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THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 40—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY AUGUST 2, 1825. 3 WHOLE NO. 456.

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The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY, BY

EDWIN SCRANTOM.

Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 23

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

Silk Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. Dunning, & Co.

HAVE received, and are constantly receiving, from their partner in the city, fresh supplies of

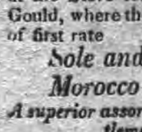
SILK GOODS,

Adapted to this market, which they offer by the piece, AT NEW-YORK PRICES, and a small advance at retail. MERCHANTS in the country wishing to fill up their assortments, are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 33

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 36

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from this village on the 9th instant, a black and white COW, small size, four years old, with a large number of warts upon her teats. Information where she may be found will be well paid for by the subscriber near the Bridge, Buffalo-street.

CHAUNCEY GILBERT.

Rochester, July 19, 1825. 8w39

More New Goods.

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted

GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 36

FOUND

ON Sunday evening July 10th, in East-Rochester, a Silver Watch. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can have the same.

JACOB SCOTT.

Brighton, July 15th, 1825. 3tw3

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,
100 " Brevier,

Enquire at the Republican Office.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 34

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
80 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
50 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
3 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 18, 1825. 35

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,

Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.

S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp Flote, }
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, } Indigo
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and }
30 hhds. gro. Camwood	Orleans }
20 half " "	50 lbs Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " " Campeachy "	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " " Nicaragua,	3 " dry " "
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown
1000 " Madder,	1 " " White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Paris White,
[illegible]	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,
200 " summer "	1 do. S. American do.
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 bbl. Glue.
7000 Teazles,	
20 gro. Press Papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

10 boxes Chrom Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes.
500 " Litharge,	4 hampers Junk Bottls
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone Ware,
Paint Brushes, all sizes	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes	1000 Shaker Brooms,
100 " American do.	500 baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bush. White Beans
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage,	Silsby & Co's. warranted steel Scythes & Axes.
Blocks of different sizes,	
80 jars Riell's & Lorillard's Snuff and	
10 bbls Cut Tobacco.	
10 Packs Gold Leaf	
5 " Silver "	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 36

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE.

P. & W. KEARNEY,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE Removed to the store lately occupied by Messrs. E. R. Everest and Edwin Stanley, one door north of the Eagle Tavern, and have just received from New-York a choice selection of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

of various colours, qualities, and prices.—They have also received the

LATEST FASHIONS

from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the first style, and on short notice.

Ready Made Clothing,

of every description, kept on hand as usual which cannot fail of giving satisfaction to those, who wish to purchase.

TRIMMINGS,

of the first quality, will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Rochester, May 24, 1825 30

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 51f

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS,

ONTARIO
AND
MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterovs, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Bates, [illegible] Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY, } Proprietors.
L. & S. DENISON,

Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS,

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.

Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 33

FRESH

Dye-Woods & Dye-Stuffs,

PAINTS, & OILS.

JUST received, a larger stock, and better assortment of

Clothier's & Painter's Articles

than have ever before been offered in this country.

LOGWOOD, Camp'by & St. Domingo.
NICHARAGUA, Hatch, Coro, & Bonair.
FUSTIC, best Cuba.
CAMWOOD, ground,
ALUM, Swedes & American.
COPPERAS, English.
BLUE VITRIOL, Eng. & American.
OIL VITRIOL, do. do.
MADDER, Dutch.
INDIGO, Flote, Bengal, & Guatimalia.

Nutgalls, Verdigris, Sperm Oil, Olive Oil, Press Papers, Jacks, Tenter Hooks, Brushes &c.

White Lead,	Dutch Pink,
Red Lead,	Rose Pink,
Paris White,	Flake White,
Venetian Red,	Drop Lake,
French Yellow,	Carmine,
Stone Yellow,	Gold Leaf,
Kings Yellow,	Spanish White,
Spruce Yellow,	Spanish Brown,
Chrome Yellow,	Umber Glue,
Pattent Yellow,	Litharege,
Prussian Blue,	Frostings,
Terra de Sienna,	Sap Green,
Spts. Turpentine,	Pumice Stone,
Vermillion,	Bronze,
Gum Copal,	Smalts,

Brushes of all kinds Linseed Oil, &c.

Also an extensive assortment of genuine.

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Liquors, Wines, Teas, Spices, &c.

Will be sold at very reduced prices, by

WM. PITKIN & Co.

Rochester, Aug. 2, 1824.

From the N. York Review and Athenæum Magazine.

THE SKIES.

Aye, gloriously thou standest there,
Beautiful, boundless firmament!
That swellest wide o'er earth and air,
And round the horizon bent,
With that bright vault and sapphire wall,
Dost overhang and circle all.

Far, far below thee, tall gray trees
Arise, and piles built up of old,
And hills, whose ancient summits freeze
In the fierce light and cold.
The eagle soars his utmost height—
Yet far thou watchest o'er his flight.

Thou hast thy frowns—with thee, on high,
The storm has made his airy seat,
Beyond thy soft blue curtain lie
His stores of hail and sleet:
Thence the consuming lightnings break—
There the strong hurricanes awake.

Yet art thou prodigal of smiles—
Smiles sweeter than thy frowns are stern:
Earth sends, from all her thousand isles,
A song at their return:
The glory that comes down from thee
Bathes in deep joy the land and sea.

The sun, the gorgeous sun, is thine,
The pomp that brings and shuts the day,
The clouds that round him change and shine,
The airs that fan his way.
Thence look the thoughtful stars, and there
The meek moon walks the silent air.

The sunny Italy may boast
The beauteous tints that flush her skies,
And lovely, round the Grecian coast,
May thy blue pillars rise;—
I only know how fair they stand,
About my own beloved land.

And they are fair,—a charm is theirs
The earth—the proud green earth—has not,
With all the hues, and forms, and airs,
That haunt her sweetest spots—
We gaze upon thy calm pure [illegible]
And read of Heaven's eternal [illegible]

Oh, when, amid the throng of men,
The heart grows sick of hollow mirth,
How willingly we turn us then
Away from this cold earth,
And look into thy azure breast
[illegible] B.

The following account of some of the circumstances attending the memorable and gallant action between the Serapis and Bon Homme Richard, is an extract from the relation of it, written at the time, by Paul Jones himself it is published from a volume which has just made its appearance, entitled "The Life and Character of the chevalier John Paul Jones; by J. H. Sherburne, of the Navy Department, and which is recommended to "the perusal of all who take an interest in the character of one of the most extraordinary men of our revolution——that period of extraordinary men."—[Edt. Argus.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE SERAPIS AND BON HOMME RICHARD.

* * Earnest as I was for the action, I could not reach the Commodore's ship until 7 in the evening, being then within pistol shot, when he hailed the Bon homme Richard, we answered him by firing a whole broad side.

The battle being thus begun, was continued with unremitting fury. Every method was practised on both sides to gain an advantage, and rake each other; and I must confess that the enemy's ship being much more manageable than the Bon homme Richard, gained thereby several times an advantageous situation, in spite of my best endeavors to prevent it. As I had to deal with an enemy of greatly superior force, I was under the necessity of closing with him, to prevent the advantage which he had over me in point of manœuvre. It was my intention to lay the Bon homme Richard athwart the enemy's bow, but as that operation required great dexterity in the management of both sails and helm, and some of our braces being shot away, it did not exactly succeed to my wishes; the enemy's bowsprit, however, came over the Bon homme Richard's poop by the mizen mast, and I made both ships fast together in that situation, which by the action of the wind on the enemy's sails, forced her stern close to the Bon homme Richard's bow, so that the ships lay square along side of each other, the yards being all entangled, and the cannon of each ship touching the opponent's side. When this position took place it was 8 o'clock, previous to which, the Bon homme Richard had received sundry eighteen pounds shot below the water, and leaked very much. My battery of 12 pounders, on which I had placed my chief dependence, being commanded by Lieut. Dale and Col. Weibert, and manned principally by American seamen and French volunteers, were entirely silenced and abandoned. As to the six old eighteen pounders that formed the battery of the lower gun deck, they did no service whatever; two out of them burst at the first fire, and killed almost all the men who were stationed to manage them. Before this time too, Col. De Chamillard, who commanded a party of 20 soldiers on the poop had abandoned that station, after having lost some of his men.—These men deserted their quarters. I had now only two pieces of cannon, nine-pounders, on the quarter deck that were not silenced; and not one of the heavier cannon was fired during the rest of the action. The purser, Mr. Mease, who commanded the guns on the quarter deck, being dangerously wounded in the head, I was obliged to fill his place, and with great difficulty rallied a few men, and shifted over one of the lee quarter-deck guns, so that we afterward played three pieces of 9 pounders upon the enemy. The tops alone seconded the fire of this little battery, and held out bravely during the whole of the action; especially the main top, where Lieut. Stack commanded. I directed the fire of one of the three cannon, against the main-mast, with double headed shot, while the other two were exceedingly well served with grape and canister shot to silence the enemy's musketry, and clear her decks, which was at last effected. The enemy were, as I have since understood, on the instant of calling for quarters, when the cowardice or treachery of three of my under officers induced them to call to the enemy. The English commodore asked me if I demanded quarters, and I having answered him in the most determined negative, they renewed the battle with double fury; they were unable to stand the deck, but the fire of their cannon, especially the lower battery, which was entirely formed of 18 pounders, was incessant. Both ships were set on fire in various places, and the scene was dreadful beyond the reach of language. To account for the timdity of my three under officers, I mean the gunner, the carpenter, and the master-at-arms, I must observe that the two first were slightly wounded, and as the ship had received various shots under water, and one of the pumps being shot away, the carpenter expressed his fear that she would sink, and the other two thought that she was sinking; which occasioned the gunner to run it to the poop without my knowledge, to strike the colors; fortunately for me, a cannon ball had done that before, by carrying away the ensign; he was therefore reduced to the necessity of sinking, as he supposed, or of calling for quarter, and he preferred the latter.

All this time the Bon homme Richard had sustained the action alone, and the enemy, tho' much superior in force, would have been very glad to have got clear, as appears by their own acknowadgments and by their having let go an anchor the instant that I laid them on board, by which means they would have escaped had I not made them well fast to the Bon homme Richard.

At last, at half past 9 o'clock, the Alliance appeared, and I now thought the battle at an end; but, to my utter astonishment, he discharged a broadside full into the stern of the Bon homme Richard. We called to him for God's sake to forbear firing into the Bon homme Richard; yet he passed along the off-side of the ship and continued firing. There was no possibility of his mistaking the enemy's ship for the Bon homme Richard, there being the most essential difference in their appearance and construction; besides, it was then full moonlight, and the sides of the Bonhomme Richard were all black, while the sides of the prizes were yellow; yet, for the greater security, I showed the signal of our reconnoissance, by putting out three lanterns, one at the head, (bow,) another at the stern, (quarter,) and the third in the middle, in a horizontal line. Every tongue cried that he was firing into the wrong ship, but nothing availed; he passed round, firing into the Bon homme Richard's head, stern, and broadside, and by one of his vollies killed several of my best men, and mortally wounded a good officer on the forecastle. My situation was really deplorable. The Bon homme Richard received various shot under water from the Alliance; the leak gained on the pumps, and the fire increased much on board both ships. Some officers persuaded me to strike, of whose courage and good sense I entertain a high opinion. My treacherous master at arms let loose all my prisoners without my knowledge, and my prospect became gloomy indeed. I would not, however, give up the point. The enemy's main mast began to shake, their firing decreased, ours rather increased, and the British colours were struck at half past 10 o'clock.

This prize proved to be the British ship of war the Serapis, a new ship of 44 guns, built on their most approved construction, with two complete batteries, one of them of 18 pounders, and commanded by the brave Commodore Richard Pearson. I had yet two enemies to encounter far more formidable that the Britons; I mean fire and water. The Serapis was attacked by the first, but the Bon homme Richard was assailed by both: there were five feet water in the hole, and though it was moderate from the explosion of so much gunpowder, yet the three pumps that remained could with difficulty only keep the water from gaining. The fire broke out in various parts of the ship, in spite of all the water that could be thrown to quench it, and at length broke out as low as the powder magazine, and within a few inches of the powder. In that dilemma, I took out the powder upon deck, ready to be thrown overboard at the last extremity, and it was 10 o'clock the next day the 24th, before the fire was entirely extinguished.—With respect to the situation of the Bon homme Richard, the rudder was cut entirely off the stern frame, and the transums were almost entirely cut away: the timbers, by the lower deck especially, from the main-mast to the stern, being greatly decayed with age, were mangled beyond my power of description, and a person must have been an eye-witness to form a just idea of the tremendous scene of carnage, wreck, and ruin, that every where appeared.

[*From the Wayne Sentinel.*]

STORY OF THE CANAL.

One shriek was uttered, one short pang was shown,
One struggle followed, sigh, a pause—a groan.
The Dying Soldier.

There are incidents in life that much add to the interest we feel for misfortune—and there are incidents that swallow us up, and completely overcome our feelings. When innocence suffers, who does not step forward to raise his voice against the vile transgressor? And when justice is perverted and injustice takes its place, who does not cry out, "away with it?" It is the misfortune of many in life to arrive at bad ends, caused frequently by their own imprudence, and frequently by mismanagement, or accident. For those who by illshabits, known themselves to be destructive, reduce themselves and necessarily become wretched notwithstanding the admonition of all near and dear friends, we are apt to feel no symptoms of commiseration—but for those who are respectably poor, we feel an interest, and most frequently find among them our greatest friends. But more particularly are we moved, when innocence meets with an accidental blow, or worth is lost by some unlucky blow of Providence. Over our dear friends in death we are found to mourn, and say that,

"Here worth weeps a loss,
"And friendship drops a tear."

But, Messrs. Printers, you will begin to enquire to know who I am. Why, I am an odd genius of a fellow, on the greatest of art's perfections—the *Grand Canal*. This work is peculiarly interesting to me, as I sail unconsciously along its bosom, finding my destination far in the "forest of the west."—It displays the enterprize of the people, and opens a vast river of trade for the use of the country, and of the farmer more especially.

Well, travelling along with a boat load of many kinds, consisting of

"Black spirits and white spirits,
Blue spirits and grey,"

our attention was arrested by the coming of a scow, loaded with men, women and children. The captain of our boat, the Montezuma, I should have said, is a fine fellow—a gentleman—and enjoys a good quid of the "best fine cut tobacco." On our approaching the boat, the legs of a child apparently asleep, were discovered hanging out of the side window. One fellow bawled out to the forward folks to secure that child—but strange to say, no one stirred! again he bawled out, but none moved—when the boat struck it and *precipitated it into the canal!* The boat went over it—a shriek was heard—one of our men ran to the stern and seeing one leg kick up, involuntarily seized it out of the water, himself falling in. Holding it up, it appeared dead, and *without a head!*—when looking a second time, it appeared to be——*a pair of pantaloons!*!—You can imagine our feelings, and the laugh that followed.

WESTERN TRAVELLER.

Montezuma Boat, July 16th.

A Venerable Preacher at Bunker-Hill.

There is no one incident in the recent ceremonies at BUNKER HILL that has struck us more forcibly than the following, related by the Boston Courier of Monday last:

"When the venerable Thaxter came forward to offer up his prayer, the multitude was in an instant hushed to the profoundest silence. A more interesting object can hardly be imagined, than a man at the age of *ninety*, having outlived his generation—his silver locks flowing down his shoulders—his face exhibiting the furrows of age, yet glowing with animation and apparent health, his voice, though a little tremulous, yet strong, and susceptible of considerable modulation—his articulation perfect and distinct. Such a man was Joseph Thaxter—He was a chaplain in the regiment of Col. Prescott, and was on Bunker-Hill, acting in that capacity, during the battle; not only calling upon the God of battles to protect and save his countrymen, but teaching also to his countrymen to defend themselves, their wives and their homes, and assuring them that those who would be free, must strike the blow themselves, and, under Providence, work out the conquest by their own right arms. As this reverend patriarch approached the front of the stage and raised his dry and almost fleshless hands in thankfulness and intercession, he seemed like a connecting link between "corruptible and incorruption"—his uplifted eye reflecting the light of immortality, and the undulations of his bosom indicating the flutterings of a spirit that panted to meet the embrace of his Maker."

From the Liverpool Mercury.

CORONATION OF CHARLES THE X.

This pageant, which had been for months in preparation, passed off, at Rheims, on Sunday the 29th ult. in gloom and silence.

The life of Charles appears to have been in danger antecedent to the ceremony: the horse in his carriage, and those of his suite took fright and several individuals were much hurt. The king, however, escaped. The weather was extremely unfavourable. From four o'clock in the morning, the gates of the church were beset by individuals seeking for admission, and confusion reigned triumphant. Women in full dress, were trampled in the crowd, and their robes rent in tatters. Even the great Northumberland, who, like the noble of the English Harry's day, at the famed meeting of the Cloth of Gold," bore a fortune on his back, a gorgeous robe (worth £75,000) was hustled in his amid the throng, and nearly suffocated, and for more than an hour was unable to make his way to the diplomatic body. Only two tickets for the ceremony were placed at his personal disposal, and the same scant number for all his friends. The dutchess, with robes prepared of massy gold, and her dress glittering like Golconde, was from chilling *etiquete* uninvited to Rheims; and the grand ball passed off for the same reason, it being contrary to royal dignity to attend at a ball at an ambassador's expense. The ceremony itself was all weariness and disorder; the poor king, dressed like a singing boy of the choir, had to penance on his knees, for full two hours, *at the feet of his confessor*, the archbishop of Rheims. The oath to maintain the charter gave some relief. When the tedious exhibition had closed, the royal fowlers let loose in the church a number of unhappy birds, a symbol, in their freedom, of the monarch's favours on his people. These birds, (parrots, thrushes, and others) scared like owls in the face of day, fluttered and flapped their wings in all directions, extinguishing the lights, disfiguring the ladies' dresses, and spreading confusion and ridicule throughout the cathedral. At his departure from the church, the king was well received by the people, which gave the affair a momentary fillip; but the diplomatic body are horribly out of humor. The only good which has resulted from this pageant might have been done as well without it. The king pardoned the deserters of the army and navy, and granted amnesty (with a few exceptions) to persons in prison, or exiled, for political offences. The coronation oath was framed so as to satisfy those attached to the present system of government. "The King," says the London Courier, "swears to maintain the Constitutional Charter; consequently, as, under the Charter, Protestants enjoy not only toleration, but an equality of Political rights, there were neither in the oath nor the prayers any denunciations against heretics.

The citizens of Gorham, in Maine, celebrated the 4th of July, by turning out *en masse*, and putting up a new frame building and out-houses for a neighbour, who had recently been burnt out. The ladies of the town prepared, and supplied them with refreshments, through this laudable work.

Experience is the greatest truth-teller—what a man gets from it he can rely upon

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MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS.

"This uncounted multitude before me, and around me, prove the feeling which the occasion has excited. These thousands of human faces, glowing with sympathy and joy, and, from the impulses of a common gratitude, turned reverently to heaven, in this spacious temple of the firmament, proclaim that the day, the place, and the purpose of our assembling have made a deep impression on our hearts.

"If, indeed, there be any thing in local association fit to affect the mind of man, we need not strive to repress the emotions which agitate us here. We are among the sepulchres of our fathers. We are on ground distinguished by their valour, their constancy, and the shedding of their blood. We are here, not to fix an uncertain date in our annals, nor to draw into notice an obscure and unkown spot. If our humble purpose had never been conceived, if we ourselves had never been born, the 17th of June 1775 would have been a day on which all subsequent history have its light, and the eminence where we stand, a point of attraction to the eyes of successive generations. But we are Americans. We live in what may be called the early age of this great continent; and we know that our posterity, through all time are to suffer and enjoy the allotments of humanity. We see before us a probable train of great events, we know that our fortunes have been happily cast; and it is natural, therefore, that we should be moved by the contemplation of occurrences which have guided our destiny before many of us were born, and settled the condition in which we should pass that portion of our existence, which God allows men on earth."

A rapid but singularly comprehensive glance at the progress of our own country since the revolution, events and conflicts in Europe during the same period, and the present condition of both, is succeeded by the following noble apostrophe to the "agents in the scenes of 1775."—

—"Yet, notwithstanding that this is but a faint abstract of the things which have happened since the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, we are but fifty years removed from it; and we now stand here to enjoy the full heighth of the blessing of our own ondition, to look abroad on these brightened prospects, while we hold still among us some of those, who were agents in the scenes of 1775, and who are now here, from every quarter of New England, to visit once more, and under circumstances so affecting, I had almost said so overwhelming, this renowned theatre of their courage and patriotism.

"Venerable men! you have come down to us from a foreign generation. Heaven has bountaously lengthened out your lives, that you might behold this joyful day. You are now, where you stood, fifty years ago, this very hour, with your brothers and your neighbors, shoulder to shoulder, in the strife for your country." Behold, how altered! The same heavens are indeed over your heads, how changed! You hear now no roar of hostile cannon, you see no mixed volumes of smoke and flame rising from burning Charlestown. The ground strewed with the dead and the dying; the impetuous charge; the steady and successful repulse; the loud call to repeat assault; the summoning of all that is manly to repeat assistance; a thousand bosoms freely and fearlessly bared in an instant to whatever of terror there my be in war and death;—all these you have witnessed, but you witness them no more. All is peace. The heights of yonder metropolis, its towers and roofs, which you then saw filled with wives and childen and countrymen in distress and terror, and looking with unutterable emotions for the issue of the combat, have present you to-day with the sight of its whole happy population, come out to welcome and greet you with an universal jubilee. Yonder proud ship, by a felicity of position appropriately lying at the foot of this mount, and seemingly fondly to cling around it; are not means of annoyance to you, but your country's own means of distinction and defence. All is peace; and God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness, ere you slumber in the grave forever.— He has allowed you to behold and partake the reward of your patriotic toils; and he has allowed us, your sons and countrymen, to meet you here, and in the name of the present generation, in the name of your country, in the name of liberty, to thank you!

"But, alas! you are not all here; Time and the sword have thinned your ranks. Prescott, Putnam, Stark, Brooks, Reed, Pomeroy, Bridge! our eyes seek for you in vain amidst this broken band. You are gathered to your fathers, and live only to your country in her grateful remembrance, and your own bright example. But let us not too much grieve, that you have met the common fate of men. You lived, at least, long enough to see your work had been nobly and successfully accomplished. You lived to see your country's independence established, and sheathe your swords in war. On the light of Liberty you saw arise the light of Peace, like

'another morn,
Risen on mid-noon;'

and the sky, on which you closed your eyes, was cloudless.

"But—ah! Him!" the first great Martyr in this great cause! Him! the premature victim of his own self-devoting heart! Him! the head of our civil councils, and the destined leader of our military bands; whom nothing brought hither but the unquenched fire of his own spirit! Him! cut off by providence, in the hour of overwhelming anxiety and thick gloom; falling, ere he saw the star of country rise; pouring out his generous blood, like water before he knew whether it would fertilize a land of freedom or of bondage! how shall I struggle with the emotions, that stifle the utterance of his name!—Our poor work may perish but thine shall endure! This monument may moulder away; the solid ground it rests upon may sink down to a level with the sea; but thy memory shall not fail. Wheresoever among men a heart shall be found, that beats to the transports of patriotism and liberty, its aspirations shall be to claim kindred with they spirit."

From the Ithica Chronicle.

