren out of the party for taking a Whig wife ! !

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chroniclc.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Proceedings of Monday, Dec. 19.

Major Kirby, a paymaster in the army, of whom Scott in his public despatches once speke

as possessing a singular versatility of military talent, was sworn—the following is the order of

Question 1st. Did the witness serve with

"I was announced in orders for

ctionary at Milledge:

General Scott in the Creek war? and in what

ecute, with or without their father's example.

Jessup remarked to Gen. S. in my presence, that he approved of the plan; and it had previously cred to him; that it had been discussed a not reruse to admit iron comms into a burial occurred to him; that it had been discussed at place, because by this means the deceased take the War Department; that the President of the United States and Secretary of War were pleas-

Answer. I am not.

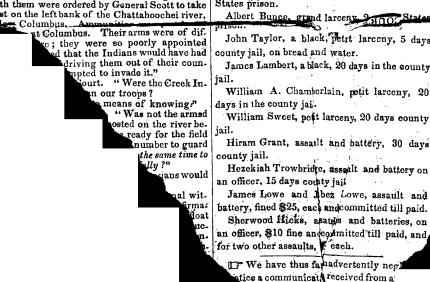
Question. Did General Scott, up to the time that Jessup left him, adhere to his original plan of operations and arrangements ?

Answer. He did. Question. "Is the witness aware that General Scott remitted any zeal and activity in preparing for prompt and active operations against the hostile Creek Indians ?" Answer. "I am not-the general manifested every anxiety and solicitude to operate speedily

nd successfully." Question by the Court. "How many days were the Georgia militia wanting arms? Answer. "The Georgian troops armed at Columbus about the 12th of June. Some arms had arrived previously, and were placed in the below Columbus on the Chattahoochci river."

Question by the Court. "Do you think that earth which an iron coffin would pertinaciously those of the militia who had arms might have been retain, let room be provided for their reception. sent against the Indians successfully ?"

Answer. "The troops who brought arms with them were ordered by General Scott to take The unevenness of surface in the proposed newhat increase the expense of post on the left bank of the Chattahoochei river,



- S. O. SMITH, N. Fitzhugh-st T. EMERSON, Millst.
- Dr. BROWN, Brown st.
- HALL, Frank st. J. K. LIVINGSTON, S. St. Paul-st.
- CHARLES CLARK, N. St. Paul-st.
- DEWEY, " J. H. GREGORY, Chesnut-st.
- W. PITKIN, Pittsprd-road.

IT It is a matter of sincere gratulation

that we have thus far so signally escaped the ca. lamitics of fire. But our past good fortune itive has as yet been clicited in relation to should not throw us de our guard. The same watchfulness and care by which we have been thus far secured, is necksary for future safety. guilt. It is true, many of the witnesses are of ed with it, and that it struck him as the best plan of operations that could possibly be devised." Hot ashes should, in noinstance, be placed in the vicinity of combisible materials the vicinity of combustible materials. One the course of their examination, scenes of such Question. Are you aware of any alterations the fires which occur originate from this or modifications of the plan of campaign, present the fires which occur originate from this posed by Jessup to Scott? systematic villainy and profligacy as astonished all present—the prisoner appearing closely con-nected with this gang in acts of infamy, howev. er iunocent he may be of the arson. the chief duties of the proper officers.

IF A correspondent complains of the want POST MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. ef attention paid to the engines in this season We copy the following synopsis of this repor of calm. But we know his complaints to be from the Argus;--unfounded. No city can boast of finer engines At the close of the last year, the post-roads or better firemen. We have never known a vere about 112,774 miles in extent, and the an. Artille monient when both were not ready for the most nual transportation of mails at the rate of 25;. 869,486 miles. On the 1st of July last, the post-roads were about 118,264, and at the close efficient action. Far from us be the hour when their powers will be called into action; but when the year, including the express mail, the rate it does come, so well are we assured of the perof annual transportation was little short of 29, fection of every thing connected with the depart-00,000 miles: being an increase in the year ment, that we repose implicit confidence in its more than four millions of miles. The num of post offices has increased during the y promptness and prowess.

Sentences .- At the last term of the County year ending 1st July last amounted to \$3 455 19: the engagements and liabilities department to \$2,755,623 76: showing Court, the following persons were sentenced, as specified:

cess of revenue of \$642,831 43. T¹ James Sunderland, grand larceny, 5 years ment had, on the 1st of July last, an ance in its favor of 641,842.-Duri States prison.

the old debts were paid to the am grand larceny 2,800; S since which the cash in ban!-John Taylor, a black, petrt larcony, 5 days mulated, and on the 1st of N

Notwithstanding heavy (upwards \$100,000,) and James Lambert, a black, 20 days in the county nail revenue, the P. M cash in bank will e lst of May next.-William A. Chamberlain, petit larceny, 20 1836 is equal to 1

timated at .15 p and for 1838 der these cir-

m 10,780 to 11,100. The revenue

Hiram Grant, assailt and battery, 30 days ionds a rev eduction But th Hezekiah Trowbridge, assault and battery on of the

James Lowe and Abez Lowe, assault and

sattery, fined \$25, each and committed till paid. Sherwood Hicks, asauls and batteries, on an officer, \$10 fine anocommitted till paid, and for two other assaults, Feach.

We have thus fanadvertently nee tice a communicat received from ires us that thetter ing

seems the beau-ideal of the fraternity. Nothirg could be more neat, economical or convenient. Although you might put the stove itself into a good sized pocket, they will do up your Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer. baking, boiling, roasting, frying and broiling (all st once) in better style, and with less firel WASHINGTON, Tuesday, 20th Dec. 1836. The Court had another long day of laborious than the best beside in market-capital as are the and tedious investigation in the case of White, for firing the Treasury.—Although nothing pos-'Rotary," the "Union," the "Conical" and the "Prophecy." We believe neighbor SHELDON guilt of the prisoner, yet I am constrained to has them for sale. say, there is a leading chain of circumstances TT The Assembly of U. Canada has granted which leads at least to strong probability of his

the petition of McKensis-the O'Connell of the he most infamous character, and developed in Province-to contest the admission of his an. tagonist to a seat in Parliament. More than 200 witnesses, it is expected will be examined. IP Macready, the celebrated actor, has ar-

THE STRASBURG

At six o'cl

29.)Lou

l with

ved from England.

was immediately placed in confinement. He was afterwards interrogated by the Proverer da Rot. accompanied by the sub-Perfect, but he made no concealment of his plans or of his senseles The Hussars, who had assembled at the Tete Noire, and whose arms were loaded, have been arrested; and have already undergone an examination. This echruffueree was confined to the barracks of the regiment, the trangitility c, the town of Vendome not having been for a moment interrupted. All the posts have been donb. led, and the National Guards were under arms on the first summons from the sub. Perfect and the

ly returned to the barracks, gave himself up and

It appears that after a great deal of contra-dictory statements, the French Government has had the generosity not to visit upon the Queen of Naples, who is a great invalid at Fa-ris, any of the responsibility incurred by the foolish attempt of het nephow. Her stay in capitol will not for the present be interfe Sev

ROCHESTER AT THE CLOSE OF 1836.

BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE CITY, BY HENRY O'REILLY.

nies.

ing on their heavy transactions.

tion of the Frie Canal.

as to the business of our citizens.

prove vastly boneficial, not only in enabling us

to exchange our manufactures for the mineral

national welfare by affording another advanta. geous communication between the Atlantic sea.

RAIL ROADS.

board and the vast valley of the Mississippi.

COMMERCE.

TO THE CORPORATION AND CITIZENS.

The uncommon advancement of Rochester on a scale of magnitude unsurpassel in the within the last two seasons having caused among world."

the population a general desire to ascertain the ondition of the city, the undersigned, in compliance with wishes frequently expressed by many public-spirited citizens, and in accordance with a resolution of the corporation, has taken a Census of the inhabitants and an account of the amount inadequate to the wants of the legitimate trade and manufactures of the city. The information thus collected will be stated with all practicable accuracy in some sketches which may shortly appear respecting the origin, pro-gram and present state of Rochester. Meantime it may be satisfactory to the corporation and citizons generally to be presented with a brief outline of the results ascertained by the late enquiry ; while, from the extensive connection which Rochester holds by consanguinity or busiwith New England and the cities of the Husson, the information may not be unaccepta. ble to many in those quarters.

It is for the reader to judge from the facts here presented, whether there can anywhere be found a more striking instance than Rochester presents of the successful results of American intellect and outerprise, in improving the bounties with which Heaven has endowed this land. Population and even business may have increased occasionally elsewhere in a ratio perhaps as remark sionally elsewhere in a ratio permaps as remark-able; but in few, very few cases, if any, will it be found that the progress in those points has been accompanied by the prarectron or social institutions in the degree with which they are now already witnessed in this city. Forcibly indeed, and truly enough, was it remarked by a foreign traveller, that twenty years in some American towns are as eventful in improvement

as centuries in other lands!

Five tusiness of the city, that, from my own per-sonal knowledge, I might be able to present the united information attainable in that important fullest information attainable in that important branch of investigation. And now for the branch of investigation. And now for the gen eral results reserving particulars, as before stated, for another publication.

POPULATION.

The census shows upwards of seventeen thou. and persons (17,160)-making an increase of 2,764 in about 18 months—the population accor. ding to the State Cansus in June, 1835, being 14,396. The votes polled at the late election fell only five short of two thousand-and it is well known that, from the zeal of contending partice, no where are illegal voters more successfully excluded. Natives of various Europe. an countries, chiefly Scotch, Irish, Eaglish and Germans, are intermingled with the population ; but the citizens are chiefly from New England. When the British Admiral Yco of the Ontario flegt threatened a descent on this region in 1814, the whole thirty-three armsbearing men

for their country and their rude homes. Twenty-one years ago, there were not 300 pervotors who were born here-so suddenly have the habitations, the factories, the temples, the schools, and other evidences of intellect, moral. ity and energy, supplanted the primitive forests and banished the Red Race who prowled with the wolf, where this "City of the Wild" now stands foremost among the proudest monuments of un. lightened enterprise in an age replete with mar. vela.

REVENUE

From the Erie Canal, Lake Ontario, Genesee Ri-

From the Erie Canal, Lake Ontario, Genesee Al-rer and the Post Office. CANAL TOLL-More than \$190,000 have been received this season by the canal Collector at Rochester-being about \$16,000 above the toll So that about one quarter of the whole of 1835. increase of toll on the canal in 1833 has accrued will soon be completed to the Hudson-from that shoster: at no other place west of Albany point, to Utica, the work has been in successful was so large an amount of canal revenue collec.

PORT OF Rochester .- About \$60,000 have been received for duties this year at the Custom rent towns may dispute about the route-and Ro. House and the state it of chester has already taken "time by the forelock," more than double the amount re- and pushed her share of the work nearly as ceived in 1835, and probably about as much as far west as Batavia. has been collected in all the other revenue dis. put on this road late in the fall, and from the tricts on the Lakes. Three years ago, the reve. fertile and rich country it traverses, it must nuc in the Rochester (or Genesce) district was next season add materially to the trade and trav. insufficient to paythe expense \$1900of the officers el of this city. employed in proventing contraband trade-as is The Rail Road connecting the Erie Canal in usually the case in the districts on the inland the southern part of the city with the Steamboat

Rochester Poer Orrice, & ... Between 14 part of the city, proves a great convenience to and \$15,000 have been received for Postage ac-cruing here, and not occasioned by any income ing by the Lake, as well as to our business in-

strongly corroborative of the prolific theory re specting the ancient height of Lake Ontario. ARBORICULTURE, &c. Vory general indications of good taste are seen in the great attention bestowed on the embellishment of the residences of our citizens BANKING AND INSURANCE. by means of shade and shrubbery. In the rage There are three Banks in the city, with capiimprovement." in most new settlements, the lordly forest trees are swept by wholesale from tal amounting to \$950,000, and allowed to is. sue bills to the amount of near two milions-an trades, as maybel inferred from the heavy operations in agricultural produce, in flouring and manufacturing generally, in mercantile and for-warding business, &c. The merchant millers, though largely accommodated by the Banks to the utmost of their ability consistent with their ability in the state of the

the land. Such was the case, to a great degree in Rochester ; but it is gratifying toffind that ample measures are being taken for beautifying the streets by lining them with rows of the most valuable sorts of shade trees. There are several establishments for supply.

ing the trees, shrubbery &c. now becoming in general demand for beautifying the premises of obligations to other classes of customers, are the citizens, as well as the streets. POLICE, &:.

precipitous banks, exhibiting various strata, pet-

compelled to resort to most of the moneyed in. stitutions throughout western New York, and The Police authorities are generally efficient, even to seek loans from New England for carry. and a night watch is regularly maintained thro' the city. As strongly illustrative of the general There is a Saving's Bank, which has a favor-able influence in promoting economical habits. good order here, I may quote a brief passage from the valedictory address of the lato Mayor Besides the newly incorporated Mutual insurance Company there are agencies for twolve eastern fire, life, and marine Insurance Compato the Common Council-delivered since the foregoing statements were writen. After alluding to the unsurpassed prosperity of the city, the Mayor said :

Our city has also been remarkably distinguish-ERIE CANAL.-There are twenty Forwarding stablishments in Rochester, connected with the ed for peace and good order, and happily delivered from the fire that devours the property, and trade of the Erie Canal, Genesee River and Lake

from the postilence that destroys the lives of our citizens. During the whole period of my office, Ontario. Of about 350 vessels employed on the nearly two years. I wish it to be remembered as Canal, forming 17 freight lince, besides tranient and wheat boats, packets. &c. the Roches. most extraordinary, and to me, most gratify. ter Forwarders' have a controlling influence-having therein an ownership larger than that posing fact, that with a population averaging about 16,000, I have not been called upon to interfere, sessed by any and all other places united. The receipts of the Rochester Collection Office, stanor has there been occasion to do so, for the suppression of riot, mob, tumult, or even an ted above, are greater than those of any other city west of Albany. So much for the naviga. ordinary case of assault. This fact, gentlemen, speaks a most gratifying eulogy for our civil and religious institutions, and for the intelligence and LARE ONTARIO, &c.-The trade and travel to and from "antonic". by Lake Ontario and Gencmorality of the community in which we live." IT It should be remembered that this state. see River, are beginning to receive from our cit-izens a proper share of attention. Most of the ment refers to a period within which too many

citics and towns of the Union were disgraced by American, and some of the Canadian Steam-boats on Lake Ontario, furnish almost daily comriots on several exciting questions. HYDRAULIC PRIVILEGES. munication in summer, between Rochester and the shores from Burlington Bay and Niagara to the St. Lawrence. About 200,000 bushels of wheat were imported from Canada to the Port of Rockester, this season, to aid in supplying our mills; and increased facilities are conten-lated for random grand and the bush GENESEE FALLS .- As a proper prelude to the otice of Manufactures, it may be stated that the

whole descent of the Genesee River, within the city of Rochester, exceeds 260 feet-broken into three falls and several rapids-being upwards of 100 feet more than the perpendicular height plated for rendering communication by the Lake of Niagaia. North of these falls and rapids, the Genesce is navigable for the largest class of more convenient to the travelling public, as well GENESEE RIVER .- Besides its immense watervessels plying on Lake Ontario, which is five niles distant; and south of them, the river is ower, the River is of great benefit to Rochester navigable for light vessels to Geneseo and Mt. from the connexion it affords with Lake Ontario Morris A small steamboat has run within the on the north, and with the fertile "Valley of the last two years between Rochester and Geneseo. Genesce," south of the city. The navigation of the River in the latter direction, continues to fa-THE VALUE OF THE WATER POWER OF Rochester s estimated as equal to about two thousand steam cilitate the transit to this city of the rich products of a teeming soil; and the Canal through this valley, from the Eric Canal at Rochester to Engines of twenty-horse power-which, valued by the English rates, would render it worth the the Allegany River, the construction of which enormous rent of ten millions of dollars for its

treasures of Pennsylvania, but in promoting the fc.--Rochester Woolen Manufacturing Compa-ny, an extensive establishment ; and two other factories for cloths and sattincts.

