

# The Album

No. 52.]

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1826.

[Vol. I.]

**The Rochester Album**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY  
**MARSHALL & SPALDING,**  
EXCHANGE-STREET,  
(NEAR THE WEST CORNER OF BUFFALO-STREET.)  
ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.

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

**JOB PRINTING**  
OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

**New Establishment.**  
**E. F. SMITH & Co.**  
ARE receiving from New-York a general assortment of  
**Groceries,**  
CROCKERY, AND  
**GLASS-WARE,**

Which they offer for sale at their store on Mill-Street, near the corner of Buffalo-street, and recently occupied by Mr. S. Sawyer. Our Goods were purchased principally for CASH, and we are disposed to sell for a moderate advance for cash or approved paper. We are confident that the quality of our Wines and Liquors, will give satisfaction, as they were generally purchased from the importers. Those who prefer purchasing articles pure and unadulterated are respectfully requested to call and examine quality and prices. Retailers, Tavern-keepers and Families, will be supplied on favourable terms with every article in our line. Our Teas at retail are of late importations, and very superior quality.

The following articles comprise the principal part of our assortment.  
5 lbs. St. Croix Sugar,  
7 boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,  
10 lbs. Molasses,  
30 Bags Havana, and old Java Coffee,  
6 lbs. 1st quality 3d & 4th proof St. Croix Rum,  
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,  
3 Pipes Cognac Brandy, Outard, Dupey & Co. and other brands.

**WINE.**  
1 Pipe superior, L. P. Madeira,  
1 do. Sicily, do.  
2 Quarter casks old Port,  
5 do. do. dry Malaga,  
5 do. do. Sweet do.  
26 Boxes and Hampers Claret, and Champagne.

**TEAS.**  
40 Chests and cases, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Tonkay, of late importations and of superior qualities.

**TOBACCO.**  
25 kegs sweet scented Richmond Tobacco, 12 hands P. pound. The brands of Gray and Pankey, Thompson and J. & S. Cosby,  
2 barrels and 15 Jars P. & G. Lorillard's paper Tobacco, and Snuff,  
9 Cases preserved Canton Ginger,  
40 M. Flint's superior Havana Segars,  
50 M. American Segars various qualities,  
1200 Yards German Osnabergs,  
50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 1, 2, 3,  
30 Quintals Cod Fish,  
5 Boxes Spinn Candles,  
1 hhd. winter strained Sperm Oil,  
1 do. Whale do.  
20 Boxes and half boxes Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,  
2 Kegs Malaga and Smyrna do.  
15 Drums fresh Smyrna Figs,  
10 Barrels Filberts, Hickory, and Pea Nuts,  
5 Sacks fresh soft shelled Almonds,  
16 Boxes Anchoives, Olives, Catsup, Capers sauced assorted. Martingue cordials, fruits preserved in brandy, &c.  
40 Boxes Digby Herring,  
1 do. superior Durham Mustard,  
5 do. warranted English ride powder in pound cabbets and papers,  
40 Bags shot assorted B. B. to No. 8,  
760 Pounds bar Lead,  
10 Kegs ground Ginger,  
5 Baskets and boxes fresh Sweet Oil,  
50 Demigons, from 1 to 6 gallons,  
3 Casks London Brown Stout, in quart and pint bottles,  
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup,  
60 Boxes Windsor and fancy Soap,  
25 Crates and boxes Crockery and Glass Ware, also Nutmegs, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, Cloves &c. &c.

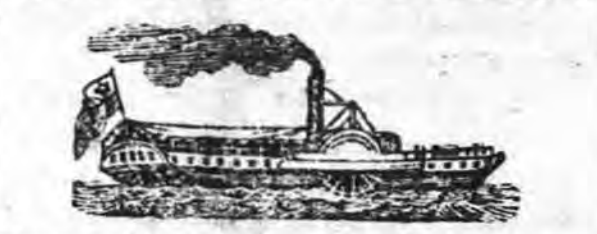
**ON CONSIGNMENT,**  
6 Cases of Wilson's Patent Coffee-Mills,  
10 Bbls. Scotch Snuff in bladders,  
3 Cases 4-4 bleached shirtings.  
May 7th, 1826. 32

**Printing Ink.**  
**MARSHALL & SPALDING** have just received a supply of **WELLS' PRINTING INK,** of various qualities, which they will sell at a small advance for CASH in HAND. It is presumed most Printers are well acquainted with the quality of it. Such as are not, may be assured that it is used by the best Printers in the city of New-York.—The trade will please to give us a call, before they engage of any one else.  
No. 9, Exchange-st. Rochester.  
May 9, 1826. 31

**NOTICE.**  
THE Notes of ANSEL HARRIS were duly assigned on the 24th instant, to Otis Loomer & Co. and Arnold & Rose, of the City of New-York. Those persons indebted by Note now due, are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately. **JAMES H. GREGORY, Assignee** notice to and for Collection.  
Rochester, Aug. 29, 1826. 47

**CANAL TRACT.**  
FOR Sale 150 Village Lots lying north of Buffalo-st. and east of the Canal.—This Tract offers more advantage than any which has been in market for several years. Prices are reasonable and terms easy.  
**WILLIAM ATKINSON,**  
April 11, 6m27

## Lake Ontario Steam-Boats



**Ontario, & Martha Ogden.**  
THE ONTARIO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY have lately improved and fitted up their BOATS, in a superior style, for the accommodation of Passengers, and they are now running regularly on their established routes.

The ONTARIO, between Niagara and Ogdensburg, touching at Genesee River, Oswego, Sacket's Harbour, Cape Vincent, and Morristown, forming a line with the Lake Erie Steam-Boats, and the Stages between Buffalo and Lewiston, and Stages and Steam-Boats between Prescott and Montreal; also intersecting the Stages between Sacket's Harbour and Utica, and Stages & Packet-Boats between Oswego, Syracuse, and Utica, affording Passengers an opportunity on her arrival to proceed in either direction without delay.

The MARTHA OGDEN, between Niagara and York, Upper Canada.

### THE ONTARIO, WM. VAUGHAN, MASTER,

ON HER PASSAGE DOWN,  
Leaves Lewiston, at 3 o'clock P. M. June 22d and 30th.—July 9th, 17th, and 25th.—August 3d, 11th, 20th, and 28th.—Sept. 5th, 14th, and 22d.—Oct. 1st, 9th, 17th, & 26th.  
Leaves Genesee River at 4 o'clock P. M. June 23d.—July 1st, 10th, 18th, and 26th. Aug. 4th, 12th, 21st, and 29th.—Sept. 6th, 15th, and 23d.—Oct. 2d, 10th, 18th, and 27th.

Leaves Oswego, at 8 o'clock A. M. June 24th.—July 2d, 11th, 19th, and 27th.—Aug. 5th, 13th, 22d, and 30th.—Sept. 7th, 15th, and 24th.—Oct. 3d, 11th, 19th, and 28th.  
Leaves Sacket's Harbour at 6 o'clock P. M. June 24th.—July 2d, 11th, 19th, and 27th.—Aug. 5th, 13th, 22d, and 30th.—Sept. 7th, 15th, and 24th.—Oct. 3d, 11th, 19th, and 28th.

ON HER PASSAGE UP,  
Leaves Ogdensburg at 6 o'clock P. M. June 25th.—July 3d, 12th, 20th, and 29th.—Aug. 6th, 14th, 23d, and 31st.—Sept. 9th, 17th, and 25th.—Oct. 4th, 12th, 20th, and 29th.  
Leaves Sacket's Harbour at 6 o'clock P. M. June 26th.—July 5th, 13th, 21st, and 30th.—Aug. 7th, 15th, and 24th.—Sept. 1st, 10th, 18th, and 26th.—Oct. 5th, 13th, 21st, and 30th.

Leaves Oswego at 4 o'clock P. M. June 27th.—July 6th, 14th, 22d, and 31st.—Aug. 8th, 16th, and 25th.—Sept. 2d, 11th, 19th, and 27th.—Oct. 6th, 14th, 22d, and 31st.  
Leaves Genesee River, at 4 o'clock P. M. June 28th.—July 7th, 15th, and 23d.—Aug. 1st, 9th, 17th, and 26th.—Sept. 3d, 12th, 20th, and 28th.—Oct. 7th, 15th, and 23d.

### THE MARTHA OGDEN, ANDREW ESTIS, Master,

Will run a daily line between the Ports of Youngstown, Niagara, and York, U. C. going from Port to Port, and returning the same day.—Will leave as follows:  
From the 1st to the 10th July will leave York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 10th to the 20th July will leave Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 20th to the 31st July will leave York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 1st to the 10th Aug. will leave Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 10th to the 20th Aug. will leave York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 20th to the 31st Aug. will leave Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 1st to the 10th Sept. will leave York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 10th to the 20th Sept. will leave Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2 o'clock P. M.  
From the 20th to the 30th Sept. will leave York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2 o'clock P. M.

On the 1st of Oct. she will commence running from Lewiston to York, leaving each Port every other day at ten o'clock A. M.  
N. B. Merchandise and other property, can be forwarded by these Boats to any Port on the Lake (on the American side) and to York in Upper Canada.

S. DENISON, Managing Owner.  
June 20th, 1826. 39

### CHEAP HARD-WARE STORE.

(3 doors north of the Canal, Mill-st. Rochester.)  
THE subscriber has received 20 tons of Merchandise, being a part of his spring goods, consisting of  
**IRON, & NAILS**  
of all sizes and descriptions, Grist Mill Spindles, Saw Mill and Fullers' Cranks, Saw Mill and cut German Steel Saws; together with a general assortment of Cutlery, Hard and Hollow Ware.  
The above goods have been purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a small advance from New-York prices, adding the charges. **JOSIAH SHELDON, Agent.**  
May 2, 1826. 30f.

### ROCHESTER Cheap Book-Store.

(Buffalo-st. a few doors east of the Court-House.)  
**J. L. PIERCE,**



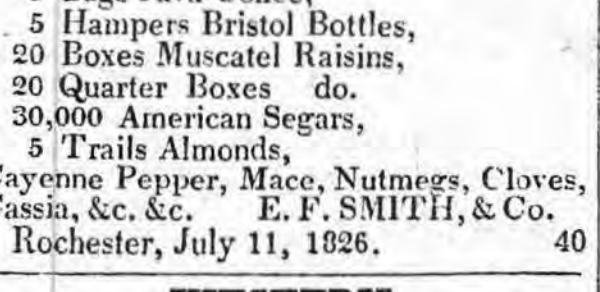
HAVING determined to sell BOOKS as cheap as they can be purchased in any store in the State, respectfully solicits the inhabitants of Rochester and its vicinity, to call and judge for themselves. He is now receiving, and will shortly receive very considerable additions, and no exertions shall be wanting on his part, to accommodate the publick in price and quality of Books.

Among the Books just received, are Clark's folio Bible, elegant, Lord Bacon's Works, 10 vols. Lond. Ed. Shakespeares Plays, complete in 1 vol. Complete sets of the Waverly Novels, Analectick Magazine, 14 vols. Edinburgh Register, 13 vols. Harmonies and Sublimities of Nature, 4 v. Rev. G. Crabbe's Works, 5 vols. Lond. Ed. Clark's Commentary, 2 vols. fine Ed.  
Together with a large assortment of Blank Books, School Books, & Stationary. June 13. 36

### MOLASSES, TEAS, TOBACCO, SUGAR, & C.

WE are receiving from New-York, the following articles purchased at the present low rates, which we offer at a small advance for CASH.  
20 Kegs Tobacco,  
10 Boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,\*  
2 do. White Havana do.  
5 hhd. English Island Molasses,  
25 Chests Teas, Tonkay, Hyson Skin, Hyson, and Young Hyson, of the latest importation and of superior quality.  
10 Kegs Pure Ground Ginger,  
50 Gross Velvet Corks,  
20 bbls. and half bbls Connecticut Shad,  
2 hhd. best Cod Fish,  
5 Bags Java Coffee,  
5 Hampers Bristol Bottles,  
20 Boxes Muscatel Raisins,  
20 Quarter Boxes do.  
30,000 American Segars,  
5 Trails Almonds,  
Cayenne Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, &c. &c. E. F. SMITH, & Co.  
Rochester, July 11, 1826. 40

### WESTERN



**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
CAPITAL \$250,000.  
LEVI WARD, Jr. } Agents at Rochester.  
EBENEZER ELY, }  
July 4, 1826. 6m39

### Renoval.

**Wm. B. BARNETT**  
HAS removed to the second story of the H Store occupied by Mr. A. HARRIS, Mill-street, where he offers for sale an extensive assortment of  
**BRITISH & DOMESTIC GOODS,**  
on the best terms, either by wholesale or retail.  
Cash paid for POT & PEARL ASHES.  
Rochester, March 13th. 23

### C. J. HILL,

(Opposite the Red Mills.)  
IS now receiving from New-York, large supplies of  
**FRESH SUMMER Goods.**  
Remarks touching prices will be made at the Counter, and it is believed, will prove highly interesting.  
Cash paid for WHISKEY, as above.  
June 20, 1826. 37

### DR. ELWOOD

HAS resumed the practice of his profession in the village of Rochester. Office opposite the Eagle Tavern, in the Store occupied by T. Hart.  
May 30, 1826. 34

### DRAFTING.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY DRAFTING done for those that wish to obtain patents on the shortest notice. Enquire of **MARTIN CABLE,** at the Album Printing Office.  
Rochester, June 27. 38

### Musick.

An elegant assortment of Musical Boxes and Hand Organs, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, by  
**Wm. P. & H. STANTON.**  
Rochester, June 13, 1826. 36

### REMOVAL.

**JAMES H. GREGORY** has opened an Office nearly opposite the Court-House in Rochester, in the second story of the Brick Building on the corner of Buffalo-st. and Pindle Alley, and adjoining the house of Mr. R. Ensworth.  
June 20th, 1826. 1f37

### NEW LINE OF STAGES



From Saratoga Springs to Utica, AND FROM Saratoga Springs to Boston, THREE TIMES A WEEK.

LEAVES Wheeler's Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, stopping at Clark's Village Hotel, at Ballston Spa, Foster's Union Coffee-house in Galway, Wilcox's Coffee-house in Fonda's Bush, Johnson's Hotel in Johnstown, Lassell's Tavern in Lassell's Ville, Pink's Tavern in Manheim, Caswell's Inn at Herkimer, and at the York House in Utica; arriving at the latter place the same evening, where it intersects the great Western Line of Stages from Albany to Buffalo.

### LEAVES UTICA.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at the Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, at evening.  
From the Springs to Boston  
A Stage leaves Saratoga Springs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, passing through Sandy-Hill, Hartford, and Granville, to Manchester, where it intersects the Boston Line, reaching Boston on the third day.

A line of Stages from Saratoga Springs to Albany, also, leaves Doney's at the Springs, daily, in the summer months, and three times a week at other seasons in the year; so that passengers from Utica or from Boston, visiting the Springs, can find an easy and quick conveyance to Albany.  
\* \* \* \* \* All baggage at the risk of the owners.

**DAVID FOSTER, Galway.**  
**GEO. W. WILCOX, Fonda's Bush.**  
**HETHCOAT JOHNSON, Johnstown.**  
**ANDREW A. PINK, Manheim.**  
**CARY & SLY, Utica.**  
Feb. 14, 1826. 19

### NEW GOODS.

WE have recently received an additional supply of Blue Printed **STAFFORDSHIRE WARE,** comprising almost every article in that line, of the latest patterns at low prices. Also, an extensive assortment of **GLASS-WARE.**  
E. F. SMITH, & Co.  
Rochester, June 6th 1826. 35

### NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Carrol-Street,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MANSION-HOUSE.  
THE subscriber has this day opened a Shop at the above place, where he intends manufacturing all kinds of Men's WEARING APPAREL, on the shortest notice, in the neatest style, and at reasonable prices.  
N. B. Country Produce taken at cash price in payment for the same.  
Rochester, Aug. 8th 1826. 44

### J. & D. BROWN.

AT the store, lately occupied by N. A. Goodsell, are and will be continually receiving Fresh supply of **GOODS,** from New-York, consisting of a rich assortment of **Groceries, Fruits, Fish, &c.** THEY WILL ALSO KEEP **Provisions, Confectionaries, Crockery, Fenton's Earthen-Ware, &c.** All of which are as good, and will be sold as Cheap for Cash, as at any establishment in Rochester.—Call and see.  
N. B. Those indebted must make immediate payment, or pay cost.  
Rochester, Aug. 29, 1826. 47

### CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

**J. L. PIERCE** has opened a Circulating Library at his Book-Store in Buffalo-street, comprising a variety of valuable **STANDARD WORKS, AND NOVELS, TALES &c.** To which he would wish to invite the attention of the citizens of Rochester. The terms will be the same as have been taxed at Marshall's Circulating Library.  
Rochester, May 23d, 1826. 33f

### NEW BOOK BINDERY.

THE subscriber has taken a room over Marshall & Spalding's Bookstore, where he intends carrying on the binding of Books in its various branches. He solicits the patronage of the publick.  
**GEO. H. HART.**  
Rochester, June 20, 1826. 37

### PAPER.

**MARSHALL & SPALDING** have on hand and of excellent quality, at their Bookstore, No. 9, Exchange-street. **Plain Foolscap, Laid do. and Wrapping Paper.**  
Rochester, 29 of 6 mo. 1826.

### CONSTABLE'S SALES

FOR sale by **MARSHALL & SPALDING.**

### GROCERIES & C.

WE are receiving from New-York, an additional supply of **GROCERIES** &c. which we offer for sale: at a small advance, wholesale or retail.  
5 Hampers Bristol Bottles,  
10 hhd. and Boxes Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,  
2 Boxes White Havana Sugar,  
4 Bags Pepper and Pimento,  
20 Kegs, h'Kegs, & Boxes Fresh Raisins,  
1 Keg Zant Currants,  
15 Boxes Olive Oil, Citron, Lemon Syrup, &c.  
2 do. Fresh Durham Mustard,  
1 do. do. American do.  
1 do. Sauces assorted,  
10 Doz. Phials Cayenne Pepper,  
2 do. Bottles Pepper Sauce,  
10 do. Paste Blacking,  
30 Boxes transparent Soap  
40 do. Digby Herring,  
20 Quintals Codfish,  
10 bbls & h' bbls pickled Mackerel No. 1,  
10 do. do. Comm. Shad, caught this Spring.  
5 do. Fresh Madeira and Brazil Nuts.  
2 Chests superior Tea for retailing,  
1 Cask Brown Stout in Patent Bottles.  
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, &c. &c.  
E. F. SMITH, & Co. 35  
Rochester, June 6, 1826.

### INSURANCE

**ROCHESTER FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
No. 14, WALL-STREET, one door west of  
ROCHESTER BANK,  
In the City of New-York.  
CHARTERED IN 1825. CAPITAL,  
\$300,000

ENSURES against loss or damage by FIRE at the usual rates of premium which are so low, that every prudent man should indemnify himself against loss by this destructive element.  
**JACOB DRAKE, Pres't.**  
**P. W. ENGS, Ass't.**  
Those who wish to effect an insurance, can apply to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive application for insurance in said company.  
**JOHN WATTS,**  
Opposite the Bank.  
Rochester, 21st March, 1826. 42

### CHEMICAL



FOR Shoes, Shoes, and all kinds of dressed Leather, particularly Ladies Morocco Shoes, which need no preparation. In cases where it is a supple material to the sole, with which it is applied without brushing and the rub off. P. 36. P. 4 large.