We too, have been a short jaunt into the country. And though we cannot boast of having seen such *sights* as greeted the eyes, and agitated the nerves, of our neighbour the Major, a few weeks since—we may indeed, in reference to some things our eyes have beheld, exclaim with him, "*beat this who can!*" Every where the crops are most abundant, and secured in the finest order.— And unless the large quantities of grain raised, shall serve to reduce the price, the prospects of the farmer are indeed bright.

No one, we think, who has like us, instead of making a *fashionable* trip to Niagara falls, to Saratoga springs, or other places of fashionable resorts, followed the "*bye-ways*," instead of the "*highways*," can fail of being struck with the independence, contentment and happiness, which is spread over the face of our country; or, of being convinced that our citizens generally are a reading, reflecting, and intelligent people. Our convictions on this subject are strengthened by the fact, that scarcely a house have we entered, in our short tour, (and we have made of *visits* not a *few*;) where an old acquaintance, in the shape of a file of the Chronicle," did not greet our entrance. Those who take newspapers will read (we wish we could add in all cases, and we speak feelingly, will not *forget* to pay for them!)—those who read will reflect,—and those [illegible] *who take newspapers*, [illegible]ely fail of being read and reflect, can [illegible] intelligent.

But we have told yet of no strange sights. We have seen—let us see—what have we seen? We have seen—a new mode of churning! new at least to us. It is by the use —not of the hated arm of the rosy-checked dairy-maid, oh no! nor of that generally useless domestic animal the dog—nor of a cat—nor of a squirrel—none of these!—neither of the power of water, nor of steam,— neither, we firmly believe, do witches, or the d—l, have any thing to do with it. But it is by the power of—the wind! whe-e-e-ew! —Churning by wind! indeed 'tis true. We shall not attempt a more full description at present of this ingenious contrivance, than simply to say, that proudly aloft above the dairy room, courting the fitful breeze, stand two ponderous pair of wings—the revolution of these turns a crank to which is attached a rod, regulated in its up and dow motion— to the lower end of this rod is attached a lever, fastened to a pivot in the centre—and to the other end of the lever is affixed the dasher of a common churn. We saw it in operation, and merry work did it make of it. The owner informed us that not a day transpired, except the holy Sabbath, in which it did not perform its daily task.

We have seen, too, multitudes of little urchins, the noblest produce of our country, their face the pictures of health & happiness conning their lessons under the superintendence of the demure looking instructor, or rushing tumultuously from the school room, and rending the air with their noisy glee— the rosy-cheeked damsel, keeping time to the music of her wheel, (a sight that is more gratifying to us than the array of fashion, and sometimes, of artificial beauty at a city or village assembly,)—the prudent house wife, busy in her domestic cares—the reapers in the midst of the harvest. We have seen, the house of mourning, where some pale and emaciated fellow being was sick, "nigh unto death." And it reminded us that the happiest of the happy were destined to their season of wo, to the blight of the destroyer. Happy are they who can welcome this season, and say unto Death "thou art my friend."

Lawsuit.—The widow O'Shaugnessy brought an action against Terrence Epitaph an undertaker, under the following circumstances, before Squire Morrell: Epitaph had arranged the funeral of her husband, & had charged the estate with a mahogany coffin and a silver plate—but as the honorable the corporation had ordered that one of the public avenues should *run* through the burial ground, Mrs. O'Shaugnessy determined to remove her loving husband before he was removed according to law, and on digging him up, it was discovered that he was buried in a cedar coffin, with a Britannia metal plate. The action was brought to recover the difference, but as the jury could not see the coffin and determine its quality, they gave a verdict for the value of the plate, which Epitaph paid, & hushed up the matter by promising the widow a mahogany coffin when she had use for it.

Parties.—On the last 4th of July an Oration was delivered at Boston by *Charles Sprague*, Esq. which has been so much admired that already have three editons of it been sold. The following remarks, on the subject of *political parties* in this country are extracted from it and deserve some attention.

"Far distant be the day, when it must be said of this country, that it has no parties, for it must be also said, if any one be bold enough to say it, that it has no liberties. Let hawk eyed jealousy be forever on the alert, to watch the footsteps of power. Let it be corteous in language, but stern and unbending in principle. Whoever he may be, that would strike at the people's rights, let him hear the people's voice, proclaiming that "whom it will, it can set down." Fear not party zeal, it is the salt of your existence.— There are no parties under a despotism.— There no man lingers round a ballot box; no man drinks the poison of a *licentious* press; no man plots treason at a debating society; no man distracts his head about the science of government. All there, is calm, unruffled sea:—even a *dead sea* of black and bitter waters. But we move upon a living stream, forever pure, forever rolling.— Its mighty tide sometimes flows higher, and rushes faster than it is wont, and as it bounds, and foams and dashes along in sparkling violence, it now and then throws up its fleecy cloud; but this rises only to disappear, and as it fades away before the sun beams of intelligence and patriotism, you behold upon its bosom the rainbow signal of returning peace, arching up to declare that there is no danger."

Teas.—Two of the E. I. Company's ships, from Canton, arrived at Quebec, the 10th inst. one with 10,000 the other with 7,000 chests of tea. Both of these ships left Canton the 24th Feb. last, and arrived at Quebec within 12 hours of each other—consigned to Forsyth, Richardson & Co. to Montreal.— These are the first vessels which ever arrived at Quebec from Canton, and this the first Tea ever imported directly into the Canadas. It caused therefore, considerable excitement at Quebec. The annual consumption of teas in the two provinces, is about 12,000 chests—leaving a surplus from these arrivals, of 5000 chests for other markets.

City Insurance Company.—We perceive by an advertisment that this new company is about to be dissolved almost on the threshold of its existence. We understood that the stockholders will receive back their money at par value, though we of Wall-street have brought down that stock at 98. This is a proof that insurance companies were not required, and the number has materially curtailed the profits of the old companies.

The following observations on Warm Bathing, are from a respectable source, and may be useful to invalids:

"The bath, more especially the warm bath, may probably be considered as a useful accessary to medicine and regimen, yet it is singular to observe how little it is resorted to in this country, and therefore how little it is understood. We indeed differ from the whole of Europe in our mode of applying it, which is in itself a suspicious circumstance, considering how little we can be guided by our proper experience. A convalescent friend of mine, who was suffering under the consequences of a diarrhœa, was advised by a French physician to try this remedy, and, to his annoyance, found his weakness and irritability infinitely increased. These symptoms surprised his physician, who however, asked him if he took it in the English way, and on saying Yes bade him the next time take it for an hour, dine afterwards, and instead of wrapping himself up, come home to dinner, as he was usually drest. My friend did so, ate well, slept well, and ever afterwards derived the same advantage from following this advice.

"No people but ourselves, I believe, take the warm or tepid bath for less than half an hour. The Frenchman's *rationale* was, that excitement was produced by the first immersion in warm water, which should be suffered to subside before we emerge from it, the after effect of the bath acting as a wholesome sedative."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY AUGUST 2, 1825.

Our Paper.—The valedictory of the late editor of this paper, has already advertised the publick that the establishment has passed into other hands. It will perhaps be expected of the present editors that, in entering upon their new occupation, some exposition of the course which they intend to pursue, will be given, previous to entering upon their labours. With this reasonable expectation, we shall cheerfully comply, and indeed shall feel that it is due to the former supporters of this Journal, and to those from whom we hope patronage.

Though the paper has changed proprietors, the political course which it will still pursue, is not to be altered. It is intended that its columns, as they have hitherto done, shall support no other political principles than those which are emphatically Republican, and the industry and talents of the present editors shall not be wanting to render that support efficient. As, in the former editor, the principles which govern and unite the great republican party, met with a warm and consistent advocate, so it is intended that the present proprietors shall be not less animated and zealous in inculcating principles of the same stamp. At this time when the value of those great leading principles begins to be strongly felt, we doubt not that we shall meet with a warm co-operation in our exertions among our republican friends.

Situated, as we are, in the centre of a flourishing district, with a constantly swelling population, all animated with the spirit of enterprise, we cannot but be stimulated to something worthy of our location. This village, from its rapid growth, the business character of its inhabitants, and its interesting position, has already excited much attention abroad. It has also from its position, its own peculiar interests, with which those of the whole country are closely identified: these interests, it shall be the duty of this print to advocate with such talent and ability as its editors can bring to their aid.

In addition to mere party politics, we shall endeavour to make our columns the vehicle of such political intelligence as may be interesting to our readers. Reports of proceedings in Congress—of our own Legislature, and of the Legislatures of our neighbouring states, when they are in session, so far as they may be interesting to our friends, shall be diligently compiled and fully and faithfully laid before them.— The changing relations of this country with foreign countries, and items of foreign and domestick intelligence will be noted. In this age of Internal Improvements too, we should be culpable, if we did not advert to them, as they daily present themselves in each new and modified appearance. In the absence of politics, we shall endeavour to make our journal interesting by literary selections from foreign and American publications, which, while they extend the information, —they will improve the taste of our readers; and as the taste of our readers are as various as their avocations, we shall endeavour to cater for all in turn, to the best of our ability.

The typographical improvement in the appearance of our paper, which the late editor contemplated making, we have effected in the outset, at considerable expense, feeling confident that we are warranted in so doing, by the liberal patronage which this paper has hitherto received, and to retain which, we shall strive to deserve.

The Republican will for the future be conducted under the name of Edwin Scrantom, one of the editors and Proprietors.

The Advertisements it will be seen, have been very much condensed, which will afford much more reading matter, and, at the same time, work no injury to our advertising patrons, as they will be relatively conspicuous. The paper will be sent as hitherto, to old subscribers, until contrary orders are received.

The public are already aware that the establishment of the "Monroe Republican" has passed into other hands. To this arrangement, we cannot but give our cordial approbation. From our knowledge of the persons, who have now the management of the establishment, we do not fear to say, that the Republican will now, as it ever has done, furnish efficient aid to the great republican cause. We would therefore recommend this paper in its new shape to the patronage of its former friends, and of Republicans generally.

JOSIAH SHELDEN,
T. H. ROCHESTER,
D. D. BARNARD,
DAVID BUSH,
D. SIBLEY,
} *Central Committee Monroe County.*

Rochester, July 28, 1825.

Internal Improvement.—The spirit of Improvement, in which the state of New-York has taken the lead, seems to have been very extensively spread. It bids fair to result in something more than mere idle & theoretic speculation. Our readers are probably aware, that the last anniversary of our Independence was rendered memorable by the commencement, on that day of two important Canals in our neighbouring states: the Ohio Canal, and the Farmington Canal. On that day too, the ceremony of breaking ground for the continuance of the great national road westward of the Ohio, took place at St. Clairsville. This noble work may probably at some future day be extended to the Rocky Mountains. On the 13th ult. the Delaware and Hudson Canal was commenced with proper ceremonies. The address was delivered by Philip Hone Esq. the president of the Company. This is an undertaking of individuals incorporated by an act of Legislature. It is said, that by Sept. 1, 1826, the waters of the Delaware and Hudson will be united.

The Watertown Republican states, that at the late meeting of the canal Commissioners at Utica, they directed Judge Geddes, by resolution, to explore and survey the country between the River St. Lawrence and the Erie Canal, to ascertain the most feasible route for a canal that shall unite the waters of the St. Lawrence with those of the western Canal. Two routes are proposed, one commencing at West Canada creek, following the course of that and Black River, to some proper point, from which to diverge to Ogdensburgh. The other to commence near Rome to pass through Oneida and Oswego Counties, to Watertown, and from thence to near the same termination as the last.

Com. Porter.—It seems that Courts Martial are dilatory in their proceedings, as well as other courts. There are interlocutory exceptions, points, arguments and decisions without number, so that the leading point of enquiry bids fair to escape the Court, as the pirates did not the gallant Commodore, either in the fog or under the protection of other authorities. It is reported in the Albany Daily, that Commodore Porter, whether convicted or acquitted will resign his commission, and rumor speaks of an offer of an admiralty in the Mexican service, which it is said, he will accept. We should think this doubtful.

Weather.—The papers are filled with accounts of the extreme heat of the weather. More than seventy persons are computed to have died in New-York, during the continuance of the heat, in consequence of exposure and imprudent use of cold water. Other large places have suffered in proportion. That "such things have been," we cannot doubt; but that they were so must at this time "excite our special wonder," as the weather yesterday, so changed with us, that we were fain to linger over the accounts of the heat to keep ourselves warm.

Hanging in a new way.—Yesterday a black boy in this village, about 8 years old, accidentally hung himself in a singular and dangerous manner. Having mounted a horse, he tied the halter around his neck with a slip noose, to prevent its dragging under the horse's feet.— Contrary to the fellows expectations, on returning from the watering place, the horse set out on a gallop, and turning suddenly, threw the boy the halter's length, at which he took fright, and ran furiously through the stable, beating most unmercifully, Toney's head against the stalls, thence into the street, and crossed it twice before he was stopped. When the boy was taken up, the halter had cut deeply around his neck, but the other wounds having been principally on the *head* of the boy, his speedy recovery is not doubted.

The sale of the Albany Pier Lots, took place on the 27th ult. One hundred and twenty-three lots were sold for $199,410. The cost of the Pier was $130,000. Thus the enterprising proprietors have been handsomely rewarded for their experiment in creating a *real* estate in the very bosom of the waters.

The Saratoga Sentinel and Ballston Spa Gazette severally inform the public that there is an unusual concourse of strangers at each of these places. A new spring has been opened at Ballston Spa, called the La Fayette Spring, which the Gazette says will rival any spring in the world.

Doct. *Daniel Marble* has been appointed Surgeon for the 178th Regiment, in place of Doct. J. B. Elwood, resigned.

The loss sustained by the late fire in Hudson, is estimated at $60,000, of which about $20,000 was insured. Mr. Stott, Satinett manufacturer, suffered most severely. Loss $16,000, insured $5,500.

On Tuesday last, while some persons were raising a barn near Lockport, the frame gave way, and Mr. Abner Olds was so severely injured as to occasion his death. One other person was much bruised.

Lafayette.—The final parting of the general and his friends in New-York was very affecting, on Thursday, last week, and especially with his old companions in the revolution, colonels Willet and Rutgers, with whom he never can expect to meet again, unless beyond the grave.— His last visit was to the widow of the late vice president—at whose hospitable mansion he received the first demonstration of that respect and attention which a great nation has since rendered to him, and he wished it to be the last at which he should be in New-York. There is a delicate kindness and consideration in this small incident which shews the noble virtues of the man. And *noble* he is, though now for an American to call him *marquis*, might appear *disrespectful* to him! With us he has titles which cast all others in the shade—we call him "*the good Lafayette*," and the "nation's guest."

The following happy toast was given by his son at Portland—"Yankee doodle—the American tune. The oldest and gayest death-song to despotism."

Colonel M'Kee has fixed upon township No. 1 joining Tallahasse, as the land granted by congress to general *Lafayette*. Its worth is estimated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

The general, having stopped to dine with Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, near Bordentown, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening last.— He was very kindly received and affectionately attended to. The design was to make him master of his own time and place him at home; but the multitude met him on the wharf and accompanied him to his lodgings, when a splendid entertainment was given to him, and the following toast drank—"the beloved guest of twelve millions of freemen." The general's was as follows: "The great and beautiful city; which first welcomed me as a *recruit*, and now welcome me as a veteran."

The *Hall of Independence* was appropriated to the use of the "nation's guest," where he has received visitors every morning. On Monday, he dined with Mr. Rush, the secretary of the treasury, and a select party. He has attended several other dinners, &c. On Monday next he is to be at the house of his friend, Mr. Dupont, on the Brandywine, from whence he will proceed to view the battle ground at Chads-Ford, and visit West Chester, Lancaster, &c.—the people of which are "all alive" to greet him. By this it appears that his arrangements will not permit his presence on the proposed celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th September. Indeed, it is said that he then expects to be on his voyage to France.

Mr. Niles in his Register speaks thus of the battle of Brandywine, where it seems his own *infant* liberties and life were exposed as well as those of our nation.

There is much conversation about celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Brandywine, on the 11th Sept. next, as a finishing compliment to the "nations guest," for it was there he first fought and was wounded, in the cause of liberty. It is a very beautiful idea, and, if carried into effect, cannot be without its use to rouse or keep alive a wholesome national feeling. The celebration is to take place on the spot where the battle was fought—and as I myself was born within the precincts of that bloody field, a few days after the affair took place, and narrowly escaped death from a British grenadier, on the day that it happened, * it would seem that I ought to attend to give an account of the ceremonies, which I will endeavour to do—provided it shall be resolved on so to honour the day and the guest, which, at present, is rather improbable.

* A British grenadier, that he might have the glory of killing "*two rebels* at once," made a lounge at my mother with his bayonet, but was, on the instant, prevented from giving effect to his blow by the violent interposition of one of his comrades—who, as my mother thought, struck him over the face with a sword.

In a committee on the Canada and Bonded Corn Bill, in the house of Lords, June 4, Lord Malmsbury said that if Canadian corn was allowed to be imported, the United States would contrive to smuggle to a great extent—and he moved that Canada be left out of the bill. The amendment was rejected by a majority of five— and the bill ordered to be reconsidered on Monday the 6th; on which day Lord M. again opposed the introduction of Corn from Canada. The bill was also opposed by Lord Dacre, lest the Americans should deluge the country with their fine corn. The Earl of Liverpool consented to limit the operation of the bill to one year, and it was then agreed to. The Earl remarked that in the course of his speech that he had found upon an everage of the last 20 years, that the amount of corn exported from Canada, was 16,000 quarters a year, and that the largest amount exported in any one year was 47,000 quarters; and, therefore, if the present bill was to pass it would take a number of years before Canada could export 100,000 quarters. The whole of the mercantile navigation of England amounted to 6,746,000 tons—that with Canada, to 1,380,000, which was between a fourth and a fifth of the whole mercantile navigation of the country. Canada was a flourishing colony, and he wished to make her feel that her prosperity arose from her connexion with Great Britain.

Something new.—Yesterday about mid day, a fellow with a tolerbly red face, who was determined to avail himself of the hot weather for a special purpose of his own, approached one of the pumps and after holding his mouth to the spout and apparently drinking to great excess was observed to fall down, as was supposed in a dreadful fit. He was immediately raised, exhibiting but few signs of remaining life, and carried into a neighbouring grocery, where he was washed in brandy, and plentifully supplied with the same ingredient *internally*. After a sufficient quantity had been administered, the patient gradually recovered, and rescued, as it was believed, from the jaws of death, departed on his way.

About two hours afterwards, a similar occurrence took place. The unhappy man was taken to some adjacent spot, the usual means were successfully administered, and the renovated patient about to take leave, when some person passing by, discovered that the individual was the identical drinker that had suffered shortly before. Such a rapid succession of fits was immediately inferred to proceed from a cause very different from excessive draughts of *cold water*.

We hope, however, that a contrivance to procure liquor, which we trust stands without a parallel, will not prevent our citizens from administering speedy relief to all who present symptoms of distress.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Gaines, July 12.

Melancholy.—On Sunday last, the 10th inst. two men, one of the name of Elijah Geer, the other Elias Champian, were drowned in Lake Ontario, near the mouth of Four mile Creek, in the town of Yates, in this county. It seems that a party of seven went out in a skiff, some distance from the shore, when, from some cause of which we have no certain account, the skiff upset, and three of the party undertook to swim to the shore. Two of these were the men whose names are mentioned. All the remainder, we understand, narrowly escaped with their lives. Geer was nephew of Col. Geer, of Saratoga county, and Champion is said to have a wife in Junius, Seneca county.

Counterfeiters.—It is said a camp of counterfeiters, with all the necessary implements for carrying on their business, has recently been discovered, in the town of Stanstead, Lower Canada. After considerable exertion by the citizens and authorities of that town, six of the gang were secured and have been committed.— A large quantity of counterfeit bills was found among them, of the following description:

$3's on the Windham County Bank, Conn. very well executed.
$2's on the Cumberland, R. I. Bank.
$1's Smithfield Exchange Bank
$5's Franklin Bank, New-York
$2's New-York State Bank, Albany, to the amount of $24,000.

Negro Insurrection.—It appears by accounts recently received at New-London from Cuba, that the negroes of eight estates were engaged in the insurrection which broke out near Matanzas on the 4th June. Before troops could be got together they had murdered 14 whites, including a lady of the name of Armitage.— They were, however, soon attacked, and 60 of them cut down; and as the forces assembled, the rest of the negroes fled to the woods and heights, where the military were hunting them out, and sending them to Matanzas. Upon some of the estates at one time not a male negro was left. They had burned buildings on one estate, which caused the first alarm among the whites. It is said the negroes made a mistake by getting drunk at a tavern, before they arrived at the S. Anna estate; that they had taken possession of and murdered the two keepers, previously, and would have done more mischief during the night had they kept sober.— *Eve. Post.*

There was but one offer for the canal loan of $270,000, received by the commissioners of the canal fund on the 15th inst. which was made by the New-York State Bank, & the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, for the whole of the loan, taking therefore 5 per cent. stock at par.

There being $155,000 of the capital of the school fund in the treasury unproductive, it was invested in this loan, as also were $15,000 unemployed, belonging to the health office, New-York. The residue of the loan, 100,000, was made by the above-mentioned banks.—*Alb. Daily Adv.*

A pump for one of the Mexican mining companies of one thousand feet in length has recently been cast at a furnace near Cincinnati. The bore is about 4 inches; and the pump was cast in one hundred detached pieces, of ten feet in length, each. This stupendous pump cost six cents per pound, and each piece weighing 1600 pounds, the aggregate cost was $8500. It was taken to N. Orleans, by the steam boat Mississippi.— From New-Orleans, it was intended to ship it to some Mexican port, whence it is to be carried in waggons about 300 miles into the interior. Finally, it will be borne thirty miles up a steep and rugged mountain, on the backs of the Indians, to its place of destination.—*Mer. Adv.*

Volunteer toast given at Sag Harbor, by "*Uncle Tom.*"—Although we have no Banks from Albany—what is better, we have *Sperm Banks, Right Whale Banks,* and *Peggy Banks,* whose Notes never depreciate.

A melancholy circumstance occurred last week at Riviere De Grace, which has involved a respectable family in great distress. Dr. Ogden, a young man of talents, who had resided there for some time, was engaged to marry a young women in the neighbourhood, and the evening before the ceremony was intended to have taken place, he requested some of his friends to go over the river early on the following morning with a canoe, to fetch the Rev. Mr. Abbott to unite him to the object of his affections. The morning came, and with it the reverend gentleman, but the groom did not make his appearance; the persons in the house thinking he had overslept himself went to his room to call him, but on entering their surprise cannot be described when they found him lying a corpse in the bed.—*Montreal Courant.*

While on his visit to Maine, Gen. La Fayette was compelled by his engagements to leave Portland on Sunday. Gov. Parris mentioned to him, through one of his aids, that if he would postpone his departure until the next morning, he would gladly accompany him to the borders of the state; but that if he should ride on the Sabbath, he *would not*, nor could he pay him any public attention on that day. It is intimated in the Boston Centinel, that this refusal was occasioned by reasons, less creditable to Gov. Parris, than his unwillingness to violate the Sabbath, and that under this cloak of sanctity, he concealed his mortification at the short visit paid to the state of Maine.

Gen. Barton.—Many of our readers have probably heard that this individual (who was distinguished in the war of the revolution by the daring capture of Gen. Prescott, on Rhode-Island,) has been imprisoned for several years, in Vermont, for debt; and they may have heard also many touching appeals to the generosity and justice of the country to restore him to liberty.