The Tonawanda Rail Road is now comple ness have received tuat degree of attention which ted and travolled for 25 miles, and early next seatheir importance demands; although there is son will be extended to Batavia and Attica-to reason to believe that such will not long be the case. The enterprise hitherto devoted to other connect with another Rail Road project running

Attica, it assumes vasily greater consequence when we consider it to be, as it is in fact, one great link in the chain of Rail Road, now rapidactures. nd valuable establishments of the kind in the ly advancing to completion, for connecting the western waters with the Hudson and New Eng-Union-turning out the finer qualities of carpeting in large quantities, and with a degree of en-

> OF LEATHER. &c. Two Tanneries, one of which is probably un.

Three Morceco Factories, dealing largely in

rable amount of wrappers, gloves, mittens, & ... Six Saddle, Harness, Trunk, and Fire Hose Factories.

8 Hat and Cap factories and stores. 2 Stock factor

20 Boot and Shoe stores and shops: as an

LUMBER, COOPERING, &c.

Central Library of Rock

rifactions, &c.; and those who are curious in such matters, imagine they discover in superin. There are nine Saw-Mills, cutting ten million of feet-partly ship-plank for our own boat. cumbent rocks marks of the attrition of water yards, and for transportation to the sea board. Considerable quantities of lumber are floated down the Geneses River to this city, and the Canadians also some frequent supplies across the lake to sur market.

The Coopering business, not usually one of the most important in the catalogue of manufac. most important in the catalogue of manufac-tures, is here worthy of particular notice, from the number of hand employed, and from the a-mount of coopering lequired by the immense manufacture of flour, is well as for packing beef and park, far whickey, bur, &c. Barrels to the value of about two learned and fifty thousand dollars are annually required for the articles just mentioned—as smout greater than the total manufactures of some considerable two. total manufactures of some considerable towns

BOAT BUILDING.

This business is carried on to a greater extent at Rochester than at any other place in the state. is might be inferred from the large share own. ed by our Forwarders in the navigation of the Erie Canal. There are six Boatyards, furnish. ing vessels not only for the canals of this State. out some for the canals of Pennsylvania, New ersey and Ohio. When the time shall arrive for building vessels suited to the enlarged canal, (a period not far remote.) these establishments ill at once assume the character of ship-yards ; and they alroady form most valuable auxiliaries to the business of the city.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Although the city has been unusually exempt

from the ravages of fire, the organization of the fire department has been reasonably well sus-There are six first rate fire engines, tained. manufactured by a valuable establishment in this city; with three companies of Hook and Lad der, Hose, Axeinen, &c. The great increase of the place, however, requires that still greater care should be taken in having a larger supply of En-gines, and all well consider though, in justice to the present companies, it should be stated that the Fire Department as regards both men and ap. paratus, need not shrink from comparison with that of any other city of similar size. Hydrants are connected with the machinery of some fac. tories; which, worked by water power, have al. ready rendered signal service in preventing the spread of fire in their vicinity. There need be

no lack of water for preventing conflagration in any part of the city-so long as the Genesee riv. er and Eric Canal ran through Rochester, south, morth, east and west. RELIGIOUS, MORAL, LITERARY AND

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

There are twenty Religious Societies, of which five are Presbyterians, two Episcopal, two Catholic, two Methodist, two Baptist, two German Lutheran, one Scotch Reformed, two "Friends," one Christian, one Free-will Baptist, one African-with occasional congregations of Unitarians and Universalists.

Of the edifices occupied by these societies, twelve are of stone and brick, and nine of the tweive are of stone and priss, and nine of the number would not suffer from comparison as to size, solidity, and architecture, with any coust number of Churches in any city of the Union. There are cighten prists schools, thirteen common school districts, and two half districts, twenty School School La the first school of

twenty Sabbath Schools. In the first class of chools are included two excellent Female Sem inaries, three Charity Schools, and a High School, with a principal and eleven assistants Thus there are, of all descriptions, upwards of ifty Schools, and, what is well worthy of remark, there are in Rochester, what will be vainy looked for often throughout even this enlightened State, some large, massive and tasty common school edifices-the largest of which was built by a union of two school districts. There are in the city, the Monroe County Bile Society, the Rochester Tract Society, and the Christian Doctrine Society. Besides the twenty Sunday Schools, there are

ocated in Rochester, the Monroe County Sunday School Union; a large Depository of Sabbath School Books; and the Genesee Sabbath School Union embracing thirteen western counties. Of Temperance Societies, the most prominer

are the Monroe county Temperance Society, the Young Men's Temperance Society, the Hibernian Temperance Society, and the newly-formed Temperance Society of the city. The Female Charitable Benjety is one of the

noblest institutions of the apy city can boast -accomplishing great good by visiting and at-tending to the wants of the sice and poor. It is worthy of all praise ; and its good example should not be lost on the other sex NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily papers, of large size; five weekly, and three semi-monthly and monthly publications. The first weekly paper was comnenced in 1817, and the first daily in 1826 .-The second daily was commenced in 1827; and these two were the first daily news-papers established west of Albany.

HEALTH, MORALS, &c.

The information gathered, and the tables which will be published shortly, show that the

mortality here is smaller, in proportion to popu-

lation, than in large towns generally. It is be-lieved that few even of the New England towns

that within the last twenty years even, the very name of "Genesee County" was in the minds

New York, no capital conviction has ever oc-

curred in county or city ; and though the county

(including the city) has now a population exceed.

ter of the state wherein the laws are less fre.

LIBRARIES AND READING ROOM.

The Rochester Athenmum, the Young Men's Society, and the Mechanic's Literary Associa-

erary Association is designed not merely for members, but for all young men under twenty

of Rochester, that it possesses within itselfillim. itable supplies of valuable stone and sand ; that our water-power facilitates the dressing of stone by sawing ; that brick and lime are prepared to any extent in the suburbs ; that our saw-mills cut ten millions of feet of lumber yearly ; besides which considerable quantitics of the pine of Allegany, are floated to us down the Genesee, and Canadian lumber is now brought to some extent across Ontario to our market-that we have machinery even for cutting lath, mortasing doors and sash, and factorics for making all the tools requisite for performing the labor upon these materials in crecting the substantial edifices of the city. No place, surely, can be better located with reference to such important advautages.

istoric Newspapers Collection

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Within the last seven years, even the Main streets of Rochester, cut up by the thousand wagons freighted with the produce of the sur-rounding country, &c. presented during most of the year a spectacle which caused the place to be jocularly called the "city of mud." On this point, so essential to comfort and cleanliness, the tables before me indicate a great change,there being now completed upwards of seven miles of paved and Macadamized streets and alleys; with nearly twelve miles of excellent side walk of brick or flags. And it is well known that the streets and side walks are generally wide. Arrangements are already in progress for ex-tending these improvements so that the paved and Macadamized street and alleys will next son measure upwards of nine miles, and the side walks about fifteen miles. The sewers for the drainage of the city, prev.

ously extensive, have been increased to an unusual extent during the season.

The large and well arranged new Market built of brick and stone, on the west bank of the Genesee, will soon be ready for occupation. It is one of the most valuable public improvements made in 1886.

The new Clerk's Office, a handsome fire proof building, is also nearly fit for receiving therecords The two Female Seminaries are among the buildings erected during the year, affording evidence of literary improvement and correct taste. The large Methodist Church, burnt two years ago, has this year been rebuilt-it is probably the argest Protestant Church in America. The two Presbyterian Churches erected this year (one called the third church, and the Bethel church,) rank among the most beautiful and substantial

cdifices in the city. The completion of the Rochester termination of the Tonawanda Rail Road, mentioned for another purpose in a different place, ranks promin-ent among the works accomplished this year.-This Rail Road crosses the Eric Canal in the western part of the city, by means of one of Long's Patent Bridges-a work well worthy of notice

Some of the largest Merchant-mills (the Ea-

gle &c.) have been completed this year. It is expected that the rail road between Rochester and Auburn, and also the Genesee valley canal, will be commenced here next sea-80h.

Among the private enterprises which have a beneficial effect on the city, are the long and massive walls crected on the west side of the riv. er above the south falls, and on the east side of the river below these falls. They are calculated to give regularity to the improvements along the river, while they zid in protecting those parts of the city from inundation in high floods .--These walls are from eight to twelve feet high from the foundation on the rock; are built of large stone quarried on the spot, well comented with hydraulic lime, and thick enough apparent. ly to resist the most violent floods. The fresh. ets of the Genesce, increasing in suddenness and violence as the country improves, have late-ly afforded strong warnings that the river should speedily walled in (as in the above case) wherever it is or will be subject to inundation. But the mightiest of all the improvements begun this year, is the new Aquepuer for the Erie Canal across the Genesee river-the present structure being of insufficient width for the vast ousiness concentrating at this point, as well as unsuited to the proposed enlargement of the Canal. Built as it is designed to be, it will be one of the noblest Acqueducts in the world.— Connected with it, there will be a weigh lock,-offices for the Collector, and other canal author. itics, &c.-an arrangement which will greatly promote the convenience of the forwarders and patmen. This noble edifice will cost about \$350.000.

Among the prominant improvements a lready contracted for next spring, may be noted another noble edifice for the First Baptist Church-a third Episcopal Church, on Brown's Square-a handsome Banking House for the Rochester City Bank, &c. GENERAL PROSPERITY.

In connexion with all the statements of busi-ness here made, it may be briefly added, in the language of the New York Evening Star, "As

Twenty years ago, there were but 331 people where the city of Rochester now stands. The population had swollen to 1500 in 1830. Five years afterwards, 1825, the census showed a to tal of 4,274. The U, S. Consus in 1830 gave Rochester a population of 10,863-and the State Census early in 1835 showed an increase to be. tween fourteen and fifteen thousand ! Since that time, the great influx of emigrants, occasioned by the solid improvement of the city in trade and manufactures, without any feverish excitement about real estate, caused a larger proportionate increase of valuable population than occurred in any other equal space for the last soven years and Rochester may new boa how the stores

and eighteen thousand.

In the extension of the Manufacturing, Mil. ling and Forwarding business, more has been done within the last two years than in the previous six years; and from the impetus given by he immensely valuable Internal Improvements, in progress or authorized by the State, as well as those projected by individual enterprize, if cannot be doubted that the prosperity of the city will for the next five years increase in a ratio surpassing the most rapid strides which Roches. ter has made from its foundation to the present day.

This prediction is more confidently made, from the facts.

That the additions to the population are chief. ly Mechanics and Artizans characterized by the ingenuity, perseverance and moral worth which constitute the true riches of

New-England; That the hydraulic privileges, with the facilitics of trade by Lake, canal and rail-road, and the proverbial fertility of the Genesee Valley, offer to such a population strong in ducements and inexhaustible means for developing our great resources ;

That the prosperity of the city has been occasioned chiefly by the toil and enterprise of hard working artisans and practical business men ; instead of being bloated into notorie. ty by the forced and fraudulent exertions of speculating capitalists;

important fact, that notwithstanding the great progress of the city while so much pains have been taken to direct attention further west, Rochester has quietly pursued its prosperous course almost wholly uninflu enced by the mad spirit of speculation which must (so surely as effect follows cause) react ruinously and speedily upon some of the paper cities that have been rendered most notorious in the west.

The lesson on this subject which Rochester xperienced some seven years ago, was a moderto lesson, compared with that which certain other cities and towns are shortly to undergo. The tempcrary reverse which our citizens then elt, has warned them, amid all their subsequent prosperity, against extravagant and gambling peculations and now the credit of the city a broad is like its prosperity at home-unshaken by those unreal operations in real estate which re proving and will long prove a curse to these places whose blustering carcer for some time past has contrasted strongly with the steady and solid and noiseless growth of Rochester.

It is a fact well worthy of remark, that Mon-ROE COUNTY, in which Rochestor is situate, holds about the same ralative rank among the Counties that Rochester does among the Cities of the State. It is but about 13 years since Monroe was made a county, with a population of 23,000; while by the census of 1835 it showed a population of fifty-eight thousand-and now exceeds SIXTY-THOUSAND. So that, so far as population is concerned, Monroe is fourth only in the rank of counties, as Rochester is among the cities-while the business of both, in many respects, places them in the THIRD CLASS OF cities and counties in this "Empire State." These facts are highly important, showing, as they do, that THE CITY, large as is its increase. IS SUSTAINED in its progress BY THE IMPROVEMENT

F THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY. On a calm retrospect of THE PAST-in the bright anticipations of THE FUTURE-what citizen of Rochester can find any cause for envy. ing the growth or prosperity of any other eity either "down east," or in the "far west ?" HENRY O'RIELLY.

ROEHESTER, 31st Dec., 1836.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1836. 1.7 The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says that "probably the citizens of Buffalo are not generally aware, that after the first of January hey are to have no Telegraph mail. This, we

understand, is to be the case. At that time, as we learn, the present contract for carrying the mail by the Telegraph line of stages expires, and then, forsooth, it is to be carried i

Roman Catholic Discussion .- Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., in compliance with the request of a large number of the citizens of Cincinnati, has volunteered to discuss with any Roman Catholic Clergyman, the superior claims of Protestanism over the doctrines of the Roman church. He proposes that the discussion be in. Cincinnatti early in January. We have not. learned whether Mr. C's. proposition has been accepted.