ON EACH BOTTLE \$100 is pledged, with a view to excite attention to the directions for using

ALSO—Large bottles for Harness and Shoe Makers, to be used with a fine ground Brush.—Price \$1.  
For sale by the dozen or single, at the Book-store of **MARSHALL & SPALDING,** No. 9, Exchange-st. Rochester, who are appointed agents for the Manufacturer, and will hereafter keep a constant supply.  
(Each Label will be signed by the Proprietor in his own hand writing with common ink.)  
June 6. 35

### Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

**ACHILLES & CHURCH.**  
One door east of S. Lamb's  
**Franklin House.**  
HAVE a constant supply of all articles in the above business, which they offer at the fairest prices.  
—ALSO—  
A great variety of



Among which are Talmadge and Parker's, James', and Wilson's Improved Patent Stoves.  
**Cooking, Oven, Box, and Franklin,** Together with **BOILERS** of all kinds.  
All Job work done in a careful manner, and at the shortest notice. Also, all orders duly attended to and at a handsome discount.  
East Rochester, Aug. 15, 1826. 45

### BRIGHTON BOOT & SHOE STORE.

(At the sign of the gilt last, a few doors east of the Bridge.)  
**ELIHU H. GROVER,**  
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his former friends and patrons, for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and would beg leave to assure them that his endeavours to please, shall be as unremitting as heretofore; and that he keeps constantly on hand, and is now manufacturing a very large and splendid assortment of **GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES, LADIES' do. do. CHILDREN'S do. do.** Which he offers to the publick on the most reasonable terms. Cheap, very Cheap.  
August 22d, 1826 46

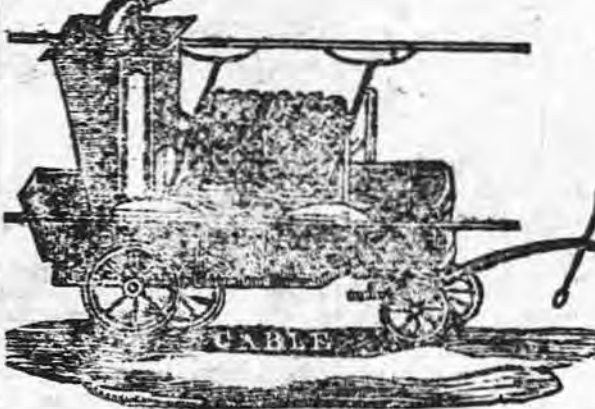
### A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

ABOUT two and a half miles from Rochester, containing 150 acres. The improvements are 90 acres cleared, two new Barns, two Houses, an Orchard, and good fencing. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. The land is of the first quality, and is deemed worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase near the flourishing village of Rochester. Apply to **E. F. Marshall,** at this office.  
Feb 28, 1826. 31

### Writing Ink.

of a superior quality, for sale by **MARSHALL & SPALDING.**

### FIREMEN'S



**INSURANCE**  
**ROCHESTER FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
No. 14, WALL-STREET, one door west of  
ROCHESTER BANK,  
In the City of New-York.  
CHARTERED IN 1825. CAPITAL,  
\$300,000

ENSURES against loss or damage by FIRE at the usual rates of premium which are so low, that every prudent man should indemnify himself against loss by this destructive element.  
**JACOB DRAKE, Pres't.**  
**P. W. ENGS, Ass't.**  
Those who wish to effect an insurance, can apply to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive application for insurance in said company.  
**JOHN WATTS,**  
Opposite the Bank.  
Rochester, 21st March, 1826. 42

WE do hereby certify that we have seen the Machine for raising Vessels and Boats, invented by Mr. Elisha Turner of this place, in operation, and are of opinion that it is a useful invention. By means of the windless and screw, boats are raised without the least injury to them in a few minutes.  
We recommend it to those engaged in coasting or inland navigation, as well worthy of the attention. The first and only one at this time is now in operation in this village, and all persons who have seen it approve of the plan. By this machine a CANAL BOAT is raised, and put in a situation for repairing in less than five MINUTES.  
Rochester, May 22, 1826. 33

**HEMAN NORTON,**  
**A. REYNOLDS,**  
**M. CHAPIN,**  
**WM. BREWSTER,**  
**B. GARDNER,**  
**S. CLEVELAND,**  
**P. L. McCOLLUM.**  
Having obtained Letters Patent for the above mentioned Machine, I offer to sell to those interested in the nation, and others, single rights, or rights for Towns, Counties, or States. For terms, please apply to the subscriber at his residence in Rochester.  
**ELISHA TURNER.**

### W. P. & H. STANTON,

HAVE just received by the latest arrival a general assortment of **MILITARY GOODS,** LIKEWISE, **Silver Plated and Britannia Wares, Watches, Jewellery, &c.** All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash or Approved credit. All kinds of Watches and Clocks made and repaired, at the shortest notice, and the prices moderate.  
Rochester, August, 15, 1826. 45

### WHEREAS default has been made in the

payment of a part of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of mortgage, executed by Ebenezer Sargent and Elizabeth his wife, to Richard Wilkins, bearing date the 24th day of February 1824, of a piece of land situate in the town of Henrietta and county of Monroe, and state of New-York, bounded as follows:—beginning at the north west corner of lot number fifteen, in second range of lots in said town; thence east, on the north line of said lot two degrees south, one hundred and fifty six rods; thence south twenty four degrees west, on the east line of said lot, ten rods and four links; thence west two degrees north parallel with the north line of said lot one hundred and fifty six rods; thence north twenty four degrees east parallel with the east line of said lot, ten rods and four links to the place of beginning.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth, in Rochester, on the first day of December next, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day—subject however to the two remaining instalments hereafter to become due on said Mortgage. Dated May 30, 1826.  
**RICHARD WILKINS,**  
Jas. H. Gregory Att'y. 6m34

### WHEREAS default has been made in the

payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of Mortgage, executed by Stephen Moon, to Richard Wilkins, bearing date the seventh of May, 1825, of all that piece or parcel of land, situate in the town of Henrietta, in the county of Monroe, being thirty acres and seventeen rods, on the east line of said lot, ten rods and four links; thence west two degrees north parallel with the north line of said lot one hundred and fifty six rods; thence north twenty four degrees east parallel with the east line of said lot, ten rods and four links to the place of beginning.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in case made and provided, the said mortgaged premises will be sold at publick auction at the house of R. Ensworth in Rochester, on the sixteenth day of November, 1826, at ten o'clock A. M. of that day.—Dated May 15, 1826.  
**RICHARD WILKINS,**  
**JAMES H. GREGORY, Att'y.** 32

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

A French provincial paper states that France is about to send 40,000 men into Spain to overturn the Drapeau Blanc...

The Emperor Nicholas set out for Moscow from St. Petersburg on the 28th of July.

General Roche, who had been sent to Greece by the Greek Committee of Paris, has returned to France.

The late events in Constantinople have remained the Greeks. It is stated also, that Lord Cochrane has arrived in the Grecian seas.

The Provincial Pachas are ordered to send to the capital quotas of troops. Constantinople is changed into a camp.

The Diaro de Rome of the 26th July, on the authority of a letter from Libourne of the 11th same month, states that the squadron of Lord Cochrane was before that port.

The frigate Hebe had arrived at Havre, with five millions of francs, the first instalment from the Haytien government.

PARIS, August 9. We have news from Greece to the 29th July—it is of a very unsatisfactory nature, for that country.

Several villages of Attica have surrendered to the Turks.

Abraham is directing his attention to the Mainotes, who having never left their mountains to relieve the other Greeks, have never received any succour from them.

Lieut. Gen. Paulucci is at Smyrna, with the naval Austrian division. Vice Admiral Neale is there also.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Francis Henrietta, Captain White, which arrived last evening, London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 10th August have been received.

TURKEY. The items of interest relate principally to Turkey. Under date of Constantinople, 10th July, it is said.

Some thousands Topchis are already employed in building five large barracks for the new camp, which has been formed during a bloody revolution.

Another paragraph, dated the 11th, says: "The Sultan has attended in person the military exercises at Eski-Seraf."

The Sultan has attended in person the military exercises at Eski-Seraf. It was Mahomed himself that first intimated to the Ulemas his intention to abolish the punishment of confiscation.

The following is from Odessa the 18th July.—The eyes of Russia are turned upon Akermaiz, where a conference for peace is to be opened between the Russian and Turkish commissioners.

Two English officers sent by Com. Hamblin, have arrived at Constantinople in five days from the Dardanelles.

Part of Pacha's fleet had put to sea. A letter from Leghorn of the 19th, affirms that Lord Cochrane's fleet was in sight of that port.

PORTUGAL. The London Courier of August 9, contains a private letter dated Lisbon, July 14, which states that the Count of Porto Santo had given in his resignation, on the ground of the influence which the British had over the affairs of the nation.

The Regent had nominated the Duke de Cadoral to the Presidency of the Chamber of Peers, which is approved by all.—Statesman.

RUSSIA. The Paris papers furnish the following result of the sentence pronounced in the affair of the conspirators at St. Petersburg:

Thirty six have been sentenced to death; five only have suffered an ignominious death.

LATEST FROM PANAMA AND MEXICO.

The schr. Blucher, arrived at Baltimore on the 19th inst. in 22 days from Vera Cruz. The Patriot gives the following information, received by the Blucher:—

We learn by the Blucher, that the delegations from the four republics, Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, and Mexico, have concluded the main business of the Grand Congress of Panama, without waiting for the moral influence of the ministers from the United States and the European powers.

One member of each legation had returned to their respective governments—the remainder had embarked for Acapulco to resume their session at Tacubaya, near the city of Mexico.

The state of commerce is represented as deplorable; two years' stock of goods in the market, and no money to pay for them.

Most excellent Sir,—We have arrived at this port this day on board of the brig of war Constant. We departed from Panama on the 21st of last month, (July) and we have the pleasure to inform your excellency that on the 15th of the same month, a Treaty of Perpetual Union and Friendship between the concurring republics, an unconditioned convention, a private (reservado) understanding and an agreement were concluded and signed.

Conformably to the above mentioned agreement, the assembly will continue its sessions in the town of Tacubaya. In consequence of this, a minister from every republic will go to Mexico, whilst the others have departed for their respective countries to give an account of the proceeding in the congress.

LONG LIVE OUR COUNTRY. Mexican Legation in the Assembly of the new States of Mexico.

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PARIS, Aug. 8. It is confidently asserted that the Duke of Belluno has given in his resignation as Major-General of the Guard.

General Guilleminot has set off this morning for Constantinople.

Prinze Metternick who was on his way to Johannsburg, was overtaken by several couriers with important despatches, which obliged him to stop to answer them, and so retarded his journey.

A Brussels paper of the 6th August says: "Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, Count de Surville, is expected in this city tomorrow. Apartments have been taken for him in the Hotel de Bellevue."

Russia was considered an Asiatic power, rather than a European, before the period of Peter the great. His reign commenced in 1690, by a usurpation from his elder brother Ivan, who was declared (like the present Constantine,) incompetent to sovereignty.

Peter died in 1725, and was succeeded by his wife Catharine in violation of the rights of Peter's son.

Catharine died in 1772, and was succeeded by the above son, under the name of Peter II.

Peter II. died in 1790, and was succeeded by Anna, a daughter of Ivan, who was deposed by Peter the great.

Anna died in 1748, and bequeathed the throne to her great nephew Ivan.

Ivan was deposed in 1751, for alleged deficiency of intellect, and eventually murdered. The throne was usurped by Elizabeth, as daughter of Peter the great.

Elizabeth died in 1761, and was succeeded by her nephew Peter III. Peter III. was deposed by his wife Catharine II. in 1762, and a few days thereafter, strangled with a napkin; having previously signed a confession of incompetency, similar to that executed by Constantine.

Catharine II. died in 1797, and was succeeded by her son Paul.

Paul was murdered in 1801 and the vacant throne was ascended by his oldest son, the late Alexander.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ships Florida and Leeds, arrived at New-York, on Monday evening, the former having left Liverpool on the 20th, and the latter on the 23d August, bringing London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th. Cargo of the Leeds, hardware, &c. to Corning and Norton and Godfrey and Walsh, of this city, and others.

The most important information received by this arrival, is an Order in Council of the British government, adopted on the 29th July, but first published on the 10th of August, prohibiting American vessels from any direct intercourse with the British possessions in the West Indies after the first of December next.

Our new and more liberal system of free trade has encountered more obstacles than was anticipated. Mr. Huskisson's arguments, could effect no change in the policy of France: And the government of the United States, has refused to allow British ships into their ports, on the same terms and the same duties as American ships from the same quarter.

From the N. Y. Eve. Post. Important—from Vera Cruz.—By the Blucher, Vera Cruz Gazettes to the 22d ult. have been received at Baltimore. They furnish the important intelligence that the delegations from the republics of Colombia, Peru, Guatemala, and Mexico, at the Congress of Panama, now Tacubaya, concluded, on the 15th of July, a treaty of alliance and perpetual amity between those republics.

The state of commerce at Vera Cruz is stated to be very bad; the market being much overstocked with goods, and no money to pay for them—the mines unproductive, and many of them abandoned.

A convoy of two millions of dollars had arrived from the city of Mexico; one million and a half of which was embarked on board the English frigate Hussar to be shipped for England, to pay the interest of the Mexican loan.

The Mexican navy is in a very inefficient state, there not being officers and men enough to man one frigate.

The city had become quite healthy again, not one case of fever having occurred for six weeks.

Our correspondents of the Baltimore American were indebted for the following: "VERA CRUZ, August 23d, 1826. "The enclosed extraordinary Gazette of yesterday, furnishes the very important information that the Congress of the new American States have formed an alliance among themselves—that they have adjourned to Tacubaya, a small village two leagues from the city of Mexico, and that several of the members have already arrived at Acapulco."

ADULTERATING LIQUORS.

Some days ago, an article was published in the New-York Daily Advertiser, stating that a merchant at Rochester, had purchased a pipe of gin in New-York, and when it arrived at Rochester, the pipe was found to contain only whiskey. The blame was attached to the canal or river boatmen.

We have received a communication on this subject, in which the author expresses his belief that the most proper place to lay the blame was at the store of the New-York merchant, and in support of his opinion, he states a few facts.

He says there are persons in this city, who make a living by purchasing brandy and gin pipes, with all the custom house brands upon them, and sending them to New-York, to be sold to unprincipled men, who adulterate liquors by mixing them with rectified whiskey, pure spirits, &c.

Our correspondent also states that there are great quantities of whiskey preparations under the names of gin, brandy, pure spirits, alcohol, &c. sold both in this city and New-York, to jobbers, for the express purpose of adulterating liquors, and who possess the art of transmutation to admir-

ROCHESTER ALBUM.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1826.

Our own affairs.—The present number of the Album, closes the arduous labours of a year. Our patronage has been very respectable, more than commensurate with our anticipations, but in order to complete the satisfaction indulged, it becomes necessary for us to have the cash from our subscribers. To such as receive their paper by mail, we will send a bill of the amount due, hoping they will lose no time in paying it to the Post Master of the office through which they receive the papers, to whom we shall also send a bill of debts due us from our friends, and whose receipts will be duly recognized by us.

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MORE NATURAL CURIOSITIES.

A singular petrification has lately been discovered several feet from the surface of ground, on Messrs. Bell & Griffith's farm, in the Mountain Ridge, Welland Co. consisting of what is supposed to have been a den of snakes. They retain their natural shape, almost to perfection, and are arranged in a most singular manner, covering the surface of a flat stone of from 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The one we have seen is well preserved, and is designed for the Cabinet of Mr. Wm. Merrill, of St. Johns, N. B. It proceeded thence a short time since his return from a visit to this part of Province. What makes this curiosity more interesting, is the fact, that but two years since, Snakes have been observed during the first warm days in the spring, to come out in immense numbers in various parts of this country. In Flamboro' we have seen that the serpents turned out at one time, and destroyed several hundred rattle-snakes in a day. Catharine's Journal.

ON PERSEVERANCE. If we look after a lapse of a few years among those who have commenced life with various prospects, in some useful occupation; but shall we find who have failed from the unobscured obstacle, perhaps trivial in nature, has turned aside the young adventurer, and made him despair of success; a small portion of the spirit of perseverance would have saved him from dependence, and enabled him to triumph over that which appeared so insurmountable, as to paralyze his energies, and destroy his usefulness.

Though native talent or foresight may be much to inspire resolution; yet examples of more effect. What we see do, or know from history and tradition, they have done, we do not despair of imitating ourselves, under similar circumstances.

If examples, derived from the conduct of our own species, are powerful; how much more so, ought those to be, which are derived from that of the lower orders of animal creation; not endowed with the intellect of man; for it must in all cases be grading to a superior being, to be useful in any thing that is excellent or useful, to an inferior being.

Let us refer to the Bee. The industry and skill of this wonderful little insect, have been proverbial in all ages. So far back as Democritus, who lived four hundred and fifty years before Christ, the virtues of the Bee occupied the attention of the learned writers. De Montfort, a Genevese author of the seventeenth century, estimates the number of those who wrote upon the Bee, at five or six hundred; and he quotes a few, such as Galen, Aristotle, Anaximachus, and others; whose names are wholly unknown to the moderns. He cites others, however, whose works have come down to us, viz: Columella, Varro, Moutet, Aldrovandus.—Nat. Observer.

LITTLE THINGS. Mr. John Lewis, of Philadelphia, has made a very small pair of scissors, weighing a ninth of a grain, and a silver chain, weighing a sixteenth of a grain. It would require 51,840 of such scissors to weigh a pound. An Albany paper mentions that a man lost 7 dollars in that city, that a young man found it and deposited it with a gentleman of Albany for the owner. The little heart expanded with the strongest feelings of gratitude, when he found his chain all sound; and he nobly thrust his hand into his breeches pocket, and took from thence the huge sum of eighteen cents, as a suitable reward for the finder! To speak in true military style, "the same paper adds, "we should presume a regiment of soldiers might form a hollow square upon the point of a cambric needle, and have sufficient room for stationing their outposts; and we should think, after filling up the hollow with some such souls as we have seen, they might all be headed at one dip with Mr. Lewis's scissors.—Western Star.

Newfoundland and Labrador Fisheries. By an estimate lately made, it appears that about two thousand fishing vessels are embarked on the United States alone, engaged in the fisheries at Labrador. The amount of fish taken annually, is computed at 100,000 tons. The number of seamen employed in these vessels, is between twenty-five and thirty thousand. The French are engaged extensively in the same business; while the British, the resident fishermen of Newfoundland, do not exceed four thousand men.

The Banks of Newfoundland, and the whale fisheries of the Pacific, are probably the best schools for the making of able and intrepid seamen that the world affords. In these two different regions, the number of Americans exceeds that of any other two nations, and the beneficial result is constantly seen and felt in our naval and commercial service.

CONTINENTAL MONEY. The following is an extract of a letter, in our possession, written 45 years ago, by a merchant of a neighbouring town, to his brother: "Boston, April 19, 1781.—I arrived here yesterday—found the roads very dry and the war with the Dutch; and the exchange between silver and paper has risen, in consequence of large quantities of paper coming from Philadelphia. Flour is from 100l. to 118l. (\$333 to \$393) per barrel. New Rum is \$50 per gallon. Tell Sally [a sister in the store] to sell tea at \$150 per pound, and West India Rum at \$140 per gallon. It will be difficult, I suppose, to get hard cash. I shall not enquire for it for several days, as I understand the delirium begins to subside."

It appears from another part of the letter, that when the paper price of flour in Boston was from 333 to 393 dollars per barrel, the specie price of wheat in this vicinity was only 6 shillings per bushel. In those days wheat flour was transported from this part of the country to Boston.—Hampshire Gazette.

Historic Newspapers Collection

Rochester, Oct. 3, 1826.—52w6.

Corner of Clinton & Court Streets,  
On the East side of the River,  
And fronting the Public square.

THIS situation the subscriber offers to rent. It consists of a convenient dwelling-house, wood-shed, garden, &c. suitable for a genteel family. Possession given immediately. The new bridge which is now erecting, will render this situation a desirable one for men of business on either side of the river.  
THOMAS EMERSON,  
Rochester, Sept. 19 1826.—50tf.

**COW ASTRAY.**  
LEFT the subscriber on the 25th inst. a COW four years old, deep red colour, white udder and belly, and a white strip back of the hips. She gives 16 quarts of milk per day. Whoever will give information at the Album office, where she is, or will return her, shall be well paid for his trouble by  
JOSEPH JOHNSON.  
Brighton, Sept. 23, 1826. 51

**THE CELEBRATION**  
Of Monroe County  
SABBATH SCHOOL UNION,

WILL take place at Rochester, on Wednesday the 4th of October next in the forenoon.  
The children will assemble at Johnson's Publick Square, at half past nine, and march in procession to the 1st Presbyterian Church; where the exercises will be attended to, and closed by twelve at noon.

A contribution will be gathered in aid of the funds of the Society.  
J. BISSELL, Jr. } Committee of Arrangement.  
G. G. SILL, }  
Z. FREEMAN, }  
September, 21, 1826. 51

**\$5,000 for only \$2.**  
Connecticut State Lottery.

SECOND CLASS.  
To be drawn TO-MORROW.  
SCHEME.

1	of	5,000	is	5,000
1	-	2,000	-	2,000
1	-	1,750	-	1,750
1	-	1,252	-	1,252
4	-	1,000	-	4,000
8	-	500	-	4,000
40	-	100	-	4,000
52	-	30	-	1,560
156	-	10	-	1,560
1248	-	4	-	4,992
10608	-	2	-	21,216

12120 Prizes, } 51330  
22100 Blanks, }  
Present price of Tickets \$2. Shares signed by the Managers in proportion.

FOR SALE BY  
**J. L. PIERCE,**  
Buffalo-st. ROCHESTER.  
N. B. Orders for Tickets or Shares, in any Lottery, thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
Oct. 3, 1826.—52.