It was said, a few weeks since, that Gen. Lafayette intended, while on his journey through Vermont, to stop at Danville, the place of Gen. Barton's imprisonment," and, liberate him by paying the debt for which he is confined. This however, we suppose was not done, as nothing has been said on the subject since. Gen. Lafayette, if he contemplated such a step, probably ascertained that there was no occasion for his interference.

There has, we suspect, been much misplaced sympathy for Gen. Barton. His imprisonment, if it may be called such, is entirely voluntary on his part. He has the means of discharging the judgment under which he is imprisoned; but refuses, on the ground that it was an unjust one. He boards, it is said, at a respectable hotel, out of sight of the gaol, has ample limits to range in, and lives easily and pleasantly upon a pension which he receives from the General Government. Now whether the law-suit, which terminated in the judgment against him, was rightly decided, is one question: whether, under existing circumstances, he is entitled to any great consideration is a very different question, and are not of difficult solution.—*Worcester, Mass. Yeoman.*

We noticed in a Philadelphia paper that a dinner is to be given to the "crier" of the last Congress, the Hon. Geo. Kremer, as a mark of respect for his character, his services, and his intrepidity. This we understand is the first act of the drama preview to nominating him for the office of governor of Pennsylvania. It does appear to us, that the citizens of this state, are determined to burlesque all our institutions, the good as well as those that are questionable. They began by electing Plock to a military command, and are now carrying on the joke by giving Kremer a dinner, and by presenting him to the people as worthy of their suffrages for the first office in their gift. We wonder what office Plock is a candidate for.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

We understand that a bill was filed on Saturday last, against the Commissioners of this Bank, in favor of John Meads and several other complainants. As it contained an express charge of fraudulent motives, and alleged various acts of misconduct on the part of the defendants, not specified in the former bill filed against them, and presented in other respects a new case, the Chancellor granted an injunction staying the election of directors, and all other proceedings until the defendants should answer the bill, or until the further order of the court.

The election for directors was to have taken place this day.—*Alb. Gaz.*

In the British house of commons lately, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, the bill for altering the law respecting merchant and factor, was read a second time. The principle of this measure, seems to us excellent. Heretofore, an individual advancing money on goods placed in his possession by a factor, as security, was liable to loose it, by a claim to ownership being subsequently established on the part of a third person. Supposing dishonesty in the factor, it is more reasonable that the party employing him should suffer for his want of caution, or of discernment, than another individual, who had no business to inquire into the factor's character, as he meant to place no confidence in him, and only lent his cash on the property offered as a guarantee for repayment. This change it is now proposed to effect, and the goods offered to a lender are to be made, what they were heretofore only supposed to be, a real security.

The crown of France, which was placed on the head of Charles X. at the late Coronation, is valued at eighteen millions and a half of francs, or 740,000l. sterling.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Foreign News.

Mexico, May 12.

In the House of Deputies, yesterday, the proceedings were very turbulent; so much so, that it became necessary to adjourn before the usual hour. The subject of discussion was the famous Federal District question. The General Congress of Mexico, being authorized by the constitution of that republick, to select a place for a federal district, (in imitation of our district of Columbia,) soon after their installation passed a law making the City of Mexico the Federal City. The legislature of the state of Mexico, who were at that time organized and in session protested vehemently against this measure, which they regarded as an unjust invasion of their rights; as the state of Mexico, deprived of the city, would be left without its due resources of revenue, and lose the weight which it ought to possess amongst the states of the Union. This has been ever since a subject of warm contention between the State and General Governments. From what we gather, from the papers in our possession, the question is not likely to be soon decided, but will probably be referred to the arbitration of the several states.—*Lou. Adv.*

The Greeks.—Capt. Hopkins, of the brig Friendship, which has arrived at Boston in 50 days from Smyrna, informs, that when off the island of Mytilene, he saw a Grecian fleet of 42 sail going into the gulf of Sunderlik for provisions, and was boarded by three of them. They mentioned to him that the Turkish fleet were lying in the Dardanelles, and that they (the Greeks) had taken from them a 20 gun brig and a schooner. On the second of May, when off the isle of Candia, the Friendship saw a fleet of 50 in chase of a Grecian fleet of 45 sail, standing into the gulf of Patras, and the Captain supposes that they had an engagement the night before, and another the night following, as a heavy cannonading was heard.

[*From the New-York Observer, July 23*]

Another Greek Victory.—We believe our readers generally understand the plan adopted by the Turks in their operations against Greece during the present campaign. Its principal features were, 1. An army of 10 or 12,000 Egyptians, Arabs, &c. under Ibrahim Pacha, to be landed at Modon, and Coron in the Morea. 2. A large body of Albanians, Suliots, and others, under the Seraskier Redschid Pacha, to enter Western Greece from the north, and penetrate to the Morea. On these two armies the Sultan placed his principal hopes. 3. A small body of troops, principally cavalry, under the traitor. Odysseus, were expected to render important services in Eastern Greece 4. The Turkish fleet was to render its aid as circumstances might require.

We are rejoiced to say that this place has been defeated in all its parts. We have already announced the critical situation of the Egyptian army in the Morea: the next arrivals will probably bring us intelligence of its capture or entire destruction. To this we are now gratified to add that the Paris Constitutional of the 9th of June, received in this city during the past week, details the defeat of Redschid Pacha at the head of 25,000 Albanians, Suliots, and others, near Anatolica, on the 17th of May, by the Greeks, 12,000 in number. Natas. Bozaris, Zangas and Nicetas, were the chiefs who led the chiefs who led the Christians. At day break Nicetas, who commanded the vanguard, gave the signal for battle, and rushed into the midst of the enemy. At 3 o'clock victory crowned the standard of the Christians.—The Turks, beaten at all points, fled in the road to Arta, leaving 3000 killed on the field of battle, 500 wounded, and two Pachas prisoners; 20 standards, and all the Ottomen artillery fell in the hands of the Greeks. If this account be true, and it bears every mark of authenticity, the campaign of the Sultan for this summer is ended.

In addition to this gratifying intelligence it is stated that traitor Odysseus has fallen into the hands of the Greeks, after having been abandoned by his own soldiers. The Greeks also maintain their ascendancy at sea, and have gained several signal naval victories. Accounts from Trieste state that on the 13th of May they sent two fire-ships into the harbour of Modon, and succeeded in burning 40 ships of war and transports, which were lying at anchor there. An Odesso article of May 19th says that 13 transports, which were loaded with provisions and ammunition destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene. On the whole, the cause of this brave people was never more prosperous.

France and Hayti.—We learn by Captain Groves, of the brig Rebecca, who arrived last evening in 12 days from Port au Prince, that an arrangement was concluded on the 11th inst. between France and the Government of Hayti, by which, as we understand in general terms, the Independence of the latter is acknowledged. For this recognition, and some commercial privileges, Hayti has agreed to pay France the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of francs, (nearly 30,000,000 of dollars.) The French commisioners arrived at Port au Prince on the 3d inst. and despatched a flag of truce, which was met by a flag from the town. After negotiating on board a frigate until the 4th, the French commissioners landed, and the fleet was permitted to go up to the town. The fleet consisted of two ships of the line, three frigates, two brigs, and one schooner.—The treaty was agreed to on the 11th.—One condition is said to be that the produce of the Island imported into France shall pay but half duties for six years.

The following remarks are from Noah's Advocate of July 25.

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTI.

France has done an act of justice: The new king has acknowledged the Independence of Hayti: Has endorsed a Declaration of Independence, even of a coloured population, and has acknowledged that liberty belongs to all without distinction.—We rejoice in the event, and trust it will be the signal for a general recognition of the Independence of Hayti by every civilized power. We have long reflected upon this subject, in connexion with our own government, and feel persuaded, that under the guarantee of a treaty and solid compact of friendship and good will with the Haytiens, we shall be exempt from evils which have been anticipated, and secure many advantages.

This recognition by France, will be followed by similar acts on the part of England, affording us less [illegible] approbation.

We too can add the news of the treaty was received by the citizens of Hayti with extravagant demonstrations of joy.

From Montevideo.—We learn by the ship Sultan, which has arrived at Boston in 54 days from Montevideo, that General Frustas Rivero had approached within three miles of the city; but that the governour could place no reliance on his troops and, therefore, dared not give him battle; and despatched a vessel to the emperor for a sufficient force. The governour had ordered all the Americans and English to give up their arms, which they had complied with.—It was the intention of Gen. Rivero to have taken the place the first night he made his appearance; but the governour had discovered those who were to co-operate with, and open the gates for him, that evening, and had taken eighteen of them. When the General found he was disappointed, he proceeded and took Maldonado. It was thought, however, that he would take the place, finally, if he had sufficient money; and it was known that he had been loaned 30,000 dollars. People were leaving Montevidoe for Buenos Ayres, every day.

General Rivero before he retired to Maldonodo, had taken from Mr. Brown of New-York, 3460 cattle, and 13,000 from Mr. Horn of Baltimore. Mr. Horn had been afterwards imprisoned by the Governour for expressing his opinions so openly. The Americans had made great exertions to obtain his liberation, but were not successful.—The horses and cattle were daily starving to death. The town was full of the former, the best of which could be bought for four or five dollars. As the Sultan lay at anchor off the harbour, several government brigs with troops passed her.

ITALY.—General Devereux, of the Columbian service, but a British subject, while travelling in Italy for the restoration of his health, was arrested at Rovigo on the 13th May, by order of the Austrian government, and sent to Venice, where he has since been confined a close prisoner. The General, it appears, had no previous notice, before entering the Austrian territory, of the danger in which he was placed. His papers were seized, together with some property he had about him, and these were sent to Milan to be examined in the Emperor's own presence. A gentleman who came over from Triestie, on hearing of General Deveraux's arrest, in order to inquire into the cause, and to set about means for his liberation, was refused permission to see him. His place of confinement was the state prison in the ducal palace at Venice. He travelled as an American subjec tunder a passport granted by Mr Brown, the American Minister at Paris.

Paris.—There are in this city 520 Watchmakers, who employ about 2056 workmen and produce annually 30,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole about 10,765,000 francs.

In the same city there are thirty tanneries, in which 300 workmen prepare every year at a medium, 45,000 ox hides, 4,000 cow hides, 9,000 horse hides, 60,000 calf skins, and employ in this operation 11 millions of pounds of tan, 97,000 pounds of allum, 500 pounds of tallow, and the same quantity of salt. The produce of this branch of commerce is estimated at 3,759,000 francs. The number of houses sold annually in Paris, is about four thousand two hundred.

Of printing establishments there are eighty, occupying 3000 workmen, moving 600 presses, and employing yearly 280,000 reams of paper which yield a receipt of 8,750,000 francs.

The royal printing office, which employs 86 presses, 296 workmen, and from 70 to 80,000 reams of paper, is not included in this estimate.

Isthmus of Suez.—The Oriental Herald, just published, contains a very informing and interesting article on the "Canal across the isthmus of Suez." The writer gives a good summary of the evidence of the existence of former canals between the Nile and Read Sea, the first of which was dug by the Egyptians. There communications, however have all been destroyed, either wilfully in war time or from neglect. The grand question now is, which is the best course to adopt—to restore the water communication between the Nile and the Read Sea, taking advantage of the remains of the former canals or to make a new and direct canal from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, for which it seems, the ground offers remarkable natural facilities. The expenses of the first plan is estimated at £100,000; of the second at only £200,000. The dangers from the Arab tribes on the route, present a serious objection to the latter plan; but on the other hand, there is the advantage of being independent of the current and occasional shallowness of the river.

The London Courier thus announces the departure from London of Mr. Rush.

Yesterday Mr. Rush, who has been for the last seven years Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the British Court (and who has only been recalled at his own earnest solicitations,) embarked with his amiable Lady and family for New-York.—Mr. Rush, during his long and important mission to this country, has evinced an exalted talent as a Diplomatist, and has had the gratification to secure to himself the unqualified esteem, and give the highest satisfaction to both Governments, a circumstance we believe of rather rare occurrence. They were accompanied on board the York by Sir David and Lady Ogillity and family, who were desirous of showing them the last testimony of that esteem, respect and friendship, in which they have ever held them, and to take a final leave. Mr. Rush's important services to this country have been duly appreciated, and have been rewarded by a ministerial appointment at Washington, of the utmost trust, and where he will, no doubt, attain in due course the highest honours in the State.

By a letter lately received from Italy, we learn that on the 4th of March, the day before that which had been appointed for the coronation of the new king of Naples, Francisco I. a party of four hundred of the society of Liberal Carbonari, had formed a plan and made preparations for falling suddenly the next day upon the King, the Royal Family, &c. at the very moment of the Coronation; but their plans being unfortunately discovered, on the evening before, three of the conspirators were killed upon the spot, some were arrested, and the remainder took to flight.

The King himself, immediately departed for Milan, where he supposed there were Austrian troops enough for his protection. As to the members of that society, who are scattered about the world, and to whom an amnesty general had lately been published in their favour, they may now consider themselves as deprived of all hopes of enjoying the benefit of that law. *Courier.*

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S [illegible] "*Chorillos, March 19.*

"On the 22d February, being the anniversary of the birth-day of WASHINGTON, our ship was visited by President BOLIVAR. He had his breakfast on board the frigate United States.—There were about forty sail of vessels in the harbor, which saluted him on his approaching and leaving the frigate. The scene was almost indescribable. The President himself, observed that he had never been received by any people with such respect. Since I last wrote, I have had the pleasure of spending four days in Lima, whither we had rode on horseback, a distance of twelve miles. I was very much gratified.—You have no idea of the splended appearance of the churches. An old Friar accompanied us to all these, and gave us a description of the paintings in them. The houses in Lima are all beautiful. Callao is still in the possession of the Royalists, but closely besiged by the Patriots, and is expected to surrender in a few weeks."

The sale for sometime advertised, of a share of stock in the Dismal Swamp Land Company, took place before the Coffee House door yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was knocked off to Judge Washington at $12,100.—Several gentlemen from the south were present and bid.—The share belonged to the estate of the late General George Washington, and originally cost £300 or $1000.—*Alexandria Gaz.*

At the late Circuit Court in Franklin county, Judge Walworth presiding, Stephen Videto was convicted of the murder of Fanny Mosely, and sentenced to be executed the 26th day of August next.

Our readers will recollect that we published at the time, from the Malone Telegraph, an account of this murder. He was paying his addresses, it was then said, to Mrs. Mosely, and expected shortly to be married to her: and it was supposed committed the horrid deed in a fit of jealousy. They both resided near French Mills

Health in Town and Country.—By comparing the bills of mortality, for several years past, in the New-England States, it has been ascertained that more persons in proportion, die in seaports, in a given time, of accute diseases, than in the country; but, the number of deaths by chronic maladies, is considerably greater in the country. More unmarried females, die, annually, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six, in the country, than on the shores of the Atlantic; & the whole number of deaths throughout the northern states, yearly, shows most conclusively, that the mortality of married women, in either place, by acute or chronic disease, is less than that of unmarried. A greater number of young men die in cities, between the ages of nineteen and twenty-seven, than in the country. More men die in towns, than women; but, on the contrary, in the country, the number of deaths amongst females exceeds those of males. More unmarried women die of pulmanory consumption, than unmarried men; but in the marriage state more men die of pulmanory affections than women. The mortality is always greater among children, between the period of birth and the second year of their age, in the towns than in the country; but from the age of six to eleven, fewer children are lost, in either place, than before or after those ages.—*Boston Medical Intel.*

Horrid Murder.—A most shocking murder was committed on Tuesday the 28th ult. near Elkton, Giles county, by Col Joachin Lindsey, of Maury county, on the body of his wife to whom he had been married about six months.—This horrid crime was perpetrated by the discharge of a loaded pistol in the side of the head of the deceased as she was walking by his side on the road with her arm locked in his, and in company with her mother and cousin. The contents of the pistol passed through her head and she instantly expired. Lindsey immediately made his escape to the woods, and had not been heard of by the last accounts. He is a tall man, finely dressed, genteel in his person, and of agreeable manners.—*Nashville paper.*

BETHESDA, (Pend. dist. S. C.) June 22.

On Saturday the the 18th inst. Edward Yearguin and Rachel his wife, were both killed by a stream of electricity or lightning. The cloud rose in the North West, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. and came with great velocity.—Near the close of the rain, the lightning struck the top of Mr. Yearguin's house, and shattered it through and proceeding to the inside of the roof, to about the middle, thence it turned down the roof, until it struck the wall, and down the wall to the door, where he was standing in a chair, near the back end of the house and their children were betwixt them. He fell backward on the floor, and she sat a corpse in her chair, both silent witnesses of the power of God. I arrived at the house in about 15 minutes, and when I entered the door, I was almost petrified with astonishment—There lay the slain! there lay their affectionate children, all, (except one who ran to tell the news,) hurt so as to be unable to speak.

The Grand Jury of Milledgville, (Geo.) with much the same sort of discretion manifested by Governour Troup and Esq. Lumpkin, have found bills of indictment against the Indians, who killed General McIntosh, and Judge Jonnson has thought proper to forward this information to the President of the United States. The Baltimore Gazette correctly remarks that "undertaking to indict individuals of a nation perfectly independent, for acts commited within the territory of that nation, and for which they are amenable only to its own laws of internal police, seem very much like an act of presumption, and is only paralleled in this characteristic by the message of the Governour."—*Statesman.*

New Steam Boat.—A new Steam-boat, whose engine has been constructed by Mr. Rutter, an ingenious and highly meritorious young mechanic of this city, left Cincinnati on Saturday last for Pittsburg. Her whole machinery occupies a space not exceeding 12 feet square, and is proportionably light. The steam is applied directly to the shaft, and the motion is altogether a rotary one. It is one of the most simple pieces of mechanism we have ever seen, and yet the most ingenious. There can be but little loss of power, as there are no dead points to encounter, and the friction is comparatively nothing. We wish Mr. Rutter, and those concerned in the boat, the most complete success. We think there is no doubt but his invention will ere long reward him most honourably for the time and labour he has bestowed in perfecting it.—*Cincinnati National Crisis.*

The Baltimore Gazette says, "An article in the foreign department, under the head of Italy, mentions the arrest and imprisonment of General Cevereux, at Venice. We can state on the authority of information received in this city, that he was liberated by the Austrian government, on the 26 of May."

At the circuit for Franklin county, held at Malone, Judge Walworth presiding, Stephen Videto was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Fanny Mosely, and sentenced to be hung on the 26th of August next. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, yet such as left not a doubt of the prisoners guilt.—During the trial, which commenced on the 8th and closed on the 12th inst. forty-four witnesses were examined.

[illegible]—Several of the first numbers of a new paper published in Boston by Messrs. Badger and Porter, entitled the *American Traveller*, have been received.—It is published semi-weekly, is neatly printed, and appears to be well managed. The Stage Register, containing an account of the routes and times of arrival and departure of the several stages in New-England, &c. is connected with this paper, and is to be published once in two months in a supplementary sheet.

A new paper, to be called "*The Boston Journal*" is proposed to be published in Boston. The Worcester Spy informs us that this paper is to be edited by Col. John Everett, and that Professor Everett, Judge Story, Daniel Webster and other able men, will be contributors to its columns.

We understand, says the Albany Argus, that the Chancellor, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Judges, will meet in this city on the first Monday in October next, to consider the Judiciary system of the state, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate.

Baron Banvernan Huygers, minister from Holland to the United States, his lady and two daughters, arrived at New-York on Friday last, in the Dutch frigate Eagle, from Amsterdam. The Eagle anchored off the Battery and exchanged salutes with the fort on Governor's Island.

A Pirate.—A Dutch ship arrived at Havanna, which had succeeded in beating off a piratical launch with about 20 men on board, when near Matanzas. The captain reserved his fire until the piratical vessel was nearly alongside, when he opened his broadside and musketry upon them, which killed ten men and wounded two or three—the wind being light, enabled the remainder to escape.

Pirates have lately visited the inlets on this side of the Isthmust of Darien and the Bay of Honduras.

GOV. CLINTON.

When the Androides, an ingenious piece of mechanism which imitated a variety of human actions, was first exhibited in London, to admiring crowds; it excited almost universal applause. Goldsmith, however, distinguished alike for his talents and selfishness, unwilling to allow any merit whatever in others, and envying even inanimate matter its power at imitation, in a fit of peevishness is said to have remarked that he "thought it no great things, for he could do better *himself*." The extraordinary pains which have recently been taken by his Excellency to keep out of the way of the Nation's Guest, whom the people by one universal acclaim, have delighted to honor, reminds us of the case of poor Goldsmith.—Whether, however, it has originated from an apprehension that his own consequence would be eclipsed by coming in contact with *Lafayette*, we do not pretend to know.—"The substitute of a King (we are told) shines brightly till a King is by." We leave the question for solution as we found it, to those better acquainted with his excellency than we pretend to be.—*Batavia Times.*

To Correspondents.

"A Physician" is too technical to be generally understood. We shall be particularly thankful to Correspondents for communications of general interest, and shall insert them with pleasure; but we wish to have it distinctly understood in the outset, that we shall insert no communication, whose object seems to be to promote mere private and individual interest.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF GENESEE.

ARRIVED, July 25th, Schr. Union, Hallett, from Presque isle; do Mowhawk Chief, Bates, Kingston.
" 26, Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, S. Harbor.
" 27, Schr. Java, Ripsom, Cape Vincent; do. George, Lambie, Lewiston; Steam Boat Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor; Schr. Mary Ann, Whitney, Ogdensburgh.
" 28, Schr. Swallow, Burgess, Pultneyville.
" 29, Schr. Monroe, Tyler, Ogdensburgh; S. Boat Martha Ogden, Reed, Lewiston.

SAILED, July 25th, Sloop Richmond, Oates, for York; Schr. Mowhawk Chief, Bates, do.
" 26, Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, S. Harbor.
" 27, do. Martha ogden, Reed, Lewiston.
" 28, Schr. Java, Ripsom, Burlington.
" 29, Schr. Union, Hallett, Presque Isle; do. Mary Ann, Whitney, Ogdensburgh; Steam Boat Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor.
" 30, Schr. Monroe, Tyler, Ogdensburgh; do. Swallow, Burgess, York.

Married—In Chili, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. C. Cook, Mr. John Meeker of this village, to Miss Temperence Dewey, Daughter of Deacon Dewey of Chili.

In Rush, on the 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kindrick, Mr. *James Hodges* of Henrietta, to Miss *Mary Campbell*.

In Rochester, on the 27th inst. by the Rev. Daniel Fox, Mr. *Hiram Thayer* of Avon, to Miss *Rebecca Perry* of the former place.

Died—In this town, on the 26th ult. Isaac Tower, aged 40.

On the 1st inst. Sally Haskell, aged 45.

ROCHESTER, JULY 26, 1825.

G. W. Pratt's Prize List.

DRAWN NUMBERS

IN THE

NEW-YORK STATE LITERATURE

LOTTERY,

Class No. 1. for 1825.

25, 41, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1,

which has given many of the Prizes to G. W. Pratt's customers.

NEXT LOTTERY,

to be drawn early in August.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$20,000,

TICKETS ONLY $5.

For Prizes apply at G. W. Pratt's Office, No. 8, Carroll-street. 40

*** Orders for Tickets by mail, or private conveyance, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded by return mail.

☞ Most kinds of *uncurrent* money taken at par for Tickets at this Office.

