

Rochester Daily Advertiser.

THE subscribers, believing that the great and rapidly increasing business of Rochester will warrant the establishment of a Daily Paper, have resolved, should sufficient encouragement be offered, to commence, immediately, the publication of a Daily Newspaper, to be called the ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER.

The paper will be handsomely printed, with new type, on a royal sheet; and will be devoted to Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Proceedings of our National and State Legislatures, Literature, Science, Agriculture, Miscellany, and to all that variety of matter which is necessary to impart a zest to a daily journal. It will be the object of the Editors, by aiding to enter the arena of political or personal controversy, to render the paper a source of interest, instruction, and amusement, to the whole community.

The proprietors look with confidence to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity, for encouragement and support, believing that they will come forward with their accustomed public spirit in favour of an establishment which cannot fail to be of great advantage to the place; and they assure the public that they will spare no exertions to make the Rochester Daily Advertiser worthy of their patronage.

A Rochester Price Current will be published once a week—also, a New-York Price Current and Bank Note Table, corrected from the latest New-York papers.

The price of the Rochester Daily Advertiser will be six dollars a year, payable semi-annually.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on liberal terms. Those who advertise by the year will be charged 20 dollars per square.

The Rochester Advertiser will be published every Tuesday, at Two Dollars a year.

LUTHER TUCKER & CO.
Rochester, Oct. 1826.

S. M. & J. S. SMITH, NO. 5, BUFFALO-ST.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and constant supply of
**Dye-Stuffs and Dye-Woods,
Paints, Oils & Putty,
Window Glass,**

English and American, of all sizes from 6 by 8 to 14 by 22. The cylinder from New-Jersey is superior to any of the Western Glass, and inferior to none. Most articles in the

Ship Chandlery Line:

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum,
Rigging of all Sizes,
Blocks, Bunting,
Sail Needles and Twine,
Paint Brushes of all sizes.
TROY STONE WARE,
at Factory prices, by the Crate,
Copal Varnish, Oil Vitriol,
Spirits Turpentine,
Aqua Fortis & Nitrous Acid.
Also—A large assortment of Domestic
Full'd Cloth and Sattinett,
cheaper than offered in this market before.

The public are requested to call and supply themselves with articles not kept elsewhere, and as many of the above as they may want.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

PHILANDER FOBES,
No. 559, South Market-street, Albany.

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he still continues his old establishment, and will be happy to accommodate them at all times, should they be disposed to call upon him.

The above well known establishment having undergone extensive improvements and repairs, with the addition of twenty bed rooms and a spacious Dining Hall, kitchens and out houses, with new bedding and furniture, now affords accommodations equal to any other Hotel in the city, and the Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to give satisfaction to families or men of business, who will favour him with their custom.

October 1, 1826.

REMOVAL.

SMITH & HORAN, have removed their Clothing Establishment to the first Brick Store west of the Eagle Tavern, Buffalo-street.

Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 first rate Workmen at the above establishment.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826.

Monroe Agricultural Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monroe Agricultural Society, convened pursuant to adjournment, at the house of John G. Christopher, in Rochester, on Tuesday the 24th of September, 1826:

Resolved, That the Annual Fair this year be held at Rochester, on Wednesday the 25th of October.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements hereafter appointed have power to supply vacancies in said committee.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements consist of *Enos Pomeroy, Ashley Sampson, E. B. Strong, and D. D. Barnard.*

Resolved, That the following be Committees of Inspection, viz:

On horses—Henry Gilman of Wheatland, D. McCracken and Ezra Platt of Gates.

On bulls, and oxen, and ploughing-match—Thomas Lory of Wheatland, Warren Toulle of Henrietta and Ebenezer Towle of Clarkson.

On cows, steers and heifers—Ezekiel Morse of Brighton, Nathan Nye of Pittsford and Levi Lacy of Wheatland.

On sheep—Oliver Culver of Brighton, Horace Bush of Penfield and Rawson Harman jun. of Wheatland.

On swine—Lyman Hawley of Henrietta, Daniel Budd of Greece and Warham Whitney of Gates.

On agricultural products—Wm. Atkinson of Brighton, Joseph Colt of Pittsford and Abel Baldwin of Clarkson.

On dairies and maple sugar—Levi Ward jun. J. Vallet of Brighton and Preston Smith of Gates.

On woollen cloths and carpeting—Frederick Bushnell of Greece, Charles J. Hill, of Gates and George Wood of Wheatland.

On cloths and carpeting, other than woollen—Thomas Kempshall, Czar Dunning of Gates and Henry Potter of Pittsford.

On straw bonnets—H. Langworthy, S. G. Andrews and Samuel Stone of Gates.

On axes, barrels and pails—John Lane of Pittsford, Thomas Morgan and Peirce Darrow of Gates.

On unenumerated articles—Matthew Brown jun., William Pitkin and Everard Peck of Gates.

Resolved, That the several Town Managers are requested to aid the Treasurer in obtaining subscriptions to the funds of the society on the day of the annual Fair.

Resolved, That the Committee of arrangements publish their order of arrangement in the newspapers preceding, and also in handbills to be distributed on the day of the Fair.

Resolved, That the board adjourn, to meet again at this place on Wednesday of Oct. next, at 8 o'clock A. M., and that the members of the several Committees of Inspection are requested to report themselves to the Board at an early hour as possible, that the vacancies in the committee (if any) may be filled, and they be ready to commence their inspections by 10 o'clock, in order that the business of the day may be disposed of in good season.

J. HAWLEY President.

IRA WEST Sec'y.

The following are the town managers:—

Brighton—O. N. Bush, Ezekiel Morse and Roswell Lockwood.

Clarkson—Zebulon Paull, Benjamin Brown and Joseph Thompson.

Henrietta—John Bowman, Nathan Russell and Abel Gilbert.

Gates—Simeon P. Allcott, Gardner McCracken and Philip Lyell.

Greece—Daniel Budd, Frederick Bushnell and Silas Walker.

Henrietta—James Sperry, Ebenezer Gooding and Richard Danals.

Mendon—Cornelius Treat, James Smith and Thomas Leeland.

Ogden—B. Barrow, Austin Spencer and James Baldwin.

Parma—Levi Tallmadge, Jabez Goodell and Augustus Mather.

Penfield—Abner Darling, William Ross and Henry Fellows.

Perinton—Gideon Ramsdell, Levi Tredwell and W. S. Gregory.

Pittsford—Ebenezer Southerland, Joseph Colt and John Lane.

Riga—Henry Brewster, Joseph Thompson and Samuel Shepherd.

Rush—Simeon M. Coe, John Martin and Alfred Jones.

Sueden—Levi Pond, James Seymour and William James.

Wheatland—Rawson Harmon jun., Wm. Garbut and Whiting Merry.

Wm. 60

DANCING SCHOOL.

J. C. BOND

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity, that he will commence his School as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. The subscription paper is open at his Residence, one door south of the Merchants Exchange, Exchange-Street.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT and HOUSE

lately occupied by Mr.

Abel Griffin, situated on Wash-

ington-street. The Lot contains one

fourth of an acre, and the House is very

convenient for a small family. Enquire

of

S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

Stolen Property.

I HAVE in my possession two pair of

shoes; two planes; a number of

chisels; one box rule; one tri square;

an old axe; 3 caulking irons; a drawing

knife; one hammer; 3 butcher-knives;

one pair of shoes, partly worn; a paper

of bad nails; inkstand; and a file.

The above described property came into

my possession under such circumstances

that I have no doubt it was stolen. The

owner or owners are requested to call at

my office, prove property, and the same

shall be restored by their paying for this

advertisement.

JOEL WHEELER,

Justice of the Peace.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826.

The Watchman.

It was the day of Christians' prayer—A few
Had met in chapel, built in olden time,
For Christian worship—He, the good old man,
Was at the altar, and his generous blood
Was in the veins of those who knelt around
To the third and fourth degree.

His locks, but had not wholly wasted them;
Yet what remained were loosely scattered o'er
His brow, and hung in light, thin curls about
His neck, and waved in every lightest breath;
Ripened they seemed, and fit for ready harvest;
Whiter they were than the wreath of foam
Which binds the brow of the broad cataract—

The pious man had been at prayers with all
His people, and his countenance was white,
As was his lawn; and as you gazed upon
His face, it paler grew, with his devotions,
And brighter still the fancy made it seem;
Like that which Peter saw the Son of Man
Did wear, when saints came down from heav'n
To hold
Converse with him upon the mountain height.

I saw the reverend man of age ascend
The pulpit, with his raiment changed—His step
Was feeble, and infirm, and slow; and when
He reached the height, he sank almost exhaus-

ted;

And as he rose he trembled—not because
The eyes of mortal man were on him fixed;
Nor yet because he stood before his God—

But yet he trembled—age was on his limbs
That half refused their office—but he rose
A watchman on a tower; and you might see
His reverend figure, which before was bent
With weight of years, now animate, erect,
And lifted to the height of youthful prime,
And clothed with dignity of one that comes
With message from the sky. Slowly he stretch'd
His trembling hand, as in affection o'er
The people of his charge, and with a voice
That falter'd, tho' its aged tones were full,
Announced his text—"Watchman what of the
night?"

Who hath seen a boy, green in his youth,
Whose soul of pure devotion, purified
By fire that burned on God's own altar, has
From that holy thing, the pulpit, shot down
On hoary heads, beneath him, light from heaven
To guide, or terrors from the damned to warn:
Who that hath seen and heard him, hath not felt
A conscious shuddering run thro' all his blood?

But when the Patriarch of his people rose,
Whose foot was sinking in the grave, on which
It rested, while his hand reach'd Heaven's towers,

To which the band of angels stretched to lift
Him, their pure brother, to the skies, soon as
His work was ended; and, when to his text,
With tones almost unearthly, that did seem
To come from other worlds, the old man gave
This answer—"I the watchman tell you true,
The morning cometh, and the night also,"

An say, what heart that heard it did not sink
Within his bosom at the threatening word!

O Watchman, venerable man! thy night
Of earthly pilgrimage must soon be past,
And then thy morning cometh which the night
Shall never, never darken or obscure!

Rochester, August.

*This was an Episcopal Clergyman, near
New-York, aged 83, when the author heard him
preach.

Albany Argus.

RAISING THE DEVIL.—

There was a humor-

ous story current in the papers a few years ago,

concerning *Lorenzo Dore*, and the way in which

he "raised the Devil." Those who have read

that, (and almost every one has,) must be struck

by its similarity to the following; and may per-

haps be led to suspect that the story as told a-

bout *Lorenzo* is but a second edition of the one

in which the name of *Hugh Peters* figures.

From the Salem Gazette.

HUGH PETERS.

A rare book, published in 1660, entitled

"The Tales and Jest of Mr. Hugh

Peters, collected into one volume; pub-

lished by one that has formerly been con-

versant with the author in his life time,

and dedicated to Mr. John Goodwin, and

Mr. Phillip Nye; together with his sen-

tence and the manner of his execution;

to which is prefixed a short account of

his life," contains many amusing anec-

dots of this eccentric militant clergy-

man. He was many years pastor of a

church in Salem, but returned to Eng-

land, and was beheaded for the part he

acted under Cromwell.—We select the

following from this volume:

How Mr. Peters, being on a journey,

lodged at a Miller's House, and what

passed between him and the Miller.

Mr. Peters being on a journey, inquired

of a miller, whom he saw standing

at his mill, where he might have a lodg-

ing for himself, and convenience for

house; the miller answered, he knew no

place thereabout: whereupon Peters trav-

elled on his way, till he came to a little

house, which as you shall hear anon, ap-

peared to be the miller's; there he

knocks, the good woman coming to the

door, Mr. Peters desires her if she can

to lodge him there; she tells him she

had but one bed in the house, and therein

lay her husband and herself, but if he

would be content with clean straw in the

barn, he might have that, and his horse

might stay there too; for she knew no

other way to help him. Mr. Peters ac-

cepted the proffer, and betakes himself to

the barn, where he had not long lain, but

through a small cranny, he spies a man

with a bottle of wine and a capon, which

was no sooner brought, but immediately

a good fire was made, and down thereto

it went: anon knocks the miller, all the

while the dame was sore affrighted, and

is presently desirous to be at rest, and
she as willing he should; but Mr. Peters
seeing him betake to his bed, he be-
thought how he might be master of that
capon; which he effected in the manner
following. Leaving his barn, he comes
to the door of the house, knocks, and
straight there appears the miller: Ho-
nest friend, quoth Mr. Peters, I inquired
of you for a lodging, but you knew of
none, therefore I am content with this
barn; but being exceedingly hungry, I de-
sire you by any means to refresh me with
what you have, I shall content you to
my own desire: Indeed, quoth the mil-
ler, I have nothing but what I know you
can scarce eat, being a piece of brown
bread and Suffolk cheese; so opens the
door and lets him in. Mr. Peters being
in, said, Now my friend, what if I should
try a conclusion for some victuals,
shouldst not be angry, wouldst thou? I
angry, no in truth, Sir, not I, quoth the
miller.—With that, quoth Hugh, when I
was a youth I could conjure, and I think
I have not forgot it: so uttering some
barbarous words, and making strange
figures with his fingers, saith he, look in
such a place, and see what there is. Oh
Sir, quoth the miller, I pray, sir, don't
conjure, I would not by any means you
should, nor dare I do as you command
me: Prithce, says Mr. Peters, do so as
I say and fear not, we shall have good
cheer anon. By these persuasions the
miller was wrought upon; he looks, and
finds a goodly capon piping hot, which he
brings forth: to this they both fall to,
and were very well satisfied, but, Mr.
Peters complaining of the smallness of
the miller's drink, would needs conjure
again: so doing as before, he bid the
miller look in such a place; the miller
looked, and there finds a bottle of wine,
this they drank, the miller all this while
admir'd, and verily believed his guest
had been a conjurer: having now eat and
drank sufficiently, now, saith Mr. Pe-
ters, but what if I should show you the
devil that brought these good things?
Oh, quoth the miller, for God's sake, Sir,
forbear; I never saw the devil yet, and I
would not see him now: Nay saith Mr.
Peters, do you do as I shall instruct you,
and you need not fear; stand in the next
room, and when I stamp, then come
forth: with much persuasions, he went
in; being gone, Mr. Peters steps to the
trough wherein the kind devil had hid
himself, and uncovering it, saith he, Go
your ways, and be glad you scape so:
out goes the man, and Mr. Peters then
stamps with his foot, whereupon presently
appears the miller. Look, saith Mr. Pe-
ters, see you where the devil goes? Good
God! replied the miller, if you had not
said it was the devil, I durst have sworn
it had been the Parson of our parish.
As indeed it was.

How Mr. Peters broke a jest upon a Lady.

Mr. Peters, by chance, meeting a lady

of his acquaintance, asked her how she

did, and how her good husband fared?

At which words, weeping, she answered,

her husband had been in Heaven long

since. In Heaven, quoth he, it is the

first time that I have heard of it, and I

am sorry for it with all my heart.

How Mr. Peters reproved Oliver Crom-

well for sleeping in Church while he

was preaching.

It being his turn to preach before the

some time Protector at the Chapel, in

White Hall, much about the time that his

present Majesty was marching towards

Worcester, he espied that the devil had

shut the casements of his Highnesses

eyes, and lulled him asleep, whereupon

varying from his discourse in hand, quoth

he, we have now an enemy in this our

land, a potent one: it is not unknown, I

suppose, to any here, that he daily ap-

proaches nearer us, but 'tis no matter, I

preach but in vain: while my auditory

sleeps, I hope he will come and take you

napping.

WILD HORSES.—In a new publication, by the

Rev. T. Flint, there is a paragraph in relation

to the droves of wild horses frequently met with

in the prairies near the Rocky Mountains: it is

copied below, and will recompense the reader

for his time.

"The day before we came in view of

the Rocky Mountains, I saw, in the great-

est perfection, that impressive, and, to</

DAILY ADVERTISER.

ROCHESTER:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25.

We have fulfilled our promise by establishing a daily paper, the first number of which is this day presented to the people of Rochester. Our views are explained in the prospectus published on the preceding page, and therefore little now remains for us to add, save that our energies and resources shall be unspareingly devoted to the support of this journal...that it is our resolution to persevere, even though at a temporary sacrifice: for many things combine to assure us that our enterprise and toil will ultimately meet with a just reward.

The peculiar situation of Rochester...intersected by Genesee River and the Erie Canal, and contiguous to an inland sea...the business and wealth which it derives from these circumstances...its enterprising and increasing population...together with the importance of the western section of the state, of which this is in every respect the most important town...in our opinion and that of our friends, warrant, nay demand, the establishment in Rochester of a daily vehicle for news and advertisements. Such an establishment, the public may perceive, as we have already mentioned, is now in operation; and our friends are sanguine as to its utility and success.

Through the exertions of several citizens, who seem to think the publication of a daily paper is for the general interest of the place, we have obtained an advertising patronage which would be deemed liberal under any circumstances, but at this early stage is thought to be particularly so. By the way, we may add that we have made the Daily Advertiser larger than we at first contemplated. In a short time, we hope to be able to present our patrons with an imperial sheet.

The Rochester Advertiser, to contain the most interesting matter which may appear in the daily paper during the week, will be issued every Tuesday, at \$2 per annum. Subscriptions to it will be received with pleasure from our friends, here and at a distance.

The publishers of papers to whom we have sent ours are requested to transmit theirs in exchange.

By the late accounts from Peru we learn that 52 members of the late Congress have recommended, among other things, that the Supreme Council of Government officially inquire of the people, "whether their representatives can govern themselves by their own private opinions, or must abide by the directions given them by their constituents." This question, it will be remembered, occasioned much debate in this country lately, and especially in this state during the pendency of the bill to give the choice of Presidential Electors to the People.

A ROGUE OUTWITTED.—A few days ago, a fellow offered a horse for sale to a rifle-manufacturer in this place; and as a further inducement to the latter to purchase, he agreed to take rifles, instead of money, in exchange. The bargain was struck, and the fellow marched off in quick time, with a couple of rifles over his shoulder... "doubly armed," as Cato has it...saying he was "a-travelling west, to Michigan." His conduct, however, appearing rather suspicious, the buyer of the horse went in pursuit, and found him on board a packet, which, instead of "travelling west," was about to plough the "big ditch" in a contrary direction. On entering the cabin, the man with the rifles was the first object that met the pursuer's eye. Suspicion of the fellow's villainy was now confirmed; and the pursuer, in a tone that aroused the rascal from his slumber, cried out, "Where are my rifles?—That horse is a stolen one, and the owner is now in town!" The artifice was successful. In a trice, the fellow shook off his drowsiness, and by his actions acknowledged the justice of the charge. With the agility of a squirrel he bounded from the cabin: another moment saw him landed, and running as if the deuce were at his heels. A boatman chased him long enough to see him tumble into a mud-hole, from which, however, he extricated himself before he could be arrested.

"CONJUGIAL BLISS."—Under this head, the Canadian Freeman, published at York, gives notice from three several persons, forbidding all others to harbour or trust their wives on their accounts, as they would pay no debts of their contracting—they, the said wives, having, without provocation (as the husbands say) deserted the bed and board of their liege lords. The Supreme Judicial Court of the little state of Rhode Island, at its late session, granted no less than nineteen petitions for divorce!