Simple Dry Goods, well worthy the attention of the FASHIONABLE.  
Rochester, July 11, 1826. 40

**TO RENT—A STORE.**

IN that part of the Village of Rochester, formerly called Frankfort, well situated for country customers. For further particulars, enquire of  
JOSEPH CAREY, or  
ELIHU F. MARSHALL.  
Rochester, 8th of 8th mo. 1826. 44

**ROOMS TO LET,**  
CONVENIENT for offices, in the brick building opposite the Court house.—Also a small building in East-Rochester.  
A. SAMSON.  
Sept. 26, 1826. 51tf

**Stray or Stolen Bay Mare.**

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of the subscriber on Thursday night, the 14th inst. a bright bay MARE, rather more than common size, in excellent order, a star in her forehead, lame in her right fore foot after having been used; she is four years old, was pricked last spring, and carries a long bushy tail, although she was docked. She shows a heavy impression of the Collar on her breast. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded and necessary charges paid. \$20 will be paid for the detection of the Thief.  
ORANGE STONE.  
Brighton, Sept. 23, 1826 3w51

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Lambert deceased, or to the firm of LAMBERT & READING, either on bond, note or book account, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, with the surviving partner.  
PEIRSON A. READING.  
Rochester, Sept. 5, 1826. 48

**TO THE LADIES.**

**C. DUNNING & CO.**

BEG leave to acquaint those who have heretofore favoured them with their custom, that they are now receiving an extensive and rich assortment of  
Fall and Winter

**SILK GOODS,**

of the latest London and Paris fashions, received in New-York by the last arrivals. They respectfully invite them to call and examine their goods previous to purchasing elsewhere, and they may rest assured that their PRICES will ALWAYS be as LOW as any of their neighbours.  
Carroll-st. Sept. 26, 1826—51.

Look Out—Third Warning.

EVERY male citizen who does not pay the subscriber his dues, in the course of two weeks from this date, shall be sued forthwith thereafter.  
H. WRIGHT.  
Rochester, 19th Sept. 1826.—50tf.

NEW-YORK  
**PRICES CURRENT.**  
Corrected Weekly.

ASHES—Pot, ton,	77 50 a	83 75
Pearl,	87 50 a	83 75
CANDLES—mould, lb.	12 a	13
dipped,	10 a	11
DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton,	16 a	20
Brazilletto,	25 a	27
Camwood,	65 a	70
Logwood, Campeachy,	28 a	
St. Domingo,	20 a	22
Jamaica,	21 a	
Nicaragua,	30 a	60
Hache,	70 a	80
FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl.	4 50 a	4 62
Canal,	4 50 a	4 87
Middlings, fine	3 87 a	4
Rye flour	4 a	4 12
Indian meal	3 50 a	4
FURS—Beaver, North, lb.	4 50 a	
South	2 a	3 50
West	3 a	4
Raccoon, N. & S. skin	12 a	35
Muskat, N. & S.	21 a	34
Martin, Canada	60 a	80
Do. N. W.	1 a	1 75
Red Fox	87 a	1
Mink	30 a	40
Otter	2 50 a	3 50
Nutria Skins,	30 a	45
GRAIN—Wheat, N. River,		
Genesee	85 a	93
Virginia,	81 a	93
Rye,	82 a	83
Corn,	78 a	80
Oats	50 a	
Beans, 7 bush.	11 a	14
HIDES—West India, lb.	11 a	12
Buenos Ayres,	17 a	
Brazil	12 a	13
HOPS, lb.	12 a	
IRON, pig, American, ton,	50 a	65
Bar, country,	90 a	100
Swedes	92 50 a	95
English, assorted	85 a	95
LEATHER—Soal, Oak, lb.	22 a	27
Hemlock	19 a	22
Dressed upper, side	2 25 a	3
LUMBER—		
Boards, N. Riv. pine, M.	16 a	18
Scantling, pine,	15 a	16
oak,	20 a	25
Oak Timber,	20 a	
Shingles, bdl.	2 50 a	3 50
Staves, W. O. pipe, M.	43 a	45
hhd.	33 a	35
bbl.	22 a	
Heading, hhd.	42 a	
PROVISIONS—		
Beef, mess, bbl.	9 75 a	
prime,	4 75 a	5 50
Butter, in firkins, lb.	8 a	9
Hog's Lard	8 a	9
Pork, prime, new bbl	7 a	7 25
mess do.	11 a	11 37
Cheese, Amer.	7 a	9
Hams	10 a	11
STEEL—German, lb.	11 a	13
English	11 a	14
Trieste, in boxes	7 a	8
American	5 a	6
TALLOW—American	9 a	10

ENGLISH SLATES for sale by the gross or single, at Marshall & Spalding's Book-Store.

no better than the fruit of the country. There is a young orchard of Grafted Fruit, in addition to which there are other Fruit Trees. The buildings are ingenious, with the exception of a good Barn. The fence is good, being principally new. 70 acres are cleared. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN M. NASH.  
Brighton, August 22d, 1826. eow46

**STRAY COW.**  
STRAYED from the subscriber on the 2d inst. a RED COLOURED COW, white stripe on the back, white hips, five years old. Whoever will return her or give information where she may be found, shall be well rewarded.  
SAM SMITH.  
Rochester, Sept. 26, 1826.—51w3\*

WHEREAS my wife Mary, has left my bed and board, without any just provocation, I forbid all persons trusting her on my account, for I shall not pay any of her accounts contracted after this date.  
FREDERICK HETCHLER.  
Wheatland, Sept. 26, 1826.—51w3\*

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to Naaman Goodsell, are informed, that his book of accounts and other demands, are assigned to Calob Horton of New-York, and left with the subscribers for collection. Immediate payment is indispensable and will save cost.  
JOHN DICKSON,  
ASHLEY SAMSON.  
Rochester, Sept. 19, 1826.—50tf.

**REMOVAL.**  
**SMITH & HORAN,**  
Merchant Tailors.

HAVE removed their Establishment to the first Store in the new brick block, attached to, and west of the Eagle Tavern, Buffalo street, where they would be pleased to see their old friends and customers, whom they intend to accommodate with a good assortment of ready made Clothing.  
Rochester, Sept. 19, 1826.—50tf.

**FARMERS'**  
**ALMANAC**  
AND

Astronomical Calendar,  
INTERSPERSED with a variety of useful and interesting matter, on Agriculture, Economy, &c. &c. is just published and for Sale by the Gross or doz. cheap, at the Bookstore of  
MARSHALL & SPALDING.  
No. 9, Exchange-street.  
29 of 8 mo. 1826.

**SALT.**  
1,000 BARRELS New SALT, for sale by  
E. F. SMITH, & CO.  
Rochester, July 25, 1826.

**WHISKEY.**  
CASH will be paid for a few thousand Gallons of good WHISKEY, by  
E. F. SMITH, & Co.  
Rochester, Aug. 29, 1826. 47

50  
Rochester, Sept 19, 1826.

**INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.**

FOR the year ensuing the first of August, 1826, the following vacancies will occur in the "New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," under the Laws of this State, providing for the Indigent Deaf and Dumb.  
First Senate District, one vacancy after 19th November, 1826.  
Second do. do. one vacancy after 19th November, 1826, and one after 11th January, 1827.  
Fourth do. do. three vacancies after 22d November, 1826.  
Fifth do. do. two vacancies after 19th October, 1826.  
Sixth do. do. one vacancy after 16th Nov. 1826, and one after 2d June, 1827.  
Seventh do. do. two vacancies after 29th Dec. 1826, and one after 10th Jan. 1827.  
Eighth do. do. one vacancy after 10th Jan. 1827.  
Further information may be obtained by directing a letter (post paid) to the subscriber.  
SAMUEL ACKERLY,  
Sec'y N. York Institution for the Dea & Dumb.  
74 Leonard-street.  
New-York, August 11, 1826. 7w46

**NEW GOODS.**

E. F. SMITH & Co. are receiving from New-York the following articles, purchased at the present low rates, which offer for sale for Cash, at a small advance.  
25 hds. Prime retailing Molasses,  
12 do. St Croix Sugar,  
75 kgs. Richmond tobac. of various qua  
22 chests and half chests, Hyson & Young  
Hyson Teas of the latest importations. Selected for retailing.  
5 boxes Souchong tea in qr. pound papers  
35 do. Loaf, Lump, and Canton Sugars,  
2 do. Havana white Sugars,  
175 do. Bunch and Bloom Raisins }  
in whole, half, and qr. Box's. }  
20 Drum Turkey Figs,  
25 dozen Wool Hats,  
10 hds. Blue Staffordshire and ornamented Crockery and Glass Ware,  
1 Pipe Port Wine,  
1 do. Holland Gin,  
1 Ceroon Gautimala Indigo,  
6 boxes Spermaceti Candles,  
30 Jars Lorillard's Macaboy Snuff,  
5 bands do. fine cut and smoking tobacco,  
2 Cases Canton Fire Crackers, &c. &c.  
4 cases preserved Ginger.  
Which in addition to their former stock, renders their assortment complete.  
August 29, 1826. 47

**WAGON FOR SALE.**

A WELL made Two Horse WAGON will be sold cheap for cash, or a satisfactory endorsed note of two months Cr. Enquire of  
E. F. MARSHALL.  
11 of 7 mo. 1826. 40

**TO MILLERS.**

TWO Runs of ROCK STONE of the first quality, for sale cheap, by  
JACOB LE ROY.  
Le Roy Mills, June 18, 1826. 29

ANOTHER THEATRE. It is rumoured that arrangements are actually making for erecting another new theatre in this city!—It may be necessary, presently to build an additional madhouse, but, "sirs, sweet sirs," no more theatres at present, if you please.  
N. Y. Mirror

FRESH SALMON. Last week, about five hundred weight of fresh salmon, from Lake Ontario was sold at Fulton market at twenty-five cents per pound. They were conveyed to this city via the Erie canal, packed in ice, and in fine order.—lb.

MARRIAGE enlarges the scene of our happiness and miseries. A marriage of love is pleasant, a marriage of interest easy, and a marriage where both meet, happy. A happy marriage has in it all the pleasures of friendship, and all the enjoyments of sense and reason; and indeed, all the comforts and sweets of this life. Good nature and evenness of temper will give you an easy companion for life; virtue and good sense an agreeable friend; LOVE and CONSTANCY a good wife or husband.

The city of New-York, with a population of 170,000, has ten publick libraries, containing 44,000 volumes; Baltimore, with a population of 70,000, has four publick libraries, containing 30,000 volumes; Philadelphia, with a population 160,000, has 19 publick libraries, containing 70,000 volumes; Boston has a population of 60,000, has 13 publick libraries, with 55,000 volumes.

Mammoth Apple. An Apple was taken from the garden of Mr. Enoch Tuttle, in Williamson, last week, the circumference of which was 18 and 1-8 inches, and weighing twenty-eight ounces and a half.—Wayne Sentinel, Sept. 29.

The planters throughout the state of S. Carolina are now busily engaged in harvesting their Rice, and picking in their Cotton; and the weather, for the last two weeks has been generally favourable for the purpose. From present prospects, the crops of both these great staples will be at least equal to that of the last year, which was a good one.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.  
NOTICE, is hereby given, that the Republican Senatorial Convention for the 6th Senatorial District, will be held at the house of Gale & McElwaine in the town of Warsaw, in the county of Genesee, on the thirteenth day of October next, to nominate a suitable Candidate to fill the place of John Bowman, whose term of service will expire on the twenty-first day of December next.

TIMOTHY FITCH,  
D. H. CHANDLER.  
Central Corresponding Committee.  
43, 1826.

# The Album.

40

No. 4.]

ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1826.

[Vol. II.]

## The Rochester Album

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

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

### JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED TO ORDER.

### Fortune's Residence Forever

### New-York State

### LITERATURE LOTTERY.

Consolidated by Authority of the Legislature.)

Class No. 6, for 1826.

To be drawn on the day of November, next.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

Sixty Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Balls.

\$50,000 Prize \$9.

### SCHEMATA

1 Prize of \$50,000 which

5,000 will be payable in

the Albany lots and land,

described in the subjoin-

ed Schedule, or in money

at the option of the Man-

agers.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is

10,000 is

7,000 is

6,000 is

4,000 is

3,000 is

2,920 is

4,000 is

10,000 is

5,000 is

5,200 is

5,200 is

194 is

294 is

1,243 is

10,608 is

10,608 is

12,120 Prizes, 34,220 Tickets, \$273,770

22,100 Blanks.

In this Scheme with eight drawn ballots,

there will be 53 Prizes with three of the

drawn numbers on them; 1456 with two

numbers on them; and 10,608 with one num-

ber on them. Those having none of the

drawn numbers of them will be blanks.

Schedule of Lands Composing part of the

Highest Prize in the New-York State Lotte-

ry, Class No. 6, for 1826, and referred to

in the Scheme, viz:

Lots No. 3, 4, and 5, North side of

Howard-street, near the gaol, Albany,

each in breadth 33 feet in length

from 110 to 114 feet, valued, each, at

\$500.

Lot No. 3, on Eagle-street, 49 b

51 feet.

Lots No. 3 and 4, North side of Elk-

street between Eagle and Hawk-

Streets, each \$750.

Lot No. 30, a Farm, bounded,

West by lot No. 29, North by the

City Line, South by Lydius-street,

containing 102 Acres.

\$1,500

\$500

\$15,000

\$1,750

\$5,000

A Certificate for a Package of

20 Whole Tickets can be had for \$112 00

20 Half do. do. do. 56 00

20 Quarter do. do. do. 28 00

20 Eighth do. do. do. 14 00

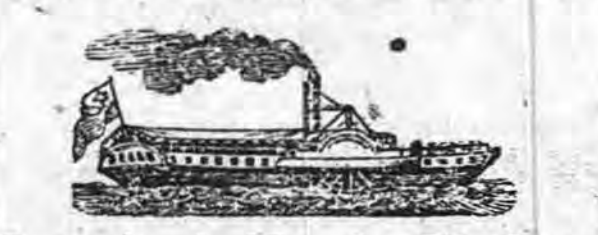
Tickets and Packages of Tickets for

sale in a Variety of numbers at

WM. CLARKE'S

Acknowledged Lucky Office, No. 7, West

## Lake Ontario Steam-Boats



### Ontario, & Martha Ogden.

THE ONTARIO STEAM-BOAT COMPAN-  
Y have lately improved and fitted up  
their BOATS, in a superior style, for the  
accommodation of Passengers, and they  
are now running regularly on their estab-  
lished routes.

The ONTARIO, between Niagara and  
Ogdensburg, touching at Genesee River,  
Oswego, Sacket's Harbour, Cape Vincent,  
and Morris-town, forming a line with the  
Lake Erie Steam-Boats, and the Stages be-  
tween Buffalo and Lewiston, and Stages and  
Steam-Boats between Prescott and Montre-  
al; also intersecting the Stages between  
Sacket's Harbour and Utica, and Stages &  
Packet-Boats between Oswego, Syracuse,  
and Utica, affording Passengers an oppor-  
tunity on their arrival to proceed in either di-  
rection without delay.

The MARTHA OGDEN, between Ni-  
agara and York, Upper Canada.

### THE ONTARIO,

### WM. VAUGHAN, MASTER,

ON HER PASSAGE DOWN.

Leaves Lewiston, at 3 o'clock P. M. June

22d and 30th.—July 9th, 17th, and 25th.—

August 3d, 11th, 20th, and 28th.—Sept. 6th,

14th, and 22d.—Oct. 1st, 9th, 17th, & 25th.

Leaves Genesee River at 4 o'clock P. M.

June 23d.—July 1st, 10th, 18th, and 26th.

Aug. 4th, 12th, 21st, and 29th.—Sept. 6th,

15th, and 23d.—Oct. 2d, 10th, 18th, and

27th.

Leaves Oswego, at 8 o'clock A. M. June

24th.—July 2d, 11th, 19th, and 27th.—Aug.

5th, 13th, 22d, and 30th.—Sept. 7th, 15th,

and 24th.—Oct. 3d, 11th, 19th, and 29th.

Leaves Sacket's Harbour at 6 o'clock P. M.

June 24th.—July 2d, 11th, 19th, and 27th.

Aug. 5th, 13th, 22d, and 30th.—Sept.

7th, 16th, and 24th.—Oct. 3d, 11th, 19th,

and 28th.

ON HER PASSAGE UP.

Leaves Ogdensburg at 6 o'clock P. M.

June 25th.—July 3d, 12th, 20th, and 29th.—

Aug. 6th, 14th, 23d, and 31st.—Sept. 9th,

17th, and 25th.—Oct. 4th, 12th, 20th, and

29th.

Leaves Sacket's Harbour at 6 o'clock P. M.

June 26th.—July 5th, 13th, 21st, and

30th.—Aug. 7th, 15th, and 24th.—Sept. 1st,

10th, 18th, and 26th.—Oct. 5th, 13th, 21st,

and 30th.

Leaves Oswego at 4 o'clock P. M. June

27th.—July 6th, 14th, 22d, and 31st.—Aug.

9th, 16th, and 25th.—Sept. 2d, 11th, 19th,

and 27th.—Oct. 6th, 14th, 22d, and 31st.

Leaves Genesee River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

June 28th.—July 7th, 15th, and 23d.—Aug.

1st, 9th, 17th, and 26th.—Sept. 3d, 12th,

20th, and 28th.—Oct. 7th, 15th, and 23d.

### THE MARTHA OGDEN,

### ANDREW ESTES, Master,

Will run a daily line between the Ports

of Youngstown, Niagara, and York, U. C.

going from Port to Port, and returning the

same day.—Will leave as follows:

From the 1st to the 10th July will leave

York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2

o'clock P. M.

From the 10th to the 20th July will leave

Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2

o'clock P. M.

From the 20th to the 31st July will leave

York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2

o'clock P. M.

From the 1st to the 10th Aug. will leave

Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2

o'clock P. M.

From the 10th to the 20th Aug. will leave

York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2

o'clock P. M.

From the 20th to the 31st Aug. will leave

Niagara at 6 o'clock A. M. and York at 2

o'clock P. M.

From the 1st to the 10th Sept. will leave

York at 6 o'clock A. M. and Niagara at 2

## ROCHESTER Cheap Book-Store.

(Buffalo-st. a few doors east of the Court-  
House.)

### J. L. PIERCE,

HAVING determined to sell BOOKS as  
cheap as they can be  
purchased in any store  
in the State, respect-  
fully solicits the inha-  
bitants of Rochester and its vicinity, to  
call and judge for themselves. He is now  
receiving, and will shortly receive very  
considerable additions, and no exertions  
shall be wanting on his part, to accommo-  
date the publick in price and quality of  
Books.

Among the Books just received, are  
Clark's folio Bible, elegant,  
Lord Bacon's Works, 10 vols. Lond. Ed.  
Shakespeare's Plays, complete in 1 vol.  
Complete sets of the Waverly Novels,  
Analytick Magazine, 14 vols.  
Edinburgh Register, 13 vols.  
Harmonics and Sublimities of Nature, 4 v.  
Rev. G. Crabbe's Works, 5 vols. Lond. Ed.  
Clark's Commentary, 2 vols. fine Ed.

Together with a large assortment of  
Blank Books, School Books, & Stationery.

June 13. 36

### MOLASSES, TEAS,

### TOBACCO, SUGAR, & C.

WE are receiving from New-York, the

following articles purchased at the

present low rates, which we offer at a small

advance for Cash.

20 Kegs Tobacco,

10 Boxes Loaf and Lump Sugar,

2 do. White Havana do.

5 bbls. English Island Molasses,

25 Chesnut Teas, Tonkay, Hyson Skin,

Hyson, and Young Hyson, of the latest

importation and of superiour quality.

10 Kegs Pure Ground Ginger,

50 Gross Velvet Corks,

20 bbls. and half bbls Connecticut Shad,

2 bbls. best Cod Fish,

5 Bags Java Coffee,

5 Hampers Bristol Bottles,

20 Boxes Muscatel Raisins,

20 Quarter Boxes do.

30,000 American Segars,

5 Trails Almonds,

Cayenne Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,

Cassia, &c. &c. E. F. SMITH, & Co.

Rochester, July 11, 1826. 40

### WESTERN



### FIRE INSURANCE

### COMPANY,

CAPITAL

\$250,000.

LEVI WARD, Jr. Agents at Rochester.

ELENEZER ELY, }  
July 4, 1826. 6m39

### C. J. HILL,

(Opposite the Red Mills.)

IS now receiving from New-York, large

supplies of

### FRESH SUMMER

### Goods.

Remarks touching prices will be made at

the Counter, and it is believed, will prove

highly interesting.

Cash paid for WHISKEY, as above.

June 20, 1826. 37

### DR. ELWOOD

HAS resumed the practice

of his profession in the village

of Rochester. Office

opposite the Eagle Tavern, in the

Store occupied by T. Hart.

June 26, 1826. 34

### Musick.

A most excellent assortment of Musical Box-

es, Hand Organs, for sale as cheap

as the best, by

Wm. P. & H. STANTON.

Rochester, June 13, 1826.

### Printing Ink.

MARSHALL & SPALDING have just

received a supply of WELLS'

PRINTING INK,

of various qualities, which they will sell at

a small advance for CASH in HAND. It

is presumed most Printers are well ac-

quainted with the quality of it. Such as are

not, may be assured that it is used by the

best Printers in the city of New-York.—

The trade will please to give us a call, be-

fore they engage of any one else.

No. 9, Exchange-st. Rochester

May 9, 1826. 31.