NEW-YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 Numbers, 9 Ballots to be drawn.

Selling Scheme.

1	PRIZE OF	$25 000 is	25 000
2		10 000	20 000
1		6 696	6 696
2		5 000	10 000
20		1 000	20 000
20		500	10 000
38		200	7 600
114		100	11 400
228		50	11 400
1710		12	20 520
14,364		6	86 184
16,500 Prizes, 29,260 Blanks,			$228 800
45,760 Tickets at $5,			$228 800

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 6th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the 2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the 3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any *one* of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES, A. M'INTYRE, } *Managers.*

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

AUGUST 1825.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE RECIVED THIS DAY

Three Cases New Goods,

CONTAINING

Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.

ALSO.

30 NESTS BAND BOXES.

And an assortment of Ladies WILLOW BASKETS.

Lectures on Phrenology,

DOCTOR TAYLOR'S next Lecture will be delivered *tomorrow evening*, at the usual time and place.

☞ The subject of the Lecture will be "*The organ of Language, and natural Language in general*," and will comprise a Phrenological explanation of the mode of *instruction*, of the *deaf and dumb*, and the principles upon which their *Education is concluded*; together with some considerations on *Moral Liberty*.

GEO. B. TAYLOR M. D.

N. B.—One or two Students will be received and their medical and surgical Studies properly conducted.

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut }	Verdigris, Circumic,
Cuba Fustic, do. }	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. }	Bengal, } Indigo.
Camwood, Ground }	Spanish Flote, } Indigo.
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia, } Indigo.
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
	Jacks, Brushes, &c. &c.

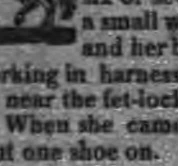
August 1, 1825. 40

To Let.

THE Store now occupied by *Shethar & Noble*, and the rear part of the same which is conveniently constructed for a family. Attached to the same is a sizable GARDEN, and near the establishment is a good well of water. For further particulars enquire at the premises, or at this office.

Rochester August 2, 1825. 40

Taken Up,



BY the subscriber on the 19th day of July, a dark *Bay Mare* of middling size, supposed to be six or seven years old.—She has a small white spot in her forehead, and her breast is sore, occasioned by working in harness.—She has a small bunch near the fet-lock upon one of her hind feet. When she came into my enclosure, she had but one shoe on. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIMEON WALTON.

Ogden, August 2, 1825. 3w40

NOTICE.

THE Assessment roll of the town of Gates for the present year, is left with Jesse Hawley for inspection, until the 10th August, when the Assessors will meet at Reuben Leonard's Tavern, to make the necessary corrections.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Rochester August 1, 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following letters will say they are Advertised.

A.
Aurelius Aldridge
Elsaah Atkins
Benjamin Abell
Eliza Ayer
Asor Adge
John Aumacke
Ann Allen
Mathias S. Angle
J. S. B. Allyn
Lucy Abbott

B.
Samuel Brittle
D. M. Bristol
Sheldon Baker
Jason Barns
Granville Beardsley
Hiram Blanchard
Walter Bucanan
Cherry Bush
Mary Bristole
Luther Badger
Rosey Brady
Lucena Barker
Owen Beckville
Thomas Byrne
James Burkill
Rev. E. Blakesly
Lewis Benedict
Mary W. Burk
Daniel Bly
Myers & Bellenger
Josiah F. Brewster
Emily Baudain
O. N. Bush

C.
Isaac P. Coleman
Samuel Clark
Joseph Carey
Eunice Chapman
Jacob Crispree
Otis Clapp
William Clark
George Charles
James Clark
Amos Chipmon
S. Cramer
Edwin T. Comstock
Gilbert Chickester
Cyrus Clark
Lester T. Clark
Joseph Clark
John Cleveland
Ruth Corser
David R. Carter
William A. Corey
Samuel D. Colt
Levy Clark

D.
Samuel Drake
William Disbrow
Martin Davies
Joshua Dresser
Thomas Dickenson
Joel Densmore
George Danals
Ruth Dudley
Chancy Dodge
Samuel Dickenson
Alvy Dimick
Emeline Duning
Joseph B. Duncan

E.
Thomas Eagleston

F.
Wilson D. Fish
Anthony Finly
Joseph Field
Nathan Fuller
J. A. Fargo
Benjamin Farr
William Farrow
Ann Frederick

G.
James A. Gorden
William Grout
Rufus Guilford
Annis Gillet
James Grant
John Goodell
Harskil Gillet
Timothy Goble

H.
Lemuel Hulbert
Dr. Simon Hunt
Lewis Hubbard
John Hastings
Huron E. Humphred 2
Elisha Howel
Lydia Hatch
Nathaniel Hunter
Thomas Hall
Benjamin Hunt
Jeremiah Haymon
John Haylands
Daniel Howel
Joshua Humes
Wm. Hunter
George D. Holkins
Samuel T. Hastin
William B. Hall
E. Harlow
John S. Mayland 2.
Isaac W. Hawley
Henry Hanners
Carnelius S. Hardenberg
Rebecca Hudson
Charlotte Hart

J.
Joseph Jackson
Smith Jones
Phebe Johnson
Roswell P. Johnson
Jasper Johnson
John Jackson
Mathew Jenings
John Jameson
Elisha Judson
Irade Jones

K.
Samuel B. King
Deborah Knights
John Keyes Jun.
Thomas Kenedy
Samuel Kissam
John Kent.

L.
Daniel Loomis
Eddy Low
Wm. Lormanris
Sophiah Lake
Nathan Lester
Eli Lee
Elizabeth Lyndon
John G. Lyons
Wm. Londen
Samuel Lacy
Ebenezer Loomis.

M.
Joseph Musser
Wm. Mitchell
Gideon Morey
Henry Machomer
Henry McCrum
Mr. Mayhorn
James McCormet
Mary McNally
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Isaac Moore
Edward Munger
Mavin McNelly

N.
Darkin Nicholson
George W. Newcum
Henry A. Nelson
Miss Mary Noble

O.
Arun Oviatt
William Osborn
Jonathan powers

P.
Ira Potter
Albert Pratt
Joseph Pratt
Mariah H. Parker
Edward Pratt 3.
Gideon Perkins
John Palmer
Isaac C. Proctor
Wm. Palleraon
Jesse Pierce
Wm. B. Pier
Mariah Fents
Benjamin F. Powel

R.
Solomon Romig
Alexander Root
Sarah Rice 2.
Mary Ann Rogers
Hammond Risley
E. D. Robinson
Sarah Richardson
Mr. Ross
Harvey Baynard
John Ross
Asahel Rust
James Rice 2
Nathaniel Rudd

S.
Joseph Spencer
Abigail Seymore
Erastus Scanty
Charles W. Snow
Parker Sargent
Levina Stone
Sena Schadder
Charles Shermans
Abigail Sermey
Stephen H. Simmons
Joseph Stone
Sarah Saddler
Anna Smith
Fanny M. Stevens
Eben St. John
Lucretia Smith
Samuel M. Stocktan
Wm. Sarrel
John Sushel
Roswell Star 2
Alanson Sikes
George Store
Robert D. Silliman
Wm. Shelton
Parmelia Stone
Israel Smith
Peter Stonebrake

T.
Mary Titton
Horrace Tupper
George Thurstin
Oliver S. Thynion

V.
John Vanorden
Eli Vail
Sarah Vandaveer

W.
Daniel Waters 2
Elisha L. Williams
Hon. D. Webster
Henry Waterson
Michael Ward
Mary Williams
William Willsie
Samuel A. Wadsworth
William Wiman
Widow Polly Wheeler
Alfred Warner

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Charles Harford*, deceased, and all those having demands against the same, are requested to call on one of the subscribers without delay for a settlement.

VINCENT MATHEWS, ASHLEY SAMSON, } *Executors.*

Rochester, August 2, 1825. 4w40

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 31st ult, an indented boy named Hyram Peterson, aged 19 years, said boy is supposed to have stolen money from Sundry persons at the upper Locks in Brighton. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded and all necessary expences paid.

JANNA BOLTON.

Brighton, Aug. 1st, 1825. 3w

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, 4 years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 34

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825.

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,

Military Goods,

Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 28

Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 19

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 46

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everngims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 45

CONGRESS WATER.

E. F. MARSHALL has just received an excellent quality and quantity of

Congress Water,

which he offers for sale by the gross or box CHEAP. 28

Rochester, 6 of 5th mo. 1825.

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 28

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, an extensive and elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser, the following are a part.

6 Pipes Brandy,
3 do. Holland Gin,
4 Hhds. Rum,
16 do. E. I. Molasses,
16 Hhds. and bbls. sugar,
30 bags Coffee,
34 Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 do. Ginger, &c. &c.

having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pork,

&c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Rochester, Sept. 1824. 48

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those Country Merchants in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying stores about the country with small stocks of

Goods,

and also, such Staple articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of Goods is very general and complete, and we are converting our stock into such Goods as is principally adapted to the *jobbing business*, and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as country merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. the same as cash.

Those who may find it more convenient from their situation to go to Canandaigua, will find an equally large and well selected stock of Goods on the same terms at the store of *A. U. Mott & Co.* Co-partners with

EVERNGIMS & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 9 1823. 6

WALKER & WARRENT Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

***Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 28

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 26

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—*ALSO*—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Nov. 16, 1824. 3tf

THE SCHOONER

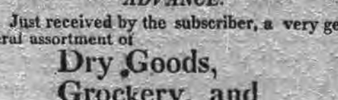
UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.



THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

A. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

New Arrangement.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL,

HAS leased for a term of years, the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, where he intends to conduct the HATTING Business, wholesale and retail, upon fair and liberal terms. His facilities for procuring stock and trimmings at all times from New-York and elsewhere, of the best quality, together with his thorough knowledge of his business, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of A. & I. Colvin, and the publick generally.

April, 6, 1824. 28tf

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. tf76

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 4

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE new Stone Oil Mill near the WEST end of the Bridge, in the centre of the village is now in operation and

LINSEED OIL,

superior in quality to any manufactured in this country will be furnished in any quantity.

CASH.

the highest price that is given elsewhere, will at all times be paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINT-MILLS,

are connected with the Oil-Mill, where Paints are prepared in the very best manner, ready for use.—PAINTERS and others can have their Paints ground at much less expense than by the usual method.—A large stock of

PAINTS

of all kinds for sale by

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

Rochester, Sept. 1824. 48

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 32tf

Pork and Beef,

750 *bbls. mess and prime Pork,*
140 *half bbls. Beef,*

For sale, by J. BISSELL, Jun.

Office over B. Campbell's store.

Cash paid for produce, generally.

Rochester, 6th, June, 1825. 52tf

Village Lots.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of VILLAGE LOTS, pleasantly situated, at very low prices from 60 to 200 dollars—terms, 10 per cent down, and the remainder in three equal annual payments with interest.

WM. ATKINSON.

Nov. 16. 1824. 3

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES,

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 10

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest price in *CASH* will be paid for WHEAT, at the

NEW RED MILL

near the west end of the Aqueduct, by the subscribers, who have constantly on hand for sale all kinds of *FLOUR & MIDDLINGS, BUCK-WHEAT-MEAL, CORN-MEAL, &c. &c.*

T. H. ROCHESTER, & Co.

Jan. 11th, 1825. 11

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a choice selection of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry-Goods,

among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets
Domestick Plaids, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings, of *Superior quality.*
Dark and light Calicoes. *New patterns.*
Furniture Chintz, Brown Cambrick for Bonnets.
Jaconet, Sarsnet, Mull & Book Muslins.
Fig. do. do. do. do.
Diapers, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric & Linen Cambrick pocket Hkfs.
Vandykes, Pelorines and Swiss Ruffs.
Thread, Bobinett & Thule Lace, Barege Scarfs and Hkfs.
Blk. White and Col'd Italian Crapes.
Plain and fig. Levantine, Florence and Sarsnet Silks.
Fancy Silk Dress Hkfs. and Shawls.
Flag. Bandanna and Barcelona Hkfs.
Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Fig. White Marseiles and Col'd Vestings.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Ladies' Beaver, Horse skin and Kid Gloves.

They keep constantly on hand LIQUORS GROCERIES and HARD-WARE consisting in part of the following articles.

WINES,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga.

LIQUORS,

Seignette Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Cider Brandy, Old Whiskey.

TEAS,

Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Hyson Skin.

Java & St. Domingo Coffee. Loaf, Lump, Barbadoes, New Orleans and Muscovado SUGARS. Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Rice. No. 1, 2, & 3, Shad and Mackerell by the bbl. and half bbl. 9 by 7, and 10 by 8 Window Glass.

Swedes and Band Iron. E. B. and Cast Steel. Nail Rods. Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted.

Oakum, Pitch, Cordage, and Lamp Oil,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for *Cash.*

N. T. ROCHESTER, & Co.

July 19th, 1825. 5w38

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*

W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'ry.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1024. 3tf

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 18

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main-street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER.

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Coursa Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,

Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Stray Horses.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the twenty second day of May last, a sorrel MARE, 5 years old, white hind feet, switch tail, natural trotter. Also, at the same time, a two year old sorrel horse COLT, with a star in his forehead. Whoever will take up and return said Horses, or give information to the subscriber, or to Doct. Samuel Hamilton, of Manchester, Ontario county, where they may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded, and charges paid. JOSEPH BRUNDAGE.

Manchester, June 13, 1825. 3w38

Law Notices.

By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

Charles M. Lee.

Dated April 22, 6m26

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office.

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at publick auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe. ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen, lying on the east side of Carroll street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H Packard.—Dated June 20, 825.

BENJAMIN COMENS

E. POMEROY, Att'y 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county, known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot number sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Attorney 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made & provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, & is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 12th, 1825.

JACOB ECKLER.

J. HILLS, Atty. 5m37

Approved Family Medicines,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases that the human frame is subject to—Prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg,

AND for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse Nos. 137 and 129, north east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia; and retail by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vender of Medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had gratis, Pamphlets, either in English, German, French, or Spanish, describing the qualities of each Medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health—for the cure of coughs, colds approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—*Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.*

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial or Nature's Grand Restorative—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial disease, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c.—*Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.*

Dr. ROBERTSONS Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars per bottle.

Dr Robertson's Stomach Bitters.—Celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventive against the fever and ague, &c.—Price one dollor per bottle.

Dr Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges. A medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body.—Price fifty cents per package, large packages one dollar.

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment. For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable, tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.—Price fifty cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—Price fifty cents, small vials twenty five cents.

Dr Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes 50 cents.

Dr. Vickers' Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring-Worm, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per box.

Dr. Vicker's Embrocation for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life.—Price one dollar per bottle.

Balm of Iberia. Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price two dollars per bottle.

The Restorative Dentifice. For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the Eyes. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty five cents.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Lumbago, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions which is simply to rub well the parts effected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

Take notice, that each bottle of genuine medicines, has the signature of the sole proprietor.

MAHYS'

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS PLASTER CLOTH has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Alengers of the Nerves, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the Back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing Issues, &c. &c.

A Bill of Directions for using it accompanies each Plaster—Small Size 25 cents, Middle do. 50 cents, Large do. 1 dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine Plaster has the Signature of the Sole Proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHS AND COLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr Robertson's celebrated

Stomatic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the publick, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

Maby's Approved Plaster Cloth. A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar for each size Plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent of the faculty in the U. States.

☞ Take notice, that, in order to prevent imposition, all and each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed up with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.

Buffalo-st. Rochester.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 41---VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 1825. WHOLE NO. 457.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

AUGUST 1825.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE RECIVED THIS DAY

Three Cases New Goods,

CONTAINING

Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 3-8th Print, &c.

ALSO.

30 NESTS BAND BOXES.

And an assortment of Ladies WILLOW BASKETS.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, DAVIS & CENTER } *Albany.*
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

More New Goods.

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.* Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS,

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.

Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"Smith's" celebrated
GRASS SCYTHES,
ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented
Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,
a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
50 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
50 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,
Stoughton Bitters,
by the gallon, or by the bottle,
Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,

Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.

S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guaiamala,	
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	Indigo
30 bbls.gro. Camwood	Orleans	
20 half " "	50 lbs Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood.	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
20 " " Campeachy "	2 tons grd.White Lead	
30 " " Nicaragua.	3 " dry "	
2 tons Copperas.	1 " Venetian Red,	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown	
1000 " Madder.	1 " " White,	
20 bags of Alum.	1 " Paris White,	
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol.	1-2 " French Yellow,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil.	1 " Red Lead.	
200 " summer "	1 cask India Gum Copal,	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.	
7000 Teasles,	7 bbls. Glue.	
20 grs. Press Papers.		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

10 boxes Chrom Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
100 " Tamerick,	4 hampers Junk Bottls
Paint Brushes, all sizes	4 crates Troy Stone Ware,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	25 gross Velvet Corks
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes	5000 Spanish Segars,
100 " American do.	1000 Shaker Brooms,
81 bales Oakum,	500 baskets of different sizes,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Rosin,	100 bush. White Beans
20 " Tar,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
3 tons Cordage,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows and Jones Wood & Co.
Blocks of different sizes.	Silsby & Co's. warranted steel Scythes & Axes.
20 jars Riell's & Lorillard's Snuff and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco.	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver "	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE.

P. & W. KEARNEY,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE Removed to the store lately occupied by Messrs. E. R. Everest and Edwin Stanley, one door north of the Eagle Tavern, and have just received from New-York a choice selection of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

of various colours, qualities, and prices.—They have also received the

LATEST FASHIONS

from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders in their line, in the first style, and on short notice.

Ready Made Clothing,

of every description, kept on hand as usual which cannot fail of giving satisfaction to those, who wish to purchase.

TRIMMINGS,

of the first quality, will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Rochester, May 24, 1825. 40

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 18th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Rochester August 1, 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following letters will say they are Advertised.

A.
Aurelius Aldridge
Elasah Atkins
Benjamin Abell
Eliza Ayer
Aner Adge
John Aumache
Ann Allen
Mathias S. Angle
J. S. B. Allyn
Lucy Abbott

B.
Samuel Brittle
D. M. Bristol
Sheldon Baker
Jason Barns
Granville Beardsley
Hiram Blanchard
Walter Bucannn
Cherry Bush
Mary Bristole
Luther Badger
Rosey Brady
Lucena Barker
Owen Beckville
Thomas Byrne
James Burkill
Rev. E. Blakesly
Lewis Benedict
Mary W. Burk
Daniel Bly
Myers & Bellenger
Josiah F. Brewster
Emily Bandain
O. N. Bush

C.
Isaac P. Coleman
Samuel Clark
Joseph Carey
Eunice Chapman
Jacob Crispree
Otis Clapp
William Clark
George Charles
James Clark
Amos Chipmon
S. Cramer
Edwin T. Comstock
Gilbert Chickester
Cyrus Clark
Lester T. Clark
Joseph Clark
John Cleveland
Ruth Corser
David R. Carter
William A. Corey
Samuel D. Colt
Levy Clark

D.
Samuel Drake
William Disbrow
Martin Davies
Joshua Dresser
Thomas Dickenson
Joel Densmore
George Danals
Ruth Dudley
Chancy Dodge
Samuel Dickenson
Alvy Dimick
Emeline Duning
Joseph B. Duncan

E.
Thomas Eagleston

F.
Wilson D. Fish
Anthony Finly
Joseph Field
Nathan Fuller
J. A. Fargo
Benjamin Farr
William Farrow
Ann Frederick

G.
James A. Gorden
William Grout
Rufus Guilford
Annis Gillet
James Grant
John Goodell
Harskil Gillet
Timothy Goble

H.
Lemuel Hulbert
Dr. Simon Hunt
Lewis Hubbard
John Hastings
Huron E. Humphred 2
Elisha Howel
Lydia Hatch
Nathaniel Hunter
Thomas Hall
Benjamin Hunt
Jeremiah Haymon
John Haylands
Daniel Howel
Joshua Homes
Wm. Hunter
George D. Holkins
Samel T. Hastin
William B. Hall
E. Harlow
John S. Mayland 2.
Isaac W. Mawley
Henry Hanners
Cornelius S. Hardenberg
Rebecca Hudson
Charlotte Hart

J.
Joseph Jackson
Smith Jones
Phebe Johnson
Roswell P. Johnson
Jasper Johnson
John Jackson
Mathew Jennings
John Jamero
Elisha Judson
Irade Jones

K.
Samuel B. King
Deborah Knifin
John Knyes Junr.
Thomas Kenedy
Samuel Kissam
John Kent.

L.
Daniel Loomis
Eddy Low
Wm. Lormaorin
Sophia Lake
Nathan Lester
Eli Lee
Elizabeth Lyndon
John G. Lyons
Wm. Londen
Samuel Lacy
Ebenezer Loomb.

M.
Joseph Musser
Wm. Mitchell
Gideon Morey
Henry Mashomer
Henry McCrum
Mr. Mayhorn
James McCormet
Mary McNully
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Isaac Moore
Edward Munger
Mavin McNully

N.
Durkin Nicholson
George W. Newcum
Henry A. Nelson
Miss Mary Noble

O. & P.
Aron Oviatt
William Osborn
Jonathan Powers
Ira Potter
Albert Pratt
Joseph Pratt
Mariah H. Parker
Edward Pratt 3.
Gideon Perkins
John Palmer
Isaac C. Proctor
Wm. Palleson
Jesse Pierce
Wm. B. Pier
Mariah Pents
Benjamin F. Powel

R.
Solomon Romig
Alexander Root
Sarah Rice 2
Mary Ann Rogers
Hammond Risley
E. D. Robinson
Sarah Richardson
Mr. Ross
Harvey Reynard
John Ross
Asahel Rust
James Rice 2
Nathaniel Rudd

S.
Joseph Spencer
Abigail Seymore
Erastus Scanty
Charles W. Snow
Parker Saryent
Levina Stone
Sena Schudder
Charles Simmons
Abigail Seymey
Stephen H. Simmons
Joseph Stone
Sarah Saddler
Anna Smith
Fanny M. Stevens
Eben St. John
Lucretia Smith
Samuel M. Sticktan
Wm. Sarrel
John Snahel
Roswell Star 2
Alanson Sikes
George Stone
Robert D. Silliman
Wm. Shelton
Parmelia Stone
Israel Smith
Peter Stonebrake

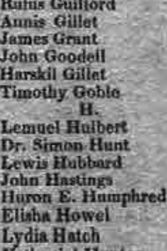
T.
Mary Titton
Horrace Tupper
George Thurstin
Oliver S. Thynion.

V.
John Vanorden
Eli Vail
Sarah Vandaveer

W.
Daniel Waters 2
Elisha L. Williams
Hon. D. Webster
Henry Waterson
Michael Ward
Mary Williams
William Willsie
Samuel A. Wadsworth
William Wiman
Widow Polly Wheeler
Alfred Warner

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

SNUFF & TOBACCO.



THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING

TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.

S. SAWYER.

Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

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HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
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Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumac,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
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Camwood, Ground.	Spanish Flote, Indigo
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelin,
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
	Jacks, Brushes, &c. &c.

August 1, 1825. 40

FOR THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

THE PATRIOT FATHER.