Examination into the burning of the Part Of fice .- The Committees of both Houses of Congress are in daily session in their respective Committee rooms, investigating the causes of the burning of the Post Office. The Committees keep every thing in strict silence, so that it is impossible to know either the progress or the results of the investigation.

BF The Temperance Meeting, on Thursday evening, was well attended; but the speeches were so long, that the great body of the audience got weary and retired, before much business was accomplished. A Constitution, was, however, adopted, based on the new pledge; to which a very respectable number signified their assent.

Short, and to the point .- The committee sppointed by the Tennessee Legislature to report upon the expediency of receiving their quots of the public money, made the following laconic report: "Your committee report that it is not only expedient but quite convenient to receive the

Bold Project for a Throne.- A company is forming in London, the object of which ista fish up. by means of diving bells, the throne of pure gold of the Incas, which the Percetane threw into the mineral waters of the Coxamorea on the approach of the Spaniards. The various attempts of the Spaniards to obtain this envird treasure have been ineffectual.

A Characteristic .- It is said that at the very time when the late William Cobbett was engaged, tooth and nail, in trying to put down the paper system, his own numerous specula. tions were supported by accommodation paper to the amount of sixty thousand pounds. Need we cross the Atlantic to find similar cases of consistency ?

Trials at New Bedford .- Two young men named Cook and Heath, and also two girls named Abigail Long and Rosanne Williams, were all tried in New Bedford, during last work, for the crime of fornication. They were convicted, each sentenced to 2 months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

D" A merchant of Baltimore received a bill of exchange from the South by the express mail, which, after paying the extra postage, was a gainer of \$4,33 in interest growing out of the extra speed in transmission.

A change is about to take place in the City Bank of Buffalo, by the placing of Judge Rochester at its head. The citizens generally are very anxious for it, as under his anspices, the institution will be of some use, -now it is of mone.

The Marshall Times, 18 the name of a new paper, the first number of which we have receiv. ed, published at Marshall, Mich., by Jehn Greves. It makes a very respectable appear. auce.

IF A mon samed Bang, in Indiana, has named his eldest boy Slam ! What a name for nilitia honors

I'm The New Oricans papers state that in con equance of the cold weather which prevailed at he beginning of the present month, the price of coal had risen three hundred per cent. Wood was selling at twelve dollars the cord.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY Was re-elected . Ben ator of the United States by the Legislature of Kentucky, on the 14th instant, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote in joint. ballot was for Mr. Clay 76 for Mr. G 17 The Siamese twins are in Wlimington, Delaware. Chang has fallen in love with a young girl there; she says that she is willing to marry him, but objects to taking Eng toe.

MANUFACTURES. Of Woollen and Cotton Cloths, of Carpeting, Rochester Cotton Manufacturing Company, Neither the Cotton nor the Woolen Cloth busi-

pursuits in our city, will soon be measurably urned to the improvement of the great local adnect other extending farther than Batavia or vantages for carrying on those branches of manu. Carpet Factory-one of the most interesting

land. From New England this important route couragement plainly indicated by the increas-ing spirit with which it is prosecuted. use this season-the route between Utica and Au.

burn, is commenced-from Auburn to Rochester urpassed in extent or arrangements by any in cannot long remain undone, however much diffe he Union.

> heepskins, wool and leather. Two Buckskin Factories, preparing a consid-

22 clothing establishments and tailor shop -the sales of 10 of which exceed \$200,000. Landing on the Genesco river in the northern

vidence of the extent of

The Locomotives were WEARING APPAREL, &c.

from the distributing business, as this is not tercourse with the Canadian and American what is termed a "distributing office." This a. shores of Ontario and the St. Lawrence. To mount exceeds the receipts of 1835 in a degree connect Rochester still more intimately with the of increase more than proportioned to the addi-tional population, and strongly indicative of the pany to construct a Rail Road to Charlotte, business and intelligence of the city. The Ro-sheater Post Office was established less than 25 years ago (in 1819, when a village was laid out here ;) and once a week the mull was then brought through "these parts" from Canandaigua-the mail carrier being occasionally a female, who ccomplished the feat on horseback. Now there ten daily mails received and .ransmitted by ster Post Office ; and nine lines of oaches, besides the regular conveyances aboring towns, leave Rochester daily direction. Lessthanding one

be mentioned that the annual sales of ten of these establishmemts exceed \$250,000. 9 Millinery shops. IRON, BRASS, LEAD COPPER, TIN, WOOD, &C. 1 Fire Engine and hydrant factory-sending where the Genesce river unites with Ontario, five miles north of the city. its work considerably eastward, as well as westward; and now filling a Government con-

CONVEYANCES.

Besides the Rail Roads, there are nine lines of mail Stages arriving and departing daily, exclusive of various regular conveyances for neighboring towns. During the season of nav-igation, four lines of eastern packets, and three or four lines of western packets, arrive and de. part daily. Lake Ontario Steamboats also furnish frequent opportunities for travellers to and from Niagara and the St. Lawrence, touching to, Coburg, Oswego, and nearly all

British or Ameri

10 Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron factories. 4 Iron and Brass foundries. 5 Mill and Rail Road work shops. 2 Factories of all kinds of carpenters, coop-ers, and boat builders tools-the edge tools of

ract for Engines.

these establishments are unsurpassed by any ome made or imported. 3 metal and wood pump factories. 3 machine shops, 4 iron turner's shops. 1 mathematical instrument maker. iron square maker, 1 auger factory.

1 Fire Engine and hydrant factory. 3 rifle factories. The seven shot rifle mad by the inventor at one of these factories. 1 carpenter's plane factory. 2 Plough Factories. 11 carriage and wagon shope

1 Threshing machine and 2 fanning mill fac-

Shoe peg factories, which, trivial as they make \$9000 or 10,000 worth of pegs seem. of a few cords of wood. st and boot-tree factories. eering mill-2 valuable establishment for lack walnut and mahogany veneers. to factory, lately commenced; 1 organ black

scat and chair stuff factories. iters and Joiners shons. stone factory. 3 distillerics one shops.

> ards-9 mahogany yards. mill. lue factory. lory

> > d stores , sal cratus. vels, hair.

ns, sash

one, who may take the trouble to procure a certificate from any member to the Librarian. Both of these attempts are eminently deserving of, what they cannot fail to receive from an enlightened community-a liberal and hearty support.

Regular debates are held on various subjects in both societies. Besides the Circuit, County and City Courts, the Vice Chancellor and Clerk of the Eighth District have their offices here.

quently violated.

The First Judge, District Attorney, Surro. gate, Sheriff and Clerk, also have their offices here. Much of the legal business of the country, to a considerable extent, as well at of the city, is done here ; as may be interred from the circumstance

that there are forty practising lawyers in Roch. ARCHITECTURE BUILDING MATERI.

ALS, &c The style of the Fublic Bifices is indicative of the good sense and correct taste of the citi-zens. Instead of wooden buildings, such as zens. Instead of wooden buildings, such as might be expected in place so newly settled— buildings which might be deaply erected, and ook well enough for his eneration—the con-regations have geneally preferred to erect assive churches, chicky ostone—distinguish-for size and beauty, well as solidity. The thouse, County Cleus Office and County all of solid stone with. The great mer-ulls, of such importance, connected with from The s, of such importace, connected with Trade, are most of stone from 4 to Pyeral of Uprincipal Hotel Milick

a sample of the prosperity of Rochecter, scarce. ly a failure has occurred in eight years." "There are few persons eastward," adds Major Noah, "who are fully aware of the progress of this cap-ital city of Western New York."

ave enjoyed better general health than Roches-RESOURCES, &C. The vast water-power yet unemployed—wa-ter-power which may be used at various points on both sides of the river for a rile and a half thre' the city—the rich agricultural region around Rochester—the facilities for trade and travel by ter for the last ten years. The remark may not be deemed irrelevant by mose who reccollect of many abroad, almost synonimous with fever, canal, lake, river and rail-road, as well as those On the score of moral, it may be observed anticipated from the great public improvements commenced or contemplated-the opportunities that, although Monree fanks about as high a-mong the counties as hugh a does among the cities, being fourth, if not third in the state of presented for prosecuting the woolle , cotton paper and iron manufacture to a greater extent. but little, comparatively speaking, having yet been done in those branches of business-the favorable openings for commencing the manufacing 60,000, it is believed that there is no quarture of glass and sundry other articles-the benefits that must result to our large Forwarding and Boat building interests from the enlarge-ment of the Erie Canal, and from the construction of the Genesee Canal-the advantages that may be expected from Rail Roads to connect egst and west with the Tonawanda Rail Road, tion, are persevering in their efforts to establish Libraries and Reading Rooms. The Young Men's Society have their Library in the Athenegiving to Rochester all the benefits of Rail Road (as well as canal and lake) communication with the west and with the east-and last, but not um, Reading Room in the Arcade; and the M. L. A. meets for the present in Child's Buildings. The Library of the Mechanic's Litleast, the ENLIGHTENED AND ENTERPRISING CHAR-ACTER OF THE FEOPLE by whom so much has been already accomplished in rendering Roshester what it is-each and all of these considerations proclaim in terms which cannot be mistaken, what Rochester MUST AND WILL BE, as its yet unimproved and immense resources are gradually made available through the energy of the popu-

ation GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE CITY OF

The annual sales of dry goods, clothing mount to at luast Of Groceries and Provisions, Of Flour and Manufactures say Manufactures generally, Forwarding and other busi

This is wholly exclusive

of our large Forw and a variety of of

not be accurate

But on the claring, after

ufactures a of Roch

TWEL

RESOURCES, &c.

brought before him, a jury is to be sum

ROCHESTER.

line; which will make our mails almost, if not quite, twice as long in coming from New York as they now are." Upon enquiry, we find these remarks to be correct so far as they relate to the

Telegraph stages; but in relation to the con sequences of a change, they are probably wrong. Now, the mail is carried in coaches from Schenectady to Utica ; but after the existing contract expires, it will, without doubt, pass upon the rail road ; by which, from ten to twenty hours will be gained between those two cities

-which will hardly be lost between Utica and either this city or Buffalo. So that the change will add but little to our present "sufferings."

Abolitionism .- A bill is before the Legislature of Missouri which provides that any person who shall, in that state, publish, circulate, or cause to be circulated, promulgate or cause to be promulgated, either in writing or otherwise, any matter calculated to excite slaves or other people of color, to sedition, rebellion or revolution, shall for the first offence, be deemed and treated as a vagrant. Upon information given to any magistrate, he is bound to issue his warrant forthwith to apprehend the accused. When

moned, to try whether the accused be guilty ; and if found guilty of either of the offences set forth above, the jury are directed so to bring in their verdict, and to declare for what length of time he shall be sold as a vagrant, not to be

than three, nor more than twelve

Sam Patch -The singular exploits of poor Sam, have been dramatised in Buffalo, by Dean & McKinney, and are shortly to be bro't upon the stage.

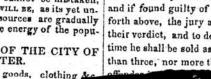
IT The Commercial Gazette thinks the prorsure in the butter market might be relieved if people would agree not to spread it more than half as thick as heretofore.

An Honorable Gentleman .- The Hon. Augustus Baldwin, of Toronto, U. C., was lately brought before a justice for assaulting a woman in his employ. He ought to be tried by a jury of women.

IF The stock of firewood in the New York narket is so large that the price of wood has fallen considerably.

ET Eighty-two persons were baptized in James River, Richmond, Va., on a single Sunday morning.

IT The New York Herald says, that next to the blessing of being clear of debt and clear of duns, is clear coffee. To this might what is better than a



Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County · Historic Newspapers Collection

MONDAY, JANURY 2, 1837.

IT The Van Baren press are exceedingly rolific in their strictures and wititcisms upon be recent excellent Letter of Mr. BIDDLE to John Quincy Adams. But they dare not publish it. Its truths are too burning for the weak eyes of Van Buren democrats. If this was not the case, would our neighbor of the Advortises be so unfair as to open his batterics against the letter and its anthor, without giving it a place

Lot us have the Letter first, and afterwards ; but de not be so ungen

ous as to condemn a man unheard.

The Ganal Meeting .- The proceedings of this meeting will be found in our columns this morn. ing. We doubt not that there will be a prompt movement in other counties ; and that the Convention proposed will be well attended. It should be, for a project more important to Western New York, and to the State, has not been dis. oursed since the original construction of the canal.

The burnt Treasury Building .- The trial of White has closed, but the jury could not agree, at the last accounts, and were sent back by the Judge. Eight are said to be in favor of a verdict of guilty, and four against it, from which it is supposed that no verdict will be given. In such an event a new trial will be ordered. White of. fers to turn States evidence, and professes himadd able to develope a long chain of villanics. His offer has not yet been accepted.

17 Somewhere on the sea coast a party of egaser boarded a brig and carried off two of the crew, who were slaves. They made an unsuccessful attempt to perform the same service for three others. This is termed "a gross out. rage-fruite of abolition." It is almost as bad as taking the poor wretches from the coast of Guines.

IT It is said that Occola is in an almost im pregnable swamp attended with but 180 warriors. In this last ditch he is resolved to conquer or die. There is a noble heroism in this brave though infatuated savage. Less chivilrous intrepidity than he exhibits in defence of the home and graves of his fathers, has been celebrated in mmortal song.

Thirty heavy failures are credited to have taken place in Mobile within a few weeks, and several other houses are expected to "do like-"The low state of the Rivers is given as State as the pioneer in the cause of internal im. for these sudden expensions. The low state of their pockets is probably the more true

Or A correspondent in the Journal of Commerce proposes that the Dry Good and Hardware merchants in New York should petition for separate Banks of ten millions each; and also another exclusively for the Foreign Ex. change business.

The Advertiser .- Mr. TUCKER has retired from this establishment, and transferred his interest to Mr. BUMPHREY, who has had its editorial supervision for the two last years. We hope Mr. B. will find our city sufficiently adequate to the liberal support of two dailies.

The Legislature of this State meets at the Capital to-morrow. The Mossage will then be delivered ; and we will probably be able to lay it before our readers on Thursday or Friday.

17 At the November election in New York city for members of Assembly, there were were but 19,709.

BT An interesting little county, aged 12 Graves, of Sheldon, her father's house, a few

Forest, the Tragedian has \$1,000 pe ight at Drury Lane.