### Millinery Removal.

MISS F. OLMSTED and SISTERS,

### BOOKS—CHEAP.

MARSHALL & SPALDING keep con-

stantly for sale, at their Book-Store

No. 9 Exchange-St. ageneral assortment of

School Books, among which are the follow-

ing:

Murray's Sequel, English Reader, Intro-

duction, Grammar, Exercise & Key.

Adams', Daboll's, Ostrander's, Filer's Ste-

vens', Leavitt's, & Burritt's Arithmetics.

School Bibles & Testaments.

Marshall's, Cobb's, Webster's, & Sears'

Spelling Books.

American Preceptor & Dwight's Geogra-

phy

Willett's, Morse's, Cummings', Wood-

bridge's Geographies & Atlases

Gummere's, Gibson's & Flint's Surveying

Blake's Historical Reader.

Samson's Brief Remarker, and Historical

Dictionary.

Wood's A. B. C. Primer, Preceptor Read-

er, No. 1, 2, & 3.

Brown's, Greenleaf's & Comly's Grammars.

History of the United States, Rome, Greece,

and England.

Rochester, 17th of 10th mo. 1826.

### NEW GOODS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Oct. 16.  
**LATEST FROM EUROPE.**  
The packet ship James Cropper, Captain Marshall, which arrived on Saturday afternoon, has brought London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th ult.  
**ENGLAND.** Mr. Gallatin on the 11th ult. had an interview with Mr. Canning, which continued upwards of an hour.  
Senor Rocafuerte, *charge des affaires* of Mexico in London, has given notice to the holders of Mexican bonds, that in consequence of the dissolution of partnership of Messrs. Barelay, Herring, Richardson & Co. the dividends will hereafter be paid by Baring, Brothers & Co.  
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, and increasing to 20s. when it is as low as 60s. and suffering the importation to be perfectly free when it is 70s. or upwards.  
A dreadful storm was experienced on the 6th September on the English coast, which did great damage, and ended in the destruction of many lives. On the 12th Sept. a Greenland vessel was wrecked near Redear, Yorkshire, and although the life boats exerted themselves in the utmost, twenty-three lives were lost. Three of the sailors were washed on shore and saved.  
It is said that the announcement of the opening of the ports for the importation of coarse grain, was received with the ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy at most of the manufacturing towns.  
A private letter from Madrid of the 31st Aug. mentions the appearance of an English squadron off Majorca, the object of which was, in case of necessity, to take possession of the Balearic Isles. The *Estoz* says the story is false in every particular.  
**MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.** A Liverpool paper of the 12th says:  
"The accounts from the different manufacturing districts of the country are almost unanimous in representing the state of trade as generally improving; and we mentioned last week that the quantity of cotton sold in this port during the last six weeks, almost doubled that sold in the preceding six. We therefore venture to hope that the country has passed the crisis of its sufferings, and that it is now returning, slowly indeed, but surely, to a state of prosperity. The improvement must of course be gradual, but it is so much the more likely to be permanent. If it was sudden and unexpected—without any sufficient cause, we should fear that it would pass away as suddenly, and leave the country in a worse state than ever; but being slow and gradual, we have no doubt that it is produced by a return of confidence and demand. A general panic had a glut in the market, were the great causes of the distress. The strength of those houses which have stood "the pelt of this pitiless storm" has been tried; and the cessation which has taken place in the productions of goods has removed the glut. The commercial and manufacturing classes have received a severe but salutary lesson, and we trust that they will not forget it on the return of prosperity."  
**FRANCE.** The frigate, built at Marseilles for the Pacha of Egypt, which got ashore at the time it was launched, had not yet been got off.  
M. Decandolle had been nominated to the place of Foreign Correspondence, by the Academy of Sciences, vacated by the death of M. Piazzi.  
Paris papers of the 15th, state that the price of Stocks continued to improve. Many speculators were abandoning the 3 per cents. and resorting to the 5 per cents.—Fives closed the day previous at 98f. 70c. Threes at 66f. 25c.  
A parade was to take place at Metz, in honour of the arrival of the Dauphin on a visit at that place. Part of the pageant was to consist in a miniature representation of the battle of the Torcadero, during the recent invasion of Spain by the French, in which the latter were victorious over the Constitutionalists.  
**SPAIN.** The Portuguese in Madrid have been required to present themselves at the Consul's house, to take the oath to the constitutional charter.  
The King of Spain has appointed Gen. Rodil a Field Marshal, in consideration of his bravery in the defence of Calao.  
**PORTUGAL.** The Lisbon Gazette of the 4th ult. contains the following article:—"With a view to contradict the absurd rumours that evil-disposed persons are pleased to spread, we are authorised to declare as follows:—There is reason to expect in a short time official intelligence of the Most Serene Infant Don Miguel having made oath to the Constitutional charter, and expressed the submission which he owes to the commands of his august brother. No one has ever doubted, or does doubt, that the most serene infant, after having made oath to the Constitutional charter, and executed the commands of Lord Don Pedro IV. legitimate king of these realms, will begin and continue successively to enjoy all the rights which he has been invested by the actual constitution of the Portuguese monarchy. If any uncertainty should arise upon the intentions of Lord Don Pedro IV. it cannot be doubtful to whom it belongs to resolve it." The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon has addressed to the faithful of his diocese a pastoral letter, to exhort them not to believe that the actual Constitution is the same as the democratical Constitution of 1822, which (says the Prelate) was nothing but a real tower of Babel.  
The Daily Advertiser of this morning, contains a translation of a private letter from Lisbon, August 26th, which mentions that the English Ambassador for Rio Janeiro, was there, having come in the Ganges man-of-war, and remaining to observe the progress of affairs in Portugal, that he might be able to give the Emperor an account of them on his arrival in Brazil. It seems that no important step can be taken of late, in either of the two countries, without the direction, or at least the superintendence of England; and however invidious the task generally may appear, for one nation to interpose its authority in the concerns of another, it fortunately happens in this case, at least so far as Portugal is concerned, that the influence of England is to be exerted on the side of justice and freedom.  
It is said that a full investigation concerning the plot in Lisbon, has shown that the troops were by no means decided in the part they appeared to take against the regency and the constitution. Their officers having declared their intention of revolting, the troops felt it difficult to disobey; but on being met by two other regiments, they

submitted, and yielded up their arms without an attempt at resistance.  
**RUSSIA.** The locusts were making dreadful work near Odessa.  
In Russia, the censorship of the press is to extend not only to all writings published in the empire, but to books and journals coming from abroad.  
**TURKEY.** Extracts of a private letter of the 10th ult. from Constantinople:—Every one is anxious to know what will be the issue of the conferences at Ackerman, that have been so long retarded through the fault of the Turks. After a very haughty note upon the choice of a town for the place of meeting, the Turkish Commissioners proceeded at length to Ackerman, and there had a first conference on the 13th, at which the Turks demanded the pure and simple execution of the Article of the treaty of Bucharest, which guaranteed to the Porte the restoration of the Asiatic fortresses.—The Russian Commissioners declared that the Emperor would never consent thereto, seeing that these fortresses are actually situated in countries which by late conventions have been rendered subject to the sovereignty of Russia. It seems that since this interview, every thing has remained in a state of stagnation, and that the respective Commissioners have sent couriers to their courts, to ask for fresh instruction.—M. Mincicaki has had conferences with several distinguished Walachians and Moldavians, since which a rumour has prevailed that Russia not only opposes the restitution of the Asiatic fortresses, but commands the complete and rigorous maintenance of the rights secured to Walachia, Moldavia, and even Servia, under the guarantee of Russia.  
Executions had ceased at Constantinople, commerce had revived. The standard of the Prophet had not yet been removed, and the Seraglio was still occupied as a camp.  
**GREECE.** A letter from Corfu, Aug. 8, states that Colonel Gordon, had returned from Napoli di Romania to Zante. He was charged by the English Committee to carry some money to Napoli, but had scarcely arrived when his secretary and himself, were stripped by the Romelioti, who took from him 10,000 double piastres. The Greek government were neither able to prevent the robbery nor compel restitution.  
A private letter says, "Redschid Pacha having arrived on the frontiers of Livadia and Beotia, detached 1500 men from his troops, most of them boresmen, and sent them upon Athens. Several hundred Romelioti who guarded the town, made a sortie during the night, fell upon them, at two leagues distance from thence, made a great carnage among them, and forced the rest to leave their baggage and take to flight.—Three days after, Redschid Pacha sent another corps consisting of 3000 men, Gouras, who was not present at the first action, came up with 400 Pallicaries, put himself in communication with the garrison of the town, and upon a signal given, the whole fell upon the Turks, and dispersed them with great slaughter. In these two battles and in an action at Jeracopetra, Redschid lost more than 1000 men; after these two successive defeats he retreated to Livadia.—Two hundred families have returned from Engiza to Athens since the enemy retired.  
A letter from Zante, of Aug. 18th, mentions that Col. Petta, a Greek, educated at Paris, has raised a corps of 500 Cephalonites and Zantioti, in concert with another Cephalonite chief. They call it the Ionian corps, and are to march immediately against Ibrahim, who having lately set out for Napoli, hearing of dissensions there, was ambushed in the defiles of Parthenia, as we have before heard, and was driven back to Tripolizza, with the loss of 3000, all his equipage and ammunition. Part of the garrison of Missolonghi were in the battle.—Ibrahim is now besieged there.  
The Greeks have burnt a Turkish frigate, and two corvettes at Samos, and forced the barbarians to give up their attack on the Island. Another division of 44 Greek ships has left Hydra to fight them at Smyrna. All Greece is in motion, and a month or two was expected to decide her fate. In Thessaly and Epirus there are no Turks.  
**DENMARK.** Letters from Copenhagen speak of the mortality in that city as having been very great this summer, owing to the extreme heat of the weather.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the ship General Putnam, at Baltimore, on 27 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Patriot have received files of Liverpool papers to the 20th September, and London to the 18th inclusive, being four days later than our advices from the James Cropper.  
From Manchester, Blackburn, Leeds, Huddersfield and Macclesfield, the notices of the state of trade are rather encouraging. Prices of goods do not much improve, but as wages still keep very low, the manufacturer obtains a remunerating price for his fabrics, and employment is generally diffusing itself.  
It is said that Mr. Mathews, the comedian, has it in contemplation to pay another visit to the United States. He is expected in the course of next autumn.  
A detachment of the 17th Regiment had been despatched from Bolton to Finley Banks, to suppress a mob, which had grown out of the reduction of the wages at the cotton factory of the Messrs. Jones—the mob dispersed on the appearance of the military.  
Mr. E. G. Wakefield, who abducted Miss Turner, is one of the gayest hummers in Regent street, London.  
A distressing fire occurred at Crowland on the 17th, by which twelve houses, occupied by poor labouring people, were destroyed together with their furniture and the corn which they had gleaned at harvest.  
**GREECE.** The information from Greece is of a joyous nature. A corps just organized of Cephalonian and Zantioti soldiers, to the number of 500, has joined the Greeks at Napoli. It is said that Ibrahim, counting much upon the reported divisions of the Greeks at Napoli, advanced upon the city, but was met by Greek troops pouring in from all quarters.—An ambush was laid for him in the defiles of Parthenia, which fell upon his troops, put them to complete confusion, and obliged him to retreat with the loss of three thousand men, and all their baggage and ammunition, to Tripolizza. The Greeks have laid siege to the latter place, and it will be his special good fortune if Ibrahim can escape to his own fortresses. Such is the statements as we find it, and such all will hope may be true. As a balance to this, however, it is said that the island of Samos has been compelled to surrender to the Captain Pacha; and the report, however, is not very direct, and there is good cause to doubt its veracity.  
Letters from Napoli state that the battle

at that place occurred on the 18th, and that the remnant of the immortal garrison of Missolonghi was actively engaged in it.  
While Ibrahim marched on Nauplia, Redschid Pacha attacked Athens, but he was repulsed by Gouras, and obliged to retreat.  
With regard to Samos, another account says:—The division of the Greek fleet which was before Samos, had burnt a Turkish frigate and two corvettes, and obliged the Captain Pacha to give up his enterprise against this island. A second division, composed of forty-four vessels and fire-ships, has just quitted the port of Hydra, and directed its course toward Smyrna, for the purpose of meeting the Turkish fleet, which was supposed to take this direction after the attack on Samos. Hydra is well fortified. Col. Fabvier, with his regular troops, as well as the Crandioti and Potototes, are in this island. Thus the Greek fleet may scour the Archipelago, and follow the movements of the Captain Pacha, without the least anxiety for this island, which contains within its precincts the families of these brave sailors.  
All Greece is now in motion. This month and the next will decide her fate, and we hope that she will come out of the struggle triumphantly. There are no Turkish troops either in Thessaly or Epirus, and we hear of no new enrolment in any quarter.  
By the last advices Lord Cochrane was at Messina, where he expected the steam-vessels, which had not arrived so soon as he thought they would. The English committee had written to him that they were going to purchase a steam-vessel, the Valentine, which is at London. It will cost, when completely equipped, 400,000 francs. The Committee of Paris and M. Eynard will give 250,000 francs, and Major Cochrane 150,000 francs. The vessel will be ready to sail in five days. It is expected that a second vessel will be dispatched in a short time after.  
**FROM SMYRNA.** A ship from the office of the Boston Courier, announces the arrival at that port, of the Brig Caspian, Capt. Gifford, 86 days from Smyrna, and 40 from Gibraltar. The Caspian sailed from the former place July 15th, under convoy of the U. S. ship Ontario, Spoke in the Gulf of Smyrna, U. S. schr. Porpoise, bound up.  
The North-Carolina and Constitution were at Mytelene on their return from Tenedos, where the Capt. Pacha partook of an entertainment on board the North-Carolina. One division of the Turkish fleet, consisting of 13 sail, including one 74, wearing the flag of the Capt. Pacha, was entering the Gulf of Smyrna 17th of July. It was conjectured at Smyrna, they would take troops on board, and make an attack on Samos.  
**BUENOS AYRES.** The Baltimore American gives extracts from Buenos Ayres papers. They are not important. The *Comopolite* of the 9th July, describes the ceremonies attendant upon the presentation of a flag by the ladies of Buenos Ayres, to Admiral Brown, upon the occasion of his good conduct in the action of the 11th June.—The flag was presented in the Sala Argentina, with a suitable address; to which the Admiral replied, that "that flag should never be struck, unless the mast came by the board, or the vessel sunk." The Admiral of the *Sala* then delivered to the ladies the product of the subscription to reward the crews of the National Squadron, which amounted to \$2,405, addressing him at the same time in very handsome terms. The Admiral returned thanks in the name of the sailors, and in the course of his reply, assured the Merchants that the commerce of the river Plata would soon be re-opened. Enthusiastic acclamations followed: this assurance.  
The merchants of Buenos Ayres had offered to the Minister of the Treasury a loan of two millions of dollars in aid of the war. Daily accounts of the movements of the hostile fleets are given in the papers, but no event of moment is mentioned.  
The ship *Corsair*, Lewis, was advertised to sail from Buenos Ayres for New-York on the 15th July. The French brig *Parage*, to sail for Havre on the 14th.  
The brig *Ruth*, of Philadelphia, from Gibraltar for Rio de la Plata, was captured off Cape St. Marys by a Brazilian brig of war, and sent into Rio de Janeiro, August 31. The captain and supercargo were imprisoned, but measures were taken by the American Charge and Commodore Biddle, of the *Macedonian*, to effect their release.  
**THE CANADA MARKET.**—We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following Circular from his correspondent, a highly respectable mercantile house in Montreal.—*Ad. Argus.*  
Montreal, Oct. 12th 1826.  
Sir—Our last printed circular was dated the 24th of June, since which, until within a day or two past, the successive and frequent advices that we have received from Europe, and particularly from the United Kingdom, have been of the most distressing, and alarming kind for all commercial business; it is therefore the more agreeable that we can now announce to our numerous friends and customers, English advices to the 2d ult. which indicate a better state of things there, and consequently here.  
ASHES.—This important article of export, has been unusually depressed during the whole season, and although it is universally admitted that the whole export from Canada this year, will not reach the one half of last years export, yet the large stock on hand in England, and the limited consumption, owing to the dull state of the manufactures of goods, generally, has seemed to cause every one to lose confidence in making shipments at almost any price, and Ports, have been difficult of sale, fluctuating from 21s. a 23s., and PEARLS 25s. a 25s., as late as the latter end of August, what was called old or last years pots, were selling in Liverpool at 20s. a 21s. 6d., and pearls 22s. a 24s. and the new of this years brand at about 1s. higher; on the second of Sept. there appeared to be a strong disposition among consumers and speculators to purchase the brands and an advance immediately took place of 1s. a 2d. per cwt. on each pots and pearls, and all our correspondents seemed to agree that a farther moderate advance might be reasonably looked for, and numerous orders have come out here to purchase limited at 20s., 21s., 22s., and 23s., for pots and 24s. 25s., and 26s., for pearls; the consequence is that ashes for the first time this season are in animated demand at 23s. a 24s., for pots, and 26s. a 26s. 6d. and 27s., for potash, and as the quantity at market in first hands is small, and no probability of very large supplies arriving, should our next advices from England prove favourable we look for a further small rise here; an impression went abroad some time since, that the 15 per cent. duty on ashes coming from the United States to this market was suspended or taken off, and some of our A-

merican country friends have complained that we did not notify them of the fact, to such we reply, that our sources of commercial information are not inferior to others, and we were not disposed to notify them of such an important occurrence from hearsay, and we soon learnt in the most satisfactory manner, that the duty was not only not removed, but that there was no probability of any alteration in the law imposing the duty this year if at all.  
**SALTED PROVISIONS.**—The causes as pointed out in our circular of the 24th June, of a limited export demand, have continued the whole season, and prices have rather given way—since this month began, however a number of W. I. vessels have arrived and there has been more enquiry for pork and beef; and sales have been effected to a considerable extent at 80s. a 82s. 6d., for mess pork; 67s. 6d. a 78s. 9d., for prime beef; 57s. 6d. a 66s., for prime, and 42s. 6d. a 55s. for cargo; 50s. a 55s. for mess beef; 42s. 6d. a 45s., for prime mess; 35s. a 37s. 6d. for prime and 27s. 6d. a 30s., for cargo. The above rates have been obtained only on 90 days credit without interest; the demand continues fair, and it is hoped that the meat if not all the pork and old beef will go off, and a considerable deal of the new beef, which is now arriving in abundance; the new law recently promulgated, admitting beef and pork from the United States, to come here in barrels to be bonded for exportation to Newfoundland only, will not apparently do any good for this year, for there is no provision made in this country yet to carry it into effect, and besides there seems to be no want of provisions at Newfoundland, that place having been more than supplied for the year from other quarters, therefore we can advise any one to attempt coming here this fall from the U. States with salted provisions in barrels, and those who come with live hogs or cattle, we should advise to lay them in low if they wish to avoid loss.  
**GRAIN AND FLOUR.**—The latest advices from England state that spring corn is scarce, and beans, peas, oats and barley are very high, and that wheat is advancing. We now quote superfine flour 25s. 2d., fine 24s. a 25s., middlings 22s. a 22s. 6d., and sour and rejected 20s. a 20s. 6d., superfine is less in demand and more abundant in market, while fine and inferior kinds are scarce and in spirited demand. Good Upper and Lower Canada wheat is saleable now at 5s. a 5s. 2d. per 60 lbs. for export, and United States sells at the same for consumption. Good white peas sell at 2s. 10d. a 3s. 3d., per minot. Flaxseed 13s. 4d.  
**BUTTER, LARD, CHEESE, AND TALLOW.**—Good new butter is in demand for export and consumption at 10d. and may go higher while oil is dull at almost any price; lard goes off slowly at 5d., in large packages, and 51-2d. a 61-2d., cheese, 4d. a 6d. as in quality.  
**LUMBER AND STAVES.**—Have been heavy of sale all the season; and we judge that three times the quantity has been hauled out and laid up for another year, than has been sold and exported this season.  
Yours Respectfully,  
H. RATIO GATES & Co.  
N. B. The duty on ashes amounts to about \$71-2 per ton.  
**COLOMBIA.** A passenger in the Athenian, informs us that previous to his sailing, advices from Bogota to the 24th of August, had reached Carthage, up to which time Gen. Bolivar had not arrived there. The greatest exertions were 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 had been reduced.  
Our informant states that at the request of the Congress of Bolivia, Gen. Bolivar had furnished the draft of a Constitution for that Republic, a copy of which he has brought for our government. One important feature in this draft, provides that the President shall appoint the Vice President, who shall succeed to the Presidency on the death of his predecessor, and the office shall thus be filled in perpetuity.—*Mer. Adv.*  
**GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS.** It is difficult to ascertain the state of affairs between Georgia and the Indians, the papers in that state in the interest of Governor Troup representing the peaceful progress of the surveys, and those in the opposition declaring that the most hostile measures are pursued by the Indians to stop them. The Georgia Patriot of the 3d inst. says "we have just received information which may be relied on, that the sectional surveyors have been stopped by the detachment of Indians sent out for that purpose by the Council, and that several of them have returned—the others are on their way." On the other hand, the Georgia Journal of the same date says, "it is singular indeed that so many reports respecting Indian hostility to the survey of the land ceded by the late treaty, should be circulated in Georgia, when the Commissioners who have lately been in that country could neither see nor hear any thing of it." From such discrepant statements from persons on the ground, it may not appear strange, that no just conclusions can be drawn as to the situation of things in that country.  
The running of the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, was completed on the 19th ult. by the Georgia Commissioners exclusively, those on the part of Alabama, as was stated in the Patriot several weeks since, dissenting, and refusing to acknowledge the line proposed by those of Georgia, returned to their homes. The boundary line is, therefore, yet a subject of controversy.  
**GREAT NATIONAL ROAD.** Major Long arrived in Buffalo on the 21st ult. after having explored the route for a great national road between Washington and Buffalo, a distance of 366 miles, agreeable to the directions of the Secretary of War. The points made in the route pursued, are Rockville, Fredericktown, and Emmelsburg, Maryland, Gettysburg, Carlisle, Millers-town, Lewisston, Bellefonte, Karthaus, and Port Allegheny, Pennsylvania, Olean Point, Franklinville, Sardinia, Aurora and Buffalo, New-York. The range of the Allegheny mountains, situated between Carlisle and the mouth of Big Bennett's Creek, which, together with the Driftwood Branch constitute the Sinnamahoning creek, presents the only obstructions that can be regarded in the least degree formidable to the location and construction of a national road, on the route above mentioned, between Washington and Buffalo.  
It is worthy of particular notice, that the portion of the route situated northwardly of that here laid down, is not obstructed by a single elevation deserving of the appellation of a hill. On the whole of this portion, which embraces a distance of more