FLOUR.—Noah's Enquirer of Thursday last quotes the various specimens of this article as follows: Western Canal Flour, \$5 25 a 5 37; New-York Superfine, do.; Richmond, country mills, \$5 50; scratched and fine, \$4 87 1/2 a \$5; middlings, fine, \$4. At Montreal, on the 12th inst., superfine was quoted at \$5 40; fine flour at \$4 75 to \$5; middlings, \$4 50. Wheat was advancing in price at the same place.

INFORMATION.—A play has in some way or other reached our desk, in the title-page of which we are gravely informed that the work was written—would you believe it?—that it was written actually—"By the Author!"—A wag has added with a pen, "And who the D—l is he?" The play is called "Charles XII, or the Battle of Pultowa, a military tragic piece," and was printed in New-York.

MONROE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In pursuance of a resolution of this Society, the annual fair will be held in this village under their auspices, this day. On our first page will be found a list of the articles for which premiums are offered, with the names of the persons composing the committees which are to make the awards. A committee of the society has published the order of the arrangements, which is inserted below.

The people of the county generally will, we trust, step forward on this occasion, and lend a cordial and liberal support to the society, which is at present sustained by the public spirit and exertions of its members, independent of legislative aid, the stoppage of which has paralyzed the agricultural societies in every county of the state, except those in Albany and in this place.

MONROE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The annual fair and Cattle Show of this society will be held in the Village of Rochester, on Wednesday the 25th inst.

The following is the order of arrangements: articles of domestic manufacture will be exhibited at the Court-House.

Pens will be provided on the public square, at the north end of the Village, for the reception of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. It is requested that all articles and live stock, offered for premium, be delivered at those places respectively, by 10 o'clock, A. M. at which hour the several committees are requested to commence their inspections, in order to complete them in time for the procession.

The ploughing match will commence at the aforesaid public square at 11 o'clock; the inspecting committees are requested to put their awards in writing and deliver them to the president as early as possible. Mr. Samuel Works, treasurer of the society, will attend at Mr. Christophers' Tavern from 10 until 12 o'clock, and Gen. Timothy Burr at the public square, to receive the annual dues from the members and from others who may choose to become members of the society. The town managers are requested to pay the treasurer the money they have collected. The procession will form in front of the Court House at 12 o'clock, in the following order—

1st. Citizens, who are not members of the society. 2d. Members of the society. 3d. Town managers. 4th. Committees of arrangements, and of Inspection. 5th. Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. 6th The Clergy. 7th. President and Vice President.

The procession will proceed to the old Presbyterian church, when an address will be delivered by the president, after which the premiums will be announced and paid. The members will then repair to Mr. Christophers' long room, where a dinner will be provided.

Immediately after the dinner the society will proceed to the election of officers, and transact any other business.

E. POMEROY,
ASHLEY SAMSON,
DANIEL D. BARNARD,
IRA WEST.
Committee of arrangements.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—An institution under this title is about to be established here. A meeting of the Chemical Class, to consider the expediency and the best mode of effecting the measure, was held at Ensworth's on the 13th inst., when resolutions were passed explanatory of the views and objects of those present. It was determined,

1.—That this meeting contemplates, with approbation, the efforts that are making in various parts of Britain and our own country, by means of Mechanics' Institutions, to improve the arts, by the aid of science, and to adorn & benefit that part of the community employed in productive labour, with the advantages and pleasures of mental cultivation.

2.—That the condition and prospects of our village mark it out as peculiarly demanding of its citizens their zealous efforts in establishing and maintaining such an institution.

3.—That there shall be established an Institution in Rochester, called the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF ROCHESTER, in which, together with the above useful objects, interesting scientific amusements will be, as far as practicable, combined.

4.—That the objects which the Franklin Institute shall have especially in view, shall be the establishment of a LIBRARY for the use of the members, of books on the arts, sciences, and manufactures; a museum of models of mechanics; a cabinet of mineralogy, geology, and chemical substances, scientifically arranged; lectures and apparatus for illustrating the sciences connected with the mechanic arts; and mutual instruction in elementary science, as far as practicable.

5.—That the friends of knowledge and improvement be invited to contribute towards the accomplishment of all the aforesaid purposes, by donations of money, books, specimens, and apparatus.

6.—That the Rev. J. Penney, Mr. Elisha Johnson, Doct. L. Ward, Mr. Jacob Groves, and Mr. Edwin Stanley, be appointed a provisional committee, with power to add others to their number at discretion, to conduct the government of the society, for the promotion of the aforesaid objects, till their experience

shall enable them to report a constitution and laws for its permanent institution.

7.—That Doct. Daniel Marble, Thurlow Weed, and E. F. Marshall be a committee to solicit and collect subscriptions to purchase a scientific Library which is now offered to the Institute.

8.—That the funds of the Chymical Class be placed at the disposal of the provisional committee of the Franklin Institute, for the objects contemplated in the aforesaid resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers in this village.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet again on Tuesday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the room offered for the use of the Institute, by Mr. Elisha Johnson, in his new building on Main-street.

Drugs, &c.—A lady of our acquaintance in New-York, finding herself very unwell on waking up a few nights ago, resolved to take a portion of salts which was in the house, laid by in a paper among other drugs. She accordingly prepared and drank what she supposed to be an infusion of salts, but to her cost discovered soon after that it was sugar of lead which she had swallowed! It was her custom, on taking medicine, to put something pleasant in her mouth to counteract the nauseous taste; and it was in this way, and by taking the dose quickly, that she failed to discover the nature of this dose until she had drained the cup. Medical aid was speedily obtained, and, with the assistance of an emetic, her stomach was relieved of the poison. She is now recovering.....The accidents which occur in this way more than counterbalance the convenience or economy in preserving papers or phials of drugs. It is the safest way to buy such things only as they are needed.

Jacob Gould, O. N. Bush, James Smith, Samuel L. Selden, and James Sperry, have been elected by the supervisors, superintendents of the Poor House in this county for the ensuing year.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By the recent arrivals at New-York, much of interest in relation to the South American states has reached us. Respecting Colombia, however, there is little said, but that little is of a pleasing character, as it leads us to believe that the intestine troubles which have distracted that republic, will have subsided of themselves even before the return of Bolivar, who was expected to be as serviceable in tranquilizing, as he has been in liberating his country. A letter from Cartagena, of the 13th September, is published in the New-York Evening Post, the writer of which says that

"The state of affairs in Venezuela presents a favourable aspect. The army is divided, opinions vary, the indisposition of General Paez increases; already he begins to see his error and to understand the real character of the persons who have hurried him into it: and at the arrival of the Liberator all will be union and peace.—Col. Marceno, with part of the army of Paez, had arrived at Barcelona, and I do not hesitate now to contradict what I formerly wrote to you. There will be peace in Venezuela; and union, the most entire and settled union, throughout all Colombia. We have good reason to believe and affirm that the government follows with a firm step the constitutional course, and endeavours by the union of its councils, to give greater effect to its determinations. Some days since was announced the arrival of a large remittance of specie from Bogota to pay the bills of exchange drawn by the agents of Colombia in New-York, and the expenses of the frigates which have been built in the port of that city. [\$385,000 have just arrived in New-York, in a British sloop of war, in part payment for the vessels built there for the Colombians.] The marine force continues to be the principal object of the executive, and we learn with pleasure that it has removed one of the principal obstacles which hindered the growth and improvement of the navy, that is to say, the want of intelligent men in the command. Gen. Lino Clemente, a veteran seaman, and a man of enlightened views, is at the head of the department of naval affairs.—Commodore J. M. Faraja and Captain F. Heredia have lately been appointed to reside in Bogota for the purpose of reporting to the government such measures, both principal and secondary, relating to the increase and improvement of our navy, as may be necessary to be adopted. Commerce begins to mend here—the fruits of the country are dull, and provisions are in demand. The greatest exertions are making by the Colombian government to fulfil its engagements and re-establish its credit abroad. Among other measures of economy adopted for this purpose, the pay of the officers of the army has been reduced.

From Buenos Ayres.—The war continues between the Emperor of Brazil and the Republic of Buenos Ayres.—Its results thus far are unimportant. An occasional skirmish takes place, which is magnified or spoken slightly of, as may best suit the feelings of the conquerors or conquered. The Baltimore American of the 16th inst. gives an extract from the Buenos Ayres Cosmopolite, narrating a contest be-

tween the Republican and Brazilian fleets, which we annex.

On Saturday morning (July 29) a division of the Brazilian fleet, consisting of frigates and corvettes, 4 brigs and 11 schooners, appeared in the offing, and came to anchor about 6 miles distant from the National Squadron. The Spartan [Buenos Ayres] fleet showed no disposition to make any movement, lest the Fildalgos [Brazilians] might take flight and run; but as soon as night came on, it got under way, and paid them in our opinion an unwelcome visit. For some time hot compliments passed on both sides. The obscurity of night luckily afforded a shield for the panic struck imperial slaves, who availing themselves of it, eluded the fight with their usual prudence.

"On Sunday morning at day-light, our squadron renewed the attack upon the enemy. The action continued until about 1 o'clock P. M. when the two squadrons gradually ceased firing, the Brazilians standing to the eastward, while the other returned to her old anchorage. The combat was conducted with great vigor on the part of our squadron. The "28th of May" at one time appeared to have the whole fire of the enemy's fleet concentrated upon her, more like a mark of savage revenge than an honourable enemy; while a continued stream of fire emitted from her sides; but from the immense superiority of force against her, she necessarily suffered considerable damage in her spars and rigging, so much so that the Admiral's flag was changed to the Bergantine Republic. It is said the admiral was slightly injured by a splinter; also, the brave Captain Espara lost a leg.

"Soon after the flag ship was changed, the "28th of May" made what sail she could and stood towards the city. The gun boats and one of the schooners at this time arrived, and acted as a temporary defence, while the admiral with the barque and brigs stood out. The enemy seeing this movement, also stood out, afterwards changing their course down the river; towards night the admiral returned to his old anchorage with the brigs, as did also the "28th of May," which was towed up by the gun boats.

"The Brazilians' loss must have been considerable, as, during the action, a corvette, which had lost her main-mast, and a brig which was much damaged, bore away and left the scene of combat. The enemy's loss, however, cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to be much more severe than that of the National Squadron."

There was a slight engagement between a body of patriot troops and a detachment of Brazilians, near the Cerro Largo, on the 14th August, in which the former came off triumphant. The Brazilians lost 45 men, viz: 14 killed, 6 wounded and 25 prisoners. The spoils which fell into the victors' hands were 20 muskets, 25 swords, a few pistols, 800 cartridges with ball, and 250 horses.

The patriots have begun to carry on the siege of Monte-Video more rigorously. Nothing is permitted to enter nor to come out. Two men have been shot for having attempted, in defiance of the orders of Col. Orive, to take cattle into the town; and a quantity of merchandise brought out by some foreigners was confiscated.

The famous Gen. Rivera, who passed over to the patriots from the imperial army, at the commencement of the present war, had arrived at Buenos Ayres. Nothing relative to the object of his visit had yet transpired.

Notwithstanding that the Brazilians have declared all the ports of the River la Plata, which are in possession of the Republicans, to be under strict blockade, and have sixty vessels of war to enforce it, not a week passes in which the National army in the Banda Oriental does not receive some reinforcement.

Bolivia.—In this newly-constituted republic, formed from a part of Peru, exertions are making to establish a permanent constitutional government. At the request of the Congress of Bolivia, Bolivar (who is, we believe, Dictator, or Supreme Head of that territory, as well as President of Colombia,) has drawn up a constitution for that republic, by which "a new power is admitted into the Government, called the Electoral power, which is considered as presenting new checks to the Executive. The Congress is thus to consist of three chambers instead of two: the Tribunes, the Senators, and the Censors.

"The first are to propose all laws relative to finance and war; and to have immediate inspection over those branches administered by the executive, without the least interference on the part of the Legislature. The Senators have the formation of codes and ecclesiastical regulations; choose the prefects, appoint judges, governors, corregidores, and subordinate officers of justice; propose to the Censors the members of the High Court, Archbishops, bishops, prebends, &c. superintend all relating to religion and the laws. The Censors are to watch over the observance of the Constitution

and public treaties, and protect the Grand Jury, public morals, sciences, arts, public instruction and the press. They are to resemble "The Areopagus of Athens and the Censors of Rome;" they are to dispense great public honours and punishments, and are confided with "the appreciation of glory!"

"The Vice-President is to be chosen by the President.

"The President is appointed for life with the power of naming a successor and the example imitated in this office is that of—Hayti.

"If Bolivar does not find unexpected difficulties arising from the singular and complicated innovations in republican government, his success will be still more surprising than his schemes.

From Brazil.—A letter from Rio de Janeiro, of the 1st September, says, there seems to be but little hope of an accommodation of the existing differences between that country and the River Plata, as the Emperor seems determined to listen to no terms whatever excluding his sovereignty to the Banda Oriental. It is thought the Patriots will soon make an attack on the Rio Grande, and apprehensions are entertained that they will be successful, though the imperial forces are numerous.—Balt. Gaz.

A young woman, moving in a respectable sphere, was recently committed to Newgate (the prison of Dublin,) under circumstances of a curious nature, and which, as the Dublin paper says, "possess in some respects a melancholy interest."

"The lady," it is added in the same paper, "was to have been married on the very day that consigned her to disgrace and imprisonment, to an ignominious trial and punishment. She was detected on the previous evening, having gone into a fashionable shop in Dame-street, accompanied by another young lady, to purchase wedding favours. The young men in the shop were led to watch her narrowly, from having a few days before missed a crape shawl and some ribbon. After this lady had been in the shop. On the present occasion she was observed to secret a piece of white ribbon in her reticule, and a police officer was sent for, who took her into custody and brought her to the office. She gave her name and address, and, on being required, the key of her trunk; on search being made, the officer found the missing shawl and ribbons, and fifty pounds in bank notes. The young lady who was in company with the prisoner was excessively shocked at the discovery of her friend's delinquency; she was of course immediately discharged; the other was kept in custody, in the office, during the night, and was yesterday brought up for further examination. Little more transpired than we have already related, except, that on the morning of her apprehension, she had gone into the shop of a respectable silversmith, where she purchased six tea spoons, but managed, at the same time, to secrete two or three trifling articles.

The gentleman to whom she was to have been married appeared yesterday at the police office, where he endeavoured to console, by his presence, the object of his affections, verifying the words of the poet—

"I ask not, I care not, if guilt's in that heart,
But I know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

It is a melancholy consolation to know that the lady is one of those who are occasionally found addicted to the vice of pilfering without the temptation of necessity. Whatever may have led her to it in the present instance, it is evident from the effect her novel situation has produced upon her, that shame and anguish rend her breast; and we understand that those who saw her on the previous evening would scarcely have known her when she was brought before the magistrates yesterday morning; although the humanity of Mr. Farrell afforded her every accommodation that her situation would admit of through the night."

DONNYBROOK FAIR.—Those who have "had the luck to see Donnybrook Fair" in former times, would have been much disappointed, according to all accounts, had they witnessed the late exhibition. Indeed, the celebrity of the Fair appears to be on the wane, and circumstances threaten to render inapplicable the old adage, which says that to "see an Irishman all in his glory," it is necessary to go to Donnybrook.... The fading lustre of such "glory," is, we trust, a preliminary to the dawn of a bright and happy day for Ireland.

Donnybrook Fair.—"This far-famed spot, which was wont to be the scene of fun and frolic, of feasting and of fighting, presents this year," says a Dublin paper, "so bad a picture of these mournful times, that our heart was grieved as we paced through its deserted avenues of canvass. Browne and his equestrians, the dwarfs and the giants, the majestic lions and the mimic apes, are all displaying their gaudy signs in vain: and in vain are lads and lasses invited to see such sights as were never seen before, and will never be exhibited again.—Even an ouran-outang, the only animal of the kind that was ever seen alive, as we were ja-

formed by the lord-in-waiting on his outrang-outangship; even he, though he may be seen for the small charge of three-pence, remains unnoticed.—Not a broken head, nor a black eye, has yet graced the activities of Donnybrook. Need we say more? Surely the times must be bad indeed and sad indeed, when Donnybrook cannot afford a broken head. We will pursue this mournful subject no further, particularly as hopes are entertained that matters will mend when Palmerstown fair is over.

A curious Fact.—By a lady from Lake Champlain, we learn the following singular incident, which took place in consequence of the terrible concussion of the steam boats Congress and Phoenix, off the harbour of Port Kent, on the evening of the 4th instant. On board the Congress were three beautiful sisters, Jewesses, from Montreal, on their way south, attended by their father. It has already been stated, that the baggage room with all its contents, mail and baggage, were crushed into atoms and dropped into the lake, in 200 feet water. These sisters on making Mr. Howard's Hotel, in the village of Port Kent, were inconsolable, not so much for the loss of their trunks, as for a casket one of them had in her trunk, containing jewels to a great amount; even this loss they did not seem to regard; but the casket contained a miniature painting of their deceased mother, which could never be replaced. They proceeded south; all the boats in the vicinity, having in vain searched the lake for floating trunks, at length by chance, in passing the shores of Crab Island near Plattsburg, 10 miles distance from the scene, the precious casket was discovered floating amidst rocks in good condition.—[Alb. Adv.]

Something New.—A very adroit and impudent theft was committed in Boston during the present week. A person entered a jeweller's shop, and finding nobody but a lad, asked him for his watch which he pretended to have left to be repaired. The lad replied that he did not know any thing about it, and that the watchmaker was out. The other replied that he was in a very great hurry, and wanted his watch, at the same time passing towards a small apartment at the extremity of the shop, where the watchmaker worked. The lad and he entered the apartment together, where he immediately fixed his eye upon a first-rate gold patent lever watch; and observing very closely that "that was the one," put it in his pocket, gave the boy twenty cents, with a charge to hand the same to the jeweller, and then walked deliberately away. We do not know that the thief has been heard of since.—[Bos. Journal.]

FOREIGN ARTICLES.
The Liverpool Mercury says that the plan meant to be proposed to Parliament by Ministers for the modification of the corn laws is to impose a duty on the importation of foreign grain of from 1s to 20s. to be regulated by a graduated scale, beginning at 1s. per quarter on wheat, when the average price in England is 69s. and increasing to 20s. when it is as low as 50s. and suffering the importation to be perfectly free when it is 70s. or upwards.

It is conjectured that the effect of the lately issued Order of Council, for the admission of grain, will be, that England will become a customer to the foreigner to the extent of four millions. It is not, however, to be imagined that this will wholly leave the country in the shape of specie—a considerable portion of it will no doubt be required in manufacture.

The London Literary Gazette states that four volumes of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon are already nearly printed.

The frigate built at Marseilles for the Pacha of Egypt, which got ashore at the time it was launched, has not yet been got off.