IT Let the poor to-day be remembered. Joy is never marred by benevolence.

the emotions of pride and and patriotism with of last week which destroyed property to the a. which the subject is discussed through this remount of \$36,000-only \$3000 of which was ingion, invests the subject with a character more oured.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL. A PLAIN AND PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL E. Proposed Loan anticipating the Canal Revenue,

for Expediting that Magnificent Work. At a meeting of the citizens of Rochester as embled at the Court-House on the 30th of De ember 1836, pursuant to public notice, to consid. er the enlargement of the Erie Canal-JAMES SEYMOUR, Esq. was called to the chair, and S. SECTION 5.—Of Agriculture, Commerce Manufactures.

livers,

in a ratio somewhat similar: and,

coasts of the Atlantic : Be it therefore

the strenuous efforts now constantly made to di.

vert trade and travel between east and west,

through canals and rail roads in other quarters

rival to those of this State : we feel it to be due

alike to the welfare of the state and to our

tion of which has shed lustre on the Empire

high way, at it was the first, between

to a degree fan

nently coment.

of dollars and cents.

vates.

G. ANDREWS appointed Secretary. The meeting was addreased by Dr. M. BROWN, Gen. GOULD, and H. O'REILLY, Esq., who in-troduced the following resolutions, which were Agriculture may be defined to be the art of cultivating the earth. Commerce is the exchange of one article of product for another ar-ticle. Manufactures is the making of things by inanimously adopted : -

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Agriculture is the principal source both of New York recently authorised the enlargement of the Eric Canal, to such dimensions as the cathe necessaries and huzurics of life. The keep-ing of flocks and herds is a branch of it that was first learned and practised. At a very ear nal authorities should deem requisite for the commerce, already vast and rapidly increasing, through that immense thoroughfare between the ly period, it became the chief business in many nations of the east. By it Babylon and Egypt Atlantic scaboard and the extensive inland nav. rose rapidly to eminence, and increased greatly in wealth and power. This important branch igation furnished by our mighty Lakes and such enlargement to be accomplishof industry has ever been held in high repute and honorable estimation ; but since the introed gradually, by an annual expenditure of the revenue of the canals of the State, after disduction and spread of luxuries, this just estimation for it has somewhat diminished, and by many charging the many other burthens to which that wrongfully withheld. It always flourished most revenue is subjected : and,

CONOMY.

Whereas, The Canal Commissioners, pursuant in those agricultural districts in which large to the power with which they are thus entrusted, commercial and agricultural towns have bee located.

From the Albany Argus.

CHAPTER 1.

OF THE PRODUCTION OF WEALTH.

to the power with which they are thus entrusted, have taken all proper measures for prosecuting the great project as energetically as their limit-ed means will allow—having previously con-sulted and been sustained by public opinion, in Commerce was carried on in the east at a very early period. The oldest historians, both sa. cred and profane, mention it. The Phenicians, or Cananites, generally held a high rank as a determining that the proposed enlargement should extend to 7 feet dopth and 70 feet width commercial people. Their ports were Tyre and Sidon, and the east end of the Mediterranean -a capacity sufficient for floating vessels of sea; and they traded to the coast of Africa and thrice the present tonnage, with nearly similar rope .- They extended their commerce as far traction, and calculated greatly to encourage as Tarshish, (supposed by some writers to have been a port in Spain, afterwards called Tartitrade through this State, by reducing the freight Whereas, The cost of the Enlargement will, sus) whence they exported silver, iron, tin and lead, for the Tyrian market. The Phenicians at least, equal the original expense of construct-ing the Eric Canal-a sum which cannot, probreceived goods from India, both by the way of the Porsian Gulf and the Red Sea. Erypt also, at an early day became a commercial nation. ably, be netted from the Canal Revenue, and made applicable for effecting the enlargement,

Most of the commerce of the cast, however in less than twelve or fifteen years-a period al. was carried on by land. together too remote for accomplishing an im. Manufactures probably originated partly in necessity and partly in accident. They were rude at first, but in the fourth generation after rovement so well justified by successful results hitherto, so loudly demanded by the true interests and fame of the State ; so imperatively required by the vast spread of population westward, the creation, we find men working in iron and brass, and also manufacturing musical instru-ments. (Genesis, iv. 21, 22, 23.) Egypt, at an eeding improved facilities for trade and travel between the shores of their inland seas and the carly day, excelled all other nations in the arts Formerly, as now, it is supposed that those com-munities that could not sustain their whole pop-Resolved. By the citizens of Rochester, in general meeting assembled, That in view of all these circumstances, and in consideration of

ulation by agriculture, were the greatest profi cients in manufactures. Having briefly adverted to their history, let it e inquired what has been the effect of laws regulating these several branches of industry. Any attempt to depress one, in order to elevate another of them, has ever been found in

own interest, to aid in arousing general attention to a subject of such vital consequence as the ENLARGEMENT, with all practicable speed, jurious. First ; as to bounties .- By a bounty, is meant a premium paid by a government, for the rais-ing, or the manufacture, or the exportation of of our GREAT NAVIGABLE HIGHWAY-the construcparticular commodity. The bounties thus paid are taken from the national treasury, and provement ; while it has benefitted not only this this treasury, is most generally filled by an indirect tax on the whole population, State, but a large portion of the confederacy, to a degree far transcending the most sanguine calculations of its sarliest and strongest advoso that the payment of bounties is virtually tax. ng every class for the benefit of a particular

class. This is unequal legislation. Suppose it should be proposed to pay to the manufacturers Resolved, That in the opinion of this assemblage, the same enlightened Public Opinion which warranted the raising of loans for effect-ing the original experiment of the Eric Canal, and which recertly emboldened the canal au-thorities to deside on salesting that every of cloth in Dutchess county, one cent a yard for all they should make; and that the farmers and other citizens should be taxed a sum suffiand other citizens should be taxed a sum sum-cient to pay the bounty. Would not the farm-ers and other sitizens have just cause of com-plaint ?-- Would they consent to such a tax ? The injustice, therefore, of the system of bounthoritics to decide on enlarging that great work to nearly double its present capacity, will now triumphantly sustain the Legislature in authorties is apparent from this illustration.

izing a LOAN based on the canal revenue, for hurrying to completion, with all practicable speed, the envargement of that invaluable enter-Second; of the duties on foreign products.-Those who are producers at home, are general. prise, which may always be continued the great ly anxious for governmental protection against competition from abroad. Government have generally yielded to this anxiety, and passed the waters of the Far-West and of the ocean-the grand connecting link between the People of the aws asked for; but this policy, carried to the eaboard and their fellow citizens of a vast in. extent it has been in some countries, has been terior,-" The great highway," for the immense called in question by some of the ablest statesbenchts which would result to trade from its men both in Europe and the United States This request of the producer or manufacturer speedy enlargement, would at once place it be ond injurious competition from any other chanis, stripped of all disguises, that the whole com nel which can be devised for intercourse between munity may be taxed for his special benefit. A he Alantic and much of the Mississippi Valley, is well as the vast chain of Lakes; "The government, therefore, which does this, and thereby commits a wrong in the abstract, ought to be cortain that it increases the general good before trade is much diverted into other channels out equal and exact justice, as far as practicable, to every class, whether agricultural, manufac-turing or commercial. The system of bounties now spening, would be felt through all time in the political and social relations of the widespread regions whose interests it would permaand of duties, to protect from competition, in Resolved, That however important the pro

Europe, has been, as is alleged by many states. and writers, incalculably injurious posed enlargement may be to Rochester and to Western New York, we should grossly wrong As this subject will be further discussed in nother place, this section will be closed by stat. ur fellow citizens by ascribing to a sense o ing the three following propositions, most ear. mere personal or local interest the animated nestly contended for by the advocates of what feeling which pervades the community respecting it. Although fully alive to the great stake has been called the free trade system : 1. That protecting bounties and duties have a tendency to enrich a few at the expense of the

CONGRESS .- FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

The Senate did not sit to.day. In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of some petitions, several private bills were reported from m the committee. WISCONSIN INDIANS.

ed in sovere injury to the former. There are many stories afloat upon the subject, which we The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, and rejected by the House, refer. forbear to notice, as the matter will be submit ing to the committee on Indian Affairs, and inted to legal injury. It is admitted, we believe, that several shot

ing to the committee on Indian Atlans, and in-guiring into the expediency of holding Treaties with and purchasing the lands of the Sacs, Fox. es, Winnebagoes and other tribes of Indians, in Winconsin Territory, and officier removal to the country beyond the Missing on was, On motion of Mr. Bell, reconsidered.

policy of the government, which tended to the concentration of all the Indian tribes on the frontier of Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. This proposition for a continuation of that polcy he would resist upon its threshold.

on Liberty street, by which a Mr. Croonan had his skull fractured and his leg broken. Anoth-Mr. Ball, thought it was not the proper time for raising the question. For liss own part, er man was seriously cut in several places on ie would now express an opinic the head, and a boy was considerably bruised o however, one of his arms. Mr. C's. case, we understand verse to the policy of placing the removed In. dian tribes in one body on our frontiers. is considered very critical .- Oneida Whig.

Mr. Ashley, of Mo., took a different view of He had formerly conversed with the question. rang the bell at the door of a gentleman in Clin. the gentleman who had just spoken in oppositon Place, last evening, and when the servan tion to the course pursued by the Government in came, requested her to deliver a note to the lady locating all the tribes on our frontier, and in of the house, for an answer to which he woul one body. But subsequent reflection and experience had convinced him of the wisdom of that but when she came back to the door, the policy. The tribes, when collected together, and eventually acquainted, would be less likely to quarrel with each other. Surrounded by, or bordered upon, by the whites, they would know cloth oloak that was unfortunately hanging in th hall. The note ran as follows; but no Jame Rogers lives at 146 Broadway. Sir-I shall be glad to see you at my hous our power and be restrained by it from hostilities. But if they should become hostile, and make war on us, he would rather, if he were to this evening, on a little particular business. conduct our defence, watch one point or attack one point, than to have twenty distant or scat-

tered points. Mr. Garland rejoineds the san and apprecated the policy which contemplated the extermination of the Indians upon the first outbreak, to which they would now be goaded by their white neighbors. If the object was to give the Indians but one head, and to strike off that at one blow, he was still more opposed to it.

ing to bail of a Mr. Boughton, a currier, whon Mr. Garland, of Va., and Mr. Harrison of she charged with having perpetrated the inhu-Missouri, sustained the views of Mr. Ashley. man offence. A few days siuce Mrs. Herring Mr. Davis, of Indiana, said the territory of Wisdied at the corner of Franklin and Orange.st consin was becoming peopled faster than any other portion of the New States. The Indians but in consequence of the circumstance of he other portion of the New States. The Indians but in consequence of the circumstance of her would soon be surrounded and pressed upon by having been burned, of which injury it was supposed she had died, as well as to inquire mor the whites. There would be no doubt collisions between them. The Indians, as all experience fully into the charge against Mr. Boughton, that ifest, the body was disinterred, and brought to shows, would imitate all the vices, without adopting any of the virtues of civilization. For the alms-house with a view to have the case in-vestigated before a coroner's jury. Mr. Boughtheir own interest they should be removed bewond the Mississippi. After some further debate, the resolution was

agreed to.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The resolution heretofore adopted on motion of Mr. Jarvies calling from the Secretary of the Navy for the names of each officer have been excused from duty to which they have been or. dered, during the last year, and their reasons for the war, was agreed to

joy excellent health in prison, and seems to ex-hiblt the same stoical apathy and indifference to COAL, GRAIN, AND SUGAR DUTY. his fate that characterised his conduct on trial He has, however, made a full confession of his The House resumed the consideration of a resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Fry, of Pa., refering to the committee of Agriculture the guilt, to Mr. Lyon, the keeper of the prison, expediency of abolishing the duty on bread-

tuffs and grain. approaching execution, his barbarous treatment of his wife, and his transit from this to another The motion of Mr. Adams, to amend the same, by including salt, coal and iron; and the motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. to include sugar, world, without any apparent emotion or remorse were still pending.

Mr. Ing read aspeech in support of the reso. lution. He was for a reduction of the Tariff, in order to prevent an accumulation of surplus funds in the hands of the Deposite Banks, and for the relief of the agricultural interest from unnecessary taxation. He thought agriculturoccasion to speak of with great severity. ists whom he represented, would gain much by brutalism .- Cour. giving up their nominally protective duty, in order to get rid of some ruinous burden.

The further consideration of the question was interrupted by Mr. E. Whittlesey, Upon whose motion the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

Providential Resourc .- On the afternoon o named Simon Dudorst, while crossing Manchester Bay from Red Head to Fox Island, in a small flat-bottomed boat, to procure a supply of fish for winter, was overtaken by a heavy wes. tern gale, and driven directly out to sea. He his provisions and part of his clothes threw overhoard, and labored incessantly at the oars to keep his boat's head to the wind and prevent permitted any assistance to be rendered her un-fortunate parent. The flames were extinguishher filling, which he did with great difficulty. At 11 o'clock next morning he was picked up between twenty-five and thirty miles from land, cd as speedily as possible, and the poor woman em oved to the Hospital, but there remains no nearly exhausted, by the schr. -----. Captair great chance of her recovery .- Jour. Con Robertson, of and for Gloucester. (Cape Ann) and carried to that port, where he was very hu. From the New Haven Herald. manely treated, and furnished with clothes and Contempt of Court .--- At the request of sever a free passage to Boston-whence he arrived al gentlemen of the bar, we have hitherto re-frained from noticing an affray which took place last week at the bar of the County Court, betere on Friday last. He received substantial kindness from our towssmen, and procured a free passage in the schr. Sarah to Halifax, on tween the opposing counsel in a case then on trial; but as we find very erroneous statements his way home to the but of Conso, where he has a wife and nine children, who, with his ac. of the circumstance in several newspapers aquaintances, have doubless given him up as lost. His hands still bear the evidences of his broad, it is due to the parties and to the Varmouth (N. S.) Heral. to correct them, without, however, going into a history of the whole transaction. The occurrence took place between Henry C.

TURNING ESTABLISHMENT. NEW HARDWARE STORK Unfortunate Affray .- The Baltimore Chroni. cle of Thursday says, an affray, growing out of a long standing quarrel, took place on Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, between Dr. E. J. J. E. & C. LEE, one door west of the Oil Mill, Buffalo st., will furnish to order, and on UST received-Swedes Bar Iron, English short notice, all orders in the Wood Turning line. Alcock and Messrs. Geo. & Wm. Steuart, young Columns, Newels, Balustrades, Banisters, Balls and Urns. men of this city, which, we regret to say, result.

Also, on hand and turned to order, every ar-ticle in the Cabinet line. Bedstead Posts, Table Legs, Table Pillars,

Bureau feet, &c. &c. ey will also, make to order on short notice

Hat, Cap and Bonnet Blocks, of every descrip-tion, and of the latest New York fashions. Wagon, Carriage and Buggy Hubbs. dec31.dctf

BROWN LINEN TABLE SPREADS, for pedlars. Cheap-Cheap. E. W. COLLINS,

de30

isked.