than 130 miles, a road may be made at a moderate expense, without passing a slope whose inclination will exceed two and a half degrees. This circumstance becomes the more remarkable, when it is understood that the region traversed by the route varies in latitude, from six hundred to more than seventeen hundred feet above tide water.  
Major Long left Buffalo two days after his arrival, and was at Bellefonte when heard from last, on his return to Washington.—*Nat. Jour.*  
**Vermont.**—The last Vermont papers contain the speech of their newly elected governor, which is a plain, sensible, judicious document. On the subject of amending the Constitution of the United States, his Excellency remarks that "so long as the great body of enlightened freemen are in the belief that they now enjoy all the liberty and security that human government can afford, we deem our country in no danger of those evils which would be the natural consequence of an ardent desire of change."  
In regard to the imprisonment for debt, the Governor makes the following suggestion, which if adopted would doubtless be in effect an abolition of the barbarous practice:—"It should be thought inexpedient, still to abolish imprisonment for debt, yet something may be done, to render commitments less numerous. Was the creditor made liable for all those expenses now chargeable on the town, where the indigent debtor happens to reside, commitments would be less frequent, and much cost saved that ought never to have been made. The justice and utility of the measure unite in recommending it to your consideration."  
For a series of years the state of Vermont has manifested its disapprobation of raising money by lotteries; and it is believed the great body of the people are in sentiment opposed to it; but still the sales of lottery tickets have been very great. In alluding to this subject his Excellency observes that "if the construction be correct lately given to the grants anciently made by the state, to raise money by lotteries, by those who are principally concerned, it is difficult to say where the business will stop." He therefore suggests the appointment of some person to bring the whole subject before the proper authority and obtain a legal decision as to all grants on which reliance is placed for this speculation.—*Amer. Trav.*  
**NAVIGATION OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** Gen. Barnum of Vergennes has furnished the editor of the *Vergennes Aurora* with a list of all the vessels concerned in navigating Lake Champlain, omitting those owned in Canada. It is published in the last number of the *Aurora*, and shows the astonishing increase of commercial operations upon that lake, since the opening of the Champlain canal. Previous to that event no more than 20 vessels could be numbered on its borders; now the whole number is 218, the actual tonnage of which is estimated at 12,000 tons. The greater portion of these are confined to the lake, and do not enter the canal.  
From a statement, furnished by the collector at Whitehall, it appears that 216 different canal boats have passed the locks at that place since the opening of canal navigation the present season, up to Sept. 30th; and Gen. Barnum computes the number of vessels and regularly navigating Lake Champlain and the Champlain canal at 378. The amount of canal tolls received at Whitehall, up to the 30th September, was \$39,125 23—estimated amount to the close of the season \$44,125 23.—*Troy Sent.*  
**JOSEPH BONAPARTE.** We state, on an authority which we know may be trusted, that it is not true that the Count de Surville asked for permission to reside at or to visit Brussels. He is entirely contented with his residence in this country, which he continues to consider to be the most happy in the world; and an opinion, which, it may be remembered, he expressed in his letter of thanks to the inhabitants of New-Jersey, who exerted themselves to extinguish the fire of his house about six years ago. He speaks still, in the same terms of attachment to his friends and neighbours, and of contentment with his situation; and is far from desiring to quit a country where in eleven years he has never met with a painful or unpleasant occurrence.  
As to the millions which the editor of the Paris *Quotidienne* has so generously bestowed upon him, it is certainly a very absurd exaggeration, contrived with no kind of intent. The liberality of his expenditures, by which the public as well as individuals are benefitted, and the extent and frequency of his benevolent donations, bespeak considerable resources; but it was truly said, by an old officer who received assistance from him, that while he has the heart of a king, his purse is that of a private gentleman. He has seated himself among the farmers of New-Jersey, where he maintains a kind and generous hospitality, without any idle ostentation that could provoke censure from the most severe. He may be found directing his labourers, who are all attached to him, on his own estate, or in the public road, in the improvement of which he has expended large sums of money. In the space of two or three hundred yards, he has nearly levelled two steep and dangerous hills at the cost of above three thousand dollars; and we believe that he prefers this plain, active, and useful life to the parade and magnificence which the *Quotidienne* has prepared for him at Brussels. His public works he considers as some acknowledgment and return for the protection and hospitality he has enjoyed in the United States. A great number of the labouring and industrious class of our citizens find constant employment with him; and the increase of comfort and prosperity among them, at and near Bordentown, is very striking, and will be durable.—*National Gaz.*  
**LOSS OF THE SHIP LONDON.** A letter from Guayaquil, of July 12th, received by way of Carthage, states, that a whale ship arrived there, reported the loss of the fine ship *London*, Capt. Alfred P. Edwards, of New-York, which was cast ashore on a reef at Owyhee. The captain and crew got ashore, and the specie on board was supposed to have been saved. Besides the proceeds of her outward cargo, she had \$40,000 on freight from the brig Nile, of Boston, which she took on board in the Gulf of California. Capt. Edwards was on shore, and the ship was in charge of the mate at the time she got ashore. The same letter says,—"General Bolivar remains at Lima and it is said intends to make that place his future residence. He intends to unite Peru and Colombia, and divide the whole into five provinces or states."  
**Hooping Cough.**—A plaster of gum gaitanum applied to the chest, cures this complaint.

We have received a communication signed "JUNUS." We are always much gratified to receive the ebullitions of our friends, and with equal pleasure give them an insertion in our paper, when they come within the scope of the pledge we have given the publick, to maintain a neutral stand as to party politics. If Junus will give us a jug with two handles, well poised, we assure him the publick shall have a glance at it through our columns.  
**New Papers.**—The Rochester Daily Advertiser has made its appearance, and having been favoured with two copies, we are able to let to announce it.  
The Telegraph has also made its appearance, with the song of "come if we must."  
Another, by the name of the "Friday Post" has made its appearance in Watertown, Jefferson co, drinking a toast to the downfall of the *seventeen*.  
**Franklin Institute.**—A meeting of the Institute will be held at Johnson's new building, on Main-street, to-morrow evening at candle lighting. All the subscribers, as well as the members of the Chymical Class, and such as have been solicited to aid in the cause, are requested to attend, as the society will probably organize on that evening. Publick spirit appears on the alert, and we hope to see a goodly number of our citizens step forward in aid of an institution that promises so much usefulness to our Village and surrounding country.  
**SMALL POX.**—We have had a few instances of this malignant disorder, one of which only proved mortal. Since the first appearance, our Physicians have been busily and laudably engaged in vaccinating such as were in a state that appeared to require such a course. We believe there are few, if any cases now extant, that would necessarily create alarm among our citizens, or strangers that may be induced, on account of business or laudable curiosity, to visit us.  
The tocsin of alarm has been so frequently reiterated by people interested to our disadvantage, that we pay but little attention to flying reports, especially when we have felt ourselves as secure as we apprehended other sections of the state have been during the whole season. The general state of health in this village is annually improving, so that now it can be safely said, that Rochester is as wholesome a village as any other west of Albany.  
**Gov. Troup and the Creek Indians.**—Our readers undoubtedly recollect that the old treaty, made by McIntosh for the sale of the Indian Lands, in Georgia, without their consent, was rejected by them, and that McIntosh was slain for his presumption. This sale was also revoked by the National Government, and a new one made. Troup has however, sent on a party of men to survey those lands, in defiance of the general Government; but they have been driven off by the Indians. The Governor has ordered the surveyors to remain a few days at Milledgeville, until he can send a military force to protect them in their surveys, and if necessary, to repel the Indians.  
This high handed proceeding, we hope will receive immediate attention from the U. S. Government, and that Troup's rashness may meet with a proper check. This step of Georgia's strong handed gov. will put the state to much needless expense, perhaps bloodshed, serious difficulties with the general government. Thus we may see, that when an individual state, or a few members of a state, undertake to oppose the general administration, that difficulties innumerable ensue, and the credibility and proper influence of that state are thereby paralyzed in the estimation of the rest of the union. Finally such results are well deserved.  
**Politics and Masonry.**—The world (we mean by the bye this section of the state) is so restless and uneasy, that it will always have something on the carpet, about which the curious can exercise their sagacity, and the splenetic indulge their own peculiar disposition. Politics and Masonry are at present the engrossing topics of publick interest. The one for the artful and enterprising; the other for the prying and meddling. For our own part, we have but little anxiety about either; nothing to hope or fear from the former, and but little curiosity about the secrets of the latter.—As to our own individual opinion, we believe that Masonry is an ancient, and in many respects an intrinsically useful institution, but like all other mutable things, errors and bad members have crept into it; and on the whole, perhaps it may be said, that the world has rather outgrown it.  
The other day an old lady came puffing into our store, with joy depicted in her countenance—"Mr. have you got the secrets of Masonry?" We handed her one. "Oh, la! I'm so glad. I always told my husband I'd some day find it all out, and now ye see it's just as I told him." As the old lady trudged off with her prize, we could not but reflect, what a strong hold this spirit of curiosity has upon the human mind, and how subtly it enters into our whole composition; and as we were running on in our meditations, and endeavouring to fix, numerically, how many, since the days of Hiram Abiff, had become masons, prompted by their natural feelings and ideas, we were interrupted—"If you've got Capt. Morgan's Mason book, I guess I'll buy one—I come near joining 'um myself last summer, when brother Jim did, but if I can find it all out, I guess I won't—It's a plaguety high price" said he, as he planked the rhino, and marched off in triumph.  
So the world goes;—always agog about something—and it is with much effort that we keep quiet in the general storm of politics and Masonry. We should not be much surprised

if our old boots should some day run off, and in spite, hang themselves in their own straps, unless they can be put in supervisors or legislators.

The following from the Wayne Sentinel, so nearly accords with our own views, that we take the privilege of borrowing it, at the same time giving our citizens the hint to vote, without distinction of party, for those officers that will be the most likely to act for the interest of the people in this section of the state.

The time is fast approaching for the exercise of one of our greatest privileges as FREEMEN—that of choosing our own rulers and representatives—and it becomes a duty which we owe to ourselves and to our country, to look around and decide for ourselves whom we will choose for those important trusts.

The lines of party in the state are fairly drawn; each party has its candidates in nomination; and the result of the Election only can determine which will "carry the day."

In this country, however, we have more important rights to contend for than the mere chimera of a political triumph.

We take the following commendable recommendation from the National Philanthropist, and are so well pleased with it, that we cheerfully submit it to the consideration of the grocers and victuallers of this village;

It appears certain to us, that success would assuredly attend the exertions of such men, as would rather reform than destroy a fellow-creature.

"We understand that in New-York the keepers of cellars have commenced a new branch of traffic which promises to be profitable to themselves, and beneficial to community. We allude to their recent practice of selling hot coffee in the morning as a substitute for the usual dram."

"Kean the Actor, turned Indian.—This is a most exquisite and appropos turn, and well befits his character—all things unto all men, so that if possible he may win some. What will he not be next? We should like to see him a gentleman if his blood would admit."

"Kean and the Indians.—The Huron Chiefs have been to see Kean perform at Quebec. The Mercury says: During his stay in this city, the four Huron Chiefs, Arashakaha, Tsawanoutei, Tsione, Tereakabala, from Lorette, have been introduced to the great actor, who was so much struck with native dignity of their manners, that he presented each of them with a silver medal, in token of his friendship, neatly executed by Mr. Smillie, and bearing the following inscription:

PRESENTED BY EDMUND KEAN The British Actor, To A Chief of the Huron Indians, OCTOBER 5, 1826. Mr. Kean was afterwards adopted into the Tribe by the nom de guerre of Adanicoandit. Capt. Sir William Wiseman of H. M. S. Jupiter, Commissary General Townsend and several Naval officers and friends of Mr. Kean were present at the ceremony.

"Out, brief Candle!"—Coram's Champion has given up the ghost. He was a chivalrous knight, ready at all times, like his great predecessor of La Mancha, to assault a cage of lions, or to tilt a lance with a windmill. But although for a few months past, he has regularly, twice in each week, stalked forth in full panoply, and thrown down his glove to the universe, yet he has sought in vain for an antagonist, and he has literally died because no giant would march out to kill him. But true to his profession to the last, he died "with harness on his back," and was interred in his armour. His inscription shall be as brief as his existence: "Hic jacet Coram."

From the (Keene) N. H. Sentinel. AMERICAN EAGLE. A gentleman informs us he was travelling last week, through Whitefield, in Coos County, he noticed a large Eagle which had just been killed, by a Mrs. Cooley, and received from her the

peated too often, or urged with too much earnestness, until every citizen feels its force, that virtue and intelligence are the pillars on which a free government alone can rest.

Where are we to look for its supporters and guardians, but to those whose morality is based upon the pure principles of the Christian religion? And how can those who use the words at the head of this article, look on with indifference, when called upon to exercise one of the most important rights guaranteed to them by the charter of their liberties—that of electing their own rulers? I know that many entertain the opinion that Christians ought not to mingle in political contests: that they are liable to become entangled with the world, to the injury of their spiritual interests.

The man whose religion is injured by using the means to obtain or secure that for which he prays, or thanks God, would do well to ask more frequently and earnestly for strength to support, and wisdom to guide him. Indeed, if we find that the business in which we engage to acquire property, sometimes operates as a hindrance to our growth in grace, we seldom remit our exertions, or conclude that we ought not to be "diligent in business" on that account.

But it is much less difficult to convince professors of religion that they ought to be vigilant in guarding their political rights, than it is to convince them that they are as much bound to repudiate those maxims of worldly policy which are at war with Christian morality, when acting politically, as when engaged in any other business; or to make them act as if an election was not a kind of jubilee, in which they are released from all obligation to observe the solemn vows which are upon them; and that they may not conform to the practices, and adopt the maxims of the world.

We often have men who are notoriously destitute of moral honesty, presented to us as candidates for office; and it is not uncommon to see professors of religion their warm supporters, and to hear them reply to objections urged against the moral characters of their candidates, that "they are as honest as other men who have occupied the same stations," that "it is a mere scramble for office;" with other expressions of a more reprehensible nature, clearly indicating a belief that religion is to be laid aside at an election.

When it is necessary, in urging the claims of a candidate, to commence by lowering the standard of morality, let the Christian stay his hand before he pollutes it, by giving a vote to a man, with whom he would not trust his money, or the arbitrament of his private rights. While he thanks God for his civil and religious liberties, an inheritance purchased with so much blood, let him not throw it away, without receiving even the paltry pittance of a mess of pottage. Let him ask himself what is the difference, in a moral point of view, between him who imposes upon his neighbor counterfeit coin, and him who aids by his vote in imposing upon community, as a guardian of their rights, a man destitute of moral principle, possessing only the counterfeit of this most important qualification.

The receipts of the Custom House, at Vera Cruz, during the month of July, amounted to \$515,772, one hundred thousand of which were, we perceive, appropriated towards paying the interest on the debt due to England.

We understand that a potatoe is visible at the Bar of the Middlesex Hotel, 2 feet 8 inches in circumference, as measured by sober judges. The weight not ascertained.—Yeoman's Gazette.

ROT IN COTTON. The Port Gibson paper of Sept. 14, says that the rot is making great havoc in the cotton fields. Some of the farmers, whose prospects a few weeks since were flattering for an extraordinary crop, will now think themselves fortunate if they obtain an ordinary crop.

Young Tayloe, who was, something like a year ago, indicted for murdering his school fellow, at Kinderhook, has been tried, convicted of manslaughter, and pardoned! "Thus (says a neighbouring paper) we see that "wealth and respectable connexions" are all that is requisite in this land of "liberty and equal rights," to paralyze the hand of justice and arrest the force of the laws. "Tell it not in Gath!"—Rutland Herald.

Counterfeit three dollar bills of the Chenango Bank, payable to E. Williams, signed T. Miller, President, and James Birdsell, Cashier, dated May 2, 1825, are in circulation.—Eve. Post.

The society of friends in North Carolina has presented the American Colonization Society with a donation of 500 dollars. The same society made a similar donation of 800 dollars a few years since.

"Out, brief Candle!"—Coram's Champion has given up the ghost. He was a chivalrous knight, ready at all times, like his great predecessor of La Mancha, to assault a cage of lions, or to tilt a lance with a windmill. But although for a few months past, he has regularly, twice in each week, stalked forth in full panoply, and thrown down his glove to the universe, yet he has sought in vain for an antagonist, and he has literally died because no giant would march out to kill him. But true to his profession to the last, he died "with harness on his back," and was interred in his armour. His inscription shall be as brief as his existence: "Hic jacet Coram."

From the (Keene) N. H. Sentinel. AMERICAN EAGLE. A gentleman informs us he was travelling last week, through Whitefield, in Coos County, he noticed a large Eagle which had just been killed, by a Mrs. Cooley, and received from her the

following relation—that being alone, and hearing a noise among the geese, she ran out, and found a strange bird had seized the geese. She at first thought it must be an owl, but living in the woods she would not be frightened by an owl, and fearlessly approached the stranger, though unarmed. The Eagle retreated some distance, with spread wings, but soon turned upon its pursuer, with much fierceness and fury. Mrs. C. cast about to find something to defend herself, and fortunately picked up a stick, half an inch in diameter, with this she made a pass, and hit the bird directly in the eye, which so disabled it, that with an additional stroke or two she finished the job. The Eagle's stretched wings measured over 7 feet, with claws which would make most women shudder to look at who had been thus exposed.

The Directors of the Farmington Canal, and those of the H. and H. Canal, recently appointed a joint committee to employ a corps of engineers to proceed with them into Vermont, up the valley of the Connecticut, with a view of locating the route for a canal from Brattleborough to Northampton. The engineers are now engaged in this business.

We are informed, says the Poughkeepsie Telegraph, that John Jacob Astor has commenced ejectment suits against those persons residing on the lands claimed by him in the county of Putnam. The writs are returnable to the United States Court, to be held in the city of New-York on the last Monday of this month. Several suits have been commenced, which will decide the fate of the whole.

PROMPT PAY. There is a gentleman in this city, says the Boston Courier, a merchant, who regularly asks for his bill a few days before the expiration of each quarter of the year, and pays it. What difference it would make in the income of a newspaper, if its subscribers and patrons were all as punctual as this gentleman, and every man might be as punctual if he would. The printer would then save ten or fifteen per cent in charges for collection and the interest on five or six thousand dollars which he is obliged to borrow at the Bank to enable him to carry on his daily business.—Schenectady Cabinet.

A BAD BARGAIN. On Tuesday night last, a fellow broke into the bar of Mr. Lough-ton's tavern in this village, for the purpose of rifling it of any valuables that might be found. The fellow by way of precaution, took off a new pair of boots, which, with his hat and watch, he deposited in one corner of the room. A person in the house hearing a noise, gave the alarm, and the thief decamped, leaving the above chattels, and also his pocket book, for the benefit of the honest landlord.—Cleveland, Ohio, Herald.