Cattle.—Among the fashionable arrivals at Cowes, we are bound to notice Mr. and Mrs. Cow-dry, Major Bullock, Dr. and Mrs. Cow-an, the Rev. Mr. Ozerby, Sir T. Met-calf, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Mr. Butler, Captain Hyde, and the Miss Skinners.

Lieut. Col. Archdale has been arrested on a nameless charge, by Frederick Withers, his foot-boy, for which he was ordered to find bail—himself £1000, and two sureties in £500 each, to answer the charge at the next Westminster Sessions. The Colonel made no answer whatever to the charge.

The skull of Pope has been dug up in Twickenham Church, and casts from it are selling in London.

The celebrated Spanish General Mina is said to be now at Hastings, and residing at Beach cottage, England.

A letter from Zante, of Aug. 18th, mentions that Col. Petta, a Greek, educated at Paris, has raised a corps of 500 Cephalenotes and Zantiotes, in concert with another Cephalonote chief. They call it the Iorian corps, and are to march immediately against Ibrahim, who having lately set out for Napoli, hearing of disensions there, was ambushed in the de-

files of Parthenia, as we have before heard, and was driven back to Tripoliza, with the loss of 3000, all his equipage and munitions. Part of the garrison of Missolonghi were in the battle. Ibrahim is now besieged there.

Curiosity baulked.—These Englishmen are curious people. At the Lancaster assizes, great crowds were collected to see Miss Turner (the girl who was carried off by Wakefield) quit the court. In order to baffle their inquisitiveness, three other young ladies were dressed up alike and left the court with her. Thus the real Miss T. escaped detection. Truly, this is very absurd.

We were yesterday shown by Mr. Peale, a live turtle, somewhat less than the size of a half dollar, having two heads, each on a separate neck. Sometimes the heads are directed in concert, and sometimes in opposition, thus showing that they are governed by different intelligences. It was presented to Mr. P. for his museum, by Mr. Lewis Scorke of Staten Island, by whom it was caught. *N. Y. Statesman.*

The population of Upper Canada in 1810, was considered not to exceed 50,000, now it is at least 200,000.

Out of 175,000 inhabitants in New-York, there are but 16 coloured persons entitled to a vote.

Canal Commerce.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY:
New Hampshire, from Brockport, with ashes, flour and wheat.
Bunkerhill, Albany, merchandize.
General Putnam, do. do.
Brandywine, Buffalo, wheat, ashes, whiskey.
Sea Gull, Salina, salt.
Delaware, Buffalo, wheat and chesnuts.
Rensselaer, Troy, merchandize and salt.
Olive Branch, Albany, do. and furniture.
La Plata, Lakeport, do.
Yazoo, Middleport, wheat and flaxseed.
America, Brockport, do.
North America, Albany, merchandize and furniture.
Comet, Ogden, barrels.
Canawagus, Avon, flour.
Plymouth, Albany, merchandize & furniture.
Vermont, Troy, merchandize.
John Jay, do. do.
Barton, do. do.
Columbia, Albany, do. and furniture.
A. Phillips, No. 1, Salina, salt.
Seneca Chief, Buffalo, wheat, barley, butter.
Echo, Holly, wheat.
DEPARTED YESTERDAY:
New Hampshire, for Albany, with wheat, flour and ashes.
Sally Hart, Albany, flour and tea.
Bolivar, do. do.
Fulton, do. flour.
Bunkerhill, Buffalo, merchandize and furniture.
General Putnam, Brockport, merchandize.
Brandywine, Albany, flour, whiskey, &c.
Sea Gull, Buffalo, salt.
Scow, Brockport.
Delaware, Albany, ashes, apples, and flour.
Rensselaer, Black Rock, merchandize.
America, Albany, wheat.
Olive Branch, do. wheat and flour.
North America, Buffalo, merchandize and oysters.
La Plata, Palmyra, horses.
Barton, Troy, flour, whiskey, and ashes.
Laurel, do. do. and wheat.
Comet, Ogden, lumber.
Canawagus, Avon, merchandize.
Columbia, Buffalo, do.

Marine List.

PORT OF GENESSE—ARRIVED:
Oct. 20...Schr. Monroe, Tyler, from Lewiston.
Schr. Farmer's Daughter, Covell, from Presque Isle.
21...Steamboat Ontario, Ingals, Lewiston.
Schr. Gen. Brown, Richardson, Cape Vincent.
22...Schr. Nancy Ann, Joker, Coburg.
Schr. Mary Ann, King, Kingston.
23...Schr. Eagle, Purdy, Port Hope.
24...Schr. Lady of the Lake, Rogers, Lewiston.
SAILED:
Oct. 20...Schr. Kingston Packet, Bowkett, for York.
21...Schr. Robert Burns, McIntosh, for Port Hope.
Steamboat Ontario, Ingals, Sackett's Harbour.
23...Schr. Sally, McDonald, Presque Isle.
Schr. Farmer's Daughter, Covell, do.
24...Schr. Lady of the Lake, Rogers, Sackett's Harbour.

20 POTASH KETTLES from the Constantia Works, for sale by **GRIFFITH & BROWN.**
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

Metal Fansashes
FILLED and Glazed, on the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and most permanent manner, by **J. A. SPRAGUE & CO.**
NO. 7, BUFFALO-STREET.
ALSO,
PAINTING & GLAZING
carried on as above.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

GRIFFITH & BROWN have removed their Store, and Troy and Black Rock Line Office, from their former stand, to the Store lately occupied by A. Harris, next door north of the Chequered Building, Exchange-Street, Rochester.
October, 25, 1826. 1

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE for sale by **GRIFFITH & BROWN.**
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

TO-MORROW.

\$10,000
To be Drawn on Thursday of this week. BY Authority of the State of Rhode-Island. Under the superintendence of Managers appointed by law. Grand State Lottery. Class Number six. To be drawn in Providence, the 26th of Oct. 1826. By a new method, secured by Letters Patent under the Seal of the United States. S. & M. Allen & Co. Agents for the Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1 - - - 5,000	-	5,000
1 - - - 1,450	-	1,450
3 - - - 1,000	-	3,000
5 - - - 500	-	2,500
12 - - - 100	-	1,200
20 - - - 50	-	1,000
210 - - - 10	-	2,100
7,000 - - - 3	-	21,000

7,253 Prizes. { 21,000 }
13,747 Blanks. { Tickets. } \$47,250
Price of Tickets, \$3; Halves, \$1.50;
Quarters, 75 cts. Eighths, 37 1-2 cts.
For Capital Prizes, apply immediately.

WM. CLARKE'S

Acknowledged, Truly Lucky office, No. 7 Carrol-street. Where have been sold and paid, Prizes of \$30,000, 20,000, 5,000, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,000, 700, 500, &c. &c. amounting to 350,000 DOLLARS.

N. B. Orders for Tickets or Shares, enclosing the Cash, or approved Prize Tickets, (post paid) thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE just opened a new and splendid assortment of MERINO LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS, from \$10 to \$25, together with an equally rich assortment of LACE VEILS, from \$2 to \$12.

They will always keep on hand, of the best quality, HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS, THREAD LACES, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c. &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

NEW GOODS

NOW offering for sale by WILLIAM M'KNIGHT & CO. Carrol-St., consisting in part of the following articles:

Black, Blue, Brown and mix'd Broadcloths & Cassimeres, Calicoes, Tartan and Circassian Plaid, Camlet, Baize, Leghorn Hats, &c. &c. together with a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

well worthy the attention of Tavern Keepers.

A quantity of SOLE and UPPER LEATHER for sale cheap.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of D. P. Parker & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted will make payment to Daniel P. Parker who is duly authorised to close the concern, who will also pay the debts of the said firm.

DANIEL P. PARKER.
THOMAS KEMPSHALL.
DANIEL P. PARKER will continue business at the old stand, where he solicits a share of custom from his friends and the public.
Rochester October 23d 1826.

SALT IN BULK.

A CONSTANT supply of SALT IN BULK, for sale by **S. M. & J. S. Smith,** who, as Agents for Gombault & Co., of Schenectady, offer for sale their Superior Chewing Tobacco, in small papers, at Factory Price, by the Cask, containing about 36 dozen each.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

Going! Going! Going!

THE entire new stock of GOODS, recently opened by the subscriber, are going at prices unusually low. Those wishing to purchase

New and Cheap Goods will do well to call and examine prices and quality.
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

Sales at Auction.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, WILL be sold at Auction by J. BAKER, in front of E. Whitman's Store, Exchange-Street, 4 Chests, Tongui Tea, 16 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 2 Kegs Cayendish do. 1-2 Barrel Paper do. 1-2 Barrel Rice.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

New Prices

FOR

Fall & Winter Goods,
CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

J. A. CATHCART

HAS just received and offers for sale for CASH, the following articles, at prices which cannot fail to please, viz: among this collection is the greatest variety of

Calicoes and Chintzes

never yet offered in this place, and mostly entirely new winter patterns.—Also a large assortment of

Extra Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Baizes, Flannels, fig'd Rattinetts, Fig'd Salisbury Flannel, Plain and fig'd Bombazetts, bl'k Bombazines, Norwich Crape, Bang up Cords, Elegant Winter Vestings, Furniture and garment Dimities, Bl'k and col'd Tabby Velvets, Bl'k and col'd Canton Crapes, Bl'k and col'd Crape Shawls and Scarfs, Prussian Shawls, a new article, Cashmere, Merino, Circassian and Cassimere Shawls of various prices, Angola and common Cotton do.

Bl'k Sarsinets, Sinchews, Plaid Sarsinets, Bl'k and col'd Gro de Naples, Fine English Barage, rich Italian Lustrings, Bl'k and col'd Levantines, Green, Pink and White Lustrings, Bl'k and col'd Italian Silk, THREAD and BOBINETT LACES, Edging, Thread Inserting, Quillings, &c. Swiss Muslins and Swiss Points, Fine Linen Camb'k Hk's and Linen Camb'k, Flag and Bandanna Hk's, Black, White and Green French Crapes, Crapellise, Silk Vestings, Plaid and Stripe Gingham, Furniture Chintz, Blue and Yellow Nankeens, Brown Cambrick for Hats, Bl'k and col'd Cambricks, Jackonet and Cambrick Muslin, Plain and fig'd Mull Muslins, Col'd Muslin Robes, White Worked do. Assorted Irish Linens, White Swiss and Jackonet Cravats, Bl'k Italian Cravats, Bl'k and col'd Silk Velvets, Scotch and Caroline Plaids very cheap, Blue Cambricks, Ribbons, Gimps, Silk Cords and Braids, Daisy Buttons, Leaf and Frog Trimmings, White and black Ostrich Plumes, Fine bl'k and col'd Worsted Hose, Long White Kid Gloves, Ladies' white, col'd and bl'k Horse Skin do. a superior article, Gentlemen's Gloves of all kinds, Bl'k, Drab, Scarlet and Shaded Plush Trimmings, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Mullinets and Bonnet Wire, Power loom Shirtings and Sheetings, Sattinette, Padding, Tollallings and Canvases, Russia Sheetings, Duck and Doules, &c. &c. with every article wanted.

All of which he proposes to sell at such prices as will give satisfaction to every purchaser.

Also—on commission, 6500 yards Cotton Shirtings, 1280 „ do Sheetings, 740 lbs. Cotton Yarn, 200 „ Candle Wick.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

PIERCES

Circulating Library

A LREADY consists of upwards of FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES, and is continually receiving additions of New and Interesting Works, from New-York and Philadelphia.

At this season of the year much time is afforded (during the long evenings) to those who wish to cultivate their minds by reading. The proprietor respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of this village, and of the country contiguous, to call at the **BOOK-STORE**, in Buffalo-street, where they can be supplied with Books of various descriptions, on the following

TERMS.
One year, \$5.00 One month 75
Six months 2.75 Reading an octavo 12 1/2
Three months 1.50 do. a duodecimo 6 1/2
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform the public that the **ROCHESTER LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY** is now in complete operation, where may be had LOOKING-GLASSES of all descriptions, Gilt and Mahogany, framed in the most modern style, from 1 to \$35, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices. Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, Gold Leaf, Glaziers Diamonds, a few choice engravings, both plain and coloured, together with every article in his line.
JOHN H. THOMPSON.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

A LOT of superior CHEESE—also a few firkins of BUTTER, for sale cheap for cash, next and north of the Chequered Building, Exchange-Street, Rochester.
GRIFFITH & BROWN.
October 25th, 1826. 1

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG man wishes a situation as clerk in a store.—Good references can be given. Apply to **A. HARRIS.**
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

Fortune's True Home,

G. W. Pratt's Office,
WHERE have been sold and paid during the last twelve months more prizes than at any other office in Rochester—and where tickets and shares of tickets in the following Lotteries are now for sale in a great variety of numbers.

On Friday next, Oct. 27th,
UNIVERSITY LOTTERY,
TENTH CLASS.

Capital Prize, \$20,000.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of \$20,000	is	\$20,000
1 - - - 10,000	-	10,000
1 - - - 5,000	-	5,000
1 - - - 2,500	-	2,500
1 - - - 1,300	-	1,300
5 - - - 1,000	-	5,000
10 - - - 500	-	5,000
44 - - - 100	-	4,400
88 - - - 50	-	4,400
528 - - - 12	-	6,335
5,676 - - - 6	-	34,056

6,356 Prizes, } 19,600 { \$98,000
13,244 Blanks, } Tickets
Tickets \$6.00 | Quarters \$1.50
Halves 3.00 | Eighths 75

Wednesday, November 7.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY,

FOURTH CLASS.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Highest Prize, \$6,000.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of 6,000	is	6,000
1 - - - 2,500	-	2,500
1 - - - 2,000	-	2,000
1 - - - 1,750	-	1,750
1 - - - 1,500	-	1,500
1 - - - 1,460	-	1,460
6 - - - 1,000	-	6,000
12 - - - 200	-	2,400
156 - - - 20	-	3,120
780 - - - 6	-	4,680
7800 - - - 3	-	23,400

8760 Prizes amounting to \$54,810
TICKETS \$3.00

HALVES \$1.50 QUARTERS 75 cts.
The Prize Lists of several late lotteries have been received at PRATT'S office.—Holders of large Prizes are respectfully invited to call and have them cashed—and those having small prizes can exchange them for larger ones, by calling at the Prize Office.

Many kinds of uncurrent money received at par for Tickets at Pratt's Office.

Shares, signed by the Managers, sold at this Office.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1



THREE DAILY LINES OF

COACHES

LEAVE the regular Mail and Pilot Coach Office, Carrol-street, directly opposite the Eagle Tavern, for Canandaigua, Geneva, Auburn, Utica and Albany; and Palmyra, Lyons, Syracuse, Cherry-Valley and Albany.

Pilot Coach will leave at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Utica the second, and Albany the third day.

Mail Coaches leave at 3 o'clock, A. M. two days to Utica, and three days to Albany.

The Western and Southern Stages leave as follows:

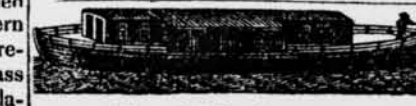
For Lewiston, every morning at four o'clock, through in one day.

For Batavia and Buffalo, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock, A. M.—through in one day.

For Genesee, Dansville, Hornelville, Bath and Olean Point, every morning at 3 o'clock—sleeps at Hornelville, and arrives at Olean the next day.

Seats taken at the Mansion House, Eagle Tavern, and at the Regular Mail Coach Office directly opposite the Eagle Tavern.

O. ADAMS & CO.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1



Canal Navigation.

THE Troy & Black Rock Line, for freight or passage, enquire at the Office and Warehouse of the Agents, Buffalo-street, or at their Store, next door north of the Chequered Building, Exchange-Street, Rochester.

GRIFFITH & BROWN.
October 25, 1826. 1

DRAWN Numbers of the Maryland University Lottery, 9th Class: 28. 6. 20. 26.

\$50.
Renew your Prizes at CLARKE'S Truly Lucky Office three doors below the Eagle Tavern, Carrol-street, Rochester.

* Sold at CLARKE'S.
Oct. 25, 1826.

**NEW STOCK OF DRUGS,
Dye-Stuffs, Paints, &c.
WM. PITKIN**

IS now receiving a large stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, DYE-WOODS and DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS & OILS, WINE, LIQUORS, &c. all of the purest and best quality; and they will be sold at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail. Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers, Clothiers, Painters and Others, can obtain their supplies upon better terms than from Albany or Utica. PAINTS will be at all times ground on short notice and at a small expense. Cut or Ground DYE-WOODS, in Barrels, warranted equal in quality to the very best Stick Woods.

The following, with other articles, are constantly on hand—a complete and full assortment of
Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Wines, Liquors, Teas, &c. &c.

Logwood, Fustic, Hatch Wood, Nicaragua, Camwood, Red Wood, Alum—Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Madder, Wood, Bengal, Spanish Flote, Mannita and Guatemala Red Tartar, Oil Vitriol, Nutmegs, Teazles, Press Papers, Boston Jacks, Tender Hooks, Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.	Sperm and Olive Oil, White Lead, Red Lead, French Yellow, Sprue Yellow, Paris White, Spanish White, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Verdegris, Umber, Rose Pink, Vermillion, Litharge, Patent Yellow, Lamp Black, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, &c. &c. Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.
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**New Book Bindery.
Samuel Drake**

INFORMS the inhabitants of Rochester, and its vicinity, that he has opened a Bindery in the Brick building in Exchange Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he is now ready to execute all orders in the line of plain and Fancy Binding, with neatness, and durability. Having procured a first rate

RULING MACHINE, and being accustomed to ruling, he can execute all orders for

Ruling and Blank Books,

in a very superior manner—a specimen of which can be shown. With the stock he has lately purchased in New-York, together with new and elegant tools, he is enabled to bind in every variety of

Ornamental Gilding and Gilt Edging,

in a style equal, if not superior to any in this part of the state. The patronage of the public is solicited.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

Book & Job Printing.

LEVI W. SIBLEY,
In the Chequered Building opposite the Exchange, Exchange-St.

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has recently made such additions to his former materials, of new and the most fashionable Job TYPE, as will enable him to do Book and

FANCY JOB PRINTING, in a style superior to any heretofore done by him.—Work of any description will be done on short notice and on reasonable terms.

* * * The patronage of his former friends and patrons is respectfully solicited.

☞ Cash paid for RAGS as above.

Rochester, Oct. 1826.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from this village on the night of the 6th inst. a black COW, 10 years old, with a red and white calf three weeks old. They had recently been driven from Livingston county, and have probably gone in that direction. The calf had a rope about his neck. Any person who will return them, or give me information where they may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

D. SIBLEY.

Rochester, Oct. 9th, 1826.

FOR SALE,

ONE HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE. Also—one SIDE SADDLE. For particulars inquire at this office.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

LOOK OUT!

ALL persons indebted to A. HARRIS, by note or book account, must settle them immediately, or they will be left with an attorney for collection.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.



**THE ETNA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**
OF NEW-YORK.

**NO. 214, BROADWAY.
CAPITAL \$400,000.**

PROPOSALS

FOR Insuring Houses, Buildings, Vessels in port, Goods and Merchandise, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

☞ The affairs of the Etina Fire Insurance Company will be conducted with such fairness, candour and liberality, as they trust, will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

Persons wishing to have Insurance effected will please apply to the subscriber, who is appointed agent for the company, and who will furnish additional information and every facility in his power.