No. 9, Exchange Buildings. TOHN CALDWELL & SON, No

ladder, which had been used at the fire, was blown down in front of Baxter & Hull's store 38 Arcade Buildings, Buffalo.st., has on hand about ONE THOUSAND MERINO SHAWLS, and a large lot of LACE GOODS of every description, which they will sell very low. Merchants and Pedlers are requested to IT No abatement from the prices first d30.3mdc. asked.

FOR SALE .- A few thousand acres of Land, lying in Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Kent, Clinton, Ionia and Allegan counties, Michigan. The above Lands will be sold in exchange for city property or Bonds and Mortgages, of a long Apply at the store of Sage & Pancost, de30 22 State-st., Rochester.

NoTICE.---To Merchants, Pedlars, and the public generally.-JOHN CALDWELL & Son, No. 38, Arcade Building, Buffalo st. Grateful for past favors, would respectful a cquaint the public that they have now on hand as com-plete and extensive a stockof DRY GOODS & FANCY ARTICLES, as can be found in any other, establishment, in this district, which they flatter themselves that they will sell as low as many that pretend to sell at cost. They only ask the public to call and examine their stock and price, s it being the best test to satisfy any individual who wishes to purchase goods.

N. B. Our prices are fixed, and we will not. in any case, make any abatement from the price first dec6.dac3m J. C. & Son. Shawla

STOVES .- I have received and have for sale as follows : DOCT. NOTT'S Patent wood cook Stoves

PARKER'S PROPHECY Cook Stoves. RATHBONE'S UNION Cook Stoves. GRANGER'S Conical Cook Stovas.

Do. Improved Rotary do. do. RATHBONE'S Parlor Stoves. The above Stoves will be sold for Cash at the Troy and Albany prices, adding cost of trans-portation. nv14dc JOSIAH SHELDON.

STRAYED-From the subton was ordered to be arrested, and officer Place accordingly arrested him, and he was commit CONTRACTOR OF ted to prison to abide the issue of the examination

spotted red and white COW. Re. cently had nobs on the end of her orns, but are now off, and may be seen the holes through which they were fastened on. Any one giving information where she is, will be liberal-

y rewarded. H. B. WILLTAMS. de20-1wd2wc

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE .- The subscribers offer for sale and acknowledges that the verdict of the jury and his sentence of death are just. He converses with perfect freedom on the subject of his by William Buell, Esq. situated 6 miles west from Rochester, on Buffalo Road, so called, containing 583 acres, of which 120 or 130 acres remain timbered, suitable for fences; the remainder is choice farming lands, well adapted to crop or grain. Perhaps there is not a farm of The only thing that appears to disturb him for a moment, is the circumstance that some of the its size in the neighboring country that will pay a greater interest on the capital invested. On witnesses, as he asserts, testified incorrectly to it is a spring brook that never fails, running nearly the whole length of the farm, besides sev. some particular though unimportant parts of the facts accompanying the murder, which he takes He eral small springs and six wells of water, situated on different parts of the premises that nev-cr lack water in the dryest seasons. Also, on the is likely to die as he has lived, in a state of semipremises are four comfortable dwelling houses, Horrible .- A woman named Anne Melnie wa suitable for the owner or occupants an

yesterday committed, charged with setting fire to her mother with the intention of destroying with convenient barns and other out-buildings. and 100 acres of wheat on the ground. The above will be sold at a bargain, to close up a conccrn, whose co-partnership expires soon. A bout one fourth of the parchase money may remain on bond and mortgage a long time, and purchaser. the remainder made very easy to the CHRISTOPHER, Rochester, or JONATHAN

BLINN, on the premises. dec13mdc GRIST AND SAW MILLS FOR SALE .- Situated on the Tonawan-FOR SALE.-Situated on the Tonawan. Batavia, on the state road, to which are attach.

boxes. ed 12 acres of land. The grist mill has two run of Burr stones, designed for custom work. with water sufficient to carry three run of stones

Fall and Winter Goods, which he is now of-fering at a very small advance, and as low as can be purchased at any establishment in this western country. Among his stock may be found : Superior black, brown, blue, olive, claret, ad slaide, and mixed Cloths and Cassimeres. Superior drab Pilot Cloth. Do. brown do. do. Petersham, for over-coats. Heavy superior drab Cloth, a first rate article Goats. Hair Camblets, and Worsted Cam b'ts.

No. 34, west side of Exchange-Street

Cast Steel, German Steel, Swedes do English de Foster's Anvils and Vices,

Saw Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Troy Cut Nails, 3d to 30d. Horse Nails,

Together with a general assortment of Shell Goods; all of which will be sold on reasonable

terms to either city or country customer. Aug. 12, 1836. CHA'S HENDRIZ

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.-The subscriber has just receiv-ed a very large and desirable assortment of rich

Boat Spikes, 34 to 8 inches, Sheet Lead, &c. &c.

Scotch Hollow Ware,

Spades and Shevels,

Band and Hoop

French Merinos and Thibet Wool Merino, English do. Crape Camblett. mere Cloths, (a very rich article.) Plain and figured Shawls. Damusk Table Linen and Napkins. Linen Shirting and Irish Linens.

Cotton Shirtings and Marseilles Quilts. Counterpanes and Russia Diapers. Brown Shirtings and French Calicoes. English and American do. Bed Ticking, Scarlet and Green Moroons Furniture and Camb Dimitiy. Scarlet, white and yellow Flannels Canton Flannel and Domestic Clothe

Piano Spreads, Wool and Worsted Table 8 do. Stand Spreads. do.

Long white Merino Shawls. 7.4 and 8.4 scarlet, black, and white Merine

Dress Handkerchiefs of every stive and docription.

Superior 8.4, 10-4 and 12-4 Rose Blankets. Horse Blankets. Black and colored silk Velvets.

Linen Cambric and Linen Cambrie H'ffe.

Long Lawns. Silk and Cotton Umbrellas. Also, a much larger assortment of rich, plain

Also, a much larger assortment of rich, plane and figured silks than ever before offered in this market. Also, at his Carpet Ware Room, a large assortment of Carpeting, Rugs, Oll Cloths, Mats, Bindings, & S. Sc. WILLIAM KIDD, oct14 40 Bursha Street.

E. F. & A. G. SMITTH, NO. 29-EXF CHANGE ST., have received thei, winter supply of Grocories, Paints, Oil, Glass Fish, &c. &c., bought within a short period, atmuch lower prices than formerly. We invite our friends and the public generally and examine prices and quality. Country merchants are supplied at New York grocers prices, adding transportation. Our stock con

sists in part of the following : 250 Chests, half cheats, and catty-boxes, gunpowder, imperial, hyson, extra hyson. youug hysou, extra young hyson, hyson

skin, souchong, pouchong, pecco, orange and bohea Teas.

145 bags Coffee, consisting of Mocha, Ha-vanna, Java, Rio, and Manilla. 50 hogsheads Molasses, St. Croix, Porto

Rico and Havanna. 45 hogs. Sugar, St. Croix, Porto Rico, Ha-

vanna and Museavado. bags Manilla and White Havanna Sug's

25 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar. 1 do. Stewards superior steam Loaf Sugar.

Wax, Sperm, and patent Sperm Candles, 4,500 lbs. Almonds, hard, soft and paper shell.

2 000 " Filberts.

1,500 " Brazil Nuts.

- 1.500 " Madeira do
 - 700 whole, half and qr. boxes Raising, 45 Kegs Raisins.
 - 10 do. Zante Currants.
 - 10 boxes Genoa Citron.

do. Bordeaux Prunes, part in faner 20

50,000 Spanish Segars, of the most approved brands.

100,000 Half Spanish and Seed Leaf Segars. 125 kegs Duponts Fg. FFg. FFFg. Powder. 150 do Schagticohe and blasting do.

her. The mother and daughter resided in a house of disraputable character in William street and at a late hour on Friday night, a man who lodged in the house heard a person scream loud-ly in the prisoner's apartment, and on entering

was shot through the leg, not far above the knee and we learn that, as the bone was fractured

Accident-On Wednesday morning last,

Caution to Servants .- A well-dressed man

wait. The servant was gone scarcely a minute

ressed man was gone-and so wrs a valuable

Death from Burning .- Some time since w

ob street, her clothes then set on fire, and she

Ackley, the convicted Murderer .- Samuel Ack.

ley, who was convicted and sentenced to be hung for the murder of his wife, is said to en-

dreadfully burned : and also the arrest and hold.

published the case of Mrs. Sarah Herring hav ing been expelled from her room at No. 12 Ja

JAMES ROGERS.

146 Broadway

Your abe

Dec. 21, 1836 .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

tion .- Courier.

the wound is a dangerous one.

throat to prevent her rising, the lower part of the old woman's clothes being at the same time enveloped in flames. The man who entered the room immediately attempted to rescue the un-fortunate old woman, but her daughter faught ike fury to prevent him, and it was not until : third person entered the room, that the prisoner

IT An ignorant apothecary in N. York gave a poor German an ounce of poison for Rhubarb a portion of which he administered to his two little daughters who died.

IT A wall fell in upon an Irish laborer in N Yosk on Wednesday, and crushed him to death.

TA committee has been appointed by the Innia Logiclature to assortain how the U. S. Bank obtained its charter.

The Military Court of Inquiry .- The Baltimore Chronicle tells us, that this Court by the requestof Gen. Scott, who seeks time for further preparation, is adjourned to the 4th of January. Scott seems to be carrying all before him. Among the witnesses examined was Gon. Clinch

who fully exonerated Scott from all blame .--Here is one of the questions, and his answer. From the Baltimore Patriot.

By the Court .- What were the causes, in you ion, that prevented the subjection of the le Seminoles, during the campaign conopinion, hostile ducted by Gen. Scott, in Florida, in 1836 ?

Answer .-- I will state, in reply, that I am of opinion, that the failures and disasters attending nc in Florida, are mainly to be attrimilitary forecast

MENT

own interest, and to its character in the confede. racy, to render the Erie Canal, with the least possible delay, of sufficient capacity to accomiodate the vast western interests which have chiefly been thus suddenly created by the in-

that, with these views, as before stated, we, the attizens of Rochester, do carnestly request our fellow citizens, particularly in all the region con-

levated than can be reached by any calculation

Resolved, That in the opinion of this assen

nected directly or indirectly with the Erie Ca. nal, as well as those of the City of New York. whose interests are as strongly involved in this question, as these of any other quarter whatev-er) to co-operate with us in presenting the Legslature with their views and feelings on this all.impertant question.

Resolved, That in accordance with the exressed wishes of the citizens of Buffalo, made nown through the daily newspapers, a Convention of Delegates, from all the counties which may feel particularly interested in this matter, be invited to assemble in Rochester, on Wednes-day, the 18th day of January, 1837, to take fur-ther and concerted measures for presenting to the legislature the views and wishes of the People of Western New York, on the subject here in mentioned—as it is desirable to have early and efficient action by the Legislature, to enable the Canal Commissioners to prosecute the great

ts of this assemblage

work with all the onergy requisite in a case of such vast importance. lved, That a Committee of fifteen perd to take all requisite measures

many, and are therefore morally wrong. 2. That it is impossible to keep wealth gener ally or even partially diffused through a country where there are in operation laws, which in an unseen, and perhaps an unfelt manner, take

from the pockets of the many to replenish those blage, the State of New York owes it alike to its of the few. 3 That commerce, agriculture and manufac. turcs will better regulate themselves, than any governmental regulations can do it. The advocates for the free trade system predict that it will not be twenty years before all statesmen in enlightened countries, will assent

From the Journal of Commerce.

to these propositions.

From Cuba, via New Orleans .- A slip from the New Orleans Bee, by the Express Mail, brings advices from Havana to the 17th inst The greatest tranquility prevailed in that capital, and it was generally believed that General Lorenzo would submit to the summons of Tacon without resistance. This, however, we suspect. must be received with some grains of allowance. The following is Governor 'Tacon's address to his troops previous to their embarcation on the expedition against St. Jago. PROCLAMATION OF GEN. TACON TO

HIS ARMY. Soldiers-Your comrades of all arms, who had the misfortune to be stationed in the eastern department on the 29th of last September, are victims of the most crucl oppression, inflicted on them by their late commander, General Dow

Manuel Lorenzo, who in violation of the laws of the Island, throwing off his subordination to the general, has crimminally and scanda ed obedience to the positive com ajesty the Queen, that no change in the system by which the a system to which we owe sperity which is the envy orld. General Lo. mall number of his pernemies to Spain, pro. try of this valuable

nd at the same time ful and faithful iba, as well as epeated sup. nst the vio nd in order nich the

tain of

Fire.—About half put two o'clock, on Sab-bath morning last, seven mill, owned and oc-cupied by Messrs. Dowin & Gould, was discov-ered to be envoloped in flames, which, together with the adjoining building, which, together with the adjoining building, owned by the Messrs. Deys, the lower every occupied by W. G. Woodworth, jr. Esq. as a Carding and Cloth Dressing establishment, and the upper story by Mr. Franklin White, as a cotton batting factory, were totally consumed, with most of their con-tents, including the valuable machinery in the different establishments. There was hardly time to save even the cloth of customers in the folling mill or end of the demonstration of the fulling mill, so rapid the flames spread. About 1,200 dollars only, and that on the oil mill and its contents, were insured. The total loss is cs. timated at about \$6000. The loss of Messrs. Doys must have been about \$2000; but that of Mr. Willis, in particular, we are told, is most

severe, as he had invested his all in his estab. lishment. Mr. Woodworth's loss in dye stuffs, and other articles, must also have been to a considerable amount .- Seneca Farmer.

Distressing.—We regret to learn, by the ar-rival of the ship Brandt, at this port, yesterday, of the loss in the Mozambique channel, in the month of July man of Says and Howland, of Dartmouth, master of the ship Lalla Rookh, of this port, and G. Howland, (son of Stephen Howland,) 3d mate, and the boat's crew belong ing to said ship .- The particulars which have come to hand, are as follows: The mate, Wil-liam C. Swain, and second male, were absent chasing whales for several hours and on return-ing on board the ship, learned from the ship seeper that whales came up near the ship soon after their leaving, Capt. Howland lowered his boat and fastened to a sperm whale, which was the last that was seen either of the unfortunate captain or boat's crew. We have been unable to learn the names of the seamen which composed the boat's crew .- New Bedford Mer.