QUINCY RAIL ROAD. This road, the first we believe in this country, was opened on Saturday, in presence of a number of gentlemen who take an interest in the experiment. A quantity of stone weighing sixteen tons, taken from the ledge belonging to the Bunker Hill Association, and loaded on three wagons, which together weigh five tons, making a load of twenty-one tons, was moved with ease, by a single horse from the quarry to the landing above Neponset bridge, a distance of more than three miles. The road declines gradually the whole way, from the quarry to the landing but so slightly that the horse conveyed back the empty wagons, making a load of five tons. After the starting of the load, which required some exertion, the horse moved with ease in a fast walk. It may therefore be conceived how greatly the transportation of heavy loads is facilitated by means of this road. A large quantity of beautiful stone, already prepared for Bunker Hill Monument, will now be rapidly, and cheaply transported to the wharf at the termination of the rail road, whence it will be conveyed in lighters to Charlestown.

This road is constructed in the most substantial manner. It rests on a foundation of stone laid so deep in the ground as to be beyond the reach of frost, and to secure rails on which the carriage runs effectually against any change of their relative position, they are laid upon stones eight feet in length placed transversely along the whole extent of the road, at distances of six or eight from each other. The space between these stones is filled with smaller stones or earth, and over the whole between the rails, a gravel path is made. The rails are formed of pine timber, on the top of which is placed a bar of iron. The carriages run upon the iron bars, and are kept in place by a projection on the inner edge of the tire of the wheels. The wheels are of a size considerably larger than a common cart wheel.

We learn from a gentleman who has visited the principal rail roads in England that in point of solidity and skill in construction, this is not exceeded by any one there.—Boston Daily Adv.

A LIGHT-HOUSE A petition was forwarded to Washington last fall, by the inhabitants of Mackina, for an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on the Island of Bois Black, in the strait of Michilimackinac, and about ten miles from the island of that name. We are informed that the committee on commerce required, at the last session, more proof as to the necessity of a light-house at that place, to justify them in recommending an appropriation. Measures have been adopted to send additional evidence of the necessity of the measure, and little doubt exists as to the success of the application. Our national legislators cannot be supposed to be ignorant of the great increase and value of the commerce, which is now carried on, on our interior seas—and we would suppose they required only the testimony of a few of our most experienced lake captains, to induce them to a favourable consideration of the proposed measure—testimony which can be easily obtained; for all who are in the least acquainted with the subject, concur in saying that there is no point in the upper lakes where a light-house is more wanted.—Det. Gaz.

Gen. Paetz.—A letter from a Mercantile house at Lagaira, dated Sept. 25th, contains the following intelligence: "I arrived here on the 8th and found the country in a complete uproar by Gen. Paetz. The people in this province, and at Puerto Cabello, will not as yet acknowledge the new tariff of duties passed at Bogota, which was to take effect on the 1st of September, allowing the importation of powder, &c. &c. Paetz has been missing several weeks; some conjecture that he has gone to meet Bolivar, others that he has been murdered, &c.—Bolivar is daily expected at Caracas, at

about 17 miles in the interior of Lagaira: when he arrives every thing will be put to rights again. We have sold 2-3 of our cargo to very great advantage, and have a fine prospect of making a good voyage."

NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.—We are authorised to announce to the public that the former Professors of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city, have, with the unanimous concurrence of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, been constituted the Medical Faculty of that institution, and that the Board of Trustees will, on the recommendation of said Faculty, confer the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Medical Faculty of Rutgers College. OFFICERS. DAVID HOSACK, M. D. F. R. S. President of the Faculty. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D. LL. D. vice President. PETER S. TOWNSEND, M. D. Registrar. PROFESSORS. DAVID HOSACK, M. D. F. R. S. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physick and Clinical Medicines. WILLIAM JAMES MACNEVEN, M. D. Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica. VALENTINE MOTT, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine. JOHN G. GODMAN, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. JOHN GRISCOM, LL. D. Professor of Chymistry. SURPRISING EMPLOYMENT FOR A CORPSE!—We have often heard of ghosts making themselves very useful, but the following is the first corpse that we have ever read of being employed in surveying! "De Witt Clinton, Jr. and a corpse of eleven engineers, are surveying the Susquehanna river from Cooperstown to Chenango Point, which will employ them 40 days!"—True American.

A Mrs. Dupuy advertises in the Richmond Inquirer "that she will be prepared to board 12 or 15 MORAL and STEADY members of the legislature."

MARRIED. In this Village, on the 26th inst. EDWIN SCRANTON, to Miss MARY ANN SIBLEY. In this Village, on the 23rd inst. ELISHA DEAN, Merchant, of Hamburg, to ISABELLA B. daughter of Erastus Spalding, of this town. On the 29th inst. by Elder S. Silsby, ELI D. GILLESON, to RUTH, daughter of John Chapman. In Mendon, by the Rev. Mr. Sill, Doct. ASABEL BEACH, of Victor, to Miss MARTHA ANN CARY, daughter of Gen. Cary, of the former place.

DIED. At Canandaigua on the morning of the 22d inst. NATHANIEL GORHAM, late President of the Ontario Bank, aged 63 years.

Hoop-Poles. THE highest price in Cash paid for GOOD HICKORY HOOP-POLES, at the Le Roy Mills Coopersage. W. ANDERSON. Le Roy, Oct. 18, 1826. 4

What Dry Goods Dealer WANTS? A Young man who is well acquainted with the business and can produce unquestionable recommendations. He requires a reasonable salary only. Let such address a line through the Post-Office, to B. B. D. and it will be immediately attended to. October 24, 1826. 4w3

White Beans and Butter. CASH will be paid for WHITE BEANS and BUTTER, of good quality, if application be made within a few days to E. F. SMITH, & Co. Rochester, Oct. 31, 1826. 4

DOCT. G. HILL, HAVING dissolved his connexion with Dr. HUNT, has removed his office to his dwelling in Carroll-street, where he intends pursuing the business of his profession. All calls, whether for the village or country, day time or night, will be punctually attended to. Rochester Oct. 31, 1826. 4

CHEAP BOOKSTORE. EVERARD PECK, (AT THE SIGN OF THE LEGER, CARROLL-ST.) KEEPS constantly for sale a very extensive and general assortment of Books, which are offered at reduced prices. Library Companies, Physicians, Merchants, and others, who purchase by the Quantity, may rely upon being supplied on the most liberal terms.

School Books AND STATIONARY, suitable for Schools, of the first quality, consisting of every article necessary, at prices which cannot fail to satisfy the most economical. Large Family Bibles, of every description from \$3 to \$10, each comprising a greater variety than was ever before offered in this market.

SACRED MUSICK. Reed's Musical Monitor, Hasting's Musica Sacra, Appendix to do. Musical Reader, Little and Smith's Patent Notes, Bridgwater Collection, Village Harmony, Gamuts, &c. Amanacks for 1827, Christian, Western, and German Almanacks for the year 1827 at reduced prices.

PAPER, 750 Reams foolscap No. 1 & 2, very heavy, 250 do. Letter paper, No. 1, 300 do. Wrapping do. Envelope, Hatters' tip, Fancy, Blue, and Drawing Papers of all kinds, and

BLANK BOOKS, of every description, on hand or made to order, of paper of the best quality and well bound. Printing and Bookbinding, neatly executed on short notice. CASH FOR RAGS. The highest price in Cash will be paid for Rags, and an extra price for clean White Rags. E. PECK Rochester, Oct. 31, 1826. 4w4

ILLUSTRATION OF MASONRY BY WM. MORGAN. JUST received and for sale at the Book-store of MARSHALL & SPALDING. No. 9, Exchange-street.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY Marshall & Spalding, (No. 9, Exchange-street.) THE Act for the Incorporation of the Village of Rochester, with the By-Laws and Ordinances of the Board of Trustees.

PRIZE LIST. The prize list of the A. B. C. Lottery 8th class, is received at Pratt's office. Delaware Lottery draws To-morrow. Several rich Shares seem to be drawn. Call at Pratt's office for the Capitals. Oct. 31, 1826.

4000 LBS. HOPS, Of the first quality, for sale by EDWARD DOYLE. Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826.—3tf.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 7 Exchange-street. KEARNEY, MERCHANT TAILOR, has this day received from NEW-YORK, an elegant Assortment of Blue and Black Velvet Cloths; Olive, Citron, Green, and fashionable Plume and Claret ditto; extra Blue, Black, and Drab Kerseymeres; Cinnamon, Oxford, and Gray mill ditto.

VESTINGS, Superfine English Black, and fancy Silk Vestings; Plain and Figured Velvets; Toinette and Valencia Vestings. CAMBLETS & PLAIDS, Blue, Black, Brown, and Ladies fancy coloured Camblets and Plaids. The above Goods, in addition to his former stock, comprise an elegant assortment, suitable to the approaching season, and will be made to order in the most fashionable manner, and upon the most reasonable terms. Also, an extensive assortment of ready made CLOTHING always on hand. Rochester, Oct. 24, 1826. 5w3

DR. MARBLE, HAVING determined on residing in this Village, has resumed the practice of his profession. Messages may for the present be left at Christopher's Mansion House. Rochester, Oct. 10, 1826.—1tf.

French Language. MONS. MATHIEU BOUTERIGE, Teacher of French, from Lyons, in France, would take this method to inform the citizens of Rochester, that he has taken a room at the Eagle Tavern, and would feel himself much gratified to instruct a few young Ladies and Gentlemen in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. Such as wish his instructions, may be accommodated at their own homes, or at his room. Terms will be made known on application. He has lately been engaged at Poughkeepsie, from several citizens of which he can furnish testimonials of his ability to do justice to his pretensions. Rochester, Oct. 10, 1826.—1tf.

To Shoemakers and Hatters. THE subscribers keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of Shoemaker's and Hatter's GOODS, which they sell at a small advance from N. York prices, such as English Prunelles, Lastings, Denmark Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslin, Russia Dowlas, and Platillas, Shoe Ribbons and Galoons, Hat Banding and Binding, Buckles, ornaments, &c. &c. C. DUNNING & Co. Carroll-street, Oct. 17, 1826.

REMOVAL. SMITH & HORAN, Merchant Tailors. HAVE removed their Establishment to the first Store in the new brick block, attached to, and west of the Eagle Tavern, Buffalo street, where they would be pleased to see their old friends and customers, whom they intend to accommodate with a good assortment of ready made Clothing. Rochester, Sept 19, 1826.—50tf.

WHISKEY. CASH will be paid for a few thousand Gallons of good WHISKEY, by E. F. SMITH, & Co. Rochester, Aug. 29, 1826. 47

WOOD—WOOD. A FEW cords of good dry wood will be received at the Albion Office, in payment for papers, if delivered soon.

EBENEZER GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at LAW, SOLICITOR and COUNSELLOR in CHANCERY, will attend to all business in the line of his profession, committed to his charge, at his office in Exchange-street, over the store occupied by O. E. Gibbs. Rochester, Oct. 10, 1826.—1tf.

MARSHALL & SPALDING, WILL pay Ten Cents per hundred in Books or Stationary, for 50,000 GOD QUILLS. Sept. 26, 1826.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT. ASHES—Pot, ton, \$65 to Pearl, 75 to 137 to 25. Apples—natural fruit, bush, 13 to 25. Butter, lb., 12 to 25. Beans, bush, 2 25 to 75. Beef, 100lbs., 63 to 8. Cheese, 5 to 8. FURS—Beaver, lb., 3 to 5. Raccoon, skin, Indian caught, 12 to 25. Muskrat, 12 to 35. Red Fox, 50 to 8. Mink, 12 to 25. Martin, 25 to 50. Otter, 2 to 3. FLOUR—Superfine, bbl., 4 25 to 4. Flax, lb., 10 to 12. Flannels, domestic, yd., 38 to 50. GRAIN—Wheat, bush, 62 to 8. Corn, 31 to 38. Rye, 44 to 50. Oats, 25 to 31. Barley, 50. Buckwheat, 38. HONEY—strained, lb., 10 to 12. In comb, 8 to 10. Hay, ton, 12 to 20. LEATHER—sole, cwt., 20 to 24. upper, side, dressed, doz., 24 to 36. calf skins, do., 16 to 28. LIQUORS—Cider, bbl., 75 to 1. Whiskey, gall., 25 to 25. Onions, bush, 50 to 60. PORK—unpacked, 100lbs., 3 to 3 50. mess, bbl., 10 to 12. prime, 7 to 10. Peas, bush, 50 to 70. Potatoes, 19 to 20. EGGS, doz., 10 to 12. SKINS—Deer, undressed, lb., 15 to 19. Calf, trimmed, 6 to 8. Hides, green, 5. Flax, bush, 6 to 7. SEEDS—Clover, Timothy, 28 to 1. TALLOW—rough, lb., 5 to 6. tried, 7 to 8. CANDLES—dipped lb., 11. mould, 12-1-2. Turnips, bush, 25.

ROCHESTER Bank Note Table. CORRECTED FOR THE ALBION WEEKLY. NEW-YORK. Tradesmen's Bank, par. Other City Banks, par. Plattsburgh, per cent discount, 75. Niagara, 3. Washington and Warren, 3. Greene County, Catskill, broke. Other State Banks, par. NEW-ENGLAND. Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke. Derby Bank Conn., broke. Castine Bank, Maine, broke. Wisconsin, do., broke. Hallowell & Augusta, do., broke. Passamaquoddy, do., broke. Burlington, Vermont, 3 to 5. Other New-England Banks, per ct., 3. NEW-JERSEY. Washington Banking Co., 1 1-2. Other New-Jersey Banks, from 3 to 5. Trenton State Bank, broke. Lombard and Protection, broke. Jersey Bank, Jersey City, broke. Franklin Bank, Jersey City, Stopped payment. PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia City Banks, par. New-Hope, Delaware Bridge co., broke. Other good Banks, 3 to 5. Many of the Banks in the interior of Pennsylvania are unsaleable, and from 10 to 30 per cent discount. OHIO Notes generally, 5 a 6. CANADA. Upper Canada, (Kingston), broke. Upper Canada (at York), 4 a 5. Montreal, and Quebec Notes, 4 a 5. MICHIGAN. Michigan Bank, 3.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly. ASHES—Pot, ton, 85 a 97 50 a Pearl, 97 50 a 113. CANDLES—mould, lb., 12 a 13. dipped, 10 a 11. DYE-WOODS—Fustic, ton, 16 a 20. Braziletto, 25 a 27. Camwood, 65 a 70. Logwood, Campeachy, 38 a 42. St. Domingo, 30 a 32. Jamaica, 21 a 22. Nicaragua, 30 a 60. Hache, 70 a 80. FLOUR—New-York sup. bbl., 5 25 a 5 37. Canal, 5 25 a 5 37. Middlings, fine, 4 a 5. Rye flour, 4 a 4 12. Indian meal, 3 75 a 4. FURS—Beaver, North, lb., 4 50 a 5. South, 2 a 3 50. West, 3 a 4. Raccoon, N. & S. skin, 12 a 35. Muskrat, N. & S., 25 a 27. Martin, Canada, 60 a 80. Do. N. W., 1 a 1 75. Red Fox, 87 a 1. Mink, 30 a 40. Otter, 3 a 4. Nutria Skins, 30 a 45. GRAIN—Wheat, N. River, 1 a 1 09. Genesee, 1 03 a 1 09. Virginia, 92 a 1. Rye, 70 a 72. Corn, 78 a 80. Oats, 48 a 50. Beans, 7 bush, 10 a 11. HIDES—West India, lb., 11 a 12. Buenos Ayres, 16 a 17. Brazil, 12 a 13. HOPS, lb., 10 a 11. IRON, pig, American, ton, 35 a 45. Bar, country, 90 a 100. Swedes, 90 a 92 50. English, assorted, 85 a 90. LEATHER—Sole, Oak, lb., 22 a 27. Hemlock, 19 a 22. Dressed upper, side, 1 75 a 2 75. LUMBER. Boards, N. River, pine, M. 16 a 18. Scantling, pine, 15 a 16. Oak, 20 a 25. Oak Timber, 20 a 25. Shingles, bbl., 2 50 a 3 50. Staves, W. O. pipe, M. 43 a 45. hhd., 33 a 35. bbl., 22 a 24. Heading, hhd., 42 a 44. PROVISIONS. Beef, mess, bbl., 9 a 9 50. prime, 4 50 a 5. Butter, N. York, lb., 17 a 18. Hog's Lard, 7 a 8. Pork, prime, new bbl, 7 a 7 25. mess do., 11 a 11 25. Cheese, Amer., 7 a 8. Hams Virginia, lb., 10 a 11. STEEL—German, lb., 6 a 13. English, 9 a 14. Trieste, in boxes, 7 a 8. American, 5 a 6. TALLOW—American, 9 a 10. ENGLISH SLATES for sale by the cross or single, at Marshall & Spalding's Book-Store.

CASABIANCA.—By Mrs. HEMANS.

Young Casabianca, a boy about 13 years old, son to the Admiral of the Orient, remained at his post (in the battle of the Nile) after the ship had taken fire, and all the guns had been abandoned, and perished in the explosion of the vessel, when the flames had reached the powder.

The boy stood on the burning deck  
Whence all but him had fled;  
The flame that lit the battle's wreck,  
Shone round him o'er the dead.  
Yet beautiful and bright he stood,  
As born to rule the storm;  
A creature of heroic blood,  
A proud, though child-like form.  
The flames rolled on—he would not go,  
Without his father's word;  
The father, faint in death below,  
His voice no longer heard.  
He called aloud—“Say, Father, say,  
‘If yet my task is done?’  
He knew not that the chieftain lay  
Unconscious of his son.  
“Speak, Father!” once again he cried,  
“If I may yet be gone!”  
And—but the booming shots replied,  
And fast the flames rolled on.  
Upon his brow he felt their breath,  
And in his waving hair,  
And looked from that lone post of death,  
In still, yet brave despair.  
And shouted but once more aloud,  
“My Father! must I stay?”  
While o'er him fast, through sail and shroud,  
The wreathing fires made way.  
They wrapt the ship in splendour wild,  
They caught the flag on high,  
And streamed above the gallant child,  
Like banners in the sky.  
There came a burst of thunder-sound—  
The boy—oh! where was he?  
Ask of the winds, that far around  
With fragments strewed the sea.  
With mast, and helm, and pennon fair,  
That well had borne their part;  
But the noblest thing which perished there  
Was that young faithful heart.

From a London paper.  
LAW AND WAR.

At a late meeting under a Commission of Bankruptcy, at Andover, between Mr. Fleet and Mr. Mann, both respectable solicitors of that town, some disagreement arose, which ended in the former sending the latter a challenge, to which the following poetical answer was returned. It should be remarked that Mr. Fleet is a bachelor.

To Kingston Fleet, Esq.

“I am honoured this day, sir, with challenges two,  
The first from friend Langdon, the second from  
As the one is to fight, and the other to dine—  
I accept his engagement, & yours must decline.  
Now, in giving this preference, I trust you'll  
admit  
I have acted with prudence, & done what was  
Since encountering him, and my weapon a knife  
There is some little chance of preserving my  
life,  
Whist a bullet from you, sir, might take it  
And the maxim, you know, is to live while you  
may.

If however you should really suppose I'll treat  
you,  
By eternally rejecting this challenge to meet you,  
Bear with me a moment, and I will adduce  
Three powerful reasons by way of excuse:—

In the first place, unless I am grossly deceived,  
I myself am in conscience the party aggrieved,  
And therefore, good sir, if a challenge must be  
Pray wait till that challenge be tender'd by me.

Again, sir, I think it by far the more sinful,  
To stand and be shot, than to sit for a skinfall;  
From whence you'll conclude (as I'd have you  
indeed)  
That fighting composes no part of my creed—  
And my courage (which tho' it was never dis-  
puted)  
Is not, I imagine, too deeply rooted)  
Would prefer that its fruit, sir, what'er it may  
yield,  
Should appear at the table, and not in the field.

And lastly, my life, be it never forgot,  
Possesses a value which yours, sir, does not;  
So I mean to preserve it as long as I can,  
Being justly entitled a family Man,  
With three or four children (I scarce know how  
many)  
Whist you, sir, have not, or ought not to have  
Besides, that the contest would be too unequal,  
I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel—  
For e'en you must acknowledge it would not  
be meet  
That one small Man of war should engage a  
whole Fleet.

THE EPISTLE.

From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 24th of the Fifth Month, to the 1st of the Sixth Month, inclusive, 1826.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,—Under the animating influence of the love of the gospel, we are again induced to acknowledge that the power of the Lord has been known to prevail amongst us. We are sensible that we are unworthy partakers of these his renewed mercies; but we consider it as a duty thus to express our gratitude to the Author of all our blessings. And, seeing, beloved friends, that his compassions fail not, we earnestly desire that you may humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God; casting all your care upon him; for he careth for you. We invite you all to seek to be made perfect through faith and obedience; that thus you may become partakers of those gracious promises which are fulfilled through our ever-blessed redeemer;—through Him, who by one offering hath perfected forever them that are sanctified.

Seeing then that our Heavenly Father has in his infinite love, appointed this means for our salvation, let us all take heed that we neglect not so great a blessing. For if ever we become rooted and built up in Christ, it must be by waiting in faith for the revelation of his power in the soul. This we esteem as the foundation of a Christian life, and happy, yea blessed are they, who, in their own individual experience, have attained to a full dependence on his all-powerful aid.

