

tion of the Council of Appointment may be confidently expected. That the odious and improper restrictions upon the elective franchise will also be dispensed with there can be no reasonable doubt. The republican party stand decidedly opposed to that feature of the Constitution; and its adversaries will not dare, whatever may be their wishes on the subject, to urge its being retained. As to the expediency, however, of modifying or expunging the article establishing the Council of Revision there appears to be some doubt in the minds of our most intelligent men. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that a respect for established judicial authorities, and high judicial characters has been most judiciously inculcated upon the minds of us all, even since the establishment of our present government. It is a subject, however, that may be called up for the consideration of the Legislature, or of the Convention when met, and it cannot be improper, therefore, for individuals of the community to give their opinions upon it. It is to be hoped, also, that the people will, at their public meetings, take the subject into their consideration, and speak their sentiments upon it without equivocation or reserve. The reason given in the Constitution for establishing the Council of Revision is, that sometimes "laws inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, or with the public good may be hastily and unadvisedly passed." Had the powers of this Council been so defined & limited as to allow force to its objection only when those objections went upon constitutional grounds, the reasons for finding fault with this article would, unquestionably, be lessened. But when it proceeds further to allow equal force to its objections when those objections are grounded merely upon the supposed inexpediency of the passage of any law, I cannot but think such a disposition of power to be highly improper. Both houses of the Legislature are chosen immediately by the people, and in either house the representatives of the people are supposed to further the views, and to advocate and support the interests of their constituents. If one house may be supposed to pass any law inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, or with the public good, may we not in all cases safely calculate upon its arrest or modification in the other? But if not, and we suppose further that such a law is to be permitted to find its way through both houses of the Legislature, what security have we in the organization of this Council that the final passage of the law will be prevented? If we can suppose the Legislature to be at any time so far governed by partialities or antipathies, or so blinded by party feeling as to consent to the passage of acts which are inexpedient or inconsistent with the public good, what sufficient reason can there be why the individual members of this Council should not be actuated by like prejudices or feelings? As members of the same community they have an equal stake with the members of the Legislature in the public prosperity; and experience teaches us that they are apt to feel as strongly, and to act as precipitately as their fellow citizens in the Legislature. But whilst the power this Council holds during good behaviour cannot be removed, but upon impeachment, and are, consequently, beyond any direct control of the people. Holding in their hands the power to object to laws passed by the Legislature, merely upon the ground of a difference of opinion with that body as to the expediency of their passage, they in effect, when persons in the state are nearly equally divided, control the united voice of both Houses of the Legislature, and so things never remain for they are not responsible to the people in any manner for their opinions, nor are they inclined to them in their continuance in office. It is certainly an anomalous feature in our system of government that a branch of that government should be allowed to interfere in the making of laws for the people, when its members are in no wise responsible to that people for the proper exercise of their powers.

entire satisfaction with the present Constitution of the State, and the existing members of the Council of Appointment; and it is therefore his will and pleasure, that no Convention shall assemble with unlimited powers. He will learn on the 7th of November who rules the day. —Nat. Ado.

Elections.—In Maryland, the republicans have a majority of two in joint ballot, which secures the Governor and Council, and all the subordinate officers in the state. The Senate is federal. The election was conducted on the old party distinctions, in fact there are none other after all that has been said about "the era of good feelings."

In Delaware, Mr. Collins the republican candidate is elected Governor. The legislature is federal.

Pennsylvania is convulsed by faction, not unlike New-York. Findlay and Heister are the rival candidates for Governor—it is feared the latter is elected, who is the republican candidate about as much as De Witt Clinton was in this state. Federalism is upon the whole gaining ground in the different states—a clever comment upon the fact, that "federalism is extinct"—it is a momentary triumph however. The presidential electors of Pennsylvania will support Monroe and Tompkins.—Batavia Times.

The Spanish Cortes have decreed a salary of \$2,000,000 to the king, and sums proportionably liberal to the other members of the royal family. The salary of the king of Great Britain is something like five million dollars!

A three year old bull, the property of Mr. Eggleston, of Avon, Ontario county was weighed at Canandaigua, after the late fair in that county, and his weight was 1872 pounds.