Flagg and Silas Mix Esqrs. councellors at law gard to one of the Jury, whom Mr. Mix Fac of posed, Mr. Flagg was addressing the Court in the total whom he was assailed by Mr. M. his behalf, when he was assailed by Mr. M., in an under tone, with insulting observations which were reiterated until he appealed to the Court for protection. The Court not interferring, (probably from an imperfect knowledge of the facts.) on another repetition of the insult, Mr. Flagg assailed Mix, *pugnis et calcibus*. A

scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Mix's client joined, who was severely handled by Mr. F. before or der was restored. The Court immediately took up the subject, and on consultation, fined Flagg \$35 on the spot. The Court suspended both the gentlemen from the bar of the county for three months. This rule was afterwards sus pended, for cause, the fine remitted, and the partics permitted to appear as usual, though we understand they are still subject to the final action of the Court. Mr. Mix's client was sent to ail for ten days for contempt, but was released after two days imprisonment, in consequence of the necessitous situation of his family.

Mr. Flagg was not imprisoned nor ordered in-o custody, as has been stated in the public prints, for was any one divested of his nasal organ, hough some claret was spilt.

Mem .- Mr. Flagg is Mayor of New Haven .-Eds. J. C.

MARRIED.

At Yates, Orleans Co. on the 29th inst., by the Rev A. irons, Mr. ALANSON WALLINGFORD, late of the city, to Miss MARY DOWNS, all of Yates.

POSTSCRIPT,

17 No Congressional news.

IT A house was recently destroyed by fire i New Foundland, in which six children were con sumed.

TT The Mexican advance guard has reached San Autonia (the Alamo) and takea possession

Fatal Accident .- On Monday last, while David Taylor of this township, was engaged in cut-ting the ice from the wheel of a saw-mill, the The Texans must soon meet them.

Two officials had a scuffle in the lobby wheel started, and losing his balance, he fell etween the pitman and a post and his head was the Virginia legislature, lately.

Two negro fellows in Cumberland county N J. had an affray a few days since, in the course of which one of them named Chency, was killed by the stroke of an axe. The murderer's name is Mews, and the controversy arose from jeal. ousy. The latter negro being suspected of an improper affection for the spouse of the former.

Robbery of a Post Office .- The Fayette (Ky Monitor of the 15th ult. states that the Post Of fice in that town was robbed on the Satur day night previous, under circumstances which showed great boldness and resolution in the rob-ber. The Postmaster, it scems, slept in the the back

d these under the head of the sleeper.

wer, from which he took \$105,and retreat from the premises, trace by which he could

all seasons of the year, and can with but little expense, be made suitable to flour for the East. ern market. The building is new and in good condition, 3 stories high, 30 by 40 feet, and a wheel house. The saw mill is also new with a fine yard for logs, can run nine months of the year and is surrounded by a good lumber coun-

try. This is one of the most desirable pieces of This is one of the most desirable pieces of Mill property in the Western section of this state, considering all the advantages of its lo-cation, being in the heart of a fine wheat grow-ing and rich farming country and but a short distance from the Rochester and Tonawanda publi Rail Road, and for many years been known as

the Bush Mills. For further particulare en-quire of J. <u>GRAVEQUE</u> down, and two thousand in three months, two thousand may lay for ten years if required, the remainder in 4 annual instalments, with intersep15de

ROCHESTER SEMINARY .- The Winter Term of this institution will commence on Tuesday, January 3. It is very important that those intending to enter the school should be present at the forming of the classes for the term. de26-d12tc1

STONE WARE of every discription, for sale very low N. B. MERICK,

A PPLICATION will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a Bank, with a capital of \$300,000, to be located at the village of Caledonia, Livingston county, and called the Farmers' Bank of Caledonia. Daicd. Caledonia, Livingston co. Dec. 24, 1836. The Albany Argus will copy the above and dec26.6w charge this office.

40 Bbis. Alchohol, for sale by sep12 J. & J. D. HAWKS. SAXON SHEND FOR SALE A small floct of time Saxon Sheep is offer. ed for sale by the subscriber. Among them are six Bucks. JOHN MERCHANT, Greece, near Rochester. sp16.2mc A LL persons having demands against the estate of ELIZABETH PERFECT, de.

ceased, late of the city of Rochester, are requested to present them to the subscriber for ad-J. E. LEE, ustment. Guardian for Salina Perfect. d23.3d3c **REMOVAL.**—I have removed my office to be the three story huilding opposite the Blossom House, three rods east of the corner,

which I have fitted up as a Depot for my Mills. Dec. 1, 1836. dc6w. C. J. HILL.

G OLD AND SILVER LEAF.-20 packs Gold Leaf, and 10 packs Silver Leaf; just received and for sale at the lowest price by rice, by L. B. SWAN, Agent for the Manufacturer. Also, gold, silver and copper Bronze of all price, by

EVENING FREE SCHOOL.-An qualities Monday evening the 12th inst. in the north end of the FirstFreeChurch, for young men and boys

over 14 years of age. The School is designed chiefly for those who are unable to pay tuition, yet others who are able, and wish to attend will not be excluded. WM. HUNTER, Teacher. d10

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP! Selling off " to prevent cost."-We prefer selling Goods even at a sacrifice to paying 5 or per cent a month for the use of money. CASH is the object. Please step in and ex.

amino the goods. It will cost you nothing to look. EGAN & CLARKE, look. de20 2wd.2aw 20 Buffalo.st. S YIE INGES-Including the various kinds and recent improvements. A large assort-ment for sale by L. B. SWAN,

ment for sale by 24 Buffalo Street. oct28

2,500 Canister, Pigous and Wilks, Mills, and Duponts Powder. 40 casks Saleratus.

150 Canisters Gutheries Patent Percassion

Powder. 25,000 French Percussion Caps.

15,000 Flints,

2,000 lbs. Bar Lead.

40 bags Shot, assorted sizes.

1,000 boxes Glass, comprising a great variety of Redford, Saranae and English crown French, Cylender, Clyde, &c. from 6 by 8 to 30 by 42. 5 tons White Lead, dry and in oil.

sians,

50 barrels Lorillard's fine cut and smoking

Tobacco. 250 jars Lorillard's Macoboy & Scotch Snuff

40 boxes Poland Starch.
 30 pipes and qr. casks Madeira, Port, Sherry and Malaga Wines.

ALSO-A great variety of twine, white-vash, Paint, Shoe and Scrubbing brushes; Chrome, Green, Yellow, dry and in oil, Verdi-Spanish White, Vermillion, Venetian Red, French Yellow, &c., with a great variety of ar-

ticles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold on the most favorable terms for cash

r approved paper. Cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ash, Grass Seed,

Butter, Cheese, &c. no23 NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE BANK OF ROT IN ONE DOOR SOUTH OF THE BANK OF Ro-chester, Exchange, st.-We have received and are now opening a good assortment of dry goods, purchased expressly for the fall and winter trade Our goods have been selected with great care, and we design to dispose of them, at a small ad-vance from cost. We would particularly invite our friends to call and examine our stock o our mends to call and examine our stock of cloths, which were bought unusually low, and will be sold very cheap. We have a great varie-ty of drab broad cloths, suitable for gentlemen's over coats; also, a few pieces sup. drab Cassi-mere, of various shades; do, black, mixed, lavender, plaid, plain, and ribbed cassimores, a first rate assortment, together with about half a hundred pieces of Sattinet, of all qualities and kinds. We keep an assortment of

Canton, Welch and || Silk Cravats, and hdks. Salisbury Flannels, French and Eng. Me-rinoes, and Circas-Assorted Table and Stand covers, Merino, L. W. Worsted, Silk, Linen, Cet, &c. Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, and Belts, Blonds, Braid, Lace, Bombasine, Moreens and Velvets, Silks, Gingham, and Apron Check, A great variety of Insertion, Edgings, Footings, corded skirts rench, English, and and Cross bar'd, Book, American Calicoes, Sarcane and Mull.mus. sup. Damask, and I. lin, Bishop Lawn, Dimity, Foundation, Fine Bleached Shirtrish Linens, Linen Sheeting, Russ. and Cot. Diapers, leans, Silesia, plain ings, black and white wadding, Cotton batting, 3. 4 a 6-4 and emb. Cambric Merino Shawls, hdks do a great variety of other kinds, Tickings, Crumb Cloths, Coarse Linens, &c. &c.

Lace, Blond and crape veils, plain and fig'rd Some of the above articles, we will sell at holesale or retail, to suit customers. Please

call and look at our stock, before purchasing else where. no9 GRIFFITH, BROS. & SONS.

DLAID SHAWLS .- Just received on Consigrement, an assortment of the Plaid Shawls, for sale cheap. H. B. SHERMAN. de13

1500 LBS. CARRIAGE, WAGCON Iron. Just received. Dec. 6. C. HENDRIN

k little girl, aged Lyman G. Mor-Ny killed on Sun. elancholy cir. ars old, wholived

old musket which loaded, and snapgun entered

room in which the mails and letter cases are placed, and all the keys of the establishment were placed as usual in his pantaloons pocket,

parently secure position, the robber manmove them, and thus get access to

terally broken to pieces, producing instant with. He was 43 years of age, an enterprising worthy citizen, and has left a large family his untimely fate .-- Conneaut (0.)

iber playing with

OF SUPERVISORS. of the board, be published in the daily and week-

We have inadverterfly delayed the pub lication of these proceedings several days. DECEMBER 7th, 1836.

Best met purseant to adjournmient. All the members present, except Henry L. Culver and Eliska Johnson. Mr. Stull in the Chair. Mr. Goss, from the committee on the assess-ment on the Coart House lot, made a report, which,

on being road, was accepted. Mr. Goss, from the committee on building th

County Clerk's Office, reported that the Commis-sident's had received \$4,600, that they had expen ded \$4,540 80, and that there was a balance o 62, of which balance there is in the Treasur **\$59** 62, of which balance there is in the Treasury **\$59**, and in the hands of Joseph Medbury **\$7** 50 and of Epraim Goss **\$2** 12, and further; that there will be in the Treasury, on the 1st of February next, the farther sum of \$250 for finishing the in

while of the Clark's Office. , Mr. Bates offered the following resolution, which Resolved, That the consideration of the au

counts of the Commissioners for building Clerk's Office be postponed to the first Tuesday of October went.

Concernext. On motion of Mr. Goss, Resolved, That a committee of two be appoint ad to settle the accounts with the Commissioner for building the Clerk's Office. Referred

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Met personant to adjournment. Mr. Rochester, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the Clerk's Office, reported that they had examined the accounts of the commissioners, and found the same to be correct as reported by Mr. Goes. The report was accepted. Mr. Goes in the Chair. Mr. Stall made a report of the amount of fines

in the hands of public officers, not yet paid into

the Treasury. Also, made a report recommending the sale of the poor house property, and the purchase of a larger farm, and that the legislature be petitioned for an act authorizing the same, and to raise a sun of money, on the county, sufficient therefor, which

Were severally accepted On motion of Mr. Peters. Resolved, That the Clerk draw an order of \$190, on the Treasury, payable to the town of Perintention an error in equalizing the assessment

of said town, Mr. Patterson moved that the same be so amen ded, that lie said sum be made payable on the 10th day of February, 1838, with interest from the 10th day of February, 1836. The amendment was

carried On motion of Mir.M. Strong, Resolved, That the Clerk of this board draw an order on the Treasurer in favor of the Mayor and Common Council, of the sly of Rechester, for the sum of \$960 01, paysble on the 10th day of Fabraary, 1838, in full for the assessment made on the Court Heuse lot, for Baffalo street improve-ment is asid size of the the there is a size of the same of the same of the same of the second state of the street improve-ment is asid size of the the street improvement, in said gity In the biffirmative, Mesers Sporry, Stuff, A. Sereng, Medbury Rochester and E. B. Strong, In the negative, Messre. Betes Martin: Fixley, Bredlay, Jackson, Wiknot, Pat terson, Crooker, Peters, Smith, Davis and M'Vean Bo it was lost.

Mr. Madbury made a report in relation to the Bridge over the Ganages river at Rochester, which

Pied. In Spide of Mr. M. Strong. In Spide of Mr. M. Strong. In Spide of Mr. M. Strong. for maing cross sewer at the Clerk's Office, be allowed at \$53 91, and that the Clerk draw an

On motion of Mr. Stull,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this beard pe-tition the Legislature of this State, for an act au-therizing the Superintendents of the poor, to sell the present poer house and farm, and that the said Superintendents be authorized to purchase some ether-suitable farm, and erect suitable buildings thereon, whenever the said Superintendents sha be directed by the board of Supervisore, so to do and that the board be authorized to assess on the county a sum sufficient is addition to the proceede of the sale of said poor house and farm, for the a

sove mentioned purposes, not exceeding \$3000. On motion of Mr. M. Strong, Resolved. That the report of the committee in relation to the assessment on the Court House lo by the Common Council of the city of Ruchester be accepted, and that the committee be discharge

On motion of Mr. Medbury,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appoint ed to settle with the agast of the Supervisors fo renting the old Jail. Referred to Messrs. Medbu ry and E. B. Strong.

On motion of Mr. Stull.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this board patition the Legislature for an act authorizing this beard to assess upon the county a sum sufficient, sot exceeding the sum of \$15,000, to be raised in eis agast as out instalments of \$2,500 each for urpose of building a bridge across the Gene-

me river, on Buffalo ste in the city of Rochester Ma Madbary offered the following resolution, Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$25 be appropriated, for repairing the fance in front of the Court House. On metion of Mr. Patterson, The following preamble and resolution were a dopted---Whereas it appears from a report of the committee of the board of Supervisors, made on the 7th day of December, 1836, that various public efficers of the county of Monroe, have neglected to pay into the Treasury of the said county moneys, that they have received for fines-therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this board no astes of the Peace, Sheriff, County Clerk or the among of the same, and that if it appears as been made of the same, and that if it appears from such statement that the officer making the same, has moneys in his hands belonging to the ecunty, that the board should not audit his account unless he has produced to the beard vouchers that he has paid the same into the county Treasury. and that the Clerk of the board be requested furnish a copy of this resolution, to the several committees on County Claims, of the next board of Supervisors, and that he cause this resolution to be published in the two daily and weekly pa b of particular the sector pers of this city, oncein each. On motion of Mr. L. B. Strong, Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-

papers of this city. n motion of Mr. M. Strong, Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$10, be appropriated for the purpose of repairing the fence is front of the Court House.-In the affirmative Messrs. Peters, Stull, McVean, Strong and Medbu ry .- In the negative, Messra, Martin, Bradley

ackson, Wilmot, Patterson, Crocker, Smith and Davis. So it was lost.