O. WILDER,

At the Office of the Daily Advertiser.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

Rochester Stove Factory.

MYERS & PARKER,

OPPPOSITE the ERIE COFFEE HOUSE, Exchange-st., 4 doors south of the Merchants' Exchange, now offer for sale

350 STOVES,

consisting of thirty different patterns among which are Tallmadge & Parker, Wm. T. James and Wilson's STOVES, improved by TALLMADGE & PARKER—all with round boilers, together with a new set of hollow ware for cooking stoves, also pyramid stoves, improved parlour stoves, with blinds, and every variety of patterns of Franklin oven and box stoves: the above will be sold as low, if not lower than can be purchased at any establishment west of Albany or Troy, wholesale or retail; they also continue to manufacture all kinds of sheet iron and tin ware, boat Lamps, of every description, made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of Job work done on the shortest notice. They will soon be prepared to manufacture all kinds of copper work, on an extensive scale. Cash paid for copper, brass and old pewter.

MYERS & PARKER.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

Rochester Hat Store.

WM. & J. HAYWOOD tender their thanks to a liberal public for the patronage they have received, and solicit a continuation of

favours at their New Building, three doors north of their old stand, where they will continue their Hatting Business more extensively than heretofore. They have on hand a general assortment of Gentlemen's Superior

Beaver and Imitation Beaver Hats,

Castor, Roram, and Napt men's and boy's Hats,

Children's Fancy Hats,

Boy's Hats, Drab and Black, all of which they will warrant water proof and equal, in point of beauty, fast colours and durability, to any manufactured in the state, and which will be sold as low as at any other establishment, at wholesale or retail.

☞ CASH paid for all kinds of Hatting and Shipping FURS.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826.

A CARD.

Dyer & Benton

RETURN their thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and solicit a continuation of the same. They are constantly manufacturing

Soap and Candles

of the first quality, and, although powerful oppositions are springing up, they are in hopes to be able to supply their old customers on reasonable terms.

Cash paid for Tried and Rough TAL-

LOW, in large or small quantities.

DYER & BENTON.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

200 Bbls. PITCH and ROSIN for sale, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, Exchange-st. Rochester.

GRIFFITH & BROWN.

October 25th, 1826.

**GLASS
WARE.**

JUST received from the Manufactory at Pittsburgh, twenty-five Packages of

Cut and Plain Glass Ware:

- comprising in part, the following articles:
- 2 Packages knob Tumblers
- 2 do flint do
- 2 do do 1-3 pt. do
- 3 do cut qt. Decanters
- 1 do do pt. do
- 2 do do 1-2 pt. Tumblers
- 2 do do Wines
- 1 do do plain do
- 2 do qt. 3 r'g rosefoot Decanters
- 1 do pt. do do do
- 2 do Specie Jars assorted sizes
- 1 do Lamp Glasses
- 1 do Plain Wines
- 3 do toys, custards, dishes, lamps, &c.

The above goods are offered for sale by the Package, and on as good or better terms than can be bought in New-York.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber, at the office of the Daily Advertiser, over Messrs. Griffith & Brown's Store, Exchange-street.

W. R. BARTLETT.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

Fifty Thousand Dollars!

FORTUNE'S HEAD-QUARTERS,

Oct. 25, 1826.

TO ADVENTURERS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LITERATURE LOTTERY draws on the 29th day of November next—Therefore improve the golden opportunity and apply at

CLARKE'S,

No. 7, CARROLL-STREET, ROCHESTER.
CLASS No. 6—FOR 1826.
60 Number Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

Capital Prize, \$50,000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000*	
1 - - - 20,000 - 20,000	
1 - - - 10,000 - 10,000	
1 - - - 7,000 - 7,000	
1 - - - 6,000 - 6,000	
1 - - - 4,000 - 4,000	
1 - - - 3,000 - 3,000	
1 - - - 2,920 - 2,920	
2 - - - 2,000 - 4,000	
10 - - - 1,000 - 10,000	
10 - - - 500 - 5,000	
26 - - - 200 - 5,200	
104 - - - 100 - 10,400	
104 - - - 50 - 5,200	
1,248 - - - 20 - 24,960	
10,608 - - - 10 - 106,080	

12,120 Prizes, } 34,220 { \$273,760
22,100 Blanks. } Tickets.

* Of which \$5,000 will be payable in the Albany lots and land, described in the subjoined schedule, or in money, at the option of the Managers.

A CERTIFICATE FOR A PACKAGE OF
20 Whole Tickets, can be had for \$112
20 Halves do do 56
20 Quarters do do 28
20 Eighths do do 14
Present price of Whole Tickets \$9,
Halves \$4 50, Quarters \$2 25, Eighths \$1 12 1-2.

Tickets and Packages of Tickets for sale in a great variety of numbers, at W. CLARKE'S Acknowledged Truly Lucky Lottery and Exchange Office. No. 7 Carroll-street, Rochester, where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to \$350,000.

N. B. Orders for Tickets, (from all parts of the country) enclosing the Cash or approved prize Tickets, (post paid) promptly attended to.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826.

Post-Office Notice.

Extract from the Post Office Law:

SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any Post Office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper, package, memorandum, or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed.

In addition to the above, special instruction has been received at this Office, to enforce the law for each offence, with a view to correct the abuse—which has been attempted by milder measures, without effect.

A REYNOLDS, P. M.

Post Office, Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

**Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
WILLIAM PRINCE,**

PROPRIETOR of the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, at Flushing, near New-York, offers to furnish the public with such selections of Trees and plants as they may desire from his Establishment. The collection of Fruit trees of all the various kinds, and also of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, is by far the most extensive and superior in America, and in addition to his former collection, he now has above 500 new and valuable varieties of the most choice fruits, which are not in the possession of any other establishment in this country. The assortment of Grapes of the finest kinds for Wine and the Table is very extensive, and of Roses he has above 500 select varieties. Also above 2000 species of Green House plants. Catalogues may be obtained, gratis, of the agent; and orders left with them or forwarded direct to the proprietor per mail (post paid,) will receive due attention.

S. M. & J. S. SMITH, Agents.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE
GOSPEL LUMINARY,
VOLUME III.**

NEARLY two years have now elapsed since the publication of this work was commenced, and from the extensive and increasing patronage it has received, the Editor flatters himself that his exertions to render it useful as well as entertaining, have not been wholly fruitless. Those however, who have been its constant readers, are the best judges of its merits. To the friends of Gospel light, truth, and liberty, we therefore confidently appeal, willing it should stand or fall by their decision. It is our intention, should sufficient patronage be given, to still continue the publication of the work. Our course is already laid out and our patrons may rest assured that we shall keep straight onward. The importance of such a work as this in this section of country, we think must be obvious to the Christian Brethren in general. Its cheapness also places it within the reach of every family. To the Christian brethren in general, as well as to a generous public, we appeal for patronage and support.

CONDITIONS.

1. The GOSPEL LUMINARY will continue to be published regularly once in each month, each number to contain as many as 24 pages 12 mo. and should the present number of subscribers be increased to any considerable amount, four of the numbers in the volume, will contain 36 pages each.

2. The first No. of volume 3d, will be issued in January 1827—12 numbers to make a volume.

3. The work will be put to subscribers at one dollar per volume, exclusive of postage, payable in advance. No subscription to be taken for less than a year.

4. Agents who obtain 10 subscribers and become accountable for the pay, will be entitled to one for their trouble; for 15 subscribers, two; for 20, three, &c.

D. VID MILLARD.

West-Bloomfield, N. Y. Oct. 1826.

Subscriptions received at this office and by L. W. Sibley.

**United States Hotel,
NEW-YORK.**

THIS commodious and extensive establishment, fronting on Pearl and Water-streets, between Pine-street and Maiden-lane, is fitted up in a convenient and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of company. The situation of the United States Hotel presents peculiar advantages to merchants and travellers, being in the centre of the mercantile business of the city, and within a minute's walk of the Banks, Exchange, and Public Offices. The Dining and Coffee Rooms are spacious and pleasantly situated—the Sleeping Rooms airy and comfortable—the Cellars are well stocked with the best Wines and Liquors—the Larder will be constantly supplied with every delicacy of New-York, Philadelphia, and other markets—and in addition to the other range of accommodation, convenient Bathing Houses have been erected, where Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths are always in readiness. Grateful for the liberal patronage already received, the Proprietor will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension—in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself to bestow his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

T. B. REDMOND.

New-York, Oct. 10, 1826.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

4 CASES of Superior Cotton Thread from 18 to 40, Rhode-Island Manufactory.

A. HARRIS.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.



**HENRY RIELL & Co's
Celebrated Snuff & Tobacco
MANUFACTORY,**

NO. 81 Front-Street, three doors above old-slip, New-York: where they have constantly on hand for sale, a large assortment of every article in their line, viz: Rose scent Maccoboy, scented and plain Rappee, French coarse Rappee, Scotch, &c. SNUFF, and every variety of TOBACCO, consisting of Fine Cut for Chewing, Smoking, Span-
Smoking, Plug, Pound and half P. and Rolls, Ladies Twist, Pig-Tail, Cavendish, &c. &c. Spanish, New-Orleans, Kitefoot, and American SEGARS.

All the above articles they WARRANT to be equal (if not superior) to any made in the United States.
N. B. Should their articles not be approved, they can be returned, and the money (with expenses) will be refunded.
P. S. Orders for any quantity of their articles, from any part of the United States, will be promptly attended to.
New-York, October, 1826.

NEW-YORK

Chemical Manufactory.

CHIMICALS—Manufactured at the New-York Chemical Manufactory, warranted superior in quality to those usually imported, are offered for sale in lot to suit purchasers:—

Agaric Fortis	Red Precipitate
Muriatic Acid	White do
Citric do	Corrosive Sublimate
Nitrous do	Lunar Caustic
Nitric do	Tartar Emetic
Tartaric do	Calcedined Magnesia
Ether Vitriol	Super Carbonate Soda
Spirits Ammoniac	Sal. Soda
Aromatic	— Rochelle
Hartshorn	— Glauber
Nitre	Refined Camphor
Bleaching Liquor	— Saltpetre
Nitrate of Ammonia	Sal. Tartar
Oxide of Bismuth	Blue Vitriol
Distilled Vinegar	Sugar Lead
Calomel	Borax Refined

Druggists, Manufacturers, Bleachers, and Soda Water makers, wanting articles, the purity of which they can always rely on, are invited to call on

J. C. MORRISON,

188 Greenwiche-st.

New-York, Oct. 10, 1826.

THE POLYTECHNY.

THE object of this Literary Institution, (founded at Chitteningo, Madison county,) is to adapt the course of education to the order of Nature, and what is called the natural development of man's intellectual powers, and to connect every branch of education with its practical use.

The course is arranged under three general heads or divisions. The first includes Languages, ancient or modern, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Geography, &c. The second, includes Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Perspectives, &c. And under the third head, are arranged Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Jurisprudence, &c.

Five young gentlemen, of the best qualifications, together with the Principal, are employed to give instructions in the various branches of education.

REV. DAVID A. SHERMAN, Professor of Languages.

C. D. R. AUSTIN, Assistant.

BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, M. D. Professor of Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Medicine.

JOHNATHAN ELY, A. M. Professor of Agriculture, and

STEPHEN ALEXANDER, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

The price of tuition, board, washing, room furniture, (except bedding,) fuel and light, is \$150 per annum, payable in advance every six months.

Young gentlemen are received at any age above seven years. Their uniform is regulated by their age. Those under 12 years, wear a roundabout, with pantaloons; such as are above 12 and under 16 years of age, wear a coat, with pantaloons; and those above 16, a frock coat—all of grey colour for the winter, and blue for the summer season.

The students reside in the same building with the officers, and are under their notice continually.

The course of instruction commenced on the 20th September, and will continue ten months without intermission. During the warm season, there will be a recess for two months. With the present accommodations, the number that can be received, cannot exceed fifty.

ANDREW YATES.

Oct. 22, 1826.

ROCHESTER DAILY ADVERTISER

VOL. I.

ROCHESTER, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1827

NO. 61.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser,
PUBLISHED BY
LUTHER TUCKER & CO.
(Office, opposite the Merchants' Exchange,
Exchange-Street.)
AT SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following
prices:—First insertion, 50 cents per square—
Each following insertion, 12½ cents—For the
year, \$20.00 per square.

Going! Going! Going!

THE entire new stock of **GOODS**,
recently opened by the subscriber,
are going at prices *unusually low*. Those
wishing to purchase

New and Cheap Goods
will do well to call and examine *prices*
and quality. **SETH SAXTON.**
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

American Quarterly Review.

ON the first of March, 1827, will be pub-
lished, by H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, Phila-
delphia, the first number of **THE AMERICAN**
QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Begret has been frequently expressed, and
for no inconsiderable time past, by men of the
highest literary and professional rank in our
community, that Philadelphia possessed not, as
her own, a periodical work of a solid and per-
manent character, devoted to polite learning,
and to all the branches of moral and political
science in which Americans have a particular
interest. It has been thought, besides, that
the desideratum could be supplied only by a
Quarterly Publication, of the form and size
which seem to have been, in a manner, dedi-
cated or fixed, by the structure and success of
the Edinburgh Review and its London rival,
both retaining still the supremacy which they
so soon acquired in periodical literature. The
advantages attending the length of the interval
at which they are issued, are obvious enough to
render unnecessary any detail on this head.

Those who have felt and lamented the want
of such a journal, were not unacquainted with
the merits and celebrity of the North Ameri-
can Review, and can never be unwilling to
acknowledge the value of the many instructive
disquisitions contained in that repository, and
the general ability and laudable spirit with
which it has been conducted. But they be-
lieved that there would be ample room, and, in
truth, positive need, for another, established in
a central position, more conversant with the
productions of the middle, southern, and west-
ern parts of the Union, more diversified in its
topics and texture, and enriched from domestic
sources which are not open to a distant enter-
prise.

Philadelphia has within herself a large fund
of talent, erudition, and science—larger per-
haps than any other American city can boast—
from which little or nothing is yielded to the
North American Review; but which, it is be-
lieved, may be rendered tributary to a nearer
reservoir, and thus turned to double account
for the whole country, when, otherwise, the
benefit would remain merely local and fugitive.
It may be presumed or affirmed, that, indepen-
dently of the contingent to be expected from
Philadelphia, much which might conduce to
improve the taste and enlarge the knowledge
of the American public, is to be found, com-
paratively inert, in our commonwealth and the
neighbouring and southern states, and ready to
be vivified and imparted at a new call, and with
the stronger inducements associated with a
new undertaking suitably executed.

These are some of the considerations, which
have prompted the publishers named above, to
attempt the periodical work now announced.
In laying stress upon the position and resour-
ces of its immediate birth-place, they would
not, however, be understood to intend a Journal
for Philadelphia or Pennsylvania alone—they
wish to gather and diffuse information in
every part of the Union, and to provide an ad-
ditional channel for the reciprocation of light
and sentiment between all the American states,
and between those states and Europe. Their
design is *national*, as far as it can be so ex-
tended. For that object, impartially, as well
as breadth of survey and variety of subject,
will be invariably studied. In Philadelphia,
the aid of many gentlemen of superior ability
and scholastic and scientific acquirements, has
already been secured; but as it is desired to
bring into action talent and knowledge where-
ever situated, contributions are invited from
writers throughout the Union, to whom per-
sonal application may not be made; and the
publishers pledge themselves to pay liberally
for such articles as shall be inserted in the
work. The duties of Editorship will be con-
fided to a gentleman of high literary reputation.

With regard to the subjects which are em-
braced in the design of the American Quarterly
Review, its title and the common and known
contents of the existing models bespeak them
sufficiently. Preference must be given to
works and materials, to principles and opinions
specially interesting and useful to our own
country, whether they be of domestic or foreign
origin. Mere party or local politics, polemical
theology, involving injurious and irritating im-
putations, and whatever tends to disturb essen-
tial morals, fundamental Christian faith, or re-
publican theory, will be rigorously excluded.
As the work is not meant to be devoted to the
views or favourite ends of any member or sec-
tion of the Union, neither will it be to any ex-
clusive or partial doctrines in any of the ad-
mitted subjects. The utmost latitude of opinion
and discussion will be allowed, that is compati-
ble with the limits, temper, and general merit
to be required in each article. The resources
and connections of the proprietors are such, as
to place within their reach copious information
of the contemporary literature and public con-
cerns of the principal countries of Europe and
America; and they will sedulously avail them-
selves of all the means of the kind which they
can command, for the enrichment of the Re-
view. They scarcely need to add, that the
work will be truly *American* in spirit and drift;
patriotism, alert, emphatic, resolute, militant
even under certain circumstances, is a trait
which should distinguish it and every similar
production of this country.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

It will be handsomely printed in octavo, and
will appear on the first of March, June, Sep-
tember, and December. The price will be
Five Dollars per annum. Gentlemen at a dis-
tance, who desire to have it forwarded to them,
will please to transmit the amount of one year's
subscription to the Publishers.

Commission Stereotype and Type Foundry,

**NO. 1, Murray-street, opposite the
Park—JAS. CONNOR,** respect-
fully informs the publishers and printers
of the Union, that he has opened a Stereotype
Foundry in New-York, at the
above place, where he hopes, by good
workmanship and close personal applica-
tion to business, to receive a share of
public patronage. J. C. has been engaged
in the business of stereotyping for a
number of years; the last four he has
conducted the stereotype foundry of T.
H. Carter & Co. Boston, (the largest in
the United States) where he has executed
work to the amount of \$60,000, with
mostly new workmen, to the entire satisfac-
tion of the public.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say much
in recommendation of stereotyping, as
its utility above the common mode of
printing appears to be duly appreciated by
the publishers in general. It may, how-
ever, be well to state to such as have not
used stereotype plates, or those who have
not had any for some years, that the
price is reduced to about twice the cost
of composition; that the plates are made
level; and, that whatever is correct
is fixed, and what is not, can be corrected
with the greatest facility.

J. C. pledges himself to those who
may entrust him with their orders, that
they shall be executed with accuracy;
the plates shall be of the best metal, and
every possible pains taken to make it
equal to any in the United States.

James Connor has also for sale, on
commission, at his Stereotype Foundry,
TYPES of every size, from Pearl to fif-
teen lines Pica, warranted to be made of
the best materials; also a great variety
of Ornamental Letter, Cuts, Newspaper
Embellishments, Brass Rule, Type
Cases, Composing Sticks, Chases, Gal-
leys, &c. Printers, and those wishing
to make shipments of type to South Ameri-
ca, can be accommodated at a mo-
ment's notice, founts being kept on hand
of different sorts; sorts also, can be had
without the usual delay, as a fount of the
different sizes is put in case for the sup-
ply of sorts.

J. C. has just received a consignment
of Job Type, among which are founts of
eight lines Pica Oak-Leaf, four lines Pica
Antique, two lines Brevier Italian, and
Pica Italian, all new cut. Also a beauti-
ful new cut five lines Pica Border. Also,
a large quantity of Brass Rule, both
double and single, made in the best man-
ner.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1826. 9-3m

FOR SALE.