The circumstance, which occasioned the following lines, is thus related. A venerable old man had five sons in the field of battle near Bennington, and being told that he had been unfortunate in one of his sons, replied; what! did he misbehave? did he desert his post, or shrink from the charge? No sir, says the informant, he is among the slain; he fell contending mightily in the Cause. Then I am satisfied, replied the good old man; bring him in and lay him before me, that I may behold and survey the darling of my soul. On which the corpse was brought in and laid before him. He then called for a bowl of water and a napkin, and with his own hands, washed the gore and dirt from his son's corpse and wiped his gaping wounds, with a complacency, as he himself expressed it, which before, he had never felt or experienced.—*Thatcher's Military Journal, page 113.*

The trumpet hath sounded—to the battle away,
The aged man said to his sons who were near,
Our foemen are banded in martial array,
To trample to earth all that free men hold dear:
To the battle field, then, like young lions rushing
Where proud deeds are done and the red blood is gushing,
Let thy actions proclaim, while thy young cheeks are flushing.
In the pride of your valor ye know not a fear.

The battle is o'er and the foemen have fled,
And the bugles are sounding the conqueror's strain;
But the field of the fight is covered with dead,
And that aged man's son is one of the slain;
On that bloody field, there the proud youth was lying,
His glaz'd eye was turn'd where the foemen were flying,
And from many a wound while the hero was dying
The blood pour'd in torrents and crimsoned the plain.

Then that aged man went to the corse of his son,
From his deep wounds he wip'd the dust and the gore;
He sigh'd not, nor wept as this duty was done,
But said, while a proud look his countenance wore,
No sorrow for thee, this old bosom is rending,
Thou hast died as I wished, while thy country defending;
A bright wreath of fame, thy proud deeds are lending
To the name of a son more dear than before.

W.

From Schoolcraft's Travels.

LOVE AND WAR.

More than two hundred winters have passed away since the fame of Wawanosh was sounded along the shores of Lake Superior. He was a chief of an ancient line, who had preserved the chieftainship in their family from the remotest times, and he cherished a lofty pride of ancestry. To the reputation of his birth, he added the advantages of a tall and commanding person, and the dazzling qualities of great personal strength, courage, and activity. His heavy bow was renowned for its dimensions throughout the surrounding tribes; and he was known to have shot one of his flinty-headed arrows through the body of a deer. His counsel was as much sought as his prowess was feared; so that he came, in time, to be equally famed as a hunter, a warrior, and a sage. But he had now passed the meredian of his days, and the term Akkeewaisee, one who has been long above the earth, was familiarly applied to him. Such was Wawanosh, to whom the united voice of the nation awarded the first place in their esteem, and the highest seat in authority. But pride was his ruling passion.

Wawanosh had an only daughter, who had now lived to witness the budding of the leaves for the eighteenth spring. Her father was not more celebrated for his deeds of strength than she for her gentle virtues, her slender form, her beaming eyes, and her dark and flowing hair.

"And through her cheek
The blush would make its way, and all but speak;
The sun-born blood suffused her neck, and threw
O'er her clear nut-brown skin a lucid hue,
Like coral reddening through the darkened wave,
Which draws the diver to the crimson cave."

Her hand was sought by a youth of humble parentage, who had no other merits to recommend him, but such as might arise from a tall and graceful person, a manly step, and an eye beaming with the tropical fires of youth and love. These were sufficient to attract the favourable notice of the daughter; but were by no means satisfactory to the father, who sought an alliance more suitable to his rank and the high pretensions of his family.

"Listen to me, young man," he replied to the trembling hunter, who had sought this interview, "and be attentive to what you hear.—You ask me to bestow upon you my daughter, the chief solace of my age; and my choicest gift from the Master of Life. Others have asked of me this boon, who were as young, as active, and as ardent as yourself. Some of those persons have had better claims to become my son-in-law. Young man, have you considered well who it is that you would choose for a father-in-law? Have you reflected upon the deeds which have raised me in authority, and made my name known to the enemies of my nation. Where is there a chief who is not proud to be considered the friend of Wawanosh? Where is there a warrior who does not wish he may some day be equal in bravery to Wawanosh? Have you not also heard that my fathers came from the far east, decked with plumes and clothed with authority?

And what, young man, have you to boast, that you should claim an alliance with my warlike line? Have you ever met your enemies on the field of battle? Have you ever brought home a trophy of victory? Have you ever proved your fortitude by suffering protracted pain, enduring continued hunger, or sustaining great fatigue? Is your name known beyond the humble limits of your native village? Go then, young man, and earn a name for yourself. It is none but the brave that can ever hope to claim an alliance with the house of Wawanosh. Think not my ancient blood shall ever mingle with the humble mark of the Awaunees, (a kind of fish,) fit totem for fishermen."

The intimidated lover departed; but he resolved to do a deed that should render him worthy of the daughter of Wawanosh, or die in the attempt. He called together several of his young companions and equals in years, and imparted to them his design of conducting an expedition against the enemy, and requested their assistance. Several embraced the proposal immediately; others were soon brought to acquiesce, and before ten suns had set he saw himself at the head of a formidable party of young warriors, all eager, like himself, to distinguish themselves in battle. Each warrior was armed, according to the custom of the period, with a bow and a quiver of arrows, tipped with flint or jasper. He carried a muskeemoot upon his back, provided with a small quantity of parched and pounded corn, mixed with a little pemmican, or pounded meat. He was furnished with a puggamaugun, or war club, of hard wood, fastened to a girth of deer skin, and a kind of stone knife. In addition to this some carried the ancient sheemaugun, or Indian lance, consisting of a smooth pole about one fathom in length, with a spear of flint firmly tied on with splinters of hard wood, bound down with deer's sinews. Thus equipped, and each warrior painted in a manner to suit his fancy, and ornamented with appropriate feathers, they repaired to the spot appointed for the war dance.

A level grassy plain extended for nearly a mile from the lodge of Wawanosh towards the point of land called Shogweimakoonz. Lodges of bark were promiscuously interspersed over this green, with here and there a cluster of trees, or a solitary pine which had escaped the fury of tempests for uncounted years. A belt of yellow sand skirted the lake shore in front, and a tall forest of oaks pines, and poplars, formed the back ground. In the centre of this green stood a large shattered pine, with a clear space around, renowned as the scene of the war dance time out of mind. Here the youths assembled, with their tall and graceful leader, distinguished by the feathers of the white eagle which he wore on his head. A bright fire of pine wood blazed upon the green. He led his men twice or thrice in a circular manner around this fire, with a measured step and solemn chant.—Then suddenly halting, the war-whoop was raised, and the dance immediately began.—An old man, sitting at the head of the ring, beat time upon the drum, while several of the warriors shook their sheeshaegwans, and "ever and anon" made the woods reecho with their yells. Each warrior chanted alternately the verse of a song, all the rest joining in the chorus.

The eagle screams on high,
They wet their forked beaks;
Raise—raise the battle cry,
Tis fame our leader seeks.

Thus they continued the dance for two days and nights, with short intermissions; when dropping off, one by one, from the fire, each sought his several way to the place appointed for the rendezvous on the confines of the enemy's country. Their leader was not among the last to depart; but he did not quit the village without bidding a tender adieu to the daughter of Wawanosh. He imparted to her his firm determination to perform an act that should establish his name as a warrior, or die in the attempt. He told her of the bitter pangs he had felt at her fathers taunts—and that his soul spurned the imputations of effeminacy and cowardice implied by his language. He declared that he never could be happy, either with or without her, until he had proved to the whole tribe the strength of his heart, which is the Indian term for courage. He said his dreams had not been so propitious as he could wish; but that he should not cease to invoke the favour of the Great Spirit in his behalf.—He repeated his protestations of inviolable attachment which she returned, and pledging vows of mutual fidelity they separted.

All she ever heard of her lover after this interview, was that he had received an arrow in his breast, after having distinguished himself by the most heroic bravery. The enemy fled, leaving many of their warriors dead on the field. On examining his wound, it was perceived to be beyond their power to cure. He languished a short time, and expired in the arms of his friends. From that hour no smile was ever seen in the once happy lodge of Wawanosh.—His daughter pined away by day and by night. Tears and sighs, sorrow and lamentation were heard continually. No efforts to amuse, were capable of restoring her lost serenity of mind.—Persuasives and reproofs were alternately employed, but employed in vain. It became her favourite custom, to fly to a sequestered spot in the woods, where she would sit under a shady tree, and sing her mournful laments for whole hours together. The following fragment of one of her songs is yet repeated.

Oh how can I sing the praise of my love!
His spirit still lingers about me. The grass that is growing over his head of earth is yet too low; its sighs cannot be heard upon the wind.

Oh he was beautiful!
Oh he was brave!

I must not break the silence of this still retreat; nor waste the time in song, when his spirit still whispers to mine. I hear it in the the sounds of the newly budded leaves. It tells me that he yet lingers near me, and that he loves me the same in death, though the yellow sand lies over him.

Whisper, spirit,
Whisper to me.

I shall sing when the grass will answer to my plaint; when its sighs will respond to my moan. Then my voice shall be heard in his praise.

Linger lover! linger,
Stay, spirit! stay.

The spirit of my love will soon leave me.—He goes to the land of joyful repose, to prepare my bridal bower. Sorrowing must I wait, until he comes to conduct me there.

Hasten, lover; hasten!
Come, spirit; come!"

Thus she daily repeated her pensive song.—It was not long before a small bird of beautiful plumage flew upon the tree, beneath which she usually sat and with its sweet and artless notes, seemed to respond to her voice. It was a bird of strange character, such, as she had never before seen. It came every day and sang to her, remaining until it became dark. Her fond imagination soon led her to suppose it was the spirit of her lover, and her visits were repeated with greater frequency. She did nothing but sing and fast. Thus she pined away, until that death she had so fervently desired came to her relief. After her decease, the bird was never more seen; and it became a popular opinion that this mysterious bird had flown a-

*We are indebted for this fragment, to the polite attainments and literary taste of Miss Jane Johnston, of Johnston Hall, Sault Ste. Marie.

way with her spirit to the land of bliss. But the bitter tears of remorse fell in the tent of Wawanosh; and he lived many years to regret his false pride, and his harsh treatment of the noble youth.

PUFFING AND BLOWING.

Ever since we had any knowledge of political parties, we have remarked that there has always been a class of politicians whose whole trade has been that of *puffing and blowing*. Before the federalists had given over their party name, the course of that party was to *puff into* consequence every warm federal partisan, and to *blow into* contempt every decided republican. The trade is still kept up, although party names and party feelings are said to be entirely done away; and, we believe, is kept up with greater effect now than it was formerly.

There never has been a decided democrat who was not the subject of federal stupefaction. Were his talents of such a cast, that none could deny their superiority; the small politicians immediately commence *blowing* at his private character. Are both his talents and his character directly unassailable; he is undermined by sly hints and innuendoes: he is either a hypocritical christian or a confirmed infidel. If he be distinguished as a lawyer and an advocate, he smells too strong of the profession; if he be a plain farmer or mechanic, good sense, accurate judgment and extensive information will not answer; to be one of the "best men" for any office, he must be able to speak three hours without coming to the point or throwing any light on the subject. And so they wrap it up.

But take the other side of the question, how is the case altered! Every step of the foot, every movement of the tongue, is applauded in advance; orations and speeches are the subjects of many a newspaper puff before they are delivered; and after the child is born, it is even more comely in feature and completion than the angel which had been previously pictured. Beauty and originality and the most surprising genius are discovered in sentences the most trite and common place; and even abuse of the "King's English" become "shining irregularities" worthy the imitation of the best writers. It is thus the reading world is ever beset with some god of federal idolatry.—No matter how inconsistent may have been the man's course—no matter how extravagant and violent his political rhapsodies—no matter how improvident and erratic his private calculations and conduct: he alone is the great, and safe, and prudent statesman.—Every thing is *best* before he has done it, and *better* after it is accomplished. It is thus that federal men become the greatest and the "best men."

Now if a calm unmoved observer—one who is out of the artificial atmosphere of 98 degrees created by—*puff, puff, puff*—were to give an opinion, would it not be, that the whole community is far too much influenced by this constant *puffing* and *blowing*? Constant dropping of water in time wears away the solid rock; and the reiterated *blowing* at republicans, and *puffing* of federalists, has at length the effect of weaning the attachment from the one and winning the affections for the other.

Noah's Press.—From the following it would seem that Major Noah of the N. Y. National Advocate has turned his genius upon steam press inventions. It is to be hoped that some long headed person will step forward and devise some means of spreading the ink; and thus release the Major from the "horns of a dilemma."

Presses.—The Daily and American have clubbed purses and sent to England for a press, which will strike off 2000 numbers per hour. Mr. Walker has purchased one of Napier's, which is shortly expected; and as we issue as many papers as any in the city, (the Daily and Post excepted,) we hope to have one of them.

There is a man in this city, by the name of Clark, who makes small steam engines, of one, two, and three horse power. We set our wits to work, and invented a little steam press of one and a half horse power, which, with boiler and apparatus, would occupy no more room than a Clymer press. The form lay as usual on the press, and the fall of the piston would bring down the tympan with a lever force, and as it would rise the tympan would turn, and the other side expose a padded cushion the size of the form, to contain the ink and to blacken the type. Two boys stand ready to arrange and take off the paper. A peck of coals, and a boiler the size of a common wash-kettle, were alone wanted. So far, so good—but we stuck in the midst of our invention—we can discover no mode of supplying the cushion with ink. A Yankee genius would wear all the hair off his head before he would condescend to ask advice; but as our steam press will never exceed 300 dollars cost, and will ruule off the impressions without fail of labour, we beg our brethren of the type to club their wits with us, and get us out of the dilemma.—No other presses would be in use could we repair or remove this little difficulty.

There are forty periodical publications printed in the British North American provinces, including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Upper and Lower Canada. Of these publications, thirty-four are in the English, and six in the French language: two in English, and two in French are in the magazine shape. At the commencement of the revolutionary war only two were published in the whole extent of these provinces.

The Pittsburg Gazette of July 15, says; The harvest is nearly over; and a more abundant crop, or one earlier or more safely gathered in, has not been known in Western Pennsylvania. The crops of Indian corn, oats, potatoes, &c. promise to be equally productive."

At Richmond, Va. on the 14th inst. the grand jury, for the superior court of law for the trial of criminal causes, returned one hundred and nine presentments for various violations of the laws of that state for the suppression of gaming.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Georgia.—Our readers are probably aware of the ground of difficulty between Georgia and the General Government. Maj. Andrew has been appointed the U. S. special agent to investigate the affairs of Col. Crowell the Indian Agent, with whom the authorities of Georgia had some difficulty. Out of courtesy to those authorities he suspended Col. Crowell, but at the same time did the agent the justice to remark that it was not from a conviction of the truth of the charges against him. Gov. Troup immediately writes to Maj. Andrews in great wrath, informing him, that if he was the author of the letter copying a belief of the innocency of Col. Crowell, all intercourse between the government of Georgia and the special agent must cease. To this letter Maj. Andrews writes the following very proper reply—

"*Princeton, Indian Nation,*
"*4th July,* 1825.

"SIR:—I take advantage of the first possible moment from incessant and arduous duties, to do myself the honor of receipting to your Excellency your three last letters.

* * * * *

"I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th, which has given me pain as a man, but which causes no uneasiness on my part as an Agent or officer of the General Government. It has given me pain as a gentleman, because I think I can perceive that you feel compelled, (I presume from a sense of publick duty,) to transfer the pursuit by the authorities of Georgia from the Indian Agent to the Special Agent of the United States Government. It causes no uneasiness on my part as an officer or Agent of the Government, because I cannot suppose for a moment, that my Government will censure me for doing an act of sacred duty to the Indian Agent, at the same time that I performed, in suspending him from his functions, an act of courtesy to yourself and Government, which you thought necessary to the ascertainment of unbiassed testimony. Had I entered into feelings of denunciation against the Indian Agent before his trial, or suspended him without doing him present justice by a frank expression of the reason which actuated me in doing so, I should indeed have apprehended the disapprobation of my Government, (to which alone I look in the discharge of my duties,) because that Government is administered by men pre-eminent for temperate and reasonable councils, and who could not be induced, by any considerations, to violate the rights guaranteed to every citizen of our country, however humble, by its constitution, and by the immutable principles of Justice?

"Your Excellency calls on me to avow or disavow the letter to the Indian agent of which you appear to complain. With the exception of a few typographical errors, I avow it as my letter. I send you a corrected copy. It is such a letter as my sense of justice imperiously called on me to address to him in performing a harsh act towards him, was approved of by my best judgment, such as it is approbated by a wiser judgment, such as a man who, for wisdom, stands inferior to few, and in honor none; and superior to few, and in honor trust, will receive an one, as I confidently receive the approbation of my government. It is such a letter as, from my letters of the 31st of May, 9th, 13th and 23d June, to yourself, and our frequent verbal communications, as well as those verbal and written to your Aid-de-camp and friend, Col. Lumpkin, you ought, in my opinion, to have anticipated, and such an one as I was convinced, 'for the honor of human nature,' (to use your own eloquent expression) you expected.

"Your Excellency informs me, "that if the letter is authentic," I am to consider all intercourse between your government and myself as "suspended." Be it so, I know of no intercourse between your government and myself which is at all necessary, which is not on your part perfectly voluntary and agreeable. Being an officer of the General Government, I can go on to discharge my duties, fearlessly, according to the dictates of my conscience and to the best of my judgment; and if I am to be added to the list of the proscribed, for interposing the shield of my Government, to prevent the destruction of a man doomed to be condemned without a hearing or trial, I wish that suspension not only continued, but made absolute and permanent.

"As your Excellency has thought it your duty to address me your letter of the 28th June, I have felt it my right to reply to it; and to inform you, that I can now see, so far as the examinations have progressed, and they have been both numerous and important, no cause for the accusations against the Agent, unless in his inflexible integrity and firmness in stemming a torrent of corruption, disgraceful, in my opinion, to the National character: A sense of duty compels me to say, that in using this expression, I have no allusion to your Excellency; for, I sincerely believe, that the same persons who have caused this outcry against the Indian Agent, have abused that confidence which your Excellency was compelled to repose in consequence of your official station.

"With high respect and consideration I remain your Excellency's most ob't servant.

"T. P. ANDREWS, Special Agent.

"To His Excellency George M. Troup, Governour of Georgia—Milledgeville."

The National Intelligencer mentions that having taken pains to be informed whether the late report that Chief Justice Marshall was engaged in writing a history of the United States during the administration of Gen. Washinton was really true, they found that such report was circulated without foundation; though it appears that the Judge is actually engaged in revising his Life of Washington, a circumstance that probably gave rise to the rumour in question.

"A rat,—a rat,—dead for a ducat."

A match for Billy.—The English papers frequently furnish the sporting world the exploits of the dog Billy—the most famous rateatcher in "the glorious kingdom." We of the literary emporium are not a whit behind our neighbours across the Atlantic; for if we can boast no quadruped Billy who catches rats by instinct, we have a biped Henry, who does the same business by the help of a science altogether unknown to his canine cotemporary of the great world's metropolis. We had heard of the victories of this young rat-catcher, but we confess with a spice of incredulity, till we had an opportunity on Tuesday evening of witnessing his extraordinary skill. Henry is a lad of about 12 years old, and catches rats with most surprising facility. The scene of his exploits is a livery stable not far from the Old South meeting-house. During fifteen minutes that we were present, he caught, *by the tail*, four of these poachers upon the manger. On the evening previous a bet was laid between two gentlemen of the neighborhood, (one of whom was a little faithless) that this juvenile professor of rat-icied would take six of them in an hour. He performed the task in about fifty minutes.—*Boston Galaxy.*

THE JUDICIARY.

[From the Saratoga Sentinel.]

We had supposed that the unfortunate reception which the proceedings of some of the New-York bar met with in the country generally, and even among the most candid in the city, had put a *quietus* upon any further operations of the kind; but it seems by the last Evening Post that circulars are to be addressed to every lawyer in the state on the subject, and their co-operation in demolishing our present excellent judiciary system solicited.

From many hints which have appeared in the Post and Commercial Advertiser, there can be no doubt that the object in view is selfish and political. The Post, as usual, condemns the new constitution, and contends that nothing can be right till that vestige of aristocracy (the old constitution) is restored—a restricted suffrage (we suppose) and all.

The Commercial, after speaking of the travels of counsel from Albany to N. York, and from New-York to Albany, says, "We want a Vice Chancellor permanently residing in this city," which means, that *WE want somebody besides Judge Edwards*, who is not only clothed with all the powers of a Vice Chancellor, but actually resides in that city permanently. It is offices and pecuniary advantages, therefore, that operate so powerfully on the minds of these *old constitutionalists*; and the people, we believe, understand it. It is "delays in" *office* and nothing else.

At a late term of the Supreme Court in New-York, the whole of the non-enumerated business of which there was an unusual share, was disposed of in *five* days; a despatch unprecedented in the history of the Supreme Court of this state. A large number of calendar causes (Mr. Stone's account to the contrary notwithstanding) were also disposed of, and abundant proof given that, with their present industry, the Court will soon succeed in entirely clearing the calendar. It is the unfinished business of their predecessors, and not a defect in the present system, that has given any plausibility to the complaints of their enemies.

And as to the subject of "delays" in the court of chancery, it is a mere farce, got up for the purpose of creating two additional offices. The chancellor is known to be energetic, and possessed of distinguished talents, and if, after all his industry, there is any delay, every one knows that a remedy can be easily found in the Circuits.

St. Louis June 27.

The Road to Mexico.—Seven wagons belonging to the expedition setting out for the purpose of making the road from Missouri to the Mexican provinces, left here on Wednesday last. One of the Commissioners, Maj. Sibley, the Surveyor, Joseph C. Brown, Esq. and the Secretary to the Commissioners, Capt. Gamble, left here on Saturday and yesterday, on their way up.—They will, it is supposed, be joined by the other Commissioners, Col. Reeves, and proceed in their arduous undertaking.

A great part of their time will be necessarily employed in treating with the different tribes of Indians, through whose country they will have to pass, and whose permission they will have to obtain for making the road. The hot weather, the number of flies, and the difficulty of getting their wagons through a trackless country, will oblige them to travel slow and it will be some time before they complete the work. The Commissioners say thirteen months.

New Bank—in the Penitentiary! We have long been astonished at the variety of genius, and the perfection to which sundry arts and manufactures are carried, in our Penitentiary, which add so considerably to its wealth; but little did we suspect, that the institution would ever be in so flourishing a condition as to establish a Bank, and issue bills! But such appears to be the fact! A system of counterfeiting has been carried on in the cells of the prison, to a considerable extent. Materials are furnished the convicts by the guard, who pass the money after it is counterfeited, coined, or altered, and share in the profits. How long this Banking House has been in operation we are unable to say—the guard were detected last week in attempting to pass some of the money, and, were brought up before a magistrate, and ordered to give bail for their appearance at the next superior Court. This they were not able to do, and were consequently lodged in jail—which may probably impede the operations of their Bank!

Persons who prefer silver sevenpences to pewter, and genuine to altered or counterfeit bills, will be on their guard!—*Georgia Patriot.*

Indian Law.—An evidence of the summary mode of punishment practised by some of the aborigines of our country, was witnessed a few days since in this vicinity.

In a dispute between 2 Indians of the Choctaw tribe, (many of whom are constantly in and about the city) one stabbed the other with a knife and severely wounded him. The son of a Chief, who happened at that time to be here, on being informed of the circumstance, went out to the spot, and without much ceremony shot the offender, who submitted to his fate without a murmur, and we understand assisted very cooly in placing the gun to his breast.