On motion of Mr. Medbury, Resolved. That a sum not exceeding \$5, be an

tioned —In the affirmative, Messrs, Peters, Stall, McVean, Strong, Medbary. In the negative, Messrs. Martin, Bradley, Jackson, Wilmot, Pat-

terson, Crocker, Smith and Davis. So it was lost. On motion of Mr. Medbary, Resolved, That the sum not exceeding \$2 50 be appropriated for the parpose of repairing the fence in front of the Court House.—In the affirmative, Mr. Medbury .-- In the negative, Messrs. Martin, Bradley, Jackson, Wilmot, Patterson, Peters, Crocker, Smith, Stull, Davis and McVean

So it was lost. The board adjourned without day. A copy from the Minutes. A. S. ALEXANDER, Clerk.

The following are some of the errors that occur

ed in our printed report, of the proceedings of the board of Supervisors, of October last. In the res olution offered by Mr. Bates, instead of \$830 for olation offered by mr. Dates, instead of \$500 for rejected Taxes, road \$5,30, and in the resolution of Mr. Martin, instead of \$280 for roads and bridges, read \$250. In Mr. Pixley's resolution, in-stead of \$197 for rejected taxes, read \$1 97, and in the resolution of Mr. Sperry, instead of \$55 for re-jected taxes, read \$0 65. In the resolution of Mr. Core instead of twee rejected by the Contracter.

Goss, instead of taxes rejected by the Contracter, read taxes ejected by the Comptroller. After the name Elijah Rowell in the resolution offered by E B Strong, strike out Parma and insert Clark son. In the resolution made by Mr. Rochester, in

stead of \$231 to pay an old account of N T Ro chester and A S Alexander, read \$2 31. From the National Intelligencer. CONGRESS. IN SENATE-DEC. 20.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to the appropriate standing committees. Mr. Webster introduced a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treas.

ury relative to the deposite banks, the transfers made by them, &c. Mr. W. said that his resolution was produced by some remarks that fell from the gentleman who yesterday addressed the Senate. (Mr. Benton.) Mr. Southard introduced a bill to provide for

the enlistment of sailors; Mr. King of Alabama presented a resolution providing for the payment of the Tennessee vol-

SPECIAL ORDER.

mtcers.

The Senate then proceeded to the further con

sideration of the special order, the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Ewing of Ohio, rescinding the Treasury Order of July 11, 1836. Mr. Benton rose, and by permission of Mr. Crittenden, who was entitled to the floor, read some extracts from Mr. Webster's speeches, which he had omitted yesterday. After Mr. B. had finished, Mr. Crittender

took the flowr, and spoke at considerable length in support of the resolution, and against the leand expediency of the circular.

Mr. Benton briefly explained ; and the question n the adoption of the resolution was about to be taken by yeas and nays, when on motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the journal was read,

The bill to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the mili-tary service of the United States, was on motion of Mr. Whittlesey takon up, and after a few explanatory remarks from that gentleman, and Mr.

Mann, read a third time and passed. The Speaker then proceeded to call the states in order for petitions and memorials. Mr. Pearce gave notice that he would at a proper time move for the reconsideration of the vote

whereby the resolution offered by Mr. Hannegan yesterday was laid on the table. The resolution is in the following words : 'Resolved, that the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the West Point Academy be authorized, by themelves, or a sub-committee, to visit the academy

for the purpose mentioned in the resolution under which they were appointed." At two velock, according to an order prove ously adopted, the House proceeded to the elec-

tion of a Chaplain. The following gentlemen vere nominated :---E. Harrison, A. C. Smith, O. C. Comstock, H. Slicer, Mason Noble, Mr. Elliott.

dence, compelled to decide.

which merely relate to the internal government

of other nations, and eventually to recognise the authority of the prevailing party, without refer-

And after several ballotings the Rev. O. C. Jomstock was declaared to be elected Chaplain. The House then adjourned. IN SENATE-TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

TEXAS .- The following Message was received e territory, with an avowed determination to from the President of the United treat immediately of its transfer to the United MESSAGE. States. It becomes us to beware of too early movement, as it might subject us, however un-To the House of Representatives of the United States : justly, to the imputation of sceking to establish the claims of our neighbours to a territory with a During the last session information was given view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. to Congress by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain the "the political, mili-tary, and civil condition of Texas." I now sub-Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our premit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent, who had been appointed to sent attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least collect it, relative to the condition of that counindep until the lapse of time or the course of events try. No steps have been taken by the Executive to-wards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas ; and the whole subject would have been shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain Constituted by them. Neither of the mation now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses at their last session, acting sepcontending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out arately, passed resolutions "that the indepen the long established policy of our government-a policy which has secured to us wealth and indence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information luence abroad, and inspired confidence at home. Having thus discharged my duty, by present. should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an in-dependent power." This mark of interest in the ing, with simplicity and directness, the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of confidence, that if Conquestion of the independence of Texas, an indi-cation of the views of Congress, s make it propgress shall differ with me upon it, their judg-ment shall be the result of dispassionate, pruer that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive dent, and wise deliberation ; with the assurance in continuing to occupy the ground previously that, during the short time I shall continue con-taken in the contest between Mexico and Tex-nected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the as. The acknowledgment of a new State as independent and entitled to a place in the family prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our faof nations, is at all times an act of great delica-cy and responsibility; but more especially so, vored country. ANDREW JACKSON. when such State has forcibly separated itself WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1836. from another, of which it had formed an integ-ral part, and which still claims dominion over The message having been read, On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the message it. A premature recognition, under these circum-stances, if not looked upon as a justifiable cause and doccments were ordered to be printed. Various petitions of a private character were presented and referred, among which was one of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending from the Hon. John Forsyth, praying for com-pensation for lossos sustained during the Semi-nole disturbances. Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or new world have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon to whom had been referred the petition of the hardwate merchants, reported a bill in uniform-ity with the prayer of the petition, to repeal them, until the clearest evidence was in possession, to enable them not only to decide certain provisions of an act, entitled an act to correctly, but to shield their decisions from evealter and amend the sevetal acts, imposing dury unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, ties on Imports. Mr. Hendricks, on leave, introduced a bill, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Por-tugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary moveauthorizing certain improvements in the Terri tory of Florida. ments in those kingdoms, out of the separation On motion of Mr. Clay, it was ordered that of the American possessions of both from the European governments, and out of the numewhen the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday. Mr. Wright, on leave, introduced a bill in rates and constantly occurring struggles for do-minion in Spanish America, so wisely consist-ent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have, under the additition to an act, entitled an act to provide more effectually for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the Receivers of most critical circumstances, avoided all consure, the Public Money. Also a bill for anticipating the payment of the and encountered no other evil than that produced by transient estrangement of grod will in those

power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the constitution as it is necessarily in-volved in some of the great powers given to Congress, in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to ap-point ambassadors and other public ministers, and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from from foreign nations In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to decision of Congress,

in this view, on the ground of expediency. I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute rise, as none has heretofore occured, between the Executive and Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be consid-ered consistent with the spirit of the constitution and most safe that it be exercised, when prob ably leading to war, with a previous understand ing with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for

sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its sub-mission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend s grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted. In making these suggestions it is not my pur

pose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow. It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of

this character could be presented in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the jealousy of other powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing ; but on this, as on

every other trying ocasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle. In the contest between Spain and her revolted olonies, we stood aloof, and waited, not only

antil the ability of the new States to prote themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated, had en-tirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the senaration into distinct Governments of those Spanish American States, who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowl-

edged the separate independence of New Granada and Venezuela, and of Eucador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute or was actually acquiesed in by ose with whom they had been previously united It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its in-vading army defeated, the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas, annihilated within its confines. But on the other hand, there is: in appearance at least. an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under

another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to re-cover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this cover its lost dominion. Upon the issue of this threatened invasion, the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas our acknowledg-ment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consonent with the prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves hound to treat similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relation of the two countries which requires us to act, on this

occasion, with even more than our wonted cau-Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens ho regard with solicitude the prospect of the re-union of the territory to this country. A large proportion of the civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles political ane religious, and are bound omany of our citizens by ties of friendship and that the people of that country have instituted

the same form of government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, Jopenly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delica-cy, and forces upon us considerations of the gra-

The title of Texas to the tervest character. ritory she claims, is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to

samo.

tho Executive act. He read a series of resolutions, embodying his views, which were to pre-vent the notes of any bank which shall issue notes under the denominations specified from being received in payment for revenue. He would at a proper time offer these resolutions. Mr. Ewing withdrew the call for the yeas and ays. The resolution of Mr. Ewing was then read

a second time. The resolution offered by Mr. King was then moved, as amended and it was ordered printed.

The Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was sceived from the President of the United States, by the hands of his private secretary (Andrew Jackson, Esq.) transmitting the report of the commential agent employed by him during the recoss of Congress, to obtain information in regard to the civil and military condition of Texas: and communicating the views of the President in regard to the policy which the United States ought to pursue in regard to the contest between Mexico and Texas The Message having been read.

Mr. Howard moved that the message and ac companying documents be committed to the Committee on Foriegn Affairs and printed. A. greed to.

Mr. Pickens said he had no objection to the proposed reference to the Committee, because pretty fairly represented the dominant party which were about to rule the destinies of this nation. But he hoped it would be distinctly understood that a report would be made as ear ly as possible on this interesting and important

ubject. Mr. Pearce, of R. L., moved that an extra mber of 20,000 copies be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. E. Whittlesey opposed the number as un-fairly large. He said that he hoped Congress would set an example, at this session, of more e conomy in such ma ters than had been usual o late.

Mr. Posto the extra numbe on the ground of the great importance of the subject treated of in the message, and its par-ticular interest to the public at this time. He adverted to the change of sentiment which had taken place in this matter, and remarked, that whatever objections had been urged and surmise entertained in regard to the course of the Pres. dent on this great subject, they would be found without foundation. The subject was undoubt dly of more interest than any other which had been lately brought to the notice of Congres

and the country. Mr. Hoar, of Mass. was for the largest num er, and rejoiced at the manner in which the President treated this important topic, and he rished the document an extensive circulation. Mr. Thompson, of S. C., was willing, he said to spread the argument of the President before the country. He was surprised at the modera-tion which had been of the number proposed He would have supposed that a hundred and copies would be called for, and more printed on satin -when he considered the union of sem timents, feelings and interests which existed in the house on this subject-a union he would add of most disastreus portent. He was not even surprised at the japous extendions which were now heard from those whose lips had here. tofore been unused to utter commendations of the president. He was in favor of postponing Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on all discussion at present. When the Committe Ways and Means, reported a bill making appromade their report, he should have something to

say on the subject. priations for the suppression of Indian hostili A bill making appropriations for Naval service for the year 1837; read twice and commit-Mr. Wise said he could not pretend to judg of the message in any respect ; because he could not, as some others, judge by instinct He wished to read the message, and become ac-quainted with its contents, before he formed an ted. Also, A bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1837; read and compinion upon it. But this he would say, if un-er the guise of wisdom, and the defence of prumitted. Also, A bill making appropriations for certain For-tifications of the United States, for the year dence and moderation, the object of the Mes sage was to withhold the aid and countenance of 1837; read twice and committed. this government from a people who were strug A bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulgling for life and liberty, he should go against it. This, said Mr. Wise is a very important subject—not in the light in which it has u filling treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes, for the year 1837; read twice and comsually been viewed, as regarding our foreign mitted. Also, A bill for the relief of Samuel Hicks & relations, but in regard to our domestic rela tions. A new union of interests has sprung up in the House and the country, based upon On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the commit-tee of the Whole was discharged from the furpolicy of the country of Texas. We now find men acting together who never acted together before.

ing his assent to the motion to print the extra number, The motion was agreed to.

UNITED STATES MINT.

Mr. Cambreleng, gave notice that he would, to-morrow, isk the House to go into committee of the Whole, on the bill regulating the United On motion of Mr. Cambreling, the House States Mint. went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Muhlenburg in the State upon the bill to establish the Mint of the Uni-Lands, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Graham, lately receiver of the public ted States, and to regulate the coinage of the moneys in Alabama; read twice and committed.

After some discussion, the committee rose concred progress.

bill passed, or had the bill last introduced be-eame a law, the States would have received a much larger proportion of the public moncy than they had under the Distribution Act. He much larger proportion of the public money than they had under the Distribution Act. He said he should not be able to keep the comproands from an untimely grave. It has been sold and used for thirty years, with mise from being broken open, as there was strong feeling for some modification in refergreat success, and found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz: consumption, wheoping ence to articles concerning which the public sympathy had been enlisted, in it he could take coughs, common coughs, colds, difficult breathing influenza, quinsy, asthma, philisic, spitting of blood, flatulency, indigestion, looseness, chondriac affections, head-aches, sickness at the stomach, mea-

Mr. Buchanan spoke against any infringement of the compromise, which could be injurious to any of the great interests of the country, incluzles, a preventive of contagious diseases, gout and

ding mining. Mr. Rives spoke against any wanton violation of the compromise, or any infringement if a few, if any diseases, which do not arise from this reduction of revenue could be effected by other means.

rheumatism.

a thousand

IT This e-sence answers a valuable norpose in

once in two hours, in urgent cases; a child eight

drops to infants is in a little breast milk. But re-

tity that others will. The better way is to begin

require. The following are a few of more than

October 9, 1826. Certificate of Hon: R Stephen Bradley, L. L. D. I, Stephen R. Bradley, of Westminister, Vt. do certify that I have been for some time well acquisited with the good effects of Dr. Jond. Moore's "essence of life," in my own family and others--and can recommend it to be an extremely safe and useful family medicine, in colds; coughs, and all disorders of the lungs and breast; in the whooping cough and all spasmodic. complaints ; and make no doubt that the citizens of America would re-ceive great benefit in a more general use of the same. Being personally acquinited with Dr. Moore, and finding him to be a discret and well informed man, I cannot but

him to be a discreet and well informed man, I cannot bu

hope he will receive all due encouragement. STERHEN R. BRADLEY. Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805.

To all whom it may concern.

To all bolom it may concern. We, the undersigned Physicians, who have proved the efficacy of Dr. Jonathan Moore's essence of life, con-ceive it our duty to patronize the medicine, and are of s-pinion that if generally used, it will be of public utility. Abel Duncan, Samuel Stearns, L. L. D. Dummerston; Jonathan Badges, William Town, Westminster; C. W. Chandler, Andover, Abram Holland, Walpole; Charles Blake; Prescott Hall, Chesterfield.

IF The above medicine is prepared by HENRY SEYMOUR, of Hadley Mass. from the Originat Recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold

by him and the principal Druggists in the United

lates. CAUTION.—This may certify all whom it may con

CAUTION.—This may certify all whom'it may con-cern, that it he subscriber, residing in Hadley, Massa-chusetts have made an improvement in the medicine in-vented by me, and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's essence of life," and have communicated the Recipe to Henry Seymour of said Hadley, and to han only. The United States is full of the sophisticated atticle, and this is to give notice to the public, that if they wish for the genuine Fasence of Life, they must apply to said Sey-mour, or his agents, and be particular to inquire for that prepared by Henry Seymour. DR, JONATHAN NOORE. Hadley, Sept. 9, 1833.