If this were the constant concern of all, we should not receive such repeated accounts of the neglect, on the part of some of our members, of our meetings for divine worship. Many there are who can testify that as, in their silent waiting, they have diligently sought the Lord. He has refreshed their spirits, and satisfied their souls. And we believe, if with uprightness of heart and a solicitude proportioned to its importance, every one were engaged, each for himself, to place his whole expectations upon God, that his divine power would more eminently overshadow our religious assemblies.

A patient, humble reliance on the teachings of the Spirit of Truth, weans the mind from trusting in any inferior source of good. It induces the profitable work of self-examination; and if we are not at all times alike favoured with the sensible enjoyment of the presence of the Lord, we become anxious to ascertain whether this arises from our own unworthiness, or from those dispensations of Divine Providence, which may be designed to prepare in us a pure and perfect heart. In a state of silent, humble retirement of mind, the Christian traveller is often permitted clearly to perceive the various stratagems of the enemy;—and to pour out his secret supplications unto the Father of mercies, that none of the devices of the devil may retard his progress in the consecrated path of self-denial. He is at times endued with ability to pray that the faculties of his mind, the exercise of his talents, whether natural or acquired, and the employment of the spiritual gifts bestowed upon him, may be under the sanctifying and restraining influence of the spirit of Christ. Patiently waiting upon God brings with it a humble estimate of our own religious attainments; and prepares the mind justly to appreciate, and to accept with gratitude, that ministry of the word of life, which through the goodness of the Great Head of the Church, still continued to us, is at times to be heard in the congregations of the people.

We feel tenderly for such of our dear friends, as come together in very small companies in their religious meetings; but we earnestly desire that they may not relax in their diligence, or allow either their solitary situation, or their outward concerns, to prevent a due and punctual attendance of these meetings.

The importance of endeavouring to train up children in their right way of the Lord is so great, that it is no cause for surprise that the minds of faithful brethren are, from year to year, as has been the case at the present time, exercised on the subject in this meeting. Our Christian profession leads to a religious life and conversation, of great purity, both in example and precept. It excludes worldly-mindedness; it enforces the necessity of habits of christian love and gentleness; it enjoins a watchful, guarded demeanour; it allows no compromise of principle for any system of expediency. Thus the life of a pious parent will show forth a steady endeavour to follow the light of Christ, and to imitate his pure and holy example.

Such parents will often watch for favourable opportunities to inculcate the susceptible minds of their youthful charge with the true fear and love of the Almighty; to turn their attention to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world, and to instruct them in the precious truths of Holy Scripture. They will frequently feel the vast importance of doing their utmost to cultivate in their tender offspring, a humble obedience to the teachings of the Lord's Spirit; and, as they advance in years, to establish in them a firm belief in the all-sufficiency of this holy guide.—When precept and example are thus happily combined, they most effectually prepare the way for the adoption of those testimonies and practices in regard to speech, behaviour, and apparel, which accord with our views of christian simplicity. These we believe to have their origin in that pure and perfect law of the Lord, from whence spring our more important views of Christian doctrine and practice. And we desire that none of our dear friends may be discouraged in contemplating that high standard of parental duty, which we are concerned to hold up. All should be endeavouring to perform their part with entire consistency; and if we are sincere in these attempts, we have abundant cause to believe that the blessing of the Most High will not be withheld.

In the course of the last year, the circumstances of the commercial inhabitants of this country have been such as to involve numbers in great distress and perplexity. Members of our society, some we fear through their own imprudence, have participated in this calamity. We feel for such as are in trouble, and desire that their sufferings may be made conducive to their lasting benefit. To those who, in the management of their temporal concerns, are now struggling under difficulties, which, it is possible, are only fully known to themselves and to the great searcher of hearts, we would offer a word of encouragement and sympathy. We entreat you to act with prudence and uprightness, and so to live from day to day, that you can in humble trust place your whole dependence upon the Lord; then may you entertain the consoling belief that his protecting care will be extended towards you. And may we all, dear friends, be so instructed by the things that have been suffered, as to fix our hearts upon “a treasure in the heavens that faileth not.”

In the usual course of the business of this meeting, we have received and read epistles from your friends in Ireland, and from all the Yearly Meetings in America, except that one from North Carolina has not yet reached us. The amount of the sufferings of our members as reported at this time, including the charges of distraint, is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty pounds. These have arisen almost exclusively from demands of an ecclesiastical nature; a small proportion only having been incurred on account of military purposes.

We have had again at this meeting, as on similar occasions of latter time, to observe with satisfaction the solid deportment of some in early life, and of others of our younger friends who have made some straight steps in the Christian path. We do take comfort in their having yielded to the visitations of the love of our heavenly Father; and we tenderly invite all such to persevere in the way of holiness, until all the gracious purposes of the Most High are effected in them. We wish them to look with filial respect at the example of those who have had long experience in the course of devotedness; to come forward with a holy fear; and to be resigned to do, or secretly to suffer, for the name of Christ. We are anxious that no warmth of natural feeling, that no zeal which is not of God, may mar his blessed work in their hearts, or dim the brightness of that light, which by the effectual yet gradual operations of his power, He may design should shine forth through them.

yourself that there are no joys comparable to those of God's salvation. In his presence there is fullness of joy; and at his sight hand are pleasures forevermore.

Beloved friends, of every age, and of every class—Farewell in the Lord; and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Signed in and on behalf of the Meeting, by  
JOSIAH FORSTER,  
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

TO THE INSTRUCTORS OF YOUTH  
Throughout the United States.  
FELLOW CITIZENS,

The important station which you occupy in the community, and the facilities which you possess for aiding in the dissemination of correct principles, induces the “American Convention for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race,” to address you upon a subject of the deepest interest to our rising Republic. You have great opportunities for giving a virtuous direction to the susceptible and unprejudiced minds of youth, and of inspiring rational views of civil and religious liberty. This is sufficiently evinced by the fact, that the impressions made upon the human mind by early instruction, are of a character so permanent, that the engraving cares of an active life, can never entirely efface them.—You are well aware that literary tuition alone, is not the sole object to be had in view in education; you are sensible that the moral instruction of those committed to your care, devolves in a great measure upon you, and that you are training the future legislators and magistrates of a great nation; that the principles which you inculcate, do not merely determine the personal character of the individual, but in some degree, at least, influence the national councils, and contribute to the formation of a national character.

The Slavery is an evil of great magnitude, is so universally admitted, even by those whose peculiar situation induces them still to support the system, that we cannot deem it necessary to enter into any elaborate arguments to convince the judgment of a class of our fellow citizens, so generally intelligent and reflecting, as those whom we now allow.

It must be obvious, from a consideration of our situation, relatively to the Slave population of the United States, that the political importance, the wealth, the happiness, and the future security of the country, require that early measures should be taken for the adoption of safe and rational means of averting this degrading burden from the shoulders of our posterity. The most politic and safe mode of deliverance, is that which contemplates the progressive preparation of both master and slave, for the important change. The mind of the master should be imbued in early life with correct notions of the natural rights of man, and of the inconsistency of a state of perpetual servitude with the avowed principles of our government—and the Slave, by competent instruction, should be qualified to understand the duties of a freeman, and by suitable inducements, excited to perform them with alacrity. If thus educated, the Slave will become a useful citizen, as well from a sentiment of gratitude to the government which protects him, as from other advantages which he will necessarily enjoy.

The plan here suggested is not a new and untried experiment, the result of which is veiled in uncertainty; but one which has been contemplated, tested in several of these United States, from some of which it has already entirely removed this enormous evil, and must, as reason and experience testify, produce the same effect wherever it is permitted fully to operate.

The same principle has been adopted, and is now in successful progress in the new republics of South America. In those States, in several instances, considerable numbers of adult slaves have been made the recipients of immediate emancipation, and yet no turbulent or riotous disposition has been manifested by them. Grateful for the important change they have undergone, they have settled in habits of industry, peace and moral rectitude; and thus essentially contributed to the wealth and power of the community.

Such a change is eminently conducive to the publick prosperity; is abundantly shown by the several censuses taken by direction of the general Government of the United States, and from the valuation of property which has been periodically abridged by the same authority. These official documents exhibit a much more rapid and steady increase in population and wealth, within the same periods of time, in those states where slavery is entirely or nearly extinguished, than in those where it most abounds.

Your influence in that class of society who may witness the consummation of this desirable event—the removal of slavery from every portion of our country—renders it peculiarly proper to address you on this subject, and to solicit your co-operation in extending benevolent, rational and politic views with regard to it.

It requires no prophetic vision, nor any very minute investigation to determine that in the republican Government of the United States, Slavery must sooner or later cease.

The only subject demanding special attention then is, the means best adapted to remove the evil without detriment to general society.

For effecting this purpose, the Convention, after much deliberation, have resolved to recommend as the plan, that of passing laws in the several states, providing for the freedom, at a certain age, of all such slaves as shall be born after a certain period, and justice, as well as sound policy, would dictate, that the master who had been benefited by their services and the honours of their ancestors, should prepare them for freedom by a suitable education.

An ardent attachment to our country, a firm conviction of the rectitude of our intentions, and of the practicability of our plans, constrains us earnestly to entreat you to use your influence in effecting an early and gradual abolition of slavery; by which you may be instrumental in averting the horrors of a servile war, and in contributing essentially to the importance and happiness of your country.

By direction of the Acting Committee of the American Convention, for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African race.

HECTOR COFFIN, Chairman,  
ISAAC BARTON, Secretary,  
Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1826.

According to a writer in the Intelligencer, a Sheriff in Virginia has a man in his steady employ, who has the gift of “second

sight,” and when goods are secreted, can tell where they are. He can also tell his master of whatever is passing throughout the country, which is necessary for him to know!

From the New-England Galaxy.  
ALMANACKS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM does not mean to censure the matter and arrangements of any one particular, of our Almanacks, or blame any man, but consider them in the lump, as hardly worthy the times and the place in which you flourish and I live. They are all far behind the literature of the day, and it is high time that some capable hand undertook their improvement.—There is that soft thing, the *Clergyman's* Almanack, which appears to have been written with a pen made from the quill of a young Gosling, in milk and water. It is unwise to fret at it, and almost wicked to ridicule it, yet it is painful to see the sublimest subjects mixed up with *Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer*—down to *Proserpina*, and sent forth among the learned and unlearned in these annual ejections from a weak brain. A Parisian Almanack is commonly a nice treat for any man of wit and learning, and in that country none but such ever obtrude them on the publick.

The truly celebrated *Nathaniel Ames*, of Dedham, furnished nearly a century ago, the only Almanack, I believe, that was published in New-England. Besides knowledge, he possessed *mother wit*,—“an ounce of which,” says the proverb, “is worth a pound of learning.” He dealt in prose, and in poetry, in which good sense was mixed with genuine humour. I remember a motto of one of his Almanacks, which read thus, “This year begun, shall wondrous things behold!—  
But what to me—the stars have not foretold.”

Instead of a catalogue of Roman Catholic saints' days, and Epiphany festivals, and marking the Sundays after Trinity, which no protestant in this country ever looks for in an Almanack, and what not one person in a thousand understands, Ames gave short, shewed maxims of wisdom, a *al non de Poor Richard*, together with predictions of the weather in the same style; sentences that would bear reading twice.

It would enlighten the columns of our Almanacks, if the Editor would have a page or two of chronological history; beginning at the coronation of George the 2d; anterior to which there was little in English history interesting to people of this country. From our declaration of Independence, our chronological table should be accurate and select, and not a single thing inserted that could designate a party in this country.—The former method of reminding the farmer of the proper time to commence seasonable business was interesting, and often very useful, and well worth reviving.

The Arabians, who were the first Almanack makers, as is proved by the name, neither sowed, reaped, planted, or travelled without consulting their Almanacks; and at length carried the matter to so unreasonable a length, that they neither bought, sold, or undertook an expedition without consulting the relative position of the stars. Some of their notions were adopted by the English, and imbibed by our country people, who, a this day, prefer killing their hogs in the increase of the moon; and most people yet believe that the weather is affected by the quartering of that planet.

I have said enough, and some may think too much, to lead to a reform in a useful publication, that has not kept pace with other publications; but which may be made both respectable and useful by due attention.

SAGITTARUS.

From the Philad. Eve. Post.  
A VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Crowds of men, women and children, have flocked to this Exhibition of American Manufactures, to admire the splendid Cutglass, Procelain, Furroiture, Pianofortes, &c. there displayed. Only three days were allowed to the whole population of Philadelphia to become acquainted with the ingenuity of our Mechanics: while a week or even two weeks, could have been allowed to advantage. Let us hope that in future exhibitions, the time will be enlarged, so as to allow more leisure to find out useful articles.

I went there also, and notwithstanding the crowd, I endeavoured to look out for something of more intrinsic value or use, than the splendid imitations of foreign taste. I was struck with many articles displaying ingenuity and skill, or evincing talents and genius. I wish that I could notice them all, but a few appeared to me to deserve being generally known.

I saw some fine specimens of Elastick japanned Leather, which appears to be a very useful invention; I should like to see it become in general use; it will be very convenient to have boots and shoes always clean and shining, and that may only require occasional dusting or spunging; although it may interfere with the professions of shoe blacks or blacking makers. The inventor is, I believe, a Philadelphian, and ought to be encouraged, if his leather is not too dear.

A specimen of Lithography, representing the head of Pythagoras, and executed in Boston, by a young artist, was as handsomely executed as the finest Copperplate Engraving. We are sorry to say that the useful art of Lithography or drawing and printing upon stone, is as yet almost unknown in Philadelphia, while it is spreading in New-York, Boston and Washington city. Let us hope that some ingenious Mechanick will introduce it in this city, and we may promise him support and profit.

A machine for cutting Combs, is a complex work of ingenuity, and yet a simple apparatus, that must soon supersede the filing of them.

A model of a Dry Canal Lock or inclined plane, promises to unite many advantages, and obviate the difficulties of Canaline and Locking. If it is not soon tried or adopted, it will be owing to the old prejudice against useful novelties.

A volatick pile of 400 Metallic Plates, disposed in four dry pillars, appeared portable and convenient. I had not the opportunity, to witness its operation and strength.

A Glass Hive, although no novelty elsewhere, is one here—they are very pretty and exhibit the labours of the active Bees, at any time. Many are said to be used in Germantown.

A new mode of Engraving Lottery Tickets on wood, by coloured lines and white letters, executed in New-York, was strikingly ingenious and singular.

and most of them being imitations, do not display creative ingenuity; although they combine laborious skill and industrious utility.

A FRIEND OF INGENUITY.

From the American (New-Haven) Eagle.  
THE TWINE PEDLAR.

“Do you want to buy twine?” inquired a respectable looking female, apparently advanced in years, on the morning of one of our warmest “dog days.” “Take a seat,” said the merchant; “you appear to be somewhat fatigued.” “Why, I am not very tired,” said the pedlar; “we poor women don't mind a trip into the city of half a dozen miles, of a morning; we are used to it.” Whilst negotiating the important affair of the purchase of a pound or two of her twine, the merchant indulged his Yankee propensities, by asking the good woman a number of civil questions; all of which were promptly answered on her part, by asking as many more. “Pray, Madam,” said the purchaser, “excuse me if I enquire your age.” “Why sir,” replied the woman, “how old do you guess I am?” “Perhaps sixty-five,” answered the merchant. “Sixty-five! indeed; why, Sir, you are not good at guessing. If I live to see the last day of next month I shall be eighty. I have always worked hard, and have brought up a large family of children; and now you think me only sixty-five!” and dropping a courtesey, bade the merchant, “good morning.”

Well, here is a matron of eighty, who has toiled in the domestic duties at least “three score years and ten,” in good spirits, apparently enjoying good health, and walks with ease twelve miles a day, with a package of twine, which would be a heavy burden for one of our genteel ladies to carry a rod. Here is a spectacle for the moralist and the philosopher. Here is one of the mothers who encouraged the patriots of another age to resist oppression, and to fight for freedom. Here is a mother who has added more to the stock of natural wealth, than a score of flirting, dancing, tittering modern ladies. The force of her example has inspired the virtuous with courage and confidence, and has served to check the rapid progress of pride and ostentation—of idleness and dissipation, more than a whole congregation of those of her sex, whose highest encomium is that they were

“Born  
To eat up the corn.”

Here is one who enjoys more satisfaction, more rational happiness in one hour, at the extreme age of eighty,—that happiness—that satisfaction which springs from a consciousness of a life spent in contributing to the wants of society by her industry, than a modern lady does during a whole life.

OBSERVER.

JACOB BARKER.  
[The annexed portrait of one of the most celebrated Brokers in existence, is from the glowing pencil of the editor of the New-York Enquirer.]

“The general dullness of the Court is now and then broken by the vivacity, humour, shrewdness, and modesty of Jacob Barker. (As Jacob has paid us back our \$730, we can afford to speak of him less morosely.) He is his own council, and he reverses the old proverb that he “who pleads his own cause has a fool for his client.” Jacob is no fool, and the court and counsel have found it out. The publick discovered it many a long year since. He puzzles the witnesses, perplexes the lawyers, tickles the audience, disturbs the gravity of the Bench, and satisfies himself. Familiar by experience with law, and thoroughly acquainted with every possible circumstance of all the tortuosities of banking and brokering transactions, and all the private pecuniary relations of the whole city, Jacob knows when and where and how to put his questions, with a quickness, force, and tact which is really marvellous. He gets at an answer with a surety which no lawyer can ever hope to attain. He hints at a fact in such a way as to compel the opposite counsel to proceed with the examination, and then he cries out “It is not my fault, I did not begin it!” What most amuses us, is the adroitness with which he gets over the rules of evidence, and lets in a court of inquiry, altogether improper, though highly serviceable to his ends. An instance of this occurred on Saturday, which was very ingenious; Jacob accompanies every question with a perflatory speech, and contrives to hitch in a comment on the answer of the witness. After an exploit of this sort, it is better than any comedy, to see him shrug up his shoulders, fold his arms, and look round upon the gaping auditory, with a triumphant chuckle. Some of the most curious revelations in their trial, have been made through Jacob's means. We wish he would continue to drag from their hiding places, the whole legion of artifices by which the publick have been juggled and defrauded, and then, whatever may be the result of this investigation, the country will be indebted to his exertions for knowledge (a useful and protecting knowledge) of the foul and infamous practices of the monied institutions of this city. In one way or other, Jacob Barker's habits render him competent to do this, but whether such competence is to be desired by honest men, is a question we feel no inclination to discuss.

NEWSPAPERS. Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children, so indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year, if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could. But what is that? who would live like a brute and die like a beggar for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence! there are few such—five or ten in a million, and what wretched creatures are they?—Most men sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well-informed and virtuous mind. It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as he goes on to maturity.

In truth, they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people, as well as to preserve their liberties.—*Wife's Reg.*

TEMPERANCE. It certainly does not prove any thing in favour of our temperance, when we hear of bars and hotels producing immense rents—there must be a corresponding custom to warrant such extravagance, and destructive habit of drinking, which is carried to a great extent in this city. We issue something like twenty-five hundred licenses to sell liquors, and there are some hundreds who evade the laws by selling without licenses. If this evil is to increase without limitation—if publick spirited men will not endeavour to check its progress, we know not the extent to which this evil may reach.

It is particularly melancholy to see so many young men of genteel appearance hanging about the bars of this city. A lad of 16 or 18 years, who should drink nothing but water, takes his gin twist and wine biters with the air of a veteran, and, thrusting his Spanish segar in the corner of his mouth, walks off with infinite gravity. Such a course of life is forever a barrier to his advancement. If he inherits a fortune, it is squandered in dissipation; and if he has to earn his living, no one will trust him.

It is altogether a strange state of things, and has originated within these last few years. Formerly, men well advanced in life would indulge themselves in spending an evening at a respectable tavern, smoking a pipe and taking a mug of beer or a glass of punch, in passing an hour in conversation, and returning to their families in due season. In such days, the younger branches of families were all at home, engaged in study or rational amusements. Now, the old men stay at home, and boys patronize the alehouse and tavern.—*Noah's Eng.*

WOMEN OF SCIO.

As we walked through the town on a Sunday evening, the streets were filled with women, dancing, or sitting at the doors in groups, dressed in the fashion of the island, which is scrupulously confined to the natives. The girls have most brilliant complexions, with features regular and delicate, but one style of countenance prevails. When without a veil the head is covered by a close coil concealing the hair, excepting a few locks round their face, which are curled, and bathed in perfumed oil. The ringlets, which are so elegantly disposed round the forehead, countenance of these fair Chiones are such as Milton describes by the “hyacin locks,” crisped and curled like the blossoms of that flower; and altho' no dress more becoming than that which envelops their shapes could have been imagined, yet their faces make ample amends, with eyes varying with infinite expression from softness to vivacity.