This mode of punishing offences of this nature promptly is not uncommon among savages, but it appears singular, that the man on whom the assault was committed should also be condemned to suffer death because he was wounded. In this case the wounded Indian was likewise shot, and both were buried in the same hole.—*Mobile Register.*

The swallows which inhabit the large ship house at the navy yard in Philadelphia, are daily dropping down dead among the workmen below. This curious and uncommon incident, induced one of the officers to ascertain the temperature by means of a thermometer. In the commandant's office, 98 deg. In the ship house near the roof, 106 deg.—*National Gazette.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY AUGUST 9, 1825.

The Press.—We publish to-day, the Prospectus for issuing the Albany Argus daily, in addition to the semi-weekly paper which is now established. We feel gratified that the growing population and increasing enterprize of the city of Albany, are such as to promise encouragement to a second daily print in that place. The proposed arrangement promises advantages to the country as well as the city patrons of this paper, and we hope the enterprising editors may receive the reward of a successful attempt. Situated at the seat of the state government, and known as the state paper, it has advantages, which few others can possess. The established doctrines and usages of republicans, we doubt not, this paper will continue to advocate. But, aside from politics, we fear not to say, from a personal knowledge of some of the editors, that the paper will be made interesting from its literary & miscellaneous selections, to the reader of taste. It is gratifying to behold the proofs of the increasing intelligence of our citizens, and their laudable desire for information, which the establishment of new papers, and the enlargement of the old throughout the country, afford. It is in this way that principles of rational liberty and free government are so widely disseminated. It is through a vigilant and free press that the eyes of the people are set to watch their rulers, and their energies aroused to punish, for an abuse of power. Ours, is emphatically a reading public. In what other land shall we see information so widely disseminated—intelligence so generally diffused? Improvements are daily making in the means of diffusing information——While we are upon this subject, we would notice that the New-York Advertiser and American have found it necessary to send for a steam Press, which will enable them to print about 2000 sheets an hour.

We would also favourably notice "The Garland," a collection of fugitive poetry, to be published monthly at Auburn, by Mr. G. A. Gamage, better known to poetical readers, as "Montgarnier."

The proprietor of the Albany National Democrat, has also issued proposals for publishing that paper daily.

We are sorry to observe that the former editor of this paper has been *peck* ed at, in the last Telegraph, inasmuch, as attacking a man who has voluntarily disarmed himself, savours of a want of generosity, strongly illustrating the story of the living ass and dead lion. We doubt not our neighbour is right glad of the retirement of the late editor of this paper from his labours, as Mr. Peck and his partisans can scarce be supposed to look with complacency upon one from whose watchful and persevering opposition, their interested and disorganizing measures have so often met defeat. The estimation in which the labours of our predecessor were held by the publick, may be best known by his subscription list—a testimonial which he can present with honest pride, as highly flattering to himself, and the principles he has advocated.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—An encountre took place last week, between two men near Braddock's Bay, which resulted in the death of one. For some trivial cause of quarrel, the deceased, a man by the name of Sutton, attacked Billings, who was upon horseback, with a club. In leaping from the horse to defend himself, Billings by some means struck Sutton with a sickle which he had in his hand, so as to cause his death. We understand from "The News paper," that a coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Billings, tho' many jurors dissented. Billings was apprehended, but made his escape while they were carrying him to the gaol in this village. From the story as related to us, we should doubt whether Billings was guilty of wilful murder.

The citizens of Albany have been awakened to exertion in improving the navigation of the Overslaugh. Merchants living upon the line of the canal, having property to forward to New-York, are interested in this measure. We hope the exertions of our fellow citizens may meet with success.

At the late commencement at Union College the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. Francis H. Cuming of this village.

From the Norfolk Herald, of July 25.

Extraordinary Munificence.—A paragraph has lately gone the round of the papers, announcing that a gentleman of Virginia, had emancipated upwards of *eighty slaves*, and chartered a vessel to send them to Hayti; but without giving the name of the author of so distinguished an act of munificence. We think it due to justice to supply this deficiency, and to add the following facts, which have been communicated to us by gentlemen familiar with them, as well as by Captain Russell, one of the owners of the brig Hannah & Elizabeth, of Baltimore, the vessel chartered.

The gentleman, who has thus distinguished himself, is Mr. David Minge, of Charles City county, living near Sandy Point, on James river. Capt. Russell informs, that there were put on board the Hannah & Elizabeth, eighty seven colored people of different ages, from three months to forty years, being *all* the slaves Mr. M. owned except two old men, whom he had likewise manumitted, but who being past service, he retains and supports them. The value of those negroes, at the prices now going, might be estimated at about *twenty-six thousand dollars!* and Mr. Minge expended previous to their embarkation, about 1,200 dollars in purchasing ploughs, hoes, iron and other articles of husbandry for them, besides providing them with several suits of clothes to each, provisions, groceries, cooking utensils, and every thing which he supposed they might require for their comfort during the passage, and for their use after their arrival out. He also paid $1,000 for the charter of the vessel.

But Mr. Minge's Munificence did not end here—on the bank of the river, as they were about to go on board, he had a *peck of dollars* brought down, and calling them all around him, under a tree, distributed the board among them in such sums, and under such regulations that each individual did, or would receive seven dollars.—By this provision, Mr. M. calculated that his emigrants would be enabled to commence the cultivation of the soil immediately after their arrival, without being dependent on President Boyer for any favour whatever, unless the permission to improve the government lands might be so considered.

Mr. Minge is about 24 or 25 years of age unmarried and unincumbered in every respect; possesses an ample fortune, and has received the benefits of a collegiate education at Harvard University. He assigned no other motive for having freed his slaves, and for his subsequent acts of generosity towards them, than that he conceived it would be doing a service to his country, to send them out of it; they had all been good servants, but that he was rich enough without them.

We have heard of splendid sacrifices at the shrine of philanthropy; aged men on quitting the stage of mortal existence have bequeathed large endowments to public charities & princely legacies to religious and moral institutions. But where shall we find an instance of the kind attributable to a man of Mr. Minge's age? The case we believe is without parallel.

The following is an extract from a Phrenological Journal printed at Edinburgh—and as it contains some interesting and well written treatises on the "moral and intellectual nature of man," and the "education of the people," we have extracted a part of one of them, which is from the pen of the celebrated Mr. Brougham.—says, "the first method which suggests itself for promoting knowledge among the poor is the encouragement of cheap publications." "It is, however, not only necessary that the money of the working classes, but their time also, should be economized; and this consideration leads to various suggestions. In the first, there are many occupations in which a number of persons work in the same room; and unless there be something noisy in the work, one may always read while the others are employed."—"Secondly, societies for the express purpose of promoting conversation are a most useful adjunct to any private or other education received by the working classes." "In the third place, it is evident, that as want of time prevents the operative classes from pursuing a systematic course of education in all its details, a more summary and compendious method of instruction must be adopted by them." "Hence a most essential service will be rendered to the cause of knowledge by him who shall devote his time to the composition of ELEMENTARY TREATISES sufficiently clear, and yet sufficiently compendious, to exemplify the method of reasoning employed in mathematics (or other science) and to impart an accurate knowledge of the most useful fundamental propositions, with their application to practical purposes." "Fourthly, the preparation of elementary works is not the only, nor, at first is it the most valuable service that can be rendered towards economizing the time of the labouring classes. The institution of lectures is, of all the helps that can be given, the most valuable, when circumstances permit; that is, in towns of a certain size. Much may thus be taught, even without any other instruction; but, combined with reading, and subservient to it, the effects of public lectures are great indeed, especially in the present deficiency of proper elementary works. The students are enabled to read with advantage; things are explained to them which no books sufficiently illustrate; access is afforded to teachers, who can remove the difficulties which occur perpetually in the reading of uneducated persons; a word may often suffice to get rid of some obstacle which would have impeded the unassisted student's progress for days; and then, whatever requires the performance of experiments to become intelligible, can only be learnt by the bulk of mankind at a lecture, inasmuch as the wealthy alone can have such lessons in private, and none but men highly gifted can hope to master those branches of science without seeing the experimental illustrations.

"The branches of knowledge to which these observations chiefly apply are mechanical philosophy and chemistry, both as being more intimately connected with the arts, and as requiring more explanation and illustration by experiment. But the mathematics, astronomy, and geology, the two former especially, are well fitted for being taught publicly, and are of great practical utility; and should be explained in public lectures, though they may be learnt by reading more easily than the physical sciences."

On the foregoing remarks, editors of the Journal make the following comments which refer particularly to the object of Mr. Brougham's remarks.—"Like all truth, Phrenology is simple, clear, and intelligible, and no greater boon could be conferred on the people than widely to disseminate a knowledge of its doctrines.—A course of phrenological lectures would necessarily contain an exposition of the nature of the human mind, calculated to strike the lower orders with instant and irresistable conviction of the superiority of educated over uneducated men. In revealing to them the various propensities, sentiments, and intellectual powers, with which the Creator has endowed them, the effects of their combinations in different degrees of relative strength, their uses and abuses, such lectures would present them with a powerful picture of the real condition of an untutored mind. This would shew that the uninstructed labourer is not pure and virtuous, because he is ignorant,—that he is ignorant of good, but not of evil,—that his animal propensities inspire his mind with an instinctive relish for vicious pleasures,——that he is a creature of impulse, seeking his whole happiness from the enjoyment of the moment, and incapable of acting habitually on the dictates of reason and his true interest, and that he must cultivate his higher sentiments and intellect, and act in conformity to the laws of the moral and physical world, under pain of ceaseless evil, as the natural and unavoidable consequences of opposition to the institutions of the Creator.

Quebec, June 14.

The amount of Provincial Duties on the Teas brought by the two ships from Canton, will be about sixty thousand dollars; the gross amount of the sales of the tea will probably be about eight hundred thousand dollars. The quantity imported may, however, be too great for the consumption, although it will increase with the lowness of the price. According to the regulations of the East India Company, to which the cargoes belong, the sales are publick, at stated periods, and no delivery is made till the quantity to be delivered is paid for. The East India Company having a monopoly of tea, it is obvious, that the price will eventually be regulated by the cost of procuring a similar article from the United States by smuggling, which it is the interest of the company to break up, but which cannot be done with the present and increasing facility of internal commercial intercourse between these Provinces and the American exports, otherwise than by underselling.—The consumers of tea will of course be gainers by the new competition; for the smugglers were almost beginning to have a monopoly.

His Majesty's ship Orestes, 18, Capt. Litchfield, from Halifax, has brought £30,000 in English coin for the Commissariat Department in the Canadas, and which is to be issued in payment of the military.—The money comprises various descriptions of coin, including farthings, half pence and penny pieces, which it is hoped will check the circulation of a part of the trash so generally current in this province.

Mr. Charles Lucien Bonaparte has published in this city the first volume of his supplement to Wilson's American Ornithology; in a style worthy of the subject. Mr. Say's Entomology was supposed to be the most splendidly executed book that had appeared from the American press. Wilson's work, until Mr Say's, took the lead, but Mr. Bonaparte's exceeds in magnificence both of those publications.—*Philad. paper.*

From the Norfolk Beacon.

Arrival of the Sea Gull.—The U. S. Steam Gallot Sea Gull, Lt. Comd't McKeever, 9 days from Key West, bound to Philadelphia, put in here on Saturday last for a supply of fuel. She has been absent nearly nine months, on the West india station, during which time she has lost only five of her crew, a list of whom will be found below.—These deaths generally, we learn were caused by necessary exposure in the boats in search of Pirates. The officers and crew of the Sea Gull are all in good health.

By this arrival we learn that the late commercial orders issued at Havanna, had driven all the merchants from Key West.

Some cases of intermittent fever existed on the Island, and the number was increasing. No officers were left at Key West.

The Hospital erecting there was progressing rapidly, and nearly completed.

The U. S. sch'r Grampus, Lt. Comd't Sloat, was cruising off Cape Antonio.

The Terrier, Lt. Comd't Payne, was cruising off the Double headed shot Keys.

The Fox Lt. Comd't Cook, was at Matanzas. The officers and crews of these vessels were generally very healthy.

Effects of Temperance.—We find, from the register of the society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years, whereas Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only to 2 3-4 years! Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives to 89 years of age; of the general population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue.—*Medical Intelligencer.*

The Monitor, printed at Cazenovia, Madison county, says that that village, which 32 years since, was a wilderness, now contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, 3 houses of divine worship, 120 dwelling houses, 2 seminaries, 10 stores, 3 groceries, 3 druggist stores, 3 millineries, 3 hat stores, 1 printing office, 1 paper mill, 1 furnace, 2 grist and 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, 4 taylors, 2 cabinet makers, 1 chair factory, 6 blacksmiths, 1 waggon maker, 1 gold smith, 2 patent wire harness manufactories, 1 woolen factory, 2 clothiers' shops, 3 publick houses, &c.

The census of the village of Buffalo, recently taken, gives an increase of about 500 inhabitants since last winter, making the present population 3000

Gen. Lafayette's claims under the late law of indemnity for confiscated property during the French revolution amount, it is said, to 6 hundred thousand francs—Should he receive that sum, about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provision) it will make a considerable addition to the donations of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it. It is nodoubted that he does not go to France for a permanent residence there, but intends to return again to the United States.—*Philad. Sentinel.*

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, a boat coming from quarantine was run foul of by one of the ferry boats at Fulton slip, and overset. There were nine persons on board who intended to embark in the Steam Boat for New-Haven.—Five were saved. Mrs. Bastien of Havana, two of her children and a white and coloured woman, her servants.

We understand the names of those who were drowned, were Miss Tromp of Havana, a child of Mrs. Bastien, and Mr. Smith, a clerk in the office of Joseph Fowler, Esq. and a man whose name we have not heard.—*N. Y. Cour.*

Scandalous.—We all recollect the astounding noise of the hundred guns which were fired by night, and the hundred guns fired by day, in Boston, on reception of the news of the election of Mr. Adams. We said astounding—it was astounding—especially to us poor disappointed Crawfordites—but, to us, it was not half so astounding as the information yesterday received, that the good, ardent, disinterested, liberal, enlightned and *just* supporters of Mr. Adams had *refused to pay for the powder*, and that the commander of the Artillery Company had been suffered to be sued for the same, viz. 7 casks real du Pont, in our Court of Common Pleas. Tell it not in the South—Publish it not in the streets of Washington.—*Bost. Statesman.*

From the New-York Minerva.

Hydrophobia.—As persons are continually alarmed at the approach of every strange dog, the following observations, founded on experience may prove of service in knowing what dogs to avoid.

1. I have seen many mad dogs, but never knew one in that state to *curl* his tail. This is a certain indication of *not* being mad.

2. If you see a dog *dirty at the mouth*, coming at a trot, with his head high and a drooping tail, avoid him as a viper. Or if you see one sitting sickly and dirty at the mouth, avoid him although it is not likely he will snap at you in that period of the disease.

3. I never knew a mad dog, on being pursued, (if his pursuers were not in actual reach to stone him, &c.) to exhibit any signs of fear. He generally goes, if not impeded, in a direct line against the wind, at a brisk trot, wholly unconcerned at the shouts of the multitude pursuing him, and never squats his tail.

4. I never knew a dog that was not mad, on being pursued and shouted after by a number of people, not to exhibit every symptom of terror, squatting his tail, tossing his head, and scampering in every direction.

From the upper Lakes.—By the *Mariner*, from Mackinac, we learn that the trial of the Indians, confined at that place, for the murders committed on Lake Pepin last summer, is postponed. It was not thought proper to try them till two other of the chiefs, who were the principal instigators and actors in this affair, are taken, which, it is expected will be effected by means of the traders in the Indian country. These two chiefs have threatened to make retaliation upon the *Americans*, in case their comrades are brought to punishment.

The Chicago Road Commissioners have, as we are informed, finished the survey of the road. They deserve high commendation for the promptness and efficiency with which they have performed their duties.

We understand that the Mariner has on board a cargo estimated to be worth *two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.*—*Det. Herald.*

From the Washington Gazette, 23d July.

Commodore Stewart arrived in this city yesterday, preparatory to his trial, which is expected to follow that of Com. Porter.—Another week, it is said, will be necessary to conclude the trial of the latter; in that case, the former will not be brought to trial before the 1st of August.

The present and succeeding Court Martials, to be convened in the case of Com. Stewart, and others we learn, has brought together, at the seat of government, nearly a hundred officers of the Navy. There are no less, we are told, in waiting to attend the latter case, as witnesses, &c. than thirty-six of the former crew of the Franklin. The duties that devolve on a Court Martial, under these unpleasant circumstances, are not only delicate and responsible, but in the highest degree arduous and painful.

The Steam-Brig Superior, in attempting to pass the narrow entrance at the mouth of the river, on Monday night, was grounded a short distance above Amherstburgh.—The mail was sent, and many of the passengers came up to town, by land. The Brig did not get afloat so as to arrive till Thursday. The following account is given of the accident by Capt. Sherman.—*Det. Herald.*

July 22, 1825.

The night was quite dark, and a very heavy shade on the water from the Canada shore induced the pilot to believe, when the vessel first touched, that he was too close to it. He consequently, put the helm a starboard, and run her upon the reef at the head of Bois Blanc Island. The vessel has sustained no injury, and will leave this place at her regular time the next trip as advertised.

Your most obedient servant,

J. SHERMAN, Jun.

Messrs. *Chipman & Seymour.*

We have also received a paper, drawn up by the passengers on board the Steam Brig, speaking in honorable terms of the conduct of Capt. Sherman.

[From the Watertown Freeman.]

The public sentiment throughout the state, so far as we are able to judge from the public papers and from other sources, is highly favorable to the Republican cause. Republicans have seen the unhappy consequences that have arisen from their late unfortunate differences, & are uniting in defence of their old principles and usages. The excitements growing out of the late presidential election, which tended to alienate the feelings of Republicans from each other, and produce discord in our ranks, could not have been expected to last longer than the causes which produced them. The views of our opponents, during the short lived ascendancy which their hypocritical professions have gained them, have been fully developed.—Under the specious no-party garb, they have been assiduous in their exertions to advance the interests of their party. Republican worth and talents are proscribed to give place to the creatures of their will, and a blind devotion to the object of their idolatry is the only passport to favor.

The existence of political parties is deprecated by many as a serious evil; but if it is an evil, it is one which is consequent upon the organization of our government, and must therefore be tolerated. That parties must exist in some shape, is self-evident; and if the present party distinctions are destroyed, have we not reason to fear that others will arise, more dangerous in their tendency, based upon the narrow and selfish views of individuals, or upon local jealousies and animosities? But let not Republicans deceive themselves. The republican party is yet alive and powerful; and unity and concert of action is only necessary to secure its permanency.

The county of Jefferson, we trust, will do her duty at the next election, and redeem her character. Our partial defeat at the last election was rather owing to our own weakness than to the strength of our opponents. Let such candidates be presented for their suffrages as will call forth the united energies of the Republicans of the county, and their success is certain—for when united, the republican party has never been beaten.

A young man named George Bassett, left his father's house in the town of Nunda, on Saturday evening last, in a state of mental derangement, occasioned by severe fits.—Nothing had been heard of him last evening, though diligent inquiry and search have been made.—Any person seeing him, would promote the cause of humanity, and relieve his anxious parents and friends, by returning him to them, or giving such information as will enable them to find him.—His clothes and appearance we are not able to describe.

The Attorney General of the state, has filed an *Information* against the Bank of Chenango, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, and the Writ of the Supreme Court has been sent to the Sheriff of the County, commanding them to appear before the Court, at the ensuing August term, and shew cause, why they continue to exercise banking privileges.—*Norwich Journal.*

The corner stone of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, was laid in Greenwich, near New-York, on Thursday, by Bishop White, assisted by Bishops Cross, Camp, and Brownell. The ground on which it is to be erected, was presented by Clement C. Moore.

State Road.—We understand the state road commissioners are not at present personally employed on the route, owing to the ill health of one of their number, and the return home of the others. The surveyors are however engaged in the vicinity of the Hudson. No accurate conjecture can be formed as to the time when the commissioners will be on this part of the route.

The Old Bachelors of our order! Why stand ye here all the day idle, go ye also into the vineyard, and whatsoever is right ye shall receive.

By an old Bachelor. *Our married brethren:* Take that is thine and go thy way, I will give unto this last even as unto thee.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Foreign News.

CUBA.—Spain is evidently uneasy about the fate of this island. The bishop of Havana has been compelled to fly to New-Orleans, for he was suspected of being too liberal in his opinions, and a new general of marines has been appointed. Some troops have arrived, 2,500, in all, were expected.

This island must speedily pass from the possession of Spain. There are elements within and without that will divest Ferdinand of this, his most precious colony—but, whether it became independant, be united with Mexico, or Columbia, or *Hayti*, no one can tell. The last is the most probable. Boyer, (by a pursuit of that policy which the *British* held right in respect to the United States, during the late war,) by declaring freedom to slaves, can affect it, with the greatest ease, whenever he pleases.—Besides, he may conquer it by arms, if he prefers that course: and, as he now will want means to pay off what he has agreed to give France, the usage of *civilized* nations will justify him in getting it from Cuba!!!—*Niles.*

Buenos Ayres, May 17.—It is said that all the arms, and some of the munitions of Gen. Lavalleja have fallen into the hands of the Captain of the Red Pedro.

We learn that Montevideo remains in statuquo. The Baron had about 300 men on whom he could depend. Lavalleja had marched with a thousand troops to attack Gen. Barreto, who was near Uruguay.

The Gaceta Mercantil of the 21st, contains the address of the Executive to the 5th Legislature, in which he says: "The increasing prosperity of our commerce, the activity of our industry, and the happy situation in general of our labouring classes, will induce us to have more and more the principles of government which direct us, and lead us to hope that they will introduce into classes less favoured that good sense, or instinctive love of liberty and good order, which disconcerts and frustrates the machinations of the ambitious: the ignorance of the people has ever been a great source of their schemes. To combat this you decreed the establishment of a considerable number of schools in the city and country. This decree has been carried into effect; but the state and progress of those which were confided to the care of the Society of Beneficiencia have surpassed all hopes, and will serve as models and stimulate for the future. The situation of the colleges has been improved the last year. The spirit of insubordination, which the examples of negligence had introduced during the long period of revolution and disorder, has been carefully suppressed. Youth unaccustomed to sentiments of respects, will form men incapable of being free—unfit to govern or be governed, unless by terror and violence."

The inaugural speech of President Adams is published at length in the Buenos Ayres papers.

From the Edinburgh Review.

HAYTI.

As our republican brethren of Hayti, are becoming important by their recent negociations with France, perhaps the following account of the population of this country, from the Edinburgh Review, may not be uninteresting to our readers.

The original native population of Hayti, previously to its subjugation by the Spaniards, was estimated by the Bishop Las Casas at 3,000,000. This was probably an exageration, but, though the numbers may have been much less, the ialing off unquestionably was great after the conquest. In the 17th century, the island was divided between the Spaniards and French; and the former, in 1788, were estimated at 110,000 free persons, and 15,000 slaves. The French population amounted, 1726, to 100,000 negroes and 30,000 whites. In 1775, by the estimate of M. Malouet, the numbers were 300,000 negroes, and 25,000 whites. In 1779, according to M. Necker, the numbers were 249,098 slaves, 7055 free blacks and 3650 whites—in all 288,803 persons.