Mr. William Takesbury, of Deer Island, in Boston bay, at the great risk of his own life, on several occasions, has, within three months past, saved the lives of twenty-one persons wrecked in his neighborhood. His meritorious exertions have excited much feeling at Boston, and to enable him to pursue his noble course with greater safety, a proper boat is to be built & presented to him.

The ship of the line, building at Norfolk, and to have been launched on this day, as ascertained by lot and according to law, is to be called the "Delaware."

Murder.—A child was lately killed at Lancaster, Pa. by a quack, who gave an injection of Tobacco juice to cure a rupture. The child was called in from play and in fifteen minutes was dead.

Balloon.—Mr. Guille ascended in a balloon at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, at 4 o'clock, and one hour thereafter safely landed in New-Jersey, about forty miles distant from his starting place! He passed through a cloud, which discharged rain below him, and for a considerable time he could not see the earth. By the help of a barometer, he calculated that his greatest height was 35,000 feet.

Speaking of the election in Pennsylvania, Major Russell quotes as evidence of the imitation of parties and the "era of good feelings," that the *Aurora* & *Democratic Press*, both support the federal list of candidates!—A compliment, indeed, for the opposers of Governor Findlay.

Buenos Ayres.—Accounts received at Providence represent that city as being in great commotion, in consequence of an army of mountaineers, consisting of 3000 men having been in that vicinity for more than three weeks, cutting off supplies, and threatening to invade the capital, if the citizens would not unite in the appointment of suitable persons to represent them in the general Congress. For the five months preceding the date of this intelligence, there had been no less than fourteen different factions of power at Buenos Ayres, during which persons of property had shut themselves up in their houses, armed for self defence and many families had embarked on board the foreign vessels. It was reported that Artigas had entirely destroyed the army of Ramirez at Lute Rios.

Mount Pleasant Oct. 10.—The Commissioners appointed under the act of April last, to examine the marble quarries in the counties of Westchester and N. York, and to fix on some one of them, which shall appear to be the most suitable site for a state prison, and to report thereon to the legislature, have examined the quarry at this place, and we understand were unanimously of opinion, that the superior quality of the marble, and the advantages of situation, give to this place a decided preference over every other which they have examined, and render it the most suitable site whereon to erect the new state prison.

Mail Robberies.—Thomas Gunnitt, a young man who had the care of the Post Office at Bedford, Pa. is arrested and committed to prison charged with having taken money out of letters at various times. He acknowledged his guilt after being committed.

yy, in the 30th year of his age; a native of N. Y. where he was much esteemed, and has many friends and connections.

On the 8th instant at his residence on Shelter Island, New-York, General Sylvester Dering, in the 62d year of his age.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.
U. S. Bank notes not payable in New-York, 1-2 p. c. dis.
New-York city banks—Albany—Troy—Lansingburgh and Schenectady par
Notes of all other banks payable at either of the city banks do
Newburg bank, old emission do
Do. do. filled with red ink 1-2 dis
Do. Branch at Ithaca 1 dis
Auburn Bank 3-4 dis
Aqueduct at Catskill 1 dis
Barker's Exchange, payable in N. York 87 1-2 dis
Catskill Bank 1-2 dis
Central Bank at Cherry-Valley 3-4 dis
Chenango Bank 2 dis
Columbia Bank, at Hudson 1-2 dis
Geneva Bank 3-4 dis
Hudson Bank 90 dis
Jefferson County Bank 40 dis
Middle-District Bank 1-2 dis
Niagara Bank 85 dis
Ontario Bank 3-4 dis
Orange County Bank 1-2 dis
Plattsburgh Bank 1 1-4 dis
Utica bank and branch 3-4 dis
Washington and Warren Bank 60 dis
Notes of the Bank of Montreal, not payable in the city 3 dis
Bank of Canada 3 dis
Bank of Upper Canada 7 dis
Connecticut banks payable in New-York at par—all other at 1 per cent. dis.
Boston banks at 1 per cent. and Massachusetts generally from 1 to 2 1-2 per cent. dis.
New-Hampshire banks 2 1-2 pr. ct. dis.
New-Jersey banks at par, except the state banks at Trenton and Camden the Mount Holly and Cumberland banks, which are at 4 a 5 per ct. dis
Philadelphia banks, par—but a good deal of uncertainty about the Pennsylvania country banks.