THE LOT and HOUSE
lately occupied by Mr.
Abel Griffin, situated on Wash-
ington-street. The Lot contains one
fourth of an acre, and the House is very
convenient for a small family. Enquire of
S. M. & J. S. SMITH.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

THE ALBUM,

Ladies' Weekly Gazette,

OF which an edition of near two thou-
sand copies is printed weekly. Pub-
lished every Wednesday, at No. 27, Mar-
ket-street, Philadelphia, in an elegant
quarto form of eight pages, suitable for
binding, making a yearly volume of up-
wards of 400 pages, at two dollars per
annum, payable in advance.

The design of this paper is to furnish
a weekly epitome, or universal repository
of the Fine Arts, Sciences, Botany, His-
tory, Travels, Reviews, Moral Essays,
Sketches, Tales, Familiar Letters, Poet-
ry, Receipts, &c. with a weekly summary
of the earliest foreign and domestic news.
The Album is peculiarly devoted to such
subjects as are most interesting and use-
ful to our fair countrywomen, embracing
a great variety of the elegancies of po-
lite and female literature, conversation,
dress, beauty, manners, &c. Female
Character, with biographical sketches of
those who have been distinguished for
their talents, piety, and other eminent vir-
tues, shall form a prominent feature, con-
nected with the best practical essays on
the improvement of the mind.

The Album has been highly commended
by the editors of public journals in al-
most every part of the United States—
The following is from the Rockingham
W. Register:

"The Philadelphia Album is neatly
printed, and the style and the matter are
both chaste and elegant. The price is
moderate; and it will be a delightful
source of cheerful instruction for the La-
dies. We shall be glad to see the circu-
lation of this excellent miscellany ex-
tended."

All letters must come free of postage,
addressed to T. C. CLARKE, No. 27 Mar-
ket-street, Philadelphia.

Land Agency, Surveying, &c.
FOR the Purchase and Sale of Real
Estate in Rochester and its vicini-
ty, the subscriber is providing himself
with correct maps of the Village and
Townships adjoining, showing the loca-
tion of every lot. The validity of titles
will be investigated, and every facility af-
forded by way of information to those
wishing to purchase or to have sales ef-
fected. Surveying will be attended to
with accuracy. Apply at the office of
Messrs. Mathews & Haight, Buffalo-st.,
near the Court-house.

O. WILDER.

FOR SALE—A newly erected two-
story **DWELLING-HOUSE** and **LOT**,
conveniently situated, and suitable for a
respectable family. Terms moderate.
Apply as above.
Dec. 1, 1826. 18

Rochester Tract Society,
Auxiliary to the American Tract Society.

A **DEPOSITORY** of the publications
of the *American Tract Society* has
been established in this village, and a
supply of **TRACTS** received, which will
be sold at the original prices, viz:—*ten*
pages for one cent.

Auxiliary Societies furnished at the
usual discount. Depository and Office
in the counting room of WM. H. WARD
& Co. Carrol-street.

LEVI A. WARD, Treasurer.
Note—A few copies of bound Tracts,
vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Decembr 1, 1826.

FOR SALE,

WHITE Marble TOMB STONES
—price 50 to 56 cents per foot.

**White & Gray MANTLE & JAMB
STONE**—price 38 to 44 cents per foot.
The Stone will be sold for cash or ap-
proved paper at 90 days. For further
particulars enquire of Esq. Barker or
GRIFFITH & BROWN.

N. B. The Stone may be examined
at Griffith & Brown's Warehouse in Buf-
falo-street, near the upper bridge.
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1826.

Rochester Hat Store.

**WM. & J. HAY-
WOOD** tender
their thanks to a liberal
public for the patronage
they have received, and
solicit a continuation of

favours at their New Building, three
doors north of their old stand, where they
will continue their Hatting Business more
extensively than heretofore. They have
on hand a general assortment of Gentle-
men's Superior

Beaver and Imitation Beaver

Hats,
Castor, Roram, and Napt men's

and boy's Hats,
Children's Fancy Hats,

Boy's Hats, Drab and Black,
all of which they will warrant water proof
and equal, in point of beauty, fast colours
and durability, to any manufactured in the
state, and which will be sold as low as
at any other establishment, at wholesale
or retail.

CASH paid for all kinds of Hat
ting and Shipping **FURS.**
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1-3m

A CARD.

Dyer & Benton

RETURN their thanks to the public
for their liberal patronage and solici-
t a continuation of the same. They
are constantly manufacturing

Soap and Candles
of the first quality, which they will dis-
pose of on reasonable terms.

Cash paid for **Tried and Rough TAL-
LOW**, in large or small quantities.

DYER & BENTON.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826. 1

PIERCE'S

Circulating Library

A **READY** consists of upwards of
FIVE HUNDRED VOLUMES, and is
continually receiving additions of *New*
and *Interesting Works*, from New-York
and Philadelphia.

At this season of the year much time
is afforded (during the long evenings) to
those who wish to cultivate their minds
by reading. The proprietor respectfully
invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of this
village, and of the country contiguous, to
call at the **BOOK-STORE**, in Buffalo-
street, where they can be supplied with
Books of various descriptions on the fol-
lowing

TERMS.
One year, \$5.00 One month 75
Six months 2.75 Reading an octavo 12½
Three months 1.50 do. a duodecimo 6½
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

CLARKE'S PRIZE LIST.

DRAWN Numbers, third class of the
Connecticut State Lottery,
12, 39, 29, 23, 13, 45, 16, 35.

NEW GOODS

NOW offering for sale by **WILLIAM
M'KNIGHT & CO.** Carrol-St.,
consisting in part of the following ar-
ticles:

**Black. Blue. Brown and mix'd
Broadcloths & Cassimeres,
Calicoes,
Tartar and Circassian Plaid,
Camlet, Baize,
Laghorn Hats, &c. &c.**
together with a choice assortment of

GROCERIES,

well worthy the attention of Tavern
Keepers.

A quantity of **SOLE** and **UPPER
LEATHER** for sale cheap.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826. 1

BUFFALO ROBES

By the bale or single, for sale by
STONE & BOSTWICK.
Rochester, Nov. 23, 1826.

New Prices

**FOR
Fall & Winter Goods**
CHEAPER THAN EVER!!!

J. A. CATHCART

HAS just received and offers for sale
for **CASH**, the following articles, at
prices which cannot fail to please, viz:
among this collection is the greatest vari-
ety of

Calicoes and Chintzes

ever yet offered in this place, and mostly
of entirely new winter patterns.—Also a
large assortment of

Extra Superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres,
Baizes, Flannels, fig'd Rattinetts,
Fig'd Salisbury Flannel,
Plain and fig'd Bombazette, bl'k Bombazines,
Norwich Crape, Bang up Cords,
Elegant Winter Vestings,
Furniture and garment Dimities,
Bl'k and col'd Tabby Velvets,
Bl'k and col'd Canton Crapes,
Bl'k and col'd Crape Shawls and Scarfs,
Prussian Shawls, a new article,
Cashmere, Merino, Circassian and Cassimere
Shawls of various prices,
Angola and common Cotton do.

Bl'k Sarsinetts, Sinechews, Plaid Sarsinetts,
Bl'k and col'd Gro de Naples,
Fine English Barage, rich Italian Lustrings,
Bl'k and col'd Levantines,
Green, Pink and White Lustrings,
Bl'k and col'd Italian Silk,
THREAD and BOBINETT LACES,
Edging, Thread Inserting, Quillings, &c.

Swiss Muslins and Swiss Points,
Fine Linen Camb'k Hk's and Linen Camb'k.
Flagg and Bandanna Hk's,
Black, White and Green French Crapes,
Crapelisse, Silk Vestings,
Plaid and Stripe Gingham,
Furniture Chintz, Blue and Yellow Nankens,
Brown Cambric for Hats,
Bl'k and col'd Cambricks,
Jackonet and Cambric Muslin,
Plain and fig'd Mull Muslins,
Col'd Muslin Robes, White Worked do.

Assorted Irish Linens,
White Swiss and Jackonet Cravats,
Bl'k Italian Cravats,
Bl'k and col'd Silk Velvets,
Scotch and Caroline Plaids *very cheap*,
Blue Camlets, Ribbons, Gimps,
Silk Cords and Braids, Daisy Buttons,
Leaf and Frog Trimmings,
White and black Ostrich Plumes,
Fine bl'k and col'd Worsted Hose,
Long White Kid Gloves,
Ladies' white, col'd and bl'k Horse Skin do. a
superior article,

Gentlemen's Gloves of all kinds,
Bl'k, Drab, Scarlet and Shaded Plush Trim-
mings,

Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Mullinetts and Bonnet Wire,
Power loom Shirtings and Sheetings,
Sattinetts, Padding, Tollallings and Canvass,
Russia Sheetings, Duck and Doulas, &c. &c.
with every article wanted.

All of which he proposes to sell at
such prices as will give satisfaction to
every purchaser.

Also—on commission,

6500 yards Cotton Shirtings,
1280 " do Sheetings,
740 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
200 " Candle Wick.

Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 1

MEDICAL LECTURES.

DOCTOR MARCH, proposes the
present season, to give his usual
winter course of Anatomical, Philosophi-
cal and Surgical Lectures, in Albany, to
commence the first Wednesday of Janu-
ary next, and continue ten weeks.

He has the gratification to inform the
public, that Dr. Tully, of the Vermont
Academy of Medicine, will be associated
with him, and will instruct at the same
time, in the Theory and practice of Me-
dicine, etc.

The advantages derived by private me-
dical students from anatomical demon-
strations, and from regular and systematic
instruction in the other departments, have
been abundantly proved by the experience
of all those who have heretofore attend-
ed such courses; and it is confidently
believed, that Dr. Tully can render him-
self quite as useful to a private class as
he is known to be in a public institution.

↪ Tickets for each course, \$10.
Albany, Oct. 20, 1826.

NEW GOODS.

**STONE & BOSTWICK, No. 14
Exchange-Street,** are now receiv-
ing their Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods and Crockery.

PATTERNS as usual Rich, Splendid and
Tasteful.
Rochester, Nov. 18, 1826.

**Paint & Dye-Stuff Warehouse,
ALBANY.**

**SMITH & WILLARD, No. 474,
South-Market street,** have recently
made great additions to their stock of
DYE-STUFFS & Paints, among which
are the following:

White lead, Red lead, Venetian red
Sp. brown, Sp. white, Paris white
Spruce yellow, Yellow ochre
Cromic yellow, Patent do, Ivory black
Black lead, Prussian blue, Rose pink
Dutch pink, Smalts, Verdigris
Ground do, White and red chalk
Spirits turpentine,
Winter strained sperm, Summer do
Gum copal, Gum arabic, Oil vitrol
Stones yellow, Litharge, Umber

Emilion, Orleans do, Nicaragua
Red wood, Tumeric, Sal amoniac
Madder, Teazles, Jack cards,
Whitewash brushes, Demijohns,
Copal or other varnishes, Grain'd tin
Writing paper, Paint Brushes
Sash tools, Marking brushes, Annato
Cochineal, Press papers, Tenter hooks
Nut galls, Sand paper, Rosin, Pipes,
Black bottles, Corks, Sal nitre, Salts
Glue, Lampblack, Gold leaf, Silver do
Paint oil, Terra de sienna,
Gum shellac, Olive oil, Gum sandrac
Blue vitriol, White vitriol, Alum
Coppers, Flotant indigo,
Bengal indigo, Logwood, Fustic
Camwood, Cream Tartar, Red do
Flour sulphur, Clothier's screws
Wool cards, Clothier's do, Diamonds
Spanish segars, Aquafortis,
Stone ware, Stone stove pipe.

American glass, from 6 by 8 to 6 by
12; English crown, from 7 by 9 to 20
by 24; do. in crates. Ground paints of
all colours, wholesale and Retail.

Albany, Oct. 24, 1826.

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing by subscription, Ele-
gant Extracts, or useful and enter-
taining passages from the best English
authors and translations: principally de-
signed for the use of young persons—
originally compiled by the Rev. Vicesi-
mus Knox, D.D.—a new edition, prepar-
ed by James G. Percival.

The original design of the work, as
prepared by Dr. Knox, was to furnish a
manual of English composition for the
use of the higher schools in England. It
was not the intention of the compiler to
give the cream of the best English
authors, for the use and gratification of
the literary. He had a humbler but not
less useful object in view, namely, to com-
municate valuable instruction and ration-
al entertainment to the youth of his coun-
try, at the same time that he supplied
them with the best models of English
composition. We have not ventured to
change the original plan. It has been
our object in preparing this work to sup-
ply families with a set of volumes particu-
larly calculated for the improvement of
their younger members; and although
it has been our aim to obtain or insert
such articles only as we thought to be
written in good taste, yet we have sought
rather to provide the public in general
with a useful and entertaining manual,
than to administer to the gratifica-
tion of the literary. Options—1.

The work will be elegantly printed on fine
paper, 8vo. containing about 2400 pages.
2. It will be published in 6 vols. price
\$2.25 cents each, ea. boards; in 24
parts, price 50 cts. each; and in 96
numbers, price 1-2 cents each. 3.

The work will be embellished with 24
engravings, executed in the best manner,
including a title for each volume,
4. Nos. 4 and 6, and the succeeding
numbers will be put into double numbers
for the convenience of delivery. 5. The
work will be delivered to subscribers free
of additional expense, payable on de-
livery. 6. The first 4 vols. will be prose
and epistles, and the 5th and sixth, poetry.

SAMUEL WALKER.
Boston, Oct. 1826.

↪ Subscribers for the above receiv-
ed at the office of the Daily Advertiser,
Exchange-street, opposite the Merchants'
Exchange.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ap-
plication will be made at the next
session of the legislature of the state of
New-York, for an act to incorporate a
Bank to be located in the village of Ro-
chester, to be called the "*Monroe County
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank*," New-
York, with a capital of \$250,000.

Nov. 27, 1826.

DAILY ADVERTISER.

ROCHESTER, JAN. 6.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

Senate, Tuesday, Jan. 2.—At 12 o'clock the President called the Senate to order—27 members present. The new members subscribed to the oath of office, the usual messages were exchanged, and the Governor's message received, read, and ordered to be printed.

In the House, at 11 o'clock, the clerk called to order, when 118 members took the oath required by the constitution. The House then proceeded to the choice of Speaker. The result was—For ERASTUS ROOT, 74—Francis Granger, 38—Francis A. Granger, 1—David Bucklin, 1—blank, 6.

On the induction of Gen. Root to the chair he addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen.—For this distinguished mark of your favor and confidence in my faculties to perform the duties of the chair, and the belief that I will use them to the advantage of the proceedings of the House, accept my unfeigned thanks. I assure you that it will not be owing to a want of diligence if the credit of the chair is not sustained, as it has been honourably sustained heretofore.

It is usual for the Speaker to assure the house that he will pursue an impartial course of proceeding. If by impartiality is meant to throw aside the principles which distinguish the party to which I belong, it must not be expected that I will be impartial. I was elected to the legislature by a political party, and it would appear that I am honoured with this chair, by the same party. When a committee is to be appointed on a question which may involve party considerations, it may be expected that I shall appoint a majority of that committee from the party to which I belong. And on a question of local bearing, involving interests to any considerable extent, it cannot be expected that I will refer it to a committee entirely opposed to it. I am not willing to put a child to nurse to be strangled.

In the ordinary rules of legislation, my friends must not expect more lenity than I show to those who are politically opposed; but I promise to be impartial.

I conclude by expressing a hope that we shall have a prosperous and happy session. Some wrangling may be expected; but I hope that little broils may not overtake us so far as to bring them in operations to the detriment of the ordinary transaction of business, which may come before the house, an important part of which will be the revision of the laws.

Edward Livingston has been chosen Clerk.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

At 2 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to both houses the following message:

Fellow Citizens of the State and Assembly:

A review of the past year must excite the deepest emotions of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of all good, for the signal blessings conferred on this community. In every direction we perceive the footsteps of growing improvement and progressive prosperity. In the erection of new and the augmentation of old Villages, Towns, and Cities, we recognise the animating spirit of easy communication and the wide spreading advantages of internal trade. This increase of our markets will necessarily create a dispensation and interchange of benefits, that must be felt in every operation of labour and in every department of industry. The commercial gloom, which was some months since spread over the civilized world, has in a great measure disappeared; and it is to be hoped, that learning wisdom from experience, and moderation from adversity, we will never again witness a recurrence of a spirit of overwhelming speculation and over reaching cupidity, equally injurious to good morals and social prosperity.

As a component part of a great federal republic, it is our incumbent duty to support the general government in all its measures that are worthy of support, to cultivate amity and good will with our confederates, and to discountenance all tendencies to overthrow by consolidation or to destroy by dismemberment, our admirable system of government. Peace with all the world is always a primary duty and cordial interest.—Whatever may be the aspect or whatever the direction of our foreign negotiations, there is no reason to apprehend any change in our pacific relations, nor can we imagine the possibility of any diplomatic involutions that may place us in a position from which we cannot advance without danger nor recede without disgrace.—Powerful in defensive and ill adapted for offensive war; calculated by position, destined by interest, and joined by duty, to be a pacific nation; we must sedulously sustain from entangling or indemnifying ourselves with the political arrangements of other nations. In relation to our domestic concerns the path of duty is equally plain. We have only to pursue the same policy, which has conducted us to opulence and established our prosperity and reputation on imperishable foundations.

Another attempt as futile as the former has been made by a custom house collector in the west to apply the revenue laws of the United States to the navigation of the Erie canal. It does not appear that this proceeding has received any countenance from higher authorities, nor can it for a moment be believed that a claim so preposterous, its assumptions and so pernicious in its results, could at any time be encouraged in any quarter. As the spirit of internal improvement is rapidly extending in every direction, it has become a question of great moment, whether the general government has power, with or without the consent of the state governments, to construct canals, and roads in their territories, and whether such power, if not already vested, ought to be granted? High authorities are to be found on both sides of this question; and after devoting to it a considerable portion of time, it is entitled, think it due to a sense of duty and a spirit of frankness to say, that my opinion is equally hostile to its possession, or exercise by its investment in the national authorities. I can perceive in it nothing less than the harbinger of certain destruction to the state governments, nor can we but see that it at once breaks down the barrier between a government for national or exterior affairs, and local governments for domestic or interior concerns. As well might Congress take cognizance of agriculture, common schools, universities, penal codes, and the whole range of local and internal regulation, as of roads and canals. As, however, the general government is possessed of the national domain, and has exclusive authority over the most productive sources of revenue, I believe that the power of distributing the necessary funds among the several states for objects of public improvement, ought to be incorporated in the constitution, if not recognized as already in existence.