Sold at wholesale, by Wm. Pitkin & J. & J. D.

Hawks, Rochester, and by the druggists generally, Hoadly, Phelphs & Co. 142, Water street, and Rushton & Aspinwall, 86, William street, and 110,

corner of Market and Second streets, and Goots

Frassett, Selden & Co. 201, River street, Anany-Hunt & Co. Auburn, N. Y. -L. K. Dow, N. Ha-

ven, Ct.-Harvey Seymour, and Bull & Metcalf, Hartford, Ct.-Earl P. Mason, 27, Broad streat,

and Joseph Balch, Jr 42, South Main street Prov

idence, R. I.-Hovey & Prat, 35, Commercial st., and Thomas Hollis, 30, Union st.: Boston-G. H. Carleton, Lowell-S. O. Dunbar, Taunton,

Mass .- J. & J. H. Peck, Burlington, Vt. William

Lyman & Co. St. Paul st. Montreal, L. C. Or-

ders will receive prompt attention, and any quan-tity of medicine immediately furnished. This

Broadway, New York-Isaac Thompson

with small doses, and increase as the patient may

almost every case of debility; and there are but chase any of the above articles, will do

source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if wearness prevail; the consumption be-ing entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. Mr. Walker wished to refer the bill to the committee on Finance, and Mr. Calhoun to a The whooping cough may be cured in a week, if Special Committee, and asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The question was then taken at the commencement of the disease. Dos for an adult, forty drops; taken clear, repeated taken on Mr, Walker's motion, and decided as follows: years old, 20; one year old, 10, given in a table spoonful of milk. The best mode of giving the

Yeas-Brown, Buchanan, Ewing (Illinois) Fulton, Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, King (Åla-bama,) King, (Geo.) Linn, McKean, Niles, Page, Parker, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wells-22. Nays-Bayard, Benton, Black, Calhoun, Clay, spect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quan-

Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, (Ohio) Kent, Knight, Moore, Morris, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins. Southard, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, White, Wright-22

a thousand **RECOMMENDATIONS** The undersigned, ministors of the Gospel in the coun-ty of Windham, Vermont, knowing the salutary efficacy of Dr. Jondham Moore's "essence of life," having used it ourselves and in our families, consider it a valuable composition; parlicularly useful and efficacious in remo-ving complaints of the lungs, and indeed at safe and res-torative medicine in the various diseases named in the Doctor's accompanying, tabel; and do most cheerfully recommend its general use, believing it well worthy the patronage of the public. Hosea Beckly, Dummerston E. D. Andrews, Putney, Sylvr Sage, Wesuninstor. Chandler Bates Jedtr. L. Stark, Bratilchoro': Philetus Clark, October 9, 1926. Certificate of Hon, R. Stephen Bradley, L. L. B. The Vice President then gave his vote in the affirmative. SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate proceeded to consider the special order. Mr. Webster rose and spoke for about an hour

after which he gave way, without concluding. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

The States were called, in order, for the pre sentation of petitions. Among the memorials presensed was one from sundry citizens of the State of Kentucky, praying the appropriation, by Congress, of funds in aid of the objects of the American Colonization Seciety, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bell, from the committee on Indian Af. fairs, reported a bill to regulate, in certain ca. ses, the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the Indian lands, ceded by them to the United States. Mr. Bell explained the reasons which rendered the passage of the bill necessa-

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1805. Extrati of a letter to Messrs. Lawrence & Keese Druggists, New York. dated, Hartford, July 28, 1818. Dr. Jonathan Moore is the inventor. of the medicine, called "Moore's essence of life," which is have been ma-ny years in the habit of selling. The medicine has a fair, reputation, as a curative in most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and with many is held in-great estimation as a remedy for coughs. generally, and partneularly the whooping cough. Tsake D. But. From Hon Phiseas White Member of Congress ry without delay. The bill was then read twice, and the House went into committee of the Whole on the same (Mr. Garland in the Chair,) and the bill was reported, and, after some explanations, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Bell, all papers relative to the abuses and irregularities of the Indian De-partment, last year referred to the committee on Indian Affairs, and not acted upon, were again

particularly the whooping cough. Tsake D. Bull. From Hou., Phineas White, Member of Congress. The subscriber hereby certifies that he has for more than three years past frequently, in cases of coughs, ob-structions upon the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, experienced the happy and salutary effects of the use of Dr. Jonathan Moore's essence of life, and has witnessed the same in others, and verify believes it to be a most salutary and efficatious medicine. PHINEAS WHITE. referred to that committee. A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the burning of the General Post Office, and recommending pro vision for its present and future accom tion ; referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post roads.

and others; read twice and committed.

Ways and Means.

by which the

her consideration of the bill to exempt merchan.

tozo, and it was referred to the committee on

Mr. Lincoln, from the committee on Public

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The House took up the motion to reconsider

reedla

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Also,

Resolved, That a committee of infee be ap-pointed, with authority to take such measures as they shall deem advisuble, for the parpose of set-tling the question of the liability of the board of **Supervisors** of this county, for an assessment **That** on the Court House lot, by the Mayor and Common Couccil of the city of Ruchester, for constructing sewers, side welks and M'Adamizing on Buffulo st. In said city. The committee shall have power to employ counsel for the purpose a-

On balloting forsaid committee it appeared that Messrs. E. B. Strong, Goss, Patterson, were appointed said committ

Og motion of Mr. Patterson,

Resolved. That Mr. Marlin be a committee on Sobentares, and that he report at the meeting of the board to-morrow morning.

On motion of Mr. M. Strong, Resolved. That the committee for constructing wenty new cells in the Juil, be authorized to exend to complete said cells, and make other neestary repairs, a sun not exceeding \$300 over nd above the sum of \$3000 heretofore appropriaid, and that the same be paid out of any moneys

et otherwise appropriated. Adjourned to 8 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. Met pursuant to adjournment.

December 8th. 1836 Mr. Martin, from the con Mr. Martin, from the communes on debentures, eported to allow for that purpose \$121 90, which econted : which report is an fallows :

Was Hocchiger, whiles report to de lotto wa	• .	
David S Bates, Brighton,	\$4	
Henry Martin, Clarkson,	7	6
William Pixley, Chili,	7	6
Calvin Sperry, Gates,	5	Ô
Somuel B Bradley, Greece,	5	
Isaac Jackson, Henrietta,	5	
Amos C. Wilmot, Ogden,	6	
John E Patterson, Parma,	6	
Alpheus Crocker, Phufield,	6	
John Peters, Perinton,	6	
Ephraim Goss, Pittsford,	5	
Lohn R Smith, Riga,	.7	
John P Stull, Rush,	7	
Samuel H Davis, Sweden,	8	
John Mc Vean, Wheatland,	6	
Maltby Strong, 1st Ward, Rochester.	4	
Jeseph Medbury, 2d	4	
T H Rochester, 3d	4	
E B Strong, 5th "	4	
A S Alexander, Supervisor Clerk,	-4	
TA 15 ANEXABUDI, CUPEIVISUI CIER,		
MF West, for use of Monroe House,	5	U

an motio	rof Mr. M B	A second a second	\$121 90
Resolved	That the pre	Cont.	sessio
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		41- 11-	

indemnities awarded to citizens of the United States against France, under the Convention of against whom we have been, by force of evi-1831, and against the King of the Two Sicil It has been thus made known to the world that ies in 1832. the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes

Mr. Swift, on leave, introduced a bill to provide for the moral and religious instruction of the army of the United States. K. Also, a bill to incorporate Washington's Man-nual Labor and Orphan School.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order being the resolution to rescind Mr. Webster resumed, and concluded the ar-

Mr. Benton then expressed a willingn refer the resolution, with instructions

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE .- WEDNESDAY, Dcc. 21. A message was received from the President o the United States, enclosing a report from the Post Master General, stating that he had remov-

rost master contrains spating that he hadremov-ed the books of the Department to Fuller's, but that they were as liable to destruction by fire there, as they were in the former building, and recommending the immediate commencement of a new fire proof building. The message was referred.

A report was received from the Treasury De fied with it partment stating that part of the information called for in Mr. Webster resolutions yester day, was sent to Congress, and the other part ed to lay the motion on the table. vould be furnished with all expedition. Mr. Webster moved to lay the report on th table, stating that he had seen the document re-House, which was lost. ferred to, this morning, for the first time, and would take time to examine it, and see if it would be sufficient for his purpose. The motion motion, which were ordered, and were, yeas 87, navs 77. was agreed to.

So the motion was laid on the table. The following resolution was offered by Ma

y be directed to inform the Senate what amount f gold and silver has been received at each of he Land Offices since the Treasury Order of Ju ly 11th took effect : also to inform the Senate of he amount of receipts or certificates given by the Treasurer of the United States for payment to him, on account of public lands, and the a mount and date of each tertificate, and the nam

of the payer, REVENUE. Mr. Calhoun on leave, introduced a bill o which he had given notice, to extend teh provis which he had given holde, to extend ten provis-ions of certain sections therein named, of the act of 23d of June, 1836, for regulating the de-position of the gublic money, which may be in the Treastry, to the last Jun. 1836. Mr. Calhoun stated his views in reference to

the condition of the Public Revenue, pointed out

the errors which were to be found in the reports

of the Secretary, between the estimates and the

actual results-spoke of the state of the public

revenue, and gave a view of the prsition which

MR. WISE'S RESOLUTION. Benton and agreed to : Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasu The House renewed the consideration of the Resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Wise. Mr. Lane took the floor, and spoke at great

length in opposition to the original Resolution and in reply to the remarks heretofore made by the mover, (Mr. Wise,) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Peyton.) At 4 o'clock, Mr. L. concluded, and Mr. How ell, of O. took the floor.

Mr.

The House then adjourned. From the N. Y. Star.

trial of the Whites for the burning of the Treasury Department, it appears they were pretty desperate characters. These witnesses are as-sociates in other, and detail conversation of the Rt. Rev. Journals of the rest of the second s

offered large sums to destroy the who feared the disclosure of that, being a good deal of very easily, and in many tion. He further deela tempt) that he had a command. some of

Select committee on the Military Academy to visit that Institution, was laid on the table. Mr. Ward spoke in support of the recommen-dation. As one who had heretofore raised hisvoice no21-1y ley, Eass

in support of the Institution, he wished it to be understood that he did not apprehend the result of any inquiry into its concerns. Inasmuch as the House had raised another committee on the subject, he was willing that the committee should be gratified with a visit to the Acadamy, THOMAS L. JUMP, Chemist.

Raleigh, N. C., May 14, 1836. not doubting that they would return well satis-The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been most suc cessfully employed in almost every variety of func-Mr. Jarvis, in order to arrest the debate, movtional disorder of the stomach, bowels, liver and spleen ; such as heartburn, acid eractations, nau Vanderpoel, remarking that the House sea, headach, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, cholic, jaundice was very thin, there being more attraction for the members elsewhere, moved a call of the flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite sick headach, sea sickness, &c. They are a safe Mr. V. then asked the yeas and nays on the and comfortable aperient for females, during preg-nancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headach, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Liver ary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the table find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking these Pills. As a dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts from southern climates and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicis itudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times highly efficacious and safe anti-billions medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or gripting.

Together with a general assortment of Shelf coods ; all of which will be sold on reasonable medicine is put up in boxes of one or two dozen each, convenient and safe for transportation, and each, convenient and safe for transportation, and erms to either city or country cusiomers. CHA'S HENDRIT.

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ing colds, coughs, asthmas difficulty of breathing

ach, spitting of blood, chillness and shiverings, that precede fevers and long complaints generally the

count, one of the most popular medicines the way. and are sought after from every part of the coun-try, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their addinativation in the above

complaints, frequently caring the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, af-ter every other remedy had fuiled and persons had given themselves up in dispair of a care.

They have been known to cute persons suppor

ed to be far gone in consamption, and exhibiting all the appearances of approaching dissolution. And such have been the solutary effect of these

Pills even in hopeless cases, is so far to minigate the sufferinge of the patient, as evidently to per-long life for duys and weeks, and give to it, a

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing

respiration, quisting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest.

Common colds are frequently cured in a few

nours, DF "Although (says a person speaking of these pills.) wy wife has tried various medicines of the

first celebrity, for au asthmetic difficulty, or affec-

ion of the lungs, which, at times was exceedingly

easing her respiration, quering her cough, and giving her comfortable rest,". And this is the tes-timony of hundreds and thousands. The reflet

which aged people, as well as others; experience

from the use of these Pills, is truly, astenishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in

act to some, an essential auxiliary to their com-

fort, and almost to their existance. A. Physiciau informs the proprietor, that a gen-tleman in the country observed to him, he had

eason to believe the use of these pills had been

the means of saving sightfe. Price whele boxes 30 Pills, \$1; half do 12 Pills, 50 cts.

IT None are genuine unless signed T. KID.

DER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Conwar,) by whom they are for alle, it

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Monroe co.; the house is large and convenient and well calculated to do an extensive business. How

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and the comainder in firee equal annual payments. Possession given immediately. Also a lease of

50 aores of meadow land adjoining, fur five years,

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ence to our particular interests and views, or to opinion here is so firmly established and well SPECIAL ORDER. understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among our. selves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics, purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever gument he commenced yesterday against the le-gality as well as the policy of the Treasury or-

been instituted in Congress, or any of our legis. lative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of Mr. Niles then spoke at some len originally recognising a new State ; a power, to Mr. Webster, and in defence the exercise of which is equivalent, under some Mr. Rives objected to circumstances, to a declaration of war; a he questioned the power Mr. Rives objected to th

est place of deposite. He said that the Comest place of deposite. He said that the Com-promise act had produced a prodigious reduc-tion of the revenues, and had reinvigorated the South, and placed them in the way to the high-est prosperity. The South should therefore claim the full advantages of the act, and she had a right to do so. But he considered it to be her true position to follow, in any movement for the reduction of duties, and not to lead. He

by the compromia year, and stated the North would reduction. Mr. Clay said h any infringemen took a view of

was passed

the South would now occupy on the great ques-tion of the reduction of duties. He said the surplus at the end of the coming year would commit murder, at small compense be from 8 to 16 millions, which ought to be transferred to the State Treasuries, as the saflars was the sworn that h to Washing live like a persons ington, intr

qu

had moved on a previous day, for the reference of so much of the fresident's message as refer to the reduction of the revenue to the comp tee on Finance, because he desired to see reductions they would make, knowing majority of the membass are opposed

tribution Bill of the list ted the reduction