POSTPONEMENT.
THE CONCERT which was to have been holden at the Meeting House on Sunday evening last, is postponed until next Sunday evening. The Piano Forte is expected to accompany the music.

TICKETS for admission, to be had at E. Peck & Co's Book-Store.—Price 25 cents.
Oct. 31st 1820.

NEW STORE.
Stephen Charles, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Grocery Store one door east of the Post office, where he offers for sale low for Cash, wholesale or retail.

Cogniac and Spanish BRANDY,
Holland and Anchor GIN,
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Teneriffe, Madeira, Corsica and Malaga WINES,
Molasses,
Lump and Brown SUGARS,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin TEAS,
Spanish and American SEGARS,
Tobacco,
Snuff, and Chocolate,
Raisins, Filberts,
Pea-Nuts,
Almonds and Almond Pits,
Windsor and Bar SOAP,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
Pepper,
Allspice, Coffee,
Ginger,
Stoughton Bitters,
Cod-Fish,
Shad,
Smoked Salmon,
Tar, Cordage, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
50 Boxes assorted WINDOW GLASS.
N. B. Tavern keepers or private families, wishing to be supplied with pure and unadulterated liquors, will do well to call.
Rochester, Oct. 17, 1820: 51tf.

Attorney's and Justice's Blanks for sale.

Coopers Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ FOUR journeymen Coopers, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply at my shop near S. Cleaveland & Co's Mills.

—ALSO—
FIFTY THOUSAND Flour Barrel Staves and Heading wanted immediately. Apply as above.
WM. M. HALL.
Brighton, Oct. 31st 1820. 52tf

Doctors Elwood & Coleman
HAVE removed to their new Brick Office two doors south of the meeting house [Carroll street.]
N. B. Those indebted to us either by note or book account must call and settle without delay, as we are determined to have a general settlement before the 25th of November next.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820.

CASH for WHEAT.
THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wheat delivered at their Mills in Clyde.
STRONG & ALBRIGHT.
Clyde, Sept. 8, 1820. 45tf

NEW CASH STORE.
Alexander Root & Co.
ARE now opening at their Store (one door south of Fraser & Sheldon's Hardware Store,) a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery—
which were purchased at Auction in New-York, and will be sold low for Cash, at wholesale or retail—some of which are the following:—
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Sattinets,
Flannels,
Bombazetts,
Rattinets,
Canton Crapes,
Lustrings,
Calicoes,
Shirtings,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Jamaica, St. Croix, and N. E. RUM,
Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Wines,
Hyson, & Hyson Skin TEA,
Lump & Brown SUGAR,
Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 17th 1820. 50tf.

DYE STUFF, PAINT AND OIL SORE.
S. MELANCTON SMITH
KEEPS on hand a constant supply of Dye-Staffs of all kinds—Paints and Oils, which will be sold very low for Cash. Clothiers are respectfully invited to call. The articles are selected by gentlemen long acquainted with the business and are warranted good.

—ALSO—
Iron, Nails—White and Tarred Rope all sizes. Blocks, Shoe, Whitewash, Clothers and Paint Brushes, Seine and wrapping Twine. Factory and Tow Cloth. Tobacco, Pipes, Snuff, Powder Lead and Shot. Shaving and Bar Soap.
Albany Store Ware, consisting of a variety of Jugs & Pots. A constant supply of common and basket Salt.—North Carolina Tar and Rosin, by the bbl. or less. A few Cow Bells, from 3 to 4s. each. Salmon of a superior quality by the bbl. or less, which will be exchanged for Produce or Whiskey.—Spermaceti Oil, much used for Wool carding as well as lamps. Confectionary
Also, [July 17,] a constant supply of
SALT,
by the hundred barrels, or less, on liberal terms.