While on the subject of amendments of our national constitution, I cannot but express my regret that the enlightened and magnanimous views of this state, in relation to the choice of President and vice President have not been re-

alized. Our over-zeal to establish a uniform rule of choosing electors by the people and by districts. In committing this power to the people, it vests it in its appropriate depository, the legitimate sovereign of the country; diminishes the chances of corruption, and the dangers of foreign influence, destroys the evils of pre-existing bodies for the election of the colleges, and prevents combinations of a few great states to create by their own power the national Chief Magistrate. The provision is perfectly safe, unless the people be venal and profligate, and then liberty is in all cases without protection and free government without hope. It is fair and equal, if it be uniform, but without insertion into the constitution, it will subvert a just representation of power. I am persuaded that as the Legislature of a great state, you feel above the influence of any considerations connected with an invidious and dangerous assumption or exercise of power. The great states will always possess an influence correspondent with the most extensive combinations of moral and physical power, unless they become the dupes of extraneous intrigue or the victims of internal agitation; and they therefore ought to abdicate all pretensions and avoid all associations calculated to excite the jealousy, or diminish the just right of the minor members of the confederacy.

A controversy much to be regretted has existed for some years between our sister New-Jersey and us. Our claim of jurisdiction and territory reaches to low water mark on the west side of the Hudson and the Sound that separates Staten Island from New-Jersey, while the adverse title extends ad flum aquæ. In 1807 this controversy was submitted to negotiation, which terminated with more precipitation than good temper, and without any favorable result. Subsequently, and in the same year, New-Jersey passed an act for the protection of her claims, and imposing severe penalties. During the following year New-York passed a law of a retaliatory character, but not so penal in its inflictions. Our act in 1798 was intended to refer to New-Jersey. It was passed during the administration of the venerable and highly respected Governor Jay, and a long time before the agitation of this controversy. Its object was to bear on a title derived from another state, absurd in itself, indefensible in all respects, injurious to the increase of our population, and perplexing to our citizens, and the law and the contemplated effect. In 1825 an attempt was made to adjust this controversy, by instituting a new board of commissioners, clothed with authority to negotiate subject to ratification, and a law was enacted for the purpose by New-Jersey; a corresponding bill passed the senate unanimously, which owing to an inflexible opposition, was so long procrastinated in the assembly that it was merged in an unfinished business, since which period this controversy has assumed a more serious aspect. A ministerial officer has been arrested in New-Jersey for serving process within the disputed jurisdiction; and he is liable to incarceration in a state prison. I conceive it due to the comity that ought to exist between independent communities, to the amity which ought to be cherished by bordering and confederate states, to a sense of justice, magnanimity and self respect, to allay the exasperated feelings which prevail, and to close with negotiation again agreed to by our sister republic. I shall transmit to you in due time the documents which relate to this subject.

The precarious and uncertain condition of the elective franchise, depending more on the volition and agency of assessors, collectors, militia officers, and road masters, than on a fixed and certain tenure, rendered it necessary that defects so glaring and dangerous should be removed by constitutional amendment. In 1825 I called the attention of the legislature to this subject, and I now have the satisfaction to announce that the right of election has been established on a firm and certain basis. The amendment for that purpose having received the sanction of the two last legislatures, and the almost unanimous vote of the people. As the right of suffrage composes the essence of freedom, and is the vital and characteristic principle of representative government, it ought to be fortified against corruption, illuminated by knowledge, and shielded by moral and political virtue. Our elections which have occupied three days, and occasion much contention, many irregularities, and some flagrant violations of rectitude, may now be compressed within a shorter period and conducted with more regularity and purity. Lists of the qualified voters in each town may be periodically compiled, and resorted to as conclusive evidence of a right to exercise the elective franchise in a particular place, by which means partiality, fraud and perjury may be prevented. Severe restraints ought also to be established against the pernicious practice of employing hirelings to bring up votes—of beleaguering the polls to the annoyance or exclusion of the aged, infirm and orderly citizens—of dispensing donations or largesses of any kind to influence votes, or of employing any means of intimidation or corruption that may affect the purity and independence of the elective franchise.

But after all, the great bulwark of republican government is the cultivation of education for the right of suffrage cannot be exercised in a salutary manner without intelligence. It is gratifying to find that education continues to flourish. We may safely estimate the number of our common schools at eight thousand, the number of children taught during the last year, on an average of eight months at four hundred and thirty thousand, and the sum expended in instruction at two hundred thousand dollars. It is however too palpable that our system is surrounded by imperfections which demand the wise consideration and improving interposition of the Legislature.—In the first place there is no provision made for the education of competent instructors: of the eight thousand now employed in this state, too many are destitute of the requisite qualifications, and perhaps no considerable number are able to teach beyond rudimentary instruction. Ten years of a child's life from five to fifteen may be spent in a common school, and ought this immense portion of time to be absorbed in learning what can be acquired in a short period. Perhaps one fourth of our population is equally instructed in our common schools, and ought the minds and morals of the rising and perhaps the destinies of all future generations to be entrusted to the guardianship of incompetence. The scale of instruction must be elevated; the standard of education ought to be raised—and a central school on the monitorial plan ought to be established in each county for the education of teachers, and as exemplars for other momentous purposes connected with the improvement of the human mind. The trustees of the public school society of New-York have issued a prospectus for the establishment of a central school in that city, wherein are to be taught for the education of teachers, natural philosophy, practical mathematics, mercantile arithmetic, book keeping, and the outlines of natural science. A school on a similar plan and embracing a variety of important objects, has been founded by some

enlightened and public spirited citizens in Livingston county, and there is reason to hope that these meritorious exertions will be crowned with complete success. I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise of these most laudable attempts nor recommend them too emphatically to public patronage and general imitation. Small and suitable collections of books and maps attached to our common schools, and periodical examinations to test the proficiency of the scholars, and the merits of the teachers are worthy of attention; when it is understood that objects of this description, enter into the very formation of our characters, control our destinies through life, protect the freedom and advance the glory of our country; and when it is considered that seminaries for general education are either not provided in the old world or but imperfectly supplied by charity, and Sunday schools, and that this appropriate soil of liberty and education, let it be our pride, as it is our duty, to spare no exertion and to shrink from no expense, in the promotion of a cause consecrated by religion and enjoined by patriotism. Nor let us be regardless of ample encouragement of the higher institutions devoted to literature and science. Independently of their intrinsic merits and their diffusive and enduring benefits, in reference to their appropriate objects, they have, in a special manner, a most auspicious influence on all subordinate institutions: They give to society men of improved and enlarged minds, who feeling the importance of information in their own experience, will naturally cherish an ardent desire to extend its blessings. Science delights in expansion as well as in concentration; and after having flourished within the precincts of Academies and Universities, will spread itself over the land, enlightening society and ameliorating the condition of man. The more elevated the tree of knowledge and the more expanded its branches, the greater will be its trunk and the deeper its roots.

Simultaneous with the improvement of the constitution relative to the elective franchise, another amendment was adopted, committing the choice of Justices of the Peace to the people. These appointments have been considered as intimately connected with political influence from the earliest periods of our history. Under the Colonial Governors, they were made not so much with a view to fitness as to the support dispensed to friendly members of the Assembly. Under the council of appointment these offices depended on the fluctuations of party ascendancy; and under the new constitution a complex system was established, which ostensibly created an appointing power in every county, but in reality brought the substance of it home to the seat of government; and it was attended with the political solecism of not only converting the county judges into a co-ordinate appointing power, but of investing them with authority to remove their associates in the general sessions, from office, while sitting on the same bench. The people are at last possessed of the right of choosing their own local magistrates, and the appointment of nearly three thousand officers is thus placed in the proper depository. The common-place objection of the dangers of an elective judiciary can have no weight in its application to this case. The Aldermen of New-York and Albany, who are ex-officio judges of the county courts, have been elected from the first foundation of those cities, and no just imputation has been made on that account against the honest and independent exercise of their functions. Your attention will of course be afforded to such legislation as may be requisite to carry these important improvements into full effect.

The charter of the New-York Historical Society, which had expired by its own limitation, was renewed at the last session, but without the pecuniary aid that was solicited, and which would have been worthily bestowed, considering the light which its researches and collections have shed on the history of America in general, and of this state in particular. It appears that the society has recently procured and published a manuscript continuation from 1732 to 1762 of Smith's History of this province. The translations of our Dutch Records, at the public expense, by the learned Doctor Vanderkemp, have opened sources of historical information, which were before locked up in a language little known, and in manuscripts scarcely legible. In 1814 the Historical Society addressed a memorial to the legislature, wherein it indicated several places for important acquisitions.—In the office of the board of trade and plantation, in England, in the British Museum, and in the library of the society for the propagation of the gospel in America, books and manuscripts of great moment relative to our history may be found. And it would be very useful to obtain transcripts of all publications and documents in those quarters, which may elucidate our annals in their aboriginal and colonial state.

An authentic and official map of the state is a desideratum which ought to be supplied, and this is suggested without any disparagement of the laudable attempts which have been made by individuals for that purpose.

The provision made at the last session, for the extension and support in the city of New-York, of the House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, has been faithfully and beneficially applied. A separate and accommodating building has been erected for females; and schools on the monitorial plan have been successfully established; the institution now contains one hundred and thirty one males, and thirty females, who have been rescued from the most abject debasement—and preservative as well as remedial in its influences, it must be considered a noble as well as successful experiment in favor of humanity: All, however, will depend on a continuance of able superintendence, and it is hoped that the philanthropic men who have gratuitously and perseveringly devoted themselves to this great work, will not relax in their exertions. Instances have occurred, where the most abandoned youth, after having experienced the moral purification of the House of Refuge, have encountered the dangerous exposures of a maritime life, without the least detriment to their good habits. It is to be regretted that some very young convicts have been sentenced in the court to the state prison when they ought to have been sent to this penitentiary, and it appears that a conviction recently took place in the circuit court of the United States where the criminal was a proper subject for the latter, but that this designation could not take place, as the law, allowing the use of our prisons and penitentiaries for offenders against the U. States, only applies to commitments before trial. This is an accidental omission and ought to be rectified. It is gratifying to observe the increasing attention to institutions of this kind in other states and the probability of their extensive establishment; and it is also gratifying to know that nothing has been done in favour of the House of Refuge, which has in the remotest degree interfered with the interests and concerns of our quarantine establishment; all its needful requirements have been amply satisfied, and besides the payment of all its expenses, an ex-

tensive brick hospital with other useful erections, is in a train of completion.

The debt created by the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals and subsidiary works, amounts to seven million nine hundred forty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and ninety cents, paying an interest of six and five per cents. The interest on the whole is \$427,673 55 per annum; and the fund applicable to the extinguishment of this debt, will, it is believed, amount this year to \$1,057,585 46. To wit,

From Tolls	\$771,750 10
From Auction Duties for the fiscal year, ending 30th November last,	200,737 48
Salt Duties,	77,405 36
Other sources,	7,635 19

By the constitution this fund cannot, nor ought it to be, diverted from its designated object. This state has derived great reputation from its enterprise in undertaking, and its perseverance in executing a work of immense benefit, and it ought to set another example of the extinguishment of a great public debt. This precedent will be more beneficial in itself and more animating in all its aspects and consequences, than any fugitive or even permanent advantages that can emanate from another course. In the mean time, we must feel certain that this important object will be soon accomplished and we can safely make prospective calculations accordingly. The primary object of all improvements which create and facilitate communication by land and water, is the public accommodation and the promotion of internal commerce. Revenue, although desirable, is only a secondary inducement, and whenever a collision arises, the subaltern must, as in all other instances, yield to the principal consideration. The standard by which all operations of this kind ought to be regulated, is the public ability to sustain the expense; and although income may enter into the consideration of that question, yet when the capacity may exist without reference to the proceeds of a work erected for the general accommodation, the resulting avails can never be the controlling inducement; and it ought always to be emphatically understood that the expenditure of public money in works of public utility, enriches the country in which it is applied, increases its ability to defray the public burdens, establishes profitable markets in all directions, enhances the value, of land, augments the amount of capital and rewards the exertions of industry and the exhibitions of ingenuity. In times of pressure no relief can be more effectual, and the experience of the country through which the western and northern canals were constructed, evinced the absence of those distresses, which for a considerable portion, were felt in almost every other quarter. The funds thus employed circulate from the extremities to the heart of the body politic, quickening the movements of labour, animating the operations of capital, and augmenting the productions of industry.

Our canals have been principally made by the state and our roads by incorporated companies, by individuals, by towns and counties, and by the state at large. In those improvements which are to be achieved in future, there will undoubtedly be full scope for all these sources of contribution and they will demand all the united efforts of our disposable capital and labour. The canals which now principally occupy the public attention embrace a navigable union of the principal bays on Long Island—of the Hudson and Delaware rivers—of the Erie Canal with the East and West branches of the Susquehanna, with the Allegheny river, with Lake Ontario by great Sodus Bay—with Black and St. Lawrence rivers, and between the latter river and Lake Champlain, and even a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River by an entire new route, has been suggested as practicable and expedient and urged with great earnestness and energy. Of all the operations which have been conducted by incorporations, there is none entitled to more commendation and public favour than the canal constructed by the Delaware and Hudson Company, comprising a distance of sixty-three miles from the Delaware to the Hudson River. This work will be navigable at the opening of the spring, embraces 61 locks besides culverts, aqueducts, bridges, and other necessary appurtenances. It was commenced in August 1825, and was performed with great economy as well as skill and at an expense below the estimate.—There still remains to be executed about 20 miles from the point where the canal strikes the Delaware along the valley of that river to the mouth of the Lackawaxen. From thence it is contemplated to have a communication to the Anthracite Coal Beds, from which coal in any quantity and of excellent quality may be brought along this route and delivered at the towns on the Hudson for three dollars and nine cents a ton. It is supposed that a canal might be continued from the termination of this, at the confluence of the Lackawaxen and Delaware to Deposit, on the latter river a distance of sixty miles, and from thence to Pittsburgh on the Susquehanna thirteen miles: From which place on examination instrumental and personal, it is understood that a good navigation might be effected along the valleys of the Susquehanna and Tioga, and of the branches of the latter as far west as Hornellsville, in Steuben county, forming a continuous line of canal for 230 miles at least; and it is believed that this navigable communication may be extended to Portland, on Lake Erie, and to Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio. But it is sufficient to say, that this canal considered without any reference to its extension is of vast importance in the accommodations which it will afford, and as such it is entitled to your countenance. In what precise shape, this ought to be manifested, will of course be a subject of your wise deliberation.

I have great pleasure on this occasion, of recommending to your favourable notice, a company which was incorporated on the 9th of April 1824, by an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Orange and Sussex Canal Company." The object of this corporation, is to form a navigable communication between the Hudson near Newburgh and

the Delaware near the Water Gap, and which it is conjectured may be extended to the Susquehanna. The State of New-Jersey has passed a concurrent act of incorporation. The whole distance is about 88 miles. The ascent from the Hudson to the summit level is about 430 feet, from whence the descent to the Delaware is 207. The whole line is through a spacious valley formed by a continuation of the Catskill mountains on the one side and of the Highlands on the other. This region is replenished with valuable minerals and lumber of all kinds, and its abundant fertility is conceded. The only question that can exist as to the feasibility of this project, is as to a sufficient supply of water at certain periods, but it is highly probable that the pending examinations will dissipate all apprehensions in this respect.

There are five routes proposed between the Erie Canal and the Susquehanna, to wit: from the head of the Seneca Lake, to the Tioga or Chemung river, from the head of the Cayuga Lake to Owego; by Otsego Lake, by the valley of the Chenango river, and from Manlius through Pompey and Homer, to Chenango Point. Five communications are also contemplated between the same canal and the Allegheny River:—by the valley of the Genesee to Olean Point—by that of Tonawanda to the same point, and also from Buffalo to the same place, by Buffalo Creek, Lime Lake, and Iscona Creek; by the Valley of the Conewango and by Lakes Erie and Chautauque. Several routes have been indicated and some explored from the Erie Canal to the St. Lawrence, and the practicability and utility in particular of a Canal from Rome through Boonsville or Camden, to Ogdensburg, are put beyond all doubt. I have heretofore had occasion to speak in the most favourable terms of some of these projected communications, and time and enquiry have confirmed my impressions.

Bituminous Coal of good quality surrounded by approved Iron Ore, is found in the greatest abundance, and can be procured with little expense in Pennsylvania, about twenty miles from the line of this state, and as soon as the Seneca Lake is united with the Tioga, may be conveyed to this city for about seven dollars a ton. It is due to justice to state that the prominent objection made last session against the Chenango Canal is completely prostrated, for a scrutinizing examination has demonstrated that a plenary supply of water can be obtained at all seasons. Anthracite Coal from Belmont in Pennsylvania can be obtained through this channel, and strong indications exist of the presence of Coal in Oxford; there can be no doubt but that a productive revenue will be derived from the conveyance particularly of that fossil, salt and gypsum.—I shall not however trespass on your time by entering more into detail. But permit me to remark that the expense of such operations may be greatly diminished by the adoption of wooden Locks in forest countries and of inclined planes in hilly regions; from the experiments already made, there can be but little doubt of the successful substitution of the latter. I submit the whole subject to your enlightened consideration, not doubting but that you will view it in all its attitudes and bearings, and with a full determination to dispense such encouragement as may be authorised by the merits of the project, and by the resources of the Commonwealth, and with a judicious view of prospective, as well as present considerations, and of all the beneficial combinations and consequences that must necessarily flow from extending the sphere of our improvements, and exciting into activity all the springs of productive industry.

It is presumed to be a general rule of easy application and execution, that the cost of the repairs and superintendence of a canal, ought not to exceed one tenth of its gross income.—Whether this is the case with us is not easily ascertained, because the expenditures for repairs and new erections, are probably in some instances mixed together. But I am persuaded that a system of precautionary economy and retrenchment might be adopted greatly to the advantage of the Canal Fund, and in favour of other improvements. Complaints are made, and I have no doubt with good cause in several instances, of the high rates of toll, as having a discouraging influence on our trade; if high, they may have a prohibitory effect, and prevent entirely, or for certain distances, the transit of some articles. The cheaper the conveyance, the more commodities will be conveyed—and the profits of the canals may be thus augmented instead of being diminished by our duties. It is indeed supposed that the tolls on some commodities may be reduced or approximated to the constitutional minimum without any loss of revenue: And it is a subject worthy of your serious consideration, whether the power of imposing transit duties or taxes, being a legislative power, ought to be delegated or transferred, unless under extraordinary circumstances.

The construction of a great road from the Hudson River to Lake Erie through the south western counties, has been for a considerable time under public consideration, and for two consecutive sessions under legislative discussion. Its claims to public favour are generally well understood, and I believe duly appreciated. Like all other momentous plans it is not without its opposers, whose motives are undoubtedly pure, although there may be little force in their objections. Some are hostile from views of economy—others from local feelings, and probably a few from not comprehending the whole merits of a project of such diversified bearings, and such colossal dimensions. If a road be advantageous and accommodating for a short distance, its benefits must be felt in the ratio of its extension, and if its passage be through a fertile country of various and inexhaustible powers of production, calculated in some parts for grain, in others for cattle and the dairy, filled with valuable timber and minerals, it must not only open a lucrative market to our great cities, but establish places of sale and purchase for the accommodation of a dense population, which will spring up in the whole range, and spread over the whole area of the interior. We need only cast our eyes on Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, and duly estimate the condition of those prosperous cities, and the intervening regions, in order to realize the soundness of these views, and when our canals and rivers are locked up by ice, we will still be able to find a way to the ocean. You will excuse my repeated mention of this subject, for I assure you that I cherish no other feelings than those which are connected with a deep solicitude for the public welfare, and I think that I may venture

to entertain some confidence on this occasion, speaking as I do from personal examination, cautious investigation, and mature deliberation. And I am entirely willing to encounter my full share of the responsibility of a measure which will make the wilderness and solitary places glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.