All the arts of ancient Greece have declined in an extreme proportion, nor should we wonder that if the superiority of beauty be unimpaired the art of adorning the person be almost lost. Yet the air of the veil, the century, and the snail, afford us occasionally some slight glimpse of that exquisite grace, which pervades the drapery of an ancient sculpture.—*Dalway's Constantinople*

SINCERITY.

Sincerity is that lovely and exalted virtue which disdains to hold any other language than that of the heart. If we adhere strictly to it in prosperity, it will secure to us friends, who in adversity will not forsake us. Many persons who wish to be thought sincere, display a bluntness of manner, and under the pretence of being candid, expose the failings of their friends and acquaintance. But this frequently is the indulgence of an ill-natured disposition, and is very different from that pure disposition, which while it scorns dissimulation itself, is willing to throw the mantle of charity over the failings of others. Sincerity tends to promote and strengthen our virtues, regulate our temper, and is itself a source of happiness. How different are the feelings of the open and candid man, whose words and actions point out his real sentiments and his true purposes, from the dark and deceitful man whose actions are dubious, and whose thoughts and intentions are unknown save to himself. The insincere man is rendered uncomfortable, by the necessity of being constantly on the alert, lest he betray his feelings. But the sincere person requires no disguise; he walks in a straight path, scorns to speak the language of insincerity, and every one may understand him.

A poor, little, short, brown, hog!—A gentleman had five daughters all of whom he brought up to become useful and respectable characters in life. These daughters married one after another with the consent of their father. The first married a gentleman by the name of *Poor*—the second a *Mr. Little*—the third a *Mr. Short*—the fourth a *Mr. Brown*, and the fifth, a *Mr. Hogg*. At the wedding of the latter, her sisters, with their husbands were over, the old gentleman said to the guests, “I have taken great pains to educate my five daughters that they might act well their part in life; and from their advantages and improvements I fondly hoped that they would do honour to my family. I find that all my pains, care and expectations, have turned out nothing but a *Poor, Little, Short, Brown, Hogg!*”

DEATH. The Prince de Ligne finely remarks, that to pain. Death as we generally do, is a great injustice of a venerable, kind, and serene matron, with traces of beauty in her countenance, and her arms gracefully expanded to receive us. This is the emblem of eternal repose after a melancholy life harassed by anxieties and storms.

DRUNKENNESS. The Newport Spectator in referring to Mr. Louisa's curing Drunkenness, says, “We know a man in this county, who is periodically cured by his wife, as often as about once in six weeks.—When the fits come on, she puts an emetic into his dram, which effects a cure for the time; and in order to remove temptation out of his way, she drinks up the rum herself!”

A country gentleman walking in his fields, saw his gardener asleep under a tree.—“What?” said he, asleep when you should be at work, you idle wretch, you are not worthy that the sun should shine on you.—“I am truly sensible of my own unworthiness,” replied the man, “and therefore I laid down in the shade.”

A CONICAL LEGISLATOR.—Mr. David B. Sanders, of Wayne Co. Ind. if elected to the Legislature, professes his best exertions to make laws for driving the *Weevil* the *Grubworm*, &c. beyond the borders of the State he promises, also, to exercise the *Ague and Fever!*

A child lately fell from window, in Dublin, plump into the basket of a woman passing at the time; and received no injury.—Not so with the poor woman, who had two of her chickens killed in the basket, which she was at the time carrying on her head.

Historic Newspapers Collection

fast and we now behold their work. If a high reward than the silent approbation of conscience, can be bestowed on such disinterestedness and such devoted patriotism, let us invoke it upon the pilots who weathered the storm. Millions who reap the harvest of their labors, and millions unborn, who will inherit the rich legacy they have bequeathed to posterity, will bless and consecrate their names, as the benefactors of their country.

MONROE COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

- SENATOR: ETHAN B. ALLEN, BENEDICT BROOKS, JAMES GANSON. MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY: HENRY FELLOWS, JOHN GARBUTT, ISAAC LACY, VINCENT MATTHEWS, JOHN P. PATTERSON, JAMES SMITH.

We observe in an Ohio paper, that considerable progress has been made in the continuation of the Cumberland road. The bed of the road is 30 feet in width. No part of it when finished is to make a greater angle than four and a half degrees with the horizon.

A Canada paper, speaking of the brief residence of most of the officers sent out by the British Government, says, that some of these official gentry would seem to have marked out the course between Canada and London, for the school boy's game of hide-and-go-seek; and that this game seriously interferes with the public business.

A severe gale was experienced on Lake Erie on the 17th inst. which did much damage to the shipping. The steam-boat Pioneer was driven ashore at Grand River, Ohio, at an expense of \$1000. The schr. Phebe was also on shore at Grand River, and the schrs. Mercator, Neptune, Prudence and William at Cleveland, and the schr. Gen. Huntington, at Erie, with part of her cargo of ashes lost. The John Quincy Adams was driven on shore at Buffalo. We have heard of no lives being lost.

contract, from the Summit Lake on the Portage Summit, to the mouth of the Canal in the river, near this village. This part will also be put under contract. We understand, as soon as the opinion of the Board and the Principal Engineer can be obtained on some questions relating to the proper place of termination, and the location of the line for a short distance above. The contracts on this, as well as on the former lettings, have been taken at prices considerably below the estimates of the Engineers, with but few exceptions. Doubts might be entertained whether the work could be performed at the contract prices, did not facts pretty strongly prove the contrary. The contracts which were taken at the lowest rates, at the former lettings, are in a state of rapid execution, without any advances of money on the part of the state. Some of the contracts taken at the lowest rates in July, are now more than half finished; and the contractors applied for jobs at similar rates, at the last letting.

Unless some unforeseen difficulties should occur, the Canal from the portage summit to Lake Erie will be completed for \$50,000 less than the estimated cost of the same line submitted for the Legislature at the last session. So far as the work has progressed, it has disclosed no unexpected difficulties or obstructions; and from the careful examination which has been made of the line previous to its being put under contract, there is little reason to apprehend any of a serious nature.

The uncommon facilities afforded by nature, for procuring the materials for building Locks, of which there are forty now under contract north of the Portage Summit, has contributed greatly to reduce the expense of this part of the Canal below the estimates of the Engineers. Even the most experienced Lock builders have been deceived in the case with which stone can be procured and fitted for building Locks. They are procured and wrought much more easily than any one anticipated.

AMERICAN CONFEDERATION. Circular of his excellency the Governor of Colombia, invested with the supreme command of the Republic of Peru, inviting the governments of other republics of America, to send their representatives to the isthmus of Panama, there to form a general assembly.

From Niles' Register. REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA. From the Bogota "Constitutional" of the 1st and 2nd September, received at the office of the Register, on the 15th inst. [We are thus particular in mentioning the dates, to show how nearly that distant city has approached the United States. This facility of communication is one of the happy fruits of liberty. It is probable that the paper was brought down the Magdalena by the steam-boat.]

My great and good friend.—After fifteen years' sacrifices, consecrated to the liberty of America, to obtain a system of guarantees, which, in peace and war, may be the shield of our new destiny, it is time that the interests and relations which united between them the republics of America, before colonies of Spain, should be founded on some known basis, which may render, if that were possible, the duration of these states eternal.

To establish that system, and to consolidate the power of this great political body, belongs to the exercise of a supreme authority, which may direct the policy of our governments, whose influence may be able to maintain uniformity in our principles, and whose name alone may be sufficient to appease our dissensions. An authority, to carry with it so much respect, can only be found in an union of plenipotentiaries, sent by each of our republics, and assembled under the auspices of victory, obtained by our arms over Spanish power.

Deeply penetrated with these ideas, in 1828, as president of the republic of Colombia, I invited the governments of Mexico, Peru, Chili and Buenos Ayres, to form a confederacy, and to assemble at the isthmus of Panama, or any other place to be chosen by the majority, a congress of plenipotentiaries from each state, which might act as a council to us in our distresses, as a rallying point in our common danger, as a faithful interpreter to our public treaties, when difficulties might occur; and, in fine, as a mediator in all our differences.

Meeting of the plenipotentiaries from the States of Colombia, Peru, Chili, Mexico, and Buenos Ayres, for the purpose of forming a confederacy, and the accession of the remainder to be obtained, would be depriving ourselves of the advantage which that assembly would produce, from the moment of its installation. These advantages are prodigiously increased, if we contemplate the picture presented to us by the political world, and, more particularly, the cabinet of Europe.

The union of the plenipotentiaries of Mexico, Colombia and Peru, would be delayed indefinitely, if it were not promoted by one of the contracting parties; unless we were to wait for the result of a new and special convention upon the time and place relative to this great event. On considering the difficulties and delays, from the distance at which we are separated, added to other weighty motives, emanating from a consideration of our general interests, I have resolved to take this step, with a view to promote the immediate meeting of our plenipotentiaries; whilst, in the mean time, the other states celebrate the same conditions as already exists between us, relative to the appointment and incorporation of their representatives.

With respect to the period of the installation of the assembly, I venture to believe that no difficulty can be opposed to its taking place within the space of six months, counting from the present date; and, I likewise venture to flatter myself, that the ardent desires, which all Americans feel, to exert the power of the Colombian continent, will abridge the difficulties and delays which ministerial preparations might require, and the distance which exists between the capitals of each state and the central place of meeting.

It seems that, if the world had to choose its capital, the isthmus of Panama would be selected for this august purpose, placed, as it is, in the centre of the globe, looking on the one side towards Asia, and on the other towards Africa and Europe. The isthmus of Panama has been offered by the government of Colombia, for this object, in existing treaties. The isthmus is at an equal distance from the two extremities; and, on this account, might be provisionally adopted as the place where the first meeting of the confederates might be held.

Yielding, therefore, to these considerations, I feel strongly inclined to send to Panama the deputies from this republic, the moment I have the honour to receive the wished for answer to this circular. Nothing, certainly, will contribute so much to satisfy the ardent wishes of my heart, as the cooperation, which I look forward to, of the confederated governments, in carrying into effect this august act of America.

If your excellency does not condescend to join in it, I foresee immense delay and injury, at a time when the movement of the world accelerates all things, accelerating them, perhaps, to our disadvantage.

After the first conferences, between the plenipotentiaries, have been held, the residence of the assembly, as well as its attributions, may be determined in a solemn manner by the majority; and then all our aim will be accomplished.

The day on which our plenipotentiaries exchange their full powers, will form a memorable era in the diplomatic history of America. When, an hundred ages hence, posterity seeks the origin of our international law, and recalls to mind the conventions which consolidated her existence, she will respectfully consult the records of the proceedings in the isthmus. In them she will discover the basis of our first alliances, which will regulate the system of our relations with the universe. What will the isthmus of Corinth then be to that of Panama? God preserve your excellency. Your great and good friend.

MARRIED.—At Lockport on the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Winchel, Rev. E. Savage of this village to Miss Harriet Cross of the former place.

Bank Note Cable. CORRECTED FOR THE ALBANY WEEKLY. NEW-YORK. Chenango Bank, per cent. discount, 5 Plattsburgh, Jefferson County, uncertain Washington and Warren, 2 Niagara, 2 All other Banks, par. 2

NEW-ENGLAND. Eagle Bank, New-Haven, broke. All other Connecticut Banks, par. Massachusetts Notes, 1 a 2 Rhode-Island do. 2 a 3 Vermont do. 2 a 3 New-Hampshire do. 2 a 3 Maine do. 2 a 3 NEW-JERSEY. Trenton State Bank, broke. Camden State Bank, Mount-Holy, Cumberland, Salem Banking Co., All other Notes, par.

PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia City Banks, par. Easton Bank, Silver Lake, Canada Banks, Upper Canada, (MICHIGAN) broke. Michigan Bank, ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

Table of prices for various goods including ASHES, APPLES, BUTTER, BEANS, CHEESE, EGGS, FLOUR, GRAIN, HONEY, LEATHER, LIQUORS, ONIONS, PEAS, POTATOES, SKINS, SEEDS, TALLOWS, and TURNIPS.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT. October 25.

Table of prices for various goods including ASHES, CANDLES, DYE-WOODS, FLOUR, FURS, GRAIN, HIDES, HOPS, IRON, LEATHER, LUMBER, PROVISIONS, STEEL, and TALLOWS.

NOTICE.—We are requested to state that Mr. Taylor (the Dramatic Ventriquist) is disposed and has postponed his entertainment to Monday evening next.

MORE DESIRABLE GOODS, AT THE CASH STORE OF EVERNGHIMS & CO. who are this day receiving 25000 Flint's Superior Spanish Segars, 2 Ceerons Spanish Soft Indigo, 37 Pipes, Quarter and Half Qr. Cases Assorted WINES, of every description and quality, fresh from the importers.

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

Young Ladies' School. CYNTHIA ARNOLD. INFORMS the citizens of Rochester, that she proposes to open a SCHOOL for the instruction of YOUNG LADIES, in the following branches, to wit: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the Drawing of Maps, Rhetoric, the Elements of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Needle-work, Drawing and Painting.

Wanted Immediately. A PERSON well qualified to teach a COMMON SCHOOL. Apply to the Trustees in District No. 7, in the town of Greece.

Law Notice. THE subscriber, having resigned the office of Judge of the County Court, will in connexion with JOHN DICKSON, his law partner, devote his undivided attention to the practice of the LAW.

THE FINE ARTS. MR. ALMGROD. HAS commenced a School in a room of the Court House, for giving lessons in Drawing in Water Colours. His school will open on Mondays and Saturdays, afternoon. Terms \$4 per quarter.

Cutheart & Fairman OFFER to their friends and the public a large assortment of fashionable FANCY DRY GOODS, adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

New Grocery Store. JONES & GREENE. HAVE opened a GROCERY STORE, two doors west of H. & E. Scramton's, where they keep a general assortment of LIQUORS, OF THE FIRST QUALITY; SUGARS, TEAS, MOLASSES, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.

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

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

An Invitation in Earnest. E. P. MARSHALL, having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open with him to call and settle immediately; as Cash or Notes are indispensably necessary for closing his present concern.

ROCHESTER Clothing Emporium. P. & W. KEARNEY, MERCHANT TAILORS. ARE opening this day at their NEW STORE, on the corner of the State and Jefferson's Wholesale Grocery Store, an elegant assortment of Shepherd's best mixed, and olive BROAD-CLOTHS, SHEPHERD'S do. do. KERSEYMERS, CUT VELVET, TOLLINETT, Valencia, & Silk Vestings.

A large assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for the season; and an excellent assortment of LADIES' CAMBLET and PLAID CLOAKS; Together with a variety of Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS and HOSE.

A Bargain Offered. TO LEASE for a term of years not exceeding 20, part of Lot No. 241, and No. 242. The Lots are situated on Buffalo and High streets, adjoining the Lot of the Troy Line Ware-House, containing about one acre and a half of ground, including Canal. The above ground forms the junction of the Canal and the Buffalo Road, on which is two DWELLING-HOUSES that will rent for \$100 each, per year.

Basin and Dry Docks. Situated as this property is, at the intersection of the canal with the great Buffalo Road, combining the advantages of the travel upon an important road with the business of the canal, I think that whether it is wanted as a Tavern Stand or Forwarding Establishment, or for both, few if any situations in the county are more desirable.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH. AN ORGAN is now setting up at the Episcopal Church, and will be used on Sunday next. The Church will be completely furnished with Stoves, Lamps, &c. and the Pews will be disposed of on Friday of next week, at public sale in the church. A part will be sold in perpetuity; and a part equally desirable will be reserved for one or three years, at the option of the purchasers.

At the Sign of the Gilt Tea-Chest. EVERNGHIMS & CO. ARE constantly opening more NEW GOODS, which are direct from New-York Auctions, such as Cloths, Kerseymers, Satinets, Baizes, Blankets, in great variety; 2000 Pairs Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES AND BOOTS, comprising a large assortment.

EVERNGHIMS & CO. 98 lbs. superior black, blue, and assorted Italian SEWING-SILK, 131 pieces silk and flag Hdkks. 25000 yds. cotton Shirtings, and Sheetings. 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn and Candlewick; together with a splendid assortment of Kerseymere, Cashmere, Merino, and Fancy SILK SHAWLS and DRESS HANDKERCHIEFS, and a great assortment of Thread and Bobbinet LACES, &c. &c.

73 Chests Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Hyson Skin TEAS, of a superior quality. 50 Kegs Tobacco, assorted qualities; with a general assortment of GROCERIES, of every description, all of which will be sold at their usual well established low prices. Rochester, Oct. 26, 1825.

Masonick Aprons. JUST received and for sale, a supply of Royal Arch MASONICK APRONS—Cheap. MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT. November 3. RAGS WANTED. THE highest price in CASH or Books and Stationery, will be paid for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at the Albany office.



From the Connecticut Mirror.

TO THE MOON.

Hail beautiful and constant!—Thou who... Hail beautiful and constant!—Thou who... Hail beautiful and constant!—Thou who...

—Lov't thou our Earth, that thou dost hold thy lamp... —Lov't thou our Earth, that thou dost hold thy lamp...

Dost thou hold Dulliance with Ocean, that his mighty heart... Dost thou hold Dulliance with Ocean, that his mighty heart...

Where India's cliffs the trembling cloud invade... Where India's cliffs the trembling cloud invade... Where India's cliffs the trembling cloud invade...

Amazed, as when in ancient times they saw... Amazed, as when in ancient times they saw... Amazed, as when in ancient times they saw...

BY SYDNEY DAVID, HIS LAMENT OVER THE BODIES... BY SYDNEY DAVID, HIS LAMENT OVER THE BODIES...

The beauty of the land is slain... The beauty of the land is slain... The beauty of the land is slain...

From battle-field they turned them ne'er... From battle-field they turned them ne'er... From battle-field they turned them ne'er...

To daughters of the land, deplor'd... To daughters of the land, deplor'd... To daughters of the land, deplor'd...

How lowly now the mighty are!... How lowly now the mighty are!... How lowly now the mighty are!

LETTERS FROM A COUNTRYMAN IN THE CITY.

I have often been amazed at the astonishing discoveries of travellers in the old world... I have often been amazed at the astonishing discoveries of travellers in the old world...

Letter from an English Traveller in America to his friend in London.

My DEAR C\*\*\*\*\* I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of my arrival in this land of republicanism and liberty... My DEAR C\*\*\*\*\* I take the earliest opportunity to inform you of my arrival in this land of republicanism and liberty...

The next day after my arrival, I took the stage for New-York, where we arrived in the afternoon... The next day after my arrival, I took the stage for New-York, where we arrived in the afternoon...

I was informed by a gentleman in the stage, that the farmers in this part of the country make it a practice, every spring, to sharpen the noses of their sheep with a butcher-knife... I was informed by a gentleman in the stage, that the farmers in this part of the country make it a practice, every spring, to sharpen the noses of their sheep with a butcher-knife...

The Americans, you know, are every where celebrated for their barbarous taste in painting; but, for my part, I am less disgusted with their pictures than with their silly ostentation in displaying them... The Americans, you know, are every where celebrated for their barbarous taste in painting; but, for my part, I am less disgusted with their pictures than with their silly ostentation in displaying them...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain... Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain... Hence men and beasts the breath of life obtain...

Through there is a great deal of pleasure in contemplating the material world... Through there is a great deal of pleasure in contemplating the material world...

When we consider those parts of the material world which lie the nearest to us... When we consider those parts of the material world which lie the nearest to us...

Existence is a blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception... Existence is a blessing to those beings only which are endowed with perception...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

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There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations... naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations... naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations...

That there should be more species of intelligent creatures above us... That there should be more species of intelligent creatures above us...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

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There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter... There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter...

Pulmonary Consumption.—In the incipient, and indeed, in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint... Pulmonary Consumption.—In the incipient, and indeed, in more advanced stages of this unhappy complaint...

Of real unassuming wit, few of the human race have a larger share than some of the American Indians... Of real unassuming wit, few of the human race have a larger share than some of the American Indians...

A Paris paper gives the following account of an incident which lately took place at the Jardin des plantes... A Paris paper gives the following account of an incident which lately took place at the Jardin des plantes...

Fifty years ago.—In seventy years the people of Great Britain have advanced eight millions... Fifty years ago.—In seventy years the people of Great Britain have advanced eight millions...

A watchmaker of Bayreuth has manufactured a cage filled with birds... A watchmaker of Bayreuth has manufactured a cage filled with birds...

Extremes of heat and cold.—Last week we had a summer atmosphere and this week a January one... Extremes of heat and cold.—Last week we had a summer atmosphere and this week a January one...

Extraordinary preservation from decay.—A most extraordinary instance of preservation was discovered at Plymouth, England... Extraordinary preservation from decay.—A most extraordinary instance of preservation was discovered at Plymouth, England...

There is a consequence, besides those I have already mentioned, which seems very naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations... There is a consequence, besides those I have already mentioned, which seems very naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations...

There is a consequence, besides those I have already mentioned, which seems very naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations... There is a consequence, besides those I have already mentioned, which seems very naturally deducible from the foregoing considerations...

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