FORWARDING.
THE subscriber continues the Forwarding Business on the Genesee River, will take property at either of the Landings above Rochester and deliver the same at either of the Landings below;—will also contract for the Forwarding of Merchandise from Albany to any part of this district on reasonable terms.
S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester, April 18, 1820. 24tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and particularly the inhabitants of Henrietta, that he has lately taken lodgings at Capt. Stephen's in said town where he professes his services as
Physician and Surgeon,
and will punctually attend to all calls in the line of his profession.
PHINEAS A. ROYCE.
Henrietta, Oct. 17, 1820. 3w

TICKETS
For sale in LITERATURE LOTTERY No. 4, at the Post-Office Rochester.

Stimulus for the Nose,
OR A CORDIAL for the Olfactory Nerves, being a certain cure for Catarrh and Head-ache, Prepared by J. P. Whitwell, Boston.
More than seven years have elapsed since this fashionable and fragrant Ster-natory was first prepared, during which time it has undergone many improvements, and continues to gain ground in public estimation, and there is scarce a town or village in the U. S. where it is unknown.
Judges, Lawyers and Divines, when "laboring in their vocation," have acknowledged its refreshing qualities, both to the mind and body; for in all cases of lassitude and ennui, arising from much sitting or speaking, nothing at the time can be so conveniently resorted to, or is more grateful than the "Aromatic Snuff."
This snuff is moreover extremely pleasant to people in general. It opens and purges the head, removes drowsiness, and sensibly stimulates the spirits. The Scotch snuff is certainly destitute of fine flavor, and is without any apparent effect except that of injuring the complexion; & the coarse black snuffs, instead of clearing and refreshing the ol-factory nerves, serves but to obstruct and deaden them, and in process of time has an evident effect upon the speech.
The Aromatic Snuff will certainly cure a Catarrh of recent standing, and most generally relieve a head-ache.—Dr. Waterhouse, in his certificate, which accompanies each bottle, acknowledges this fact, and adds "the articles are also innocent in their quality."
CORN SALVE.—The effect of this composition has been frequently approved. It is acknowledged to be superior to any other remedy for the cure of corns.
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.—When any thing short of extracting the tooth, will afford relief, this specific will always accomplish it.
The above articles are for sale at F. F. Backus Druggist Store in this vil-lage.
Rochester, Oct. 23, 1820. 51 ly.

Rochester Hardware Store.
FRASER & SHELDON
ARE now receiving and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete and general assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Plated and Common Saddlery.
10 Tons Russia & Swedes Iron.
5 " Band and Hoop Iron.
1 " Share Moulds and Landsides.
1 " German (L) Swedes & Cast Steel.
5 " Cut Nails assorted from 3 to 20dl
12 doz. English Spades and Shovels.

Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Tobacco, Snuff and Segars.
They also carry on the manufacture of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron such as Copper Stills and Worms, Dy-ers' and Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles Copper, and Sheet Iron Boiler Cylinders, Heaters, &c. &c.
The above articles will be sold very low for Cash, wholesale and retail.
Rochester, June 27, 1820. 36r

Gentlemen's Clothes.
LATEST FASHIONS, JUST RECEIVED FROM N. YORK.
THE Subscriber has just received patterns of the latest fashions in one of the first shops in the city of New York, and is ready, at his old stand Buffalo-street, near the bridge, to execute all kinds of work in the Tailoring business in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, on short notice and at unusually low prices—especially for Cash. He presumes that the experience he has had in his business in the first shops in New-York, and Philadelphia, that he will be able to give general satisfaction. At any rate gentlemen who want clothes Cut or Made in style will do well to call.

Military Work
made according to the late regulation.
Garments cut on short notice.
A small assortment of Domestic Manufactured Cloth of various colours and of good quality for sale very cheap for cash.
ELISHA TAYLOR
Rochester, July 21, 1820.

Cheaper than Ever
G. P. SMITH,
HAS recently commenced the Tailoring Business, in the village Rochester, opposite the Post Office, where he offers his services to the citizens of the village and the public, hopes to receive a share of patronage.
CUTTING,
Clothes of all kinds will be done on notice. Pains will be taken to fit so that they may be made without difficulty.
Military Dresses made on the shortest notice according to the late law. Sept. 3

FLANSEY
CASH paid for Mill at the WILL
Rochester,

Governor Clinton has expressed his

DIED—At New-York, on the 17th inst. John R. Shaw, Purser in the Na-