In the satisfaction we experience from the view of our improvements prospective as well as actual, we cannot but participate in the gratifications which must be derived from the prevalence of a similar spirit in other portions of the union. Ohio is pushing her vast operations with a spirit, energy, and success, worthy of all praise, and one of our citizens has, greatly to his honour, loaned a million of dollars for the purpose. A canal is rapidly constructing around the falls of Ohio. A navigable communication between the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, is in successful progress. And besides the meritorious canals of Pennsylvania, which have been made and are making, by associated enterprise, that a great state has established a board for public improvements with a view to more extended operations. A communication is also contemplated between the waters of the Potomack & the Ohio; and is ardently hoped that this stupendous object will be as successful in its execution, as it is magnificent in its design, and that its interests will be promoted by the most liberal contributors of public munificence.

The late alarming commercial convulsions, ought to inculcate the necessity of avoiding a recurrence of those calamities, by avoiding the causes which produced them. Heretofore the calamitous derangement of Great Britain have been ascribed to a variety of causes—but principally to a transition state from war to peace, and to excess of production, but I believe that the better opinion now is that they are chiefly imputable to excessive emissions of paper money in the shape of bank notes. And as similar distresses were experienced almost contemporaneously in this country, we may trace them to similar causes. The profits of our city banks, besides interest on actual capital, are derived from discounts on deposits and issues of paper money. And those of the country banks, principally from that last source. A bank, generally speaking, may issue notes to three times the amount of the capital paid in. This, although intended for a wholesome restriction, is in reality a most pernicious authorization, and can never be justified by any state of things. The authority to create money, will almost always be abused, and the expedients to produce a forced and artificial circulation of bank paper; and to redeem it on every alarm, and convulsions must inevitably scatter distress and confusion in the moneyed market, engender a system of deleterious speculation, derange the natural course of trade, and produce those alterations of prices which are injurious to all descriptions of people. In these struggles of cupidity, a few great fortunes may be made; but fraud, speculation, and bankruptcy, will follow in their turn. The regular current of business will be checked—credit will be vanished, and capital will either seek security in abstraction from business, or tempted by high profits, will give the reins to an adventurous spirit, and participate in the general wreck and ruin. It is to be ardently hoped that the legislature will exercise more than ordinary circumspection in future. A few solitary cases may present where chartered grants may be as auspicious to particular places, and the surrounding country; but the power of making money, is a dangerous faculty, and its liability to perversion, is in proportion to its extension. Banking privileges deposited in unskillful hands, may be abused without design, and from ignorance; but when granted to fraudulent men, who prefer wealth to character, and the gratifications of avarice to the honours of virtue, there will scarcely be bounds to the evils that will ensue; and experience has evinced, that applications of this kind are made almost always for personal benefit, not for public accommodation. Some general regulations are indispensably necessary, for restricting the issues of bank paper, for prescribing the possession of a certain quantity of metallic money and adequate security for the redemption of bank notes, and the payment of debts, for compelling the attendance, and increasing the responsibility of directors, for detecting any errors of misstatements in the periodical renditions of the state of banking institutions, and for prohibiting the circulation of bank notes below a certain sum; and it is believed by many respectable and well informed citizens, that insurance might be obtained at a cheaper rate, and form sources equally safe with the present, if the act to prevent foreigners from becoming insurers in certain causes in this state were repealed.

The revision of our statutes will necessarily bring before you the merits of the criminal code. There is in one capital defect which prevades the whole system, and that is the extensive latitude which is given to judicial discretion in the dispensation of punishments. We have sixty-three criminal courts, besides tribunals of summary jurisdiction for the trial of petty offences.—There is of course great disparities in punishments; again the specific statutory punishments are sometimes so unequal in their application to crimes, that injustice bordering on cruelty, may result. All kinds of burglary, whether merely technical or highly aggravated, are punished with imprisonment for life in the state prison. Hence, offences of a trivial nature, not exceeding sometimes petty larceny in depravity or danger, may receive that tremendous infliction. Manslaughter sometimes borders on excusable homicide, and at other times assimilated to murder. In England it is punishable with fine or transportation—here the punishment must not be less than three, nor more than fourteen years in the state prison. For a second conviction for petty larceny, the convict must go to the state prison for three years, and the first conviction may be a summary one without the intervention of a jury. I have recently pardoned a convict of this description after an imprisonment of more than a year, and well recommended in other respects, whose first offence consisted in stealing a whip lash, and the second a shilling. The counterfeiting or fraudulently uttering gold or silver coin, is punishable with imprisonment for life. The same offence in relation to paper money may be visited with the same imprisonment or for a period not less than seven years. The possession of metallic money with intent to pass it, may be punished for not more than seven years. It will at once be perceived that among the many evils which proceed from these disparities

and incongruities, not the least are the continual applications for pardon, and sometimes the absolute necessity of the interference of the executive, who must either remain inexorable to the united voice of justice and mercy and the recommendations of courts and juries, or countenance to a certain extent a departure from a strict system of penal afflictions.

Crimes are generally gradual in their progress and most frequently commence in misdemeanors of no great aggravation.—Hence the necessity of arresting their progress in the first stages of depravity. To houses devoted to gambling, intemperance and licentiousness, we may trace the degradation of our youth, and the sources of parental affliction. It is alleged that there are defects in our laws for the prevention of immorality, which require your correcting interposition, and the importance of this suggestion, is certainly deserving of your early notice.

During the recess, suits have been brought by claimants deriving title under the children of Roger Morris and Mary his wife, against grantees under the state; and in pursuance of the act more effectually to provide for defending the title of certain persons in the counties of Putnam and Dutchess, derived from the people of this state, against and claims set up by or under the children of Roger Morris and Mary his wife, deceased, I have employed able counsel to assist the attorney general in defending such suits. At the close of the last session, a committee was appointed by the senate to confer with the claimants. I am not advised of the results of this arrangement, but I understand that a disposition still exists, on their part, for an amicable and accommodating negotiation.

It sometimes happens from the lapse of years that the titles of land are in some instances endangered by the want of authority to put the deeds on record. According to the present law, a deed cannot be recorded unless its execution be proved by one of the subscribing witnesses, or be acknowledged by the grantor. There are deeds, however, to which the witnesses and grantors are all dead or resident without the state. In these cases, their execution cannot be proved or acknowledged so as to be recorded, and consequently the owners of the lands can only use the deeds as evidence, by proving on trial, in open court, first, that the subscribing witnesses, and secondly, the hand writing of the witnesses. But witnesses to prove the death or non-residence and the hand writing of subscribing witnesses, are fast lessening in number as their ages advance. In this way the owners of lands may fail in their attempts to establish their titles, for although ancient deeds are sometimes given in evidence, without proof of their execution, where possession of the lands has corresponded with them, yet the term of time necessary to bring a deed under this denomination, does not seem to be definitely settled. To obviate in some degree, these evils, it might be advisable to provide for proving deeds where the subscribing witnesses and grantors all reside out of the state, or are dead in like manner, as the same deeds under the same circumstances would be proved in trials in open court, and also for allowing the deeds so proved to be put on record. As this proof would be rather special, it might be expedient to require it to be taken before one of the judges of our supreme or circuit courts, or before a judge of a similar grade in a different state.

In cases of vacancies in the offices of clerks and sheriffs of counties, the executive is directed to order new elections within a prescribed period. As the strict execution of this act is sometimes attended with unnecessary inconvenience to the people, it is submitted to you whether it would not be expedient to convert this mandatory into a discretionary provision.

The frequent applications for field ordinance for the requisite supply of the artillery is not a little perplexing to the commissary general and as he is not provided with the means of compliance, that useful corps is greatly discouraged in its meritorious exertions.

Our code in relation to pauperism is merely a transcript of the English system, and a worse model could not be found.—Experience has shown that pauperism has increased in the ratio of its supplies and accommodations. The establishment of county almshouses with appendant farms for labour, has had a most mitigating effect, wherever the experiment has been fairly tried: Besides the diminution of expense, as well as the number of the poor, their number will be much increased. And it is said that if the avails of the excise were transferred as they ought to be from the town, to the support of the county poor houses, that any other taxation for pauperism will be rendered unnecessary.

The extraordinary migrations to this state from foreign countries during the last season, have been attended with privations, afflictions and calamities, that strongly appeal to our humanity. Whatever discordant opinions may be entertained as to the policy, there can be none as to the benevolence of relief. Some of our cities and towns are already unduly burdened with persons of this description, and the distressing condition of so many human beings, certainly presents a strong case for the charity of the state.

As the demands of this state against the U. States for advances during the late war, were not finally adjusted, I requested the comptroller to repair to the seat of the national government, and to attend in person to this concern. This he has done as far as in his power promptly and satisfactorily. At a time of great pressure and public danger, when the national government was crippled in its means, and paralyzed in its operations, this state stepped forward and contributed all in its power to defend the soil and sustain the honor of our country. The

governor of this state, for a portion of the war, had a command as Major General under the United States, and in military movements, as well as in the operations of the commissaries and the payment of the troops, there was a mixture of state and national authorities. And this too occurred at a period peculiarly perplexing, when the turmoils and agitations of the times interfered with a close and accurate attention to the ordinary routines of business—hence arose confusion in the accounts, imperfections in the vouchers, and great embarrassments in all the arrangements. It was therefore to be expected that the settlement of our demands would not be fettered by a fastidious application of technical formalities, but that the public spirit of the state would be met by a correspondent liberality. This anticipation not having been realized, and there being still equitably due 186,000 dollars on account of principal and interest, it will remain with you to determine on the expediency of an application to the national legislature, where alone justice can now be obtained.

The other object contemplated in the act for the settlement of our concerns with the U. States has been sedulously attended to, but without success, I mean the sale of our lands, buildings, fortifications, and heavy ordnance on Staten Island. I have understood that the very able board of engineers has considered those possessions as an important branch of a system of general offence, but hitherto no authority has been given to complete the purchase. In the mean time, an application has been made by the treasury department for three or four acres off the southern extremity of the land for the site of a light-house. It ought to be well understood before this disposition is made, whether it may not interfere with defensive erections, to impair the general value of the property.

Few events in our times have created a stronger and more general sensation than the coincident deaths, on the fiftieth anniversary of our national existence, of two of the immortal band of patriots and statesman that composed the American Congress 1776—the one the eloquent writer, and both the able advocates and intrepid signs of their declaration of the independence.

In cherishing those sentiments of respect and veneration which are due to distinguished and departed merit, let us not be unmindful of the immense debt of gratitude which we owe to the surviving worthies of the revolution.—Their number is constantly diminishing by the encroachments of advanced age, and the decay of constitutions impaired by the hardships of a military life. The claims of those excellent men for unrequited services and unsurpassed sufferings, are now before the councils of the nation: Let gratitude and justice unite in dispensing the full measure of just retribution, in imparting comfort to their declining years, and letting their end be peace.

It is suitable to this occasion to solicit your attention to the following resolve of Congress, passed on the following resolve of Congress, passed on the 4th of October, 1777.

“Resolved, That the Governor and Council of New-York be desired to erect a monument, at continental expense, of the value of five hundred dollars, to the memory of the late Brigadier Herkimer, who commanded the Militia of Tryon county, in the state of New-York, and was killed fighting gallantly in defence of these states.”

At the most critical period of the revolutionary war, when this state was nearly surrounded by hostile forces, and when destroying armies were penetrating it in various directions, the gallant Herkimer fell on the field of battle at the head of his patriotic neighbours. This exhibition of heroic virtue attracted the distinguished notice of Congress, but the situation of the times presented obstacles to an immediate compliance with their resolve. As there can be no reason for further delay, I hope that this subject will occupy your earliest attention.

The expressions of confidence which I have uniformly experienced from the people of this state, and their renewed approbation on a recent occasion, have impressed me with sentiments of gratitude, which no time nor vicissitude can extinguish.—But preferring the testimony of conduct to the language of profession. I shall cheerfully submit to the decision of time, my profound sense of the distinguished honors conferred on me for my humble exertions in favor of the prosperity of our country.

DE WITT CLINTON.
Albany, January 2d, 1827.

GLOBE BUILDINGS,
PROPOSED to be erected at the east end of the bridge, next season, a block of buildings, 90 feet square, under one roof—to contain eight Stores and sundry mechanical and manufacturing apartments, with a water power.
Proposals will be received for RENTING any part of said building for the term of five years. Or will sell in shares or located parts of said buildings. For particulars apply at the office of
E. JOHNSON.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1827.

Letter from one of the Editors, dated Canandaigua, Friday, Jan 5.

THE FIRST TRIAL.
The case of Chesebro, Sawyer, Lawson, and Sheldon, for conspiracy, and carrying into effect a conspiracy, to kidnap William Morgan, was called up yesterday morning by the District Attorney.
Chesebro, Lawson, and Sawyer, withdrew their plea of not guilty to the two counts of the indictment for conspiracy and kidnapping—and in this way the question was narrowed down to the identity of Sheldon, who still retained his plea of not guilty. A jury was then empanelled, and the trial of the case commenced.

[The report of the trial of Sheldon was received last evening, but the great length of the Governor's Message precludes the possibility of our publishing it to-day. It will appear in our next paper. The jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of guilty. A P. S. to the above letter, dated at 1 o'clock, P. M., says—"Miller has not yet arrived." We learn, however, by a gentleman who left Canandaigua, at a later hour, that he had arrived there.]

LOOK OUT FOR THIEVES.—The bookstore and lottery office of J. L. Pierce, in Buffalo-street, was broken open on Thursday night, and books to the amount of about twenty dollars taken. The thief or thieves entered by a back window which they demolished.

MARRIED.—At Mount Morris, on Thursday the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Lyman, Mr. MYRON STRONG, to Miss JANE HOPKINS, both of this village.

Segar Manufactory.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the building over the Erie Canal, one door south of R. Sedgwick's Oyster and Refreshment Room, where he will keep constantly on hand
Spanish, New-Orleans, and American Segars
of the best quality, which he will sell wholesale or retail at such prices as will suit purchasers. Should any of his segars not prove as good as recommended, they can be returned and the money refunded.
All orders from any part of the country will be thankfully received & promptly attended to.
WILLIAM J. HART.
Rochester, Jan. 5, 1827.

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership that has existed under the firm of Marshall & Spalding, was dissolved on the 31st ult. in consequence of the demise of the late junior partner.
Of a consequence it becomes necessary for all persons, indebted to the late firm, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to settle all demands for or against the concern.
ELIHU F. MARSHALL.
Rochester, 1st of Jan. mo. 1827.

P. S. The Bookselling, Stationary, & Printing Business, will be continued as heretofore at the old stand, No. 9 Exchange-street, by
E. F. MARSHALL.

G. F. Hotchkiss & Co.
AT their Store in Exchange-street, offer for sale a choice selection of

GROCERIES,
in part consisting of
3 Hhds. St. Croix Rum,
2 do. Win'd. Island do.
at a bargain.
Brandy, Gin, Wines of various quality,
Segars, Teas, Sugars, Coffee,
40 Bushels Walnuts, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low.
CASH paid for HERDS-GRASS and TIMOTHY SEED.
Rochester, Jan. 5, 1827.

Connecticut State Lottery,
FOR the benefit of the Bishops' Fund—4th Class—to be drawn at Hartford, Conn. on Wednesday, January 17th.

\$6000 for only \$2.
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$6,000 is \$6,000
1 " 2,000 2,000
1 " 1,514 1,514
5 " 1,000 5,000
10 " 400 4,000
38 " 100 3,800
50 " 30 1,500
10 " 10 1,040
1 " 4 5,200
10 " 2 21,000
12,120 amounting to \$51,330
Whole ticket half, \$1.00—quarter 50 c.
For Tickets above, or any other authorized Lottery in the United States, apply at

PRATT'S
Lottery and Exchange Office.
Jan. 5, 1827.

Five Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from my barn last night, a CUT-TER HARNESS, partly worn, with plated Terrets, black buckles, and a joint in the traces to take off about 18 inches, to fit them for a waggon. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property and detection of the thief.
J. SEYMOUR.
East Rochester, Jan. 4, 1827.

OVERSHOES.
JUST received, yesterday, an assortment of Coach-lace OVERSHOES, Ladies and Gentlemen's sizes,—a new and beautiful article and very comfortable this cold weather.
Also—Long & Square
MERINO SHAWLS,
thirty per cent. lower than ever before offered in this market.
SAML STONE.
Carroll-Street, Jan. 3, 1827.

A GENERAL assortment of BUFFALO ROBES for sale cheap by
WM. & J. HAYWOOD.
Dec. 1, 1826.

REMOVAL.
J. & D. BROWN have opened a store directly under the Collector's Office, Exchange-street, where they offer for sale a choice and general assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, &c. &c.
cheap for cash.
They have also a CELLAR to RENT, if applied for soon.
Dec. 30.—6

DISSOLUTION.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of S. M. & J. S. Smith, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. MELANCTON SMITH,
JOHN S. SMITH.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1827.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. A. Sprague & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
S. MELANCTON SMITH,
JOHN S. SMITH,
JOHN A. SPRAGUE.
All persons indebted to either of the above firms are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands are requested to present them for settlement.

S. MELANCTON SMITH
Will continue the business at the old stand of S. M. & J. S. Smith. The Painting and Glazing business will be continued by S. Melancton Smith and John A. Sprague, under the firm of JOHN A. SPRAGUE & CO., at the old place.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1827.

NOTICE.
THE Committee appointed to investigate the facts concerning the forcible carrying off of WILLIAM MORGAN, give notice that any member of said Committee will receive any money that individuals may be disposed to contribute toward defraying the expenses of such investigation, and that Mr. Samuel Works and Maj. H. Kennedy are appointed a special committee for that purpose.
By order.
H. NORTON, Chairman.
F. WHITTELEY, Sec'y.
Rochester, Dec. 18, 1826. 24

NOTICE.
THE subscribers earnestly request those indebted to them to make immediate payment to enable them to satisfy demands against them. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.
LATHROP, BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, Dec. 29, 1826.

BOARDING.
A FEW genteel BOARDERS can be pleasantly accommodated in that new and commodious house one door north of the gaol.
Rochester, Dec. 21.

OYSTERS.
150 KEGS Fresh OYSTERS just received from New-Haven, all fresh and in fine order. Also for sale,
200 Barrels SALT,
as low as can be purchased in this market.—Apply to
N. ADAMS.
Rochester, Dec. 20, 1826.

Writing and Printing Paper.
30 REAMS, Nos. 1 and 2, superior Writing Paper,
16 do Nos. 1 and 2, do. Flat do.
30 do Royal Printing Paper, of a good quality—just received and for sale.
Apply at the Book and Job Printing Office of
L. W. SIBLEY.
Exchange-street, Dec. 9.