In 1789, according to M. Moreau de St. Mery, the slaves amounted to 452,000—according to Bryan Edwards, to 480,000; and they were stated, in the National Assembly, by M. Prieur, in round numbers, at 500,000 blacks, and 40,000 whites; adding this, which is perhaps an exagerated statement, to the inhabitants of the Spanish part, the whole population, at the commencement of the French Revolution, could not exceed 660,000 souls. From that period, till 1809, when the French troops were expelled, the country was laid waste by a succession of sanguinary wars; notwithstanding which, the population of the island has increased in an astonishing degree; for, by the census taken in 1824, the actual population is given at 935,335 inhabitants. The armed force of the country is quite in proportion to its population; the regular troops amounting to 45,520, and the national guards to 113,328, making a body of 158,848 men trained to arms. These estimates are official, and were taken in pursuance of the proclamation of the President of Hayti, dated 6th January, 1825.

The population will also receive an additional increase by the resolution adopted by President Boyer, in May last, to receive and allot lands to 6000 *free* blacks and men of colour from the United States, to pay off the expense of their passage, and to furnish them with agricultural implements. The increase, then, notwithstanding the war, in 35 years, from 665,000 to 935,000

SALT. It is estimated that the whole of Europe produces annually, about 1,500 tons of salt, in the following proportions:—England 250,000—Russia 300,00—Austria 370,000—France 300,000—Spain and Portugal 200,000; the other countries 80,000 tons.—From the superior advantages in engines, railways and canals, the English mines are worked with the most economy, but the mines in Wielska, in Poland are the most interesting. The imagination is confounded at the idea of finding, after a descent of 350 steps, vast halls, (the hall of Klosky is 360 feet high and 180 feet wide,) stabling for 80 horses, storehouses, offices clerks and three chapels; the whole of the fittings, alters, crucifixes, tables, desks and seats, worked in salt!

THE BRITISH PRINCES. It appears that though the *persons* of the princes are 'sacred,' their property may be taken for debt.

In the course of a debate in the British house of commons, on the 27th of May, Mr. Brougham, speaking of the finances of the royal family said—"There was the duke of York whose income was so far below his expenditure; whose circumstances were so incompetent to support the *dignity* of his high station; who was so much overwhelmed by debts and embaresments that his property was every day subject to execution; who could not even go to a *common horse-race course* without seeing his coach and horses taken for debt; and who was so often thrown into difficulties which any private gentleman would think degrading and disgraceful."

["Dignity of his high station," and "common horse-race course!" Mr. Brougham was quizzing the royal and *right reverend* duke.]—*Niles.*

Valuable Cargo.—The Schr. Mariner, Capt. Blake, arrived at this port, from Mackina, on Saturday last, with a cargo of 575 packs of furs, valued at $270,000. They are the property of the American Fur Company.—*Buff. Pat.*

From the Westchester Herald, of July 26.

Juvenile Intrepidity.—Last week a boy of the village of Mount Pleasant, who could not swim, was wading in the river, and suddenly stepped beyond his depth. A son of Mr. John W. Mulligan, Esq. a youth of about 14 years of age happened to be bathing at some short distance. Hearing the outcry from the shore that a boy was drowning, without hesitation he swam to the spot, and fortunately reached it just as the boy was sinking the third time. The attempt was very near proving fatal to them both—The boy having sunk beneath the surface, seized young Mulligan by the leg. With perfect presence of mind, however, he disengaged the hold of the boy, and rose with him to the surface. He then placed the boy's hands round his (young Mulligan's) neck, and, in this way, though much embarrassed by the weight of the boy and the pressure of his grasp, he swam with him to a place of safety.

During the heroic periods of ancient Rome, whoever saved the life of a citizen received high civic honors. Our laws decree no rewards for such noble actions.—Public sentiment, however, largely supplies this defect—and particularly in every instance, like the present, of youthful courage, in the face of the most palpable danger rushing, reckless of personal consequences, to the rescue of a fellow being from certain destruction—the sentiment of the community will not fail to reward with its high approbation the generous deed—and to follow with its best wishes, the youthful hero who dared to attempt it.

From the Raleigh Gazette.

Effects of Canal Navigation.—We have understood from an intelligent source, that flour manufactured on Lake Erie, has been sold at Newbern in this state at $5 50 per bbl. Every one asks how is it possible, that it should be brought so great a distance and be disposed of at such a low price?—The answer is *Canals*. It is brought by the famous Canal of New-York—thence down the North River to the city of New York, and thence by sea to Newbern. The distance of Raleigh from Newbern, is 120 miles—the carriage of a bbl. of flour from one place to the other, is $2, a much larger sum than is paid for freight from Lake Erie to Newbern, a distance of at least 1200 miles.

[*From the Ithaca Chronicle, July* 27.]

Canal Surveys.—Judge Geddes has completed the examination and survey of the canal route from the head of the Seneca Lake, to the Chemung at Newtown.—The summit level was found to be upwards of 400 feet above the level of the Lake, and upwards of 50 ft. above the Chemung, at Newtown. It is ascertained that a supply of water may be obtained for the summit level, by bringing it from the Chemung, at Painted Post, through a feeder of about 18 miles long; and the canal is therefore considered practicable by the engineer.

David Thomas, Esq. is daily expected here, to survey the route from this place to Owego. It is understood that he will make a survey of the route by the way of six-mile creek, and also by the way of the inlet and Catetant Creek, to Owego. It is in contemplation of the citizens who feel interested, to procure a survey in continuation of the latter route from Spencer to Athens.—This done, surveys of all three of the routes for connecting the Lakes with the Susquehannah, will be before us; and we shall then have the means of forming an opinion as to their relative advantages.

Statistical.—It is not, we believe, generally known, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that the district of Pennsylvania which lies south of the Blue mountains contains a denser population than any other portion of territory of equal extent within the United States. Its area is 7869 square miles, and its population in 1820 was 569,355, or 77 to a square mile. The population of Massachusetts is only 72 to the square mile; of Rhode Island 68; of Conneticut 59; of New-Jersey 40; of Maryland 37.

The next is the south western, or that which lies west of the Chesnut Ridge, including the counties of Greene, Washington, Beaver, Aileghany, and parts of Westmoreland and Fayette. Its erea is 4190 square miles, and its population in 1800 was 156,135, or 37 to the square mile.

Buenos Ayres.—There have been arrivals recently at Norfolk and Boston from Rio Janeiro, bringing accounts to the 11th June. We have already published intelligence from that quarter of the 12th June, in which it was stated that part of the Brazillian fleet which had sailed with troops for Montevideo, had put into St. Catharines and Santos in distress. It would seem that Don Pedro was fitting out a second fleet with stores and munitions of war for the same destination, from which and other circumstances, it was believed to be no longer doubtful, that war with the Emperor and the Republic of Buenos Ayres, had been determined on. In some accounts the patriots are said to be secretly supplied with arms and money by the citizens of Buenos Ayres; and in others it is asserted that General Ribeira had made proposals to General Le Cour to give up Montevideo, threatening in case of his noncompliance that he would invade the territories of Rio Grande, and manumit all the slaves, on condition that they would join his forces. On all hands it appears, that the Orientalists were enthusiastic for the liberty of their country, and that the patriot troops were extremely careful not to commit any violence which might injure their cause.—

Great efforts have been made in Cincinnati, Ohio, to excite against Mr. Clay, who was expected to visit that place, and to whom a public dinner had been tendered, some demonstrations of popular indignation and almost of personal violence. This gentleman, however, who among other good qualities possesses that of doing boldly, what he does at all, nothing deterred by the impotent vaporings of his opponents, held on his intended course, and accordingly reached Cincinnati—where, instead of assault, or violence, he was rapturously received—and, as will be seen by the annexed extract, entertained with a public dinner overflowing in numbers. Gov. Clinton, who arrived in Cincinnati shortly after Mr. Clay, was present at the dinner.—Another was to be given at the same place to the Governor.

Among other exploits to scare away the Secretary of State, a town meeting was actually called and held, consisting, however, of only about 100 persons; at which, by a majority of 2 or 3, a committee was appointed to inquire who had presumed to invite Mr. Clay to a public dinner, in the name of the inhabitants of Cincinnati; and by what right they had done so!

This is really the perfection of factious opposition, and for purists in republicanism, not a little overbearing and inquisitorial. It is surely quite a novelty, that in our free country, town meetings are to call people to an account for paying for a dinner when and for whom they please.

The committee, however, could not prevent the dinner; and so will have the disgrace of failure added to that of a discreditable attempt.

Mr. Clay being in Cincinnati when Gov. Clinton arrived, immediately paid him a visit.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Military Executive Commission of Spain has condemned to the galleys for ten years an unfortunate man, for having said that the Holy Virgin of *Monsarato* was made of wood; and his council, for asserting the same opinion in his defence, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment in a fortres.

Milton's Wife. When our immortal bard was young, he married a *shrew*. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colours," said Milton, "but it may be so for I feel the thorns daily."

Unaccepted Gratitude. Captain——— (we spare his name,) was walking last Wednesday in company with the Marquis of Anglesea, down Picadilly, when he was accosted by a fellow, half soldier, half beggar, with a most reverential military salute.—"God bless your honor! [said the man, whose accent betrayed him to be Irish,] and long life to you." 'How do you know me?' said the Captain. 'Is it how do I know your honor (responded Pat); good right sure I have to know the man who had saved my life in battle.' The captain, highly gratified at this tribute to his valor in such hearing, slid half a crown into his hand, and asked him when? "God bless your honor, and long life to you [said the grateful vetrean]; sure it was at New-Orleans, when, seeing your honor run away, as hard as your legs would carry you, from the Yankees, I followed your lead, and ran after you out of the way; whereby, under God, I saved my life. Oh! good luck to your honor, I never will forget it to you."

Husband and Wife.—Among some, who have read Blackstone, and more who have not, the erroneous and ungallant opinion prevails, that a husband my chastise his wife, provided the weapon be not thicker than his little finger. For the benefit of the ladies, the information of the gentlemen, and the honor of our land, it should be known that this is not the law of South Carolina. There was a decision of constitutional [supreme] court about thirteen years since pronounced by the late Judge Wilds, in the dignified sweetness of his noble spirit, in which he proclaimed the law of South Carolina on the subject to the following graceful extract from the Honey Moon:—

"The man that lays his hand upon a woman,
Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch,
Whom it were gross flattery to name a coward.

Died—At Mendon July 8th. David F. Kingsbury son of Josiah Kingsbury, aged 17 years.—September 9th 1824, Josiah W. Kingsbury, aged 20 years, son of Jonah Kingsbury of Mendon. Printers in Catskill and Delhi are requested to insert the above.

In Clarkson on the 20 July, Mariann daughter of Capt. S Clark, and consert of Samuel S. Bailey in the 25th year of her age.

☞ The meeting of the committee appointed to obtain information respecting the practicability of making a canal along the valley of the Genesee river, &c. is postponed till the first Tuesday in November next.

LECTURES ON

PHRENOLOGY.

DOCT. TAYLOR'S next LECTURE will be delivered To-Morrow evening, as usual. August 9.

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY,

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ⋊ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
60 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE ALBANY ARGUS DAILY UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE ALBANY ARGUS AND DAILY CITY GAZETTE.

THE growing prosperity of the city, the frequent suggestions of their friends, and the desire to add to the one and comply with the other, have induced the subscribers to attempt the establishment of another daily newspaper. The advantages which they hope to derive from this arrangement, are two-fold—namely, to advance the interests of the city, & to contribute to its growth and to the convenience and wants of its citizens, *through the daily publication*; and to afford, *through the semi-weekly paper*, much more general reading, greater variety, and earlier intelligence, to their patrons in the country. It will be the ambition of the proprietors to fulfil, as far as possible, any reasonable expectations in both these respects.

The objects of the paper will be, as a general public journal, to contribute towards the maintenance of the influence, power, and high character of the state; to aid public spirited individuals in their exertions to develope and apply its abundant resources; to second all laudable enterprises for local or general improvement; to further the liberal plans of interal communication and intercourse; to serve the great cause of education and of morals; and to cultivate a just and liberal state and national feeling. In its local character, as a *Daily City Gazette*, much of it shall be devoted to the notice, discussion and support of objects connected with, and calculated to promote, the prosperity of the city. It shall be a part of the duty of its conductors and contributors, to point out, as far as possible, new sources of wealth, and continued incentives to the enterprise of our citizens; to aid in giving stability and an extended influence to our institutions; to co-operate in the efforts which are now making, and which time and success it is believed, will multiply to adorn and build up the city; and to yield a firm support to such measures as it may be necessary to adopt to retain all the advantages, which, as the seat of the state government, it now possesses. In these respects, they ask the co-operation of all those, who in common with themselves, have such objects at heart.

Connected with the newspaper, the subscribers propose also to establish a public resort, to be called the COMMERCIAL ROOMS.—They have already taken for this purpose, the large room in the 2d story of the building now occupied by Messrs. Stilwell & Co. and recently by Messrs. Delevan & Co. at the corner of South Market and Beaver-streets. These rooms, situated in the heart of the city, and in the midst of the mercantile business, spacious, airy, and easy of access from both streets, they flatter themselves will add a public convenience which the city has been long without—namely, a resort for merchants, mechanics, and other citizens, for all the purposes of local intercourse and general information; and particularly for strangers, whom business or pleasure, or an attendance upon the legislature, may bring among us. The subscribers propose to fit up the rooms in a suitable manner, and to supply them with papers from every part of the Union, and with regular journals from London and Liverpool. It is their intention to do this gratuitously, and to throw open the rooms to the free access of all citizens and strangers, provided the advertising and newspaper subscriptions shall premise them a bare renumeration.

The *Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette* will be published every morning, Sunday excepted. In its size and typographical appearance, it shall not be surpassed by any publication of the kind in the state. Every effort shall be made to render it also a source of early intelligence, of miscellaneous and literary reading, and of useful and various information. Reporters will be employed to furnish full and accurate daily details of the legislative proceedings and debates. The already extended circulation of the paper, aside from any additional circulation which this arrangement may procure for it, will afford great facilities for the publicity of advertisements;—such facilities, the proprietors trust, as their advertising customers may avail themselves of profitably. In this repect, as well as in others, they are confident that the enforced mercantile and commercial transactions and the mechanical employments of the city, aided by foreign subscriptions, are ample enough for the support of at least two daily journals; and in soliciting the reasonable aid of their fellow citizens in behalf of their enterprise, they do so in no spirit of hostility to any existing establishment, nor with any other motive than, by promoting their own interests, to advance the higher interests of the city.

The *semi-weekly paper* will be published, as now on Tuesdays & Fridays. It will contain, in compact form, all the articles that shall appear in the daily gazette. Being relieved of many of the official advertisements which now occupy its columns, it will contain a much greater variety of reading; and it will be particularly improved in the promptness and certainty with which it may be furnished to subscribers through the mails. Its location at the seat of the state government will give to it various facilities as a newspaper, as a record of the proceedings of the legislature, and as a journal of the political and miscellaneous occurrences of the day. It shall be the endeavor of the Proprietors to merit the patronage of the public, at whatever cost or exertion.

The established political course of the paper will not be departed from. It will support, without the "shadow of turning," but with all possible freedom from controversial and personal asperity, the great doctrines and usages of republicanism, and will urge republicans to unite resolutely in their defence. It will be a matter of pride to render it worthy of the character of a Republican journal, and of the continued confidence of its friends throughout the state.

The terms of the paper, daily, will be Eight Dollars per annum; semi-weekly, Four Dollars. The alteration will take place at as early a day as the subscription shall warrant.

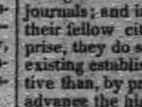
They enter upon their untried enterprise with diffidence, but with a confident reliance upon the liberality and indulgence of their fellow citizens.

E. CROSWELL,
O. H. VAN BENTHUYSEN,
C. P. BARNUM.

Albany, August 2, 1825.

At the commencement of the daily publication of the paper, CHARLES P. BARNUM, esq. Editor and Proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Republican Telegraph, will become a joint partner and owner in the concern.

Strayed.



FROM the subscriber on or about the 17th July, a red Cow 9 or 10 years old, handsomely built, with rather short horns, may be distinguished from any other by a Singularity when lying down, a large burst appears near the roots of her tail and when standing a cavity of the same bignes. Whoever will give information of said Cow or return her, to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

W. H. GODFREY.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 3w41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLFY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 9th, 1825. 41

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Albany, June 21st, 1825.

THE Commander in chief on application of the officers of the Militia in the county of Monroe and Orleans, hereby orders and direct that the two companies of Infantry in the town of Mendon in the county of Monroe, and the company of Infantry in the town of Riesh in said county, be annexed to the 52d Regiment of Infantry in said county; That the town of Wheatland in the said county of Monroe be annexed to the 177th Regiment in said county;—That the towns of Bergen and Byron in Genesee County, be taken from the 177th Regiment in Monroe County and annexed to the 195th Regiment in Genesee county; That the towns of Shelby, Ridgeway and Yates in the county of Orleans, compose the 179th Regiment;—That the towns of Barre; Gaines and Oak-Orchard in the said county of Orleans, compose the 214th regiment; That the towns of Clarendon and Murray in the said county of Orleans compose the 215th Regiment; and that the town of Clarkson and Sweden in the county of Monroe compose the 31st Regiment;—That the 52d, 177th, 179th, and 31st, Regiments of Infantry in the county of Monroe, and the Rifle Battalion in said county, commanded by Major B. H. Brown compose the 46th Brigade; and that the 179th, the 214th and the 215th Regiments of Infantry in the county Orleans compose the 53d Brigade,

Colonel WILLIAM C. TANNER of the 179th Regiment will take command of the said 53d Brigade, and will without delay cause all vacancies of field officers in the several Battalions to be filled, in order that an election of Brigadier General in said Brigade may be held, in pursuance of an order to be issued by the commander in chief.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
CHARLES A. CLINTON,
Acting Adjutant General.

DIVISION ORDERS!

HEAD QUARTERS 23d *Division.*
Mount Morris, 22d July, 1825.

THE Commanding officers of the 46th and 53d Brigades, and the Commandants of the several Regiments which by the above arrangements are to be re-organized, will immediately proceed to the discharge of their respective duties, in executing the foregoing orders of the commander in Chief. By order of

MAJOR GENERAL MILLS.
R. SLEEPER, *A. D. C.*

BRIGADE ORDERS!

46th Brigade, Clarkson August 2, 1825.

THE officers, non commissioned officers, and Musicians of said Brigade, will rendezvous for Military exercise, and the several Regiments &c. for inspection, review, and military exercise as follows, to wit:

The Officers of the 31st Regiment at the house of J. Walbridge in Clarkson on the 22d and 23d of August, inst.; and the Regiment at the same place on the 19th September next.

The officers &c. of the 179th Regiment, at the house of Col. Leonard in Rochester, on the 23d and 24th inst. and the Regiment at the same place on the 21st of September next.

The officers &c. of the Battalion of Riflemen commanded by Major E. H. Brown, at the house of Levy Talmadge in Parma, on the 24th and 25th inst. and the said Battalion at the house of Col. Leonard in Rochester, on the 20th of September next.

The officers &c. of the 52d Regiment at the house of John Acre in Pittsford, on the 25th and 26th inst. and the Regiment at the same place, on the 22d of September next.

The officers &c. of the 1st Rifle Regiment, at the house of E. Sheldon in Mendon on the 26th and 27th inst. and the Regiment at the same place, on the 23d of September next.

The officers &c. of the 177th Regiment, at the house of Paul Anton in Chili, on the 29th and 30th inst. and the Regiment at the same place, on the 24th September next.

The above parades will be at 8 o'clock, A. M. of the several days. By order of

LEWIS SWIFT, *Brigadier General.*
HENRY KENNEDY, *Brigadier Major.*

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.
July 12th, 1825. 41

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Brighton, a few days since, a dark, chesnut coloured, or deep red COW, with short stag horns, 3 years old, of a middling size, gives milk, and has lately had a Calf. Any person who will give information of the said Cow to the subscriber, or at this office, or return her, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid. ASA CARPENTER.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's pasture, on Tuesday, the 26th of July last, a pale Bay *HORSE*, 6 years old rather low in flesh, slim, and quite tall. He has one white hind foot, black mane and tail, and a black stripe runs the whole length of his back. Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber, or to this office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL SMITH.
Penfield, August 9, 1825. 3w41*

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from this village on the 9th instant, a black and white COW, small size, four years old, with a large number of warts upon her teats. Information where she may be found will be well paid for by the subscriber near the Bridge, Buffalo-street.

CHAUNCEY GILBERT.
Rochester, July 18, 1825. 3w39

To Let.

THE Store now occupied by *Shether & Noble*, and the rear part of the same which is conveniently constructed for a family. Attached to the same is a sizable GARDEN, and near the establishment is a good well of water. For further particulars enquire at the premises, or at this office.

Rochester August 2, 1825. 40

ROCHESTER, JULY 26, 1825.

G. W. Pratt's Prze List.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN THE *NEW-YORK STATE LITERATURE*

LOTTERY,

Class No. 1. *for* 1825.

25, 11, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1,

which has given many of the Prizes to G. W. Pratt's customers.

NEXT LOTTERY,

to be drawn *early in August.*

HIGHEST PRIZE

$20,000,

TICKETS ONLY $5.

For Prizes apply at G. W. Pratt's Office, *No.* 8, Carroll-street. 40

. Orders for Tickets by mail, or private conveyance, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded by return mail.

☞ Most kinds of uncurrent money taken at par for Tickets at this Office.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a choice selection of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry-Goods,

among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets,
Domestick Plaids, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings, of *Superior quality.*
Dark and light Calicoes. *New patterns.*
Furniture Chintz, Brown Cambrick for Bonnets.
Jaconet, Sarsnet, Mull & Book Muslins.
Fig. do. do. do. do.
Diapers, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric & Linen Cambrick pocket Hkfs.
Vandykes, Pelorines and Swiss Ruffs.
Thread, Bobinett & Thule Lace, Barege Scarfs and Hkfs.
Blk, White and Col'd Italian Crapes.
Plain and fig. Levantine, Florence and Sarsnet Silks.
Fancy Silk Dress Hkfs. and Shawls.
Flag, Bandanna and Barcelona Hkfs.
Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Fig. White Marseiles and Col'd Vestings.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Ladies' Beaver, Horse skin and Kid Gloves.

They keep constantly on hand LIQUO GROCERIES and HARD-WARE consisting in part of the following articles.

WINES,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga.

LIQUORS,

Seignette Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Cider Brandy, Old Whiskey.

TEAS,

Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Hyson Skin.

Java & St. Domingo Coffee. Loaf, Lump, Barbadoes, New Orleans and Muscovado SUGARS. Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Rice. No. 1, 2, & 3. Shad and Mackerell by the bbl. and half bbl. 9 by 7, and 10 by 8 Window Glass.

Swedes and Band Iron. E. B. and Cast Steel. Nail Rods. Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted.

Oakum, Pitch, Cordage, and Lamp Oil,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for *Cash.*

N. T. ROCHESTER, & Co.
July 19th, 1825. 8w39

Stray Horses.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the twenty second day of May last, a sorrel MARE, 5 years old, white hind feet, switch tail, natural trotter. Also, at the same time, a two year old sorrel horse COLT, with a star in his forehead. Whoever will take up and return said Horses, or give information to the subscriber, or to Doct. Samuel Hamilton, of Manchester, Ontario county, where they may be had, shall be reasonably rewarded, and charges paid. JOSEPH BRUNDAGE.
Manchester, June 13, 1825. 3w39

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest price in *CASH* will be paid for WHEAT, at the

NEW RED MILL

near the west end of the Aqueduct, by the subscribers, who have constantly on hand for sale all kinds of *FLOUR & MIDDLINGS, BUCK-WHEAT-MEAL, CORN-MEAL, &c. &c.*

T. H. ROCHESTER, & Co.
Jan. 11th, 1825. 11

Silk Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. Dunning, & Co.