Fortune's Acknowledged Residence,
NO. 7, west side of Carroll-street—\$20,000, \$3,520—24 of \$1,000, &c. &c.—New-York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. two, for 1826—to be drawn on the 31st of January, 1827—60 number lottery, 8 drawn ballots—Yates & McIntyre, managers.

SCHEME.
1 - - - 20,000 - 20,000
1 - - - 3,520 - 3,520
24 - - - 1,000 - 24,000
30 - - - 500 - 15,000
52 - - - 100 - 5,200
52 - - - 50 - 2,600
1352 - - - 10 - 13,520
10608 - - - 5 - 53,040

12120 Prizes, } 34,220 Tickets, \$136,880
22100 Blanks, }
A certificate for a package of whole tickets can be had for \$66—20 halves, \$33—20 quarters, \$16.50—Eighths for \$8.25. Present price of tickets \$5—halves \$2.50—quarters \$1.25—Eighths 62 cents. Tickets and packages for sale at

WM. CLARKE'S
Acknowledged Truly Lucky Office,
No. 7, Carroll-Street, Rochester,
who has sold and paid the following capital prizes, viz.—No. 19,506 a prize of \$30,000—5,463 a prize of \$20,000—17,570 a prize of \$5,000—7,748 a prize of \$3,000—11,151 a prize of \$2,500—23,008 a prize of \$2,000—4,261 a prize of \$2,000—524 a prize of \$2,000. Also prizes of \$1,000, \$700, \$500, &c. &c., amounting to \$350,000.
Persons purchasing tickets of the subscriber may be assured they will draw at the time appointed, and need not fear being gulled by "The Drawing is Postponed."
dec. 30. W. CLARKE.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL.
PHILANDER FOBES,
No. 559, South Market-street, Albany,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he still continues his old establishment, and will be happy to accommodate them at all times, should they be disposed to call upon him.
The above well known establishment having undergone extensive improvements and repairs, with the addition of twenty bed rooms and a spacious Dining Hall, kitchens and out houses, with new bedding and furniture, now affords accommodations equal to any other Hotel in the city, and the Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to give satisfaction to families or men of business, who will favour him with their custom.
October 1, 1826.

New-York Bank Note Table.

Corrected weekly from the New-York papers.

VERMONT.	
pose the banks in this	Burlington 1
city, and are all at par	Montpelier 1
Bank of N. York	Windsor 1
Bank of America	Brattleborough 1
U. S. branch bank	Rutland 1
Franklin bank	Bank of St. Albans 1
Tradesman's bank	do 1
Merchant's bank	do 1
Chemical bank	do 1
North river bank	do 1
City bank	do 1
Phoenix bank	do 1
Manhattan bank	do 1
Mechanics' do	do 1
Union do	do 1
Long-Island do	do 1
Delaware & Huds. do	do 1
State bank, Alb. do	do 1
Bank of Albany do	do 1
Merch. & Farm. do	do 1
Newburgh do	do 1
Columb. Hudson do	do 1
Middle District do	do 1
Dutchess county par	do 1
Orange co. do	do 1
Greene county stopp'd	do 1
Cattskill do	do 1
Troy do	do 1
Farmer's, Troy do	do 1
Mohawk do	do 1
Utica do	do 1
Utica branch do	do 1
Geneva do	do 1
Auburn do	do 1
Ontario do	do 1
Central do	do 1
Chenango do	do 1
Plattsburgh no sale	do 1
Niagara do	do 1
Jefferson county 1 1-4	do 1
Wash. & Warren do	do 1
Barker's exchange 30	do 1
Rochester 3-4	do 1
Lansburgh do	do 1
Canandaigua do	do 1
CONNECTICUT.	
Hartford do	do 1
Phoenix do	do 1
Middletown do	do 1
Bridgeport do	do 1
Eagle 75 & 80	do 1
New-Haven do	do 1
Do. Mechanics' do	do 1
New London do	do 1
Union do	do 1
Stonington do	do 1
Norwich do	do 1
Thames do	do 1
Windham co. do	do 1
Fairfield co. do	do 1
RHODE-ISLAND.	
Eagle do	do 1
Bristol do	do 1
Commercial do	do 1
Freeman's do	do 1
Agricult. & Manufac. do	do 1
Rhode Island do	do 1
Burrillville do	do 1
Cranston do	do 1
Exchange do	do 1
Franklin do	do 1
Kent do	do 1
Landholders do	do 1
Manufacturers do	do 1
Merchants do	do 1
N. C. Company do	do 1
Narraganset do	do 1
N. Kingston do	do 1
Mount Hope do	do 1
Pawtucket do	do 1
Providence do	do 1
Phonix do	do 1
R. I. Union do	do 1
R. I. Central do	do 1
R. Williams do	do 1
Smithfield Union do	do 1
Do. Exchange do	do 1
Do. Lime Rock do	do 1
Seituate do	do 1
Union do	do 1
Warren do	do 1
Washington do	do 1
Warwick do	do 1
Hope do	do 1
Village do	do 1
Cumberland do	do 1
MAINE.	
Castine broken	do 1
Wiscasset do	do 1
Hallowell & Augustado	do 1
Kennebec do	do 1
Augusta do	do 1
Bangor do	do 1
Bath do	do 1
Portland do	do 1
Cumberland do	do 1
Gardiner do	do 1
Kennebunk do	do 1
Lincoln do	do 1
Passamaquoddy do	do 1
Saco do	do 1
Waterville do	do 1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
Cheshire do	do 1
Concord do	do 1
Coos do	do 1
Exeter do	do 1
New Hampshire do	do 1
Union do	do 1
Stafford do	do 1
Portsmouth do	do 1
Rochingham do	do 1
Grafton do	do 1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston Banks 1 1-2	do 1
Manufac. & Mac's do	do 1
Pacific, Nantucket do	do 1
Phonix, at do	do 1
Agricultural do	do 1
Beverly do	do 1
Bedford Commercial do	do 1
Commercial do	do 1
Dedham do	do 1
Essex do	do 1
Gloucester do	do 1
Hampshire do	do 1
Lynn Mechanics' do	do 1
Mechanics' do	do 1
Franklin do	do 1
Merchants' do	do 1
Marblehead do	do 1
Merrimac do	do 1
Newburyport do	do 1
Plymouth do	do 1
Pawtucket do	do 1
Salem do	do 1
Springfield do	do 1
Taunton do	do 1
Union do	do 1
Worcester do	do 1
Falmouth do	do 1
Mendon do	do 1
Ware do	do 1
Commercial, Salem do	do 1
Hampden Bank do	do 1
Sunderland do	do 1



THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 214, BROADWAY.
CAPITAL \$400,000.

PROPOSALS
FOR Insuring Houses, Buildings, Vessels in port, Goods and Merchandise, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The affairs of the Etna Fire Insurance Company will be conducted with such fairness, candour and liberality, as they trust, will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

Persons wishing to have Insurance effected will please apply to the subscriber, who is appointed agent for the company, and who will furnish additional information and every facility in his power.

O. WILDER,
At the office of Messrs. Mathews & Haight.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

Rochester Stove Factory.
MYERS & PARKER,

OPPOSITE
the ERIE
COFFEE HOUSE,
Exchange-st., 4
doors south of
the Merchants'
Exchange, now
offer for sale

350
STOVES,

consisting of thirty different patterns among which are Tallmadge & Parker, Wm. T. James and Wilson's STOVES, improved by TALLMADGE & PARKER—all with round boilers, together with a new set of hollow ware for cooking stoves, also pyramid stoves, improved parlour stoves, with blinds, and every variety of patterns of Franklin oven and box stoves: the above will be sold as low, if not lower than can be purchased at any establishment west of Albany or Troy, wholesale or retail; they also continue to manufacture all kinds of sheet iron and tin ware, boat Lamps, of every description, made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of Job work done on the shortest notice. They will soon be prepared to manufacture all kinds of copper work, on an extensive scale. Cash paid for copper, brass and old pewter.

MYERS & PARKER.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

DR. BLAIR'S LECTURES.

STEREOTYPE EDITION.
JUST published by GEO. F. HOPKINS, No. 9 Nassau-street, opposite the Law Buildings, a handsome edition, on good paper, of Dr. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, from a late London edition, and ornamented with a new and finely engraved head of the author. In order to insure correctness, the assistance of gentlemen distinguished for their literary attainments was obtained, who carefully examined every word in the dead and foreign languages; and it is believed the edition in this respect will be found equal to any other whatever. The following certificates will show the character of the edition.

From Gov. Clinton.

I have examined a new edition of Dr. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, stereotyped in London edition by Mr. George F. Hopkins of New-York. Uniting in my opinion respecting the intrinsic merits of the work, and seeing it republished by a public spirited printer, in a shape so acceptable, and in a manner so well calculated for general usefulness, I have great pleasure in recommending it to public patronage.

DE WITT CLINTON.
Yale College, Oct. 31, 1826.

Sir—I return to you my thanks for the copy of your stereotyped edition of Blair's Lectures, which I received a few days since. I am gratified to see so handsome an edition of this work from the American press, and hope that you will be adequately rewarded for your expense and trouble. It is extremely desirable that our editions of standard works should be altogether correct, and I trust the time is not far distant, when the eye of a scholar will cease to be pained by typographical errors in the quotations from the ancient classics. As far as my time has permitted me to look through the book which you have sent me, it appears to me very correct. Your obt. serv't. B. SILLIMAN.
Orders from booksellers supplied on the most liberal terms.
New York, Nov. 21, 1826.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, &c.

WM. PITKIN

IS now receiving a large stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, DYE-WOODS and DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS & OILS, WINE, LIQUORS, &c. all of the purest and best quality; and they will be sold at unusually low prices, by Wholesale or Retail. Merchants, Physicians, Manufacturers, Clothiers, Painters and Others, can obtain their supplies upon better terms than from Albany or Utica. PAINTS will be at all times ground on short notice and at a small expence. Cut or Ground DYE-WOODS, in Barrels, warranted equal in quality to the very best Stick Woods.

The following, with other articles, are constantly on hand—a complete and full assortment of

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Wines, Liquors, Teas, &c. &c.

Logwood, Fustic, Sperm and Olive Oil, White Lead, Red Lead, French Yellow, Sprue Yellow, Paris White, Spanish White, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Verdigris, Umber, Rose Pink, Vermillion, Litharge, Patent Yellow, Lamp Black, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Linseed Oil, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.

New Book Bindery.

Samuel Drake

INFORMS the inhabitants of Rochester, and its vicinity, that he has opened a Bindery in the Brick building in Exchange Street, nearly opposite the Bank, where he is now ready to execute all orders in the line of plain and Fancy Binding, with neatness, and durability. Having procured a first rate

RULING MACHINE, and being accustomed to ruling, he can execute all orders for

Ruling and Blank Books,

in a very superior manner—a specimen of which can be shown. With the stock he has lately purchased in New-York, together with new and elegant tools, he is enabled to bind in every variety of

Ornamental Gilding and Gilt Edging,

in a style equal, if not superior to any in this part of the state. The patronage of the public is solicited.

Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD inform the public that the ROCHESTER LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY is now in complete operation, where may be had LOOKING-GLASSES of all descriptions, Gilt and Mahogany, framed in the most modern style, from 1 to \$35, wholesale and retail, at New-York prices. Looking Glass Plates, Picture Frames, Gold Leaf, Glaziers Diamonds, a few choice engravings, both plain and coloured, together with every article in his line.

JOHN H. THOMPSON.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826.

20 POTASH KETTLES from the Constantia Works, for sale by GRIFFITH & BROWN.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1826.

Post-Office Notice.

Extract from the Post Office Law: SEC. 30. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall enclose or conceal a letter or other thing, or any memorandum in writing, in a newspaper, pamphlet, or magazine, or make any writing or memorandum thereon, which he shall have delivered into any Post Office, or to any person for that purpose, in order that the same may be carried by post free of letter postage, he shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for every such offence; and the letter, newspaper, package, memorandum, or other thing, shall not be delivered to the person to whom it is directed until the amount of single letter postage is paid for each article of which the package is composed.

In addition to the above, special instruction has been received at this Office, to enforce the law for each offence, with a view to correct the abuse—which has been attempted by milder measures, without effect.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.
Post Office, Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.
WILLIAM PRINCE,

PROPRIETOR of the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, at Flushing, near New-York, offers to furnish the public with such selections of Trees and plants as they may desire from his Establishment. The collection of Fruit trees of all the various kinds, and also of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, is by far the most extensive and superior in America, and in addition to his former collection, he now has above 500 new and valuable varieties of the most choice fruits, which are not in the possession of any other establishment in this country. The assortment of Grapes of the finest kinds for Wine and the Table is very extensive, and of Roses he has above 500 select varieties. Also above 2000 species of Green House plants. Catalogues may be obtained, gratis, of the agent; and orders left with them or forwarded direct to the proprietor per mail (post paid,) will receive due attention.

S. M. & J. S. SMITH, Agents.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1826.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GOSPEL LUMINARY,
VOLUME III.

NEARLY two years have now elapsed since the publication of this work was commenced, and from the extensive and increasing patronage it has received, the Editor flatters himself that its exertions to render it useful as well as entertaining, have not been wholly fruitless. Those however, who have been its constant readers, are the best judges of its merits. To the friends of Gospel light, truth, and liberty, we therefore confidently appeal, willing it should stand or fall by their decision. It is our intention, should sufficient patronage be given, to still continue the publication of the work. Our course is already laid out and our patrons may rest assured that we shall keep straight onward. The importance of such a work as this in this section of country, we think must be obvious to the Christian Brethren in general. Its cheapness also places it within the reach of every family. To the Christian brethren in general, as well as to a generous public, we appeal for patronage and support.

CONDITIONS.

1. The GOSPEL LUMINARY will continue to be published regularly once in each month, each number to contain as many as 24 pages 12 mo. and should the present number of subscribers be increased to any considerable amount, four of the numbers in the volume, will contain 36 pages each.

2. The first No. of volume 3d, will be issued in January 1827—12 numbers to make a volume.

3. The work will be put to subscribers at one dollar per volume, exclusive of postage, payable in advance. No subscription to be taken for less than a year.

4. Agents who obtain 10 subscribers and become accountable for the pay, will be entitled to one for their trouble; for 15 subscribers, two; for 20, three, &c.

DAVID MILLARD.
West-Bloomfield, N. Y. Oct. 1826. 1
Subscriptions received at this office and by L. W. Sibley.

United States Hotel,
NEW-YORK.

THIS commodious and extensive establishment, fronting on Pearl and Water-streets, between Pine-street and Maiden-lane, is fitted up in a convenient and elegant style, and is now open for the reception of company. The situation of the United States Hotel presents peculiar advantages to merchants and travellers, being in the centre of the mercantile business of the city, and within a minute's walk of the Banks, Exchange, and Public Offices. The Dining and Coffee Rooms are spacious and pleasantly situated—the Sleeping Rooms airy and comfortable—the Cellars are well stocked with the best Wines and Liquors—the Larder will be constantly supplied with every delicacy of New-York, Philadelphia, and other markets—and in addition to the other range of accommodation, convenient Bathing Houses have been erected, where Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths are always in readiness. Grateful for the liberal patronage already received, the Proprietor will be ever anxious to merit its continuance and extension—in confident anticipation of which, he pledges himself to bestow his zealous exertions for the comfort of his Patrons.

T. B. REDMOND.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1826.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
FOR SALE,

4 CASES of Superior Cotton Thread from 18 to 40, Rhode-Island Manufacture.
A. HARRIS.
Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.



HENRY RIELL & Co's
Celebrated Snuff & Tobacco
MANUFACTORY,

NO. 81 Front-Street, three doors above old-slip, New-York: where they have constantly on hand for sale, a large assortment of every article in their line, viz: Rose scent Maccoboy, scented and plain Rappee, French coarse Rappee, Scotch, &c. SNUFF, and every variety of TOBACCO, consisting of Fine Cut for Chewing, Smoking, Spanish Smoking, Plug, Pound and half Pound Rolls, Ladies Twist, Pig-Tail, Cavendish, &c. &c. Spanish, New-Orleans, Kitefoot, and American SEGARS.

All the above articles they WARRANT to be equal (if not superior) to any made in the United States.

N. B. Should their articles not be approved, they can be returned, and the money (with expenses) will be refunded.

P. S. Orders for any quantity of their articles, from any part of the United States, will be promptly attended to.

New-York, October, 1826.

NEW-YORK
Chemical Manufactory.

CHEMICALS—Manufactured at the New-York Chemical Manufactory, warranted superior in quality to those usually imported, are offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers:—

Oil Vitriol	Red Precipitate
Aqua Fortis	White do
Muriatic Acid	Corrosive Sublimate
Citric do	Lunar Caustic
Nitrous do	Tartar Emetic
Nitric do	Calcedined Magnesia
Tartaric do	Super Carbonate Soda
Ether Vitriol	Sal. Soda
Spirits Ammonia	— Rochelle
— Aromatic	— Glauber
— Hartshorn	Refined Camphor
— Nitre	— Saltpetre
Bleaching Liquor	Sal. Tartar
Nitrate of Ammonia	Blue Vitriol
Oxide of Bismuth	Sugar Lead
Distilled Vinegar	Borax Refined
Calomel	

Druggists, Manufacturers, Bleachers, and Soda Water makers, wanting articles, the purity of which they can always rely on, are invited to call on

J. C. MORRISON,
188 Greenwich-st.
New-York, Oct. 10, 1826.

THE POLYTECHNY.

THE object of this Literary Institution, (founded at Chitteningo, Madison county,) is to adapt the course of education to the order of Nature, or what is called the natural development of man's intellectual powers, and to connect every branch of education with its practical use.

The course is arranged under three general heads or divisions. The first includes Languages, ancient or modern, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Geography, &c. The second, includes Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Perspectives, &c. And under the third head, are arranged Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Jurisprudence, &c.

Five young gentlemen, of the best qualifications, together with the Principal, are employed to give instructions in the various branches of education.

REV. DAVID A. SHERMAN, Professor of Languages.

C. D. R. AUSTIN, Assistant.
BENJAMIN F. JOSLIN, M. D. Professor of Botany, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Medicine.

JOHNATHAN ELY, A. M. Professor of Agriculture, and
STEPHEN ALEXANDER, A. M. Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

The price of tuition, board, washing, room furniture, (except bedding,) fuel and light, is \$150 per annum, payable in advance every six months.

Young gentlemen are received at any age above seven years. Their uniform is regulated by their age. Those under 12 years, wear a roundabout, with pantaloons; such as are above 12 and under 16 years of age, wear a coat, with pantaloons; and those above 16, a frock coat—all of grey colour for the winter, and blue for the summer season.

The students reside in the same building with the officers, and are under their notice continually.

The course of instruction commenced on the 20th September, and will continue ten months without intermission. During the warm season, there will be a recess for two months. With the present accommodations, the number that can be received, cannot exceed fifty.

ANDREW YATES.
Oct. 22, 1826.