HAVE received, and are constantly receiving, from their partner in the city, fresh supplies of

SILK GOODS,

Adapted to this market, which they offer by the piece, AT NEW-YORK PRICES, and a small advance at retail. MERCHANTS in the country wishing to fill up their assortments, are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 38

FOUND

ON Sunday evening July 10th, in East-Rochester, a Silver Watch. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, can have the same.

JACOB SCOTT.
Brighton, July 15th, 1825. 39w3

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 9th day of August 1825.

3w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,

Military Goods,

Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40

Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 92 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everngims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, an extensive and elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser, the following are a part.

6 Pipes Brandy,
3 do Holland Gin,
4 Hhds. Rum,
16 do. E. I. Molasses,
16 Hhds. and bbls. sugar,
30 bags Coffee,
34 Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 do. Ginger, &c. &c.

having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pork,

&c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Rochester, Sept. 1824. 40

D. A. BALCOM,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, that he will be in this place by the last of August or first of September, ready to attend to all calls in the line of his business. 6w39

July 26, 1825.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those Country Merchants in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying stores about the country with small stocks of

Goods,

and also, such Staple articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of Goods is very general and complete, and we are converting our stock into such Goods as is principally adapted to the *jobbing business*, and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as country merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. the same as cash.

Those who may find it more convenient from their situation to go to Canandaigua, will find an equally large and well selected stock of Goods on the same terms at the store of *A. U. Mott & Co.* Co-partners with EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 19 1823. 40

WALKER & WARRENT

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

***Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—ALSO—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Nov. 16, 1824. 3tf

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 29tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forward the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Leg, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

New Arrangement.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL,

HAS leased for a term of years, the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, where he intends to conduct the HATTING Business, wholesale and retail, upon fair and liberal terms. His facilities for procuring stock and trimmings at all times from New-York and elsewhere, of the best quality, together with his thorough knowledge of his business, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of A. & I. Colvin, and the publick generally.

April, 6, 1824. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 23, 1824. 40

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE new Stone Oil Mill near the WEST end of the Bridge, in the centre of the village is now in operation and

LINSEED OIL,

superior in quality to any manufactured in this country will be furnished in any quantity.

CASH,

the highest price that is given elsewhere, will at all times be paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINT-MILLS,

are connected with the Oil-Mill, where Paints are prepared in the very best manner, ready for use.—PAINTERS and others can have their Paints ground at much less expense than by the usual method.—A large stock of

PAINTS

of all kinds for sale by

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

Rochester, Sept. 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

Pork and Beef,

750 *bbls. mess and prime Pork,*
140 *half bbls. Beef,*

For sale, by J. BISSELL, Jun.

Office over B. Campbell's store.

Cash paid for produce, generally.

Rochester, 6th, June, 1825. 52tf

Village Lots.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of VILLAGE LOTS, pleasantly situated, at very low prices from 60 to 200 dollars—terms, 10 per cent down, and the remainder in three equal annual payments with interest.

WM. ATKINSON.

Nov. 16. 1824. 3

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with

COOKING

and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*

Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 4w40

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Ware.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 ◆ Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main-street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

HARD-WARE.

THE subscriber has for sale at the sign of the *Gilt Mill Saw*, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House,

1 ton old Sable Russia Iron,
7 do. 1 3-4 inch Swedes Iron waggon tire,
1 do. 1 1-4 inch English do. do.
5 do. flat Swedes assorted, from 1 to 3 inches in width,
3 do. square do. do. 3 8 to 2 inches square,
2 do. Round do. do. 5-8 to 1 1-2 inches in diameter,
10 Smith's Anvils of good quality,
10 Saw Mill Cranks,
5 gross Mill Spindles,
Gudgeons,
2000 pieces 1-2 and 5-8 inch Eng. Hoop, suitable for pails,
3d, 4d, 5d, 8d, 7d, 8d, 10, and 20d, cut Nails,

Together with a general assortment of

HOLLOW & HARD-WARE,

which will be sold low for CASH at wholesale or retail.

JOSIAH SHELDEN, *Agent.*

Rochester, July 11, 1825. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*

W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 31st ult. an indented boy, named Hyram Peterson, aged 19 years, said boy is supposed to have stolen money from Sundry persons at the upper Locks in Brighton. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded and all necessary expences paid.

JANNA HOLTON.

Brighton, Aug. 1st, 1825. 3w40

Taken Up,

BY the subscriber on the 10th day of July, a dark *Bay Mare* of middling size, supposed to be six or seven years old.—She has a small white spot in her forehead, and her breast is sore, occasioned by working in harness.—She has also a small bunch near the fet-lock upon one of her hind feet. When she came into my enclosure, she had but one shoe on. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIMEON WALTON.

Ogden, August 2, 1825. 3w40

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS.

ONTARIO

AND

MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sackett's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE, }
ELISHA ELY, } Proprietors.
L. & S. DENISON, }

Rochester, 26th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW-YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

60 *Numbers*, 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	IS	$25 000
2 "	10 000	:	20 000
1 "	6 696	:	6 696
2 "	5 000	:	10 000
20 "	1 000	:	20 000
20 "	500	:	10 000
38 "	200	:	7 600
114 "	100	:	11 400
228 "	50	:	11 400
1710 "	12	:	20 520
14,364 "	6	:	86 184
16,500 Prizes, 29,260 Blanks,			$228 800
45,760 Tickets at $5,			$228 800

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 60 No's. from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out: and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $26,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the

2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the

3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 6th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $300

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any one of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. S. YATES, }
A. M'INTYRE, } *Managers.*

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 18, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

NOTICE.

THE Assessment roll of the town of Gates for the present year, is left with Jesse Hawley for inspection, until the 13th August, when the Assessors will meet at Reuben Leonard's Tavern, to make the necessary corrections. 40

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the last Eastern passage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING,

500 Sides best Spanish oaked SOLE LEATHER.
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Cordovan Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shifting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,

Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

2000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on hand 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

Charles M. Lee.

Dated April 22, 6m26

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office.

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen, lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. Pomeroy, Att'y. 6m31

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 29th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county, known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot number sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. Pomeroy Attorney 6m31

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made & provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Manden, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Cullin and Farrie Tract, is six thousand acres in said town, & is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Pestus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, including of all highways, & any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 12th, 1825.

JACOB ECKLEY.

J. HILLS, Att'y. 6m31

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Charles Harford*, deceased, and all those having demands against the same, are requested to call on one of the subscribers without delay for a settlement.

VINCENT MATHEWS, } Execs.
ASHLEY SAMSON, }

Rochester, August 2, 1825. 4w40

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 42—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY AUGUST 16, 1825. WHOLE NO. 458.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

AUGUST 1825.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE RECIVED THIS DAY

Three Cases New Goods,

CONTAINING

Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.

ALSO.

30 NESTS BAND BOXES.

And an assortment of Ladies WILLOW BASKETS.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

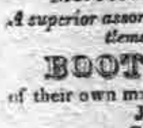
A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

rt the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

More New Goods.

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.* Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS,

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

ROCHESTER, JULY 26, 1825.

G. W. Pratt's Prze List.

DRAWN NUMBERS

IN THE

NEW-YORK STATE LITERATURE

LOTTERY,

Class No. 1. for 1825.

25, 41, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1,

which has given many of the Prizes to G. W. Pratt's customers.

NEXT LOTTERY,

to be drawn early in August.

HIGHEST PRIZE

$20,000,

TICKETS ONLY $5.

For Prizes apply at G. W. Pratt's Office, No. 8, Carroll-street. 40

*** Orders for Tickets by mail, or private conveyance, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded by return mail.

☞ Most kinds of *uncurrent money* taken at par for Tickets at this Office.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"Smith's" celebrated
GRASS SCYTHES,
ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented
Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA.
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
3000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,
Stoughton Bitters,
by the gallon, or by the bottle.
Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,

Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.

S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,
7 " Fustick,
30 bbls. gro. Camwood
20 half " "
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,
20 " " Campeachy "
30 " " Nicaragua,
2 tons Copperas,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
1000 " Madder.
20 bags of Alum.
2 hhds. do.
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,
200 " summer "
1000 " Linseed Oil,
7000 Tenales,
20 grs Press Papers.
Sp Flote, Guatamala, Bengal and Orleans } Indigo
50 lbs Nutgalls,
1 case Aqua Fortis,
2 tons grd. White Lead
3 " dry " "
1 " Venetian Red,
1 " Spanish Brown
1 " " White,
1 " Paris White,
1 " Yellow Ochre,
1-2 " French Yellow,
1 " Red Lead.
1 cask India Gum Copal,
1 do. S. American do.
7 bbls. Glue.

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

10 boxes Chrom Yellow,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,
500 " Litharge,
100 " Tamerick,
Paint Brushes, all sizes
1 cask Sweet Oil,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes
100 " American do.
81 bales Oskum,
25 bbls. Pitch,
20 " Rosin,
20 " Tar,
3 tons Cordage,
Blocks of different sizes,
20 jars Riell's & Lorillard's Snuff, and
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco.
10 Packs Gold Leaf,
5 " Silver "
100 Patent Cradles, White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
4 hampers Junk Bottls
4 crates Troy Stone Ware,
25 gross Velvet Corks
5000 Spanish Segars,
1000 Shaker Brooms,
500 baskets of different sizes,
100 bbls. Mess Pork,
100 bush. White Beans
25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Machine Cards, of D. Burrows and Jones Wood & Co.
Silsby & Co's. warranted steel Scythes & Axes.

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 10th, 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

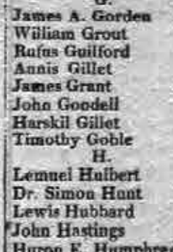
LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Rochester August 1, 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following letters will say they are Advertised.

A.
Aurelius Aldridge
Elasah Atkins
Benjamin Abell
Eliza Ayer
Aner Adge
John Anmache
Ann Allen
Mathias S. Angle
J. S. B. Allyn
Lucy Abbott
B.
Samuel Brittle
D. M. Bristol
Sheldon Baker
Jason Barns
Granville Beardsley
Hiram Blanchard
Walter Bucanan
Cherry Bush
Mary Bristole
Luther Badger
Rosey Brady
Lucena Barker
Owen Beckville
Thomas Byrne
James Burkill
Rev. E. Blakesly
Lewis Benedict
Mary W. Burk
Daniel Bly
Myers & Bellenger
Josiah F. Brewster
Emily Baudain
O. N. Bush
C.
Isaac P. Coleman
Samuel Clark
Joseph Carey
Eunice Chapman
Jacob Crispree
Otis Clapp
William Clark
George Charles
James Clark
Amos Chipmon
S. Cramer
Edwin T. Comstock
Gilbert Chickester
Cyrus Clark
Lester T. Clark
Joseph Clark
John Cleveland
Ruth Corser
David R. Carter
William A. Corey
Samuel D. Colt
Levy Clark
D.
Samuel Drake
William Disbrow
Martin Davies
Joshua Dresser
Thomas Dickenson
Joel Densmore
George Danals
Ruth Dudley
Chaney Dodge
Samuel Dickerson
Alvy Dimick
Emeline Duning
Joseph B. Duncan
E.
Thomas Eagleston
F.
Wilson D. Fish
Anthony Finly
Joseph Field
Nathan Fuller
J. A. Fargo
Benjamin Farr
William Farrow
Ann Frederick
G.
James A. Gordon
William Grout
Rufus Guilford
Annis Gillet
James Grant
John Goodell
Harskil Gillet
Timothy Goble
H.
Lemuel Hulbert
Dr. Simon Hunt
Lewis Hubbard
John Hastings
Huron E. Humphred 2
Elisha Howel
Lydia Hatch
Nathaniel Hunter
Thomas Hall
Benjamin Hunt
Jeremiah Haymon
John Haylands
Daniel Howel
Joshua Homes
Wm. Hunter
George D. Holkins
Samel T. Hastin
William B. Hall
E. Harlow
John S. Mayland 2.
Isaac W. Hawley
Henry Hanners
Cornelius S. Hardenberg
Rebecca Hudson
Charlotte Hart
J.
Joseph Jackson
Smith Jones
Phebe Johnson
Roswell P. Johnson
Jasper Johnson
John Jackson
Mathew Jenings
John Jamero
Elisha Judson
Wade Jones
K.
Samuel B. King
Deborah Kniffin
John Keyes Jun.
Thomas Kenedy
Samuel Kissam
John Kent.
L.
Daniel Loomis
Eddy Low
Wm. Lormanin
Sophia Lake
Nathan Lester
Eli Lee
Elizabeth Lyndon
John G. Lyons
Wm. Londen
Samuel Lacy
Ebenezer Loomis.
M.
Joseph Musser
Wm. Mitchell
Gideon Morey
Henry Machomer
Henry McCrum
Mr. Mayhorn
James McCormet
Mary McNully
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Isaac Moore
Edward Munger
Mavin McNully
N.
Darkin Nicholson
George W. Newcum
Henry A. Nelson
Miss Mary Nobie
O. & P.
Aron Oviatt
William Osborn
Jonathan Powers
Ira Potter
Albert Pratt
Joseph Pratt
Mariah H. Parker
Edward Pratt 3.
Gideon Perkins
John Palmer
Isaac C. Proctor
Wm. Pullerson
Jesse Pierce
Wm. B. Pier
Mariah Pents
Benjamin F. Powel
R.
Solomon Romig
Alexander Root
Sarah Rice 2
Mary Ann Rogers
Hammond Risley
E. D. Robinson
Sarah Richardson
Mr. Ross
Harvey Raynard
John Ross
Asahel Rust
James Rice 2.
Nathaniel Rudd
S.
Joseph Spencer
Abigail Seymore
Erastus Scanty
Charles W. Snow
Parker Saryent
Levins Stone
Sena Schudder
Charles Simmons
Abigail Seymey
Stephen H. Simmons
Joseph Stone
Sarah Saddler
Anna Smith
Fanny M. Stevens
Eben St. John
Lucretia Smith
Samuel M. Sticktan
Wm. Sarrel
John Snahel
Roswell Star 2
Alanson Sikes
George Stone
Robert D. Silliman
Wm. Shelton
Parmelia Stone
Israel Smith
Peter Stonebrake
T.
Mary Titton
Horrace Tupper
George Thurstin
Oliver S. Thynion.
V.
John Vanorden
Eli Vail
Sarah Vandaveer
W.
Daniel Waters 2
Elisha L. Williams
Hon. D. Webster
Henry Waterson
Michael Ward
Mary Williams
William Willsie
Samuel A. Wadsworth
William Wimsn
Widow Polly Wheeler
Alfred Warner

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

SNUFF & TOBACCO.



THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.

S. SAWYER.

Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, which will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood, Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do. Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic, Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood, Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut } Lordigris, Circumc.
Cuba Fustic, do. } Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. } Bengal, } Indigo.
Camwood, Ground } Spanish Flote, } Indigo.
In barrels, Warranted Pure. Guatamalia,
English Alum, Press Papers,
do. Copperas Tester Hooks,
August 1, 1825. Jacks, Brushes, &c. &c. 40

FOR THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

"THERE IS A TIME."

"There is a time" when youthful hopes are high,
And joy is beaming from the laughing eye:
When every gale brings gladness on its wing,
And breathes in odour the perfumes of spring.

"There is a time" when gaily tripping morn,
Has charms to greet, and beauties to adorn:
When the sweet silence of the tranquil even,
Has music in its breath like notes of Heaven.

"There is a time" when loves gay barge moves on,
Its streamers glancing to the glorious sun,
When round its light prow, dancing waters play,
And zephyrs waft it on its azure way.

"There is a time" when youthful hopes are o'er,
Nor mornings beam, nor ev'nings breath is more,
When loves gay bark so buoyant, bright, and fair,
Is thrown a wreck, on quick-sands of despair.

I.

From the North American Review.

Bolivar.—The most brilliant star in Colombian history, and indeed in the history of modern revolutions, is Bolivar. To whatever it may be ascribed, whether to accident, singular good fortune, the highest order of personal merit, or to all combined, Bolivar has raised himself to an eminent station in the list of successful heroes, and remarkable men. He was born at Caracas, about the year 1785, and is said to be descended from a family of distinction in that place. As a favor granted to very few of the native youths of South America, he was permitted to finish his studies at Madrid. He afterwards visited different parts of Europe, travelled in Italy, Germany, England, and France, and was on very intimate terms in Paris with Humboldt and Bonpland. He returned to Madrid, where he married the daughter of the Marquis of Ulstariz, and soon departed for his native country. His wife did not survive many years, and he has not been married a second time.

Whilst yet in Europe, he had formed the design of devoting himself to the cause of South American independence, when the course of events should point to a suitable time; and as it happened, he arrived at Venezuela just as the standard of liberty was beginning to be unfurled there by Miranda and his associates. Bolivar was not entirely satisfied, however, with the general system of measure pursued by the patriot party, and he avoided taking any active part. He did not approve the new constitution, which the congress of Venezuela had adopted at Caracas, and he declined a request to be united with Don Lopez Mendez on a mission to England, designed to promote the interests of the government formed on the principles of this constitution.

But the time soon came when he felt it his duty not to be kept inactive by a mere difference of opinion. The constitution, as it is well known did not succeed; the wars and disasters which pressed immediately upon its adoption, proved its insufficiency, and dispelled the hope which its friends had entertained of its power to concentrate the interests and the action of a scattered people, suffering under numerous privations, and engrossed with the necessary care of self-defence in different parts. Bolivar perceived that this was not a time to deliberate on theoretical schemes of government; he joined the army under Miranda, and engaged in the contest with a zeal and patriotism, that raised him to a speedy popularity and influence. From that day to this, his history is in the eyes of the world; it has been a succession of splendid achievements, which have gained for his name a merited place on the same tablet with that of Washington.—The brightest records of ancient or modern fame, have nothing prouder to offer. Time and future events must show, whether this hero of the South will complete the parallel with his illustrious model, which may thus far be run with so much seeming justice.

In some respects Bolivar's ultimate success has been remarkable. He was several times unfortunate in his early career as a soldier, and more than once his enemies in his own country, as well as those from abroad, triumphed over him. But it is one mark of a great mind to rise above defeat, and restore the confidence which ill success has weakened. His ambition has never been too strong for his integrity, and a sincere desire for his country's good. For a considerable period he was Supreme Dictator with all the army at his command; but when a calm was in some degree restored, a congress convened, and a favorable prospect seemed to open, of establishing a solid basis of government, he voluntarily yielded up all power, and insisted on returning to the rank of a private citizen. This was accordingly done, till he was re-chosen by the new congress to be commander in chief of the army, under the constitution and the laws. Twice he has by mere accident escaped assassination. In the first instance the dagger which was intended for him, was plunged into the heart of his secretary, who happened to be sleeping in the hammock usually occupied by himself.

Energy is the predominant trait of his character. His movements are always prompt, decisive, and at the same time directed with so much discretion, that, with a force frequently inferior in numbers and discipline to that of the enemy, he has been able to carry through a successful warfare with Morillo, Morales, Monteverde, and others of the most experienced Spanish generals. His generosity has been much praised; he gave his slaves their freedom, and is said to contribute a principal portion of the income of his estate in affording relief to the widows and children of soldiers who have lost their lives in battle. As a companion he is social and pleasant, temperate in his diet, drinks no spirituous liquor. His constitution has suffered by the severe trials, both of body and mind, which he has gone through. His speeches and addresses, which have been published, evince sound and practical views, and adaptation of purpose, rather than depth of thought and great intellectual resources. His celebrated speech at the opening of the Congress of Angostura, we suppose to be his most remarkable effort in this way, and that speech shows at least, that he had studied profoundly the history and principles of various forms of government, and had most seriously at heart the object of establishing that form which should be best suited to secure the prosperity and happiness of his country.

From the Stamford News—& Eng. Journal.

A Contrast.—John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, is the son of the second President that ever ruled over America, the well known and peaceful successor of Washington, the Numa of the United States; and if we may judge from the principles which he has taken the first occasion of testifying, he is well worthy of the honor which such an elevation confers. The manly plainness and simplicity of the form of his inauguration deserve notice.—Think of the childish ceremonies, the idle pageantry, the ridiculous mummeries, the holy oil, the feathers, furs and frippery of a coronation in Europe, as contrasted with this dignified scene! At Washington, in the Capitol, Mr. Adams, in a plain suit of black ascends the Speaker's chair, pronounces his address to his fellow citizens, walks to the table of the Judges, and, on a volume of the laws of the United States, reads his oath of office, and thus the magistrate of a mighty State is installed. 'Look on this picture, and then on that.' If, as Englishmen, we blush at the comparison in one respect, we feel the glow of exultation in another, at the thought of the superior wisdom and truer greatness of that country, which owes, at any rate, its birth to ours. America is the child of England, and is, perhaps, destined to perpetuate the memory of its parent, who should feel nothing like envy and jealousy at the endowments of its illustrious offspring, and still less exhibit any thing like derision at the imperfections of her incipient constitution and policy, whilst here we are submitting to such things as the *six acts, the tithe system, a standing army, and an enormous taxation*; and our neighbours, the Irish, to *military law and religious persecution*. We even ought to beg of the Americans to forgive our haughty airs of superiority; to forget, while they contemplate with just pride, their well organized navy, that Mr. Canning ever talked of their 'few fir frigates and bits of striped bunting;' he has more occasion than they to regret this piece of flippancy. It was one of those unlucky jokes of his which so often fly back into his face, till he has been ready, we dare say, a hundred times, almost to bite off his tongue for having uttered it. It is high time for that Right honourable gentleman to lay aside his ancient situation of jester, and think more of cultivating the statesman-like qualities which he certainly possesses in no ordinary degree.

Haverhill.—The citizens of this beautiful village appear to be waking up. A number of gentleman have examined the falls of the Merrimac in that vicinity, to find the practicability of taking a canal out of the river in order to carry mills and machinery.—They were unanimously of opinion that the plan was feasible and ought to be undertaken and voted to call a meeting of persons interested in the prosperity of that section of the country, to be held at the Golden Ball Hotel in Haverhill, on Tuesday evening to take the subject into consideration. Haverhill possesses capital, but has hitherto, we think, been deficient in enterprise, she has suffered Methuen, Chelmsford and Andover to get the start of her in the establishment of manufactories and to divert to themselves much of the trade which she formely enjoyed. It is not too late to retrieve the fault, and we hope her citizens will set about it in earnest. Enjoying, as she does, a natural and direct water communication with Boston, she has decided advantages for manufacturing and commerce.—*Statesman.*

Washington, August 2.

General Lafayette arrived at the seat of Government yesterday afternoon, from Baltimore accompanied by one of the sons of the President of the United States, who had gone out some miles on the Baltimore road with the carriage of the President, to meet and conduct the General to town. The General was attended by his Son and Secretary, and on reaching the city proceeded immediately to the mansion of the President, whose guest he will be during his stay in this city.

It is understood that Gen. Lafayette will receive visitors at the residence of the President from 1 to 3 o'clock to-day.

From the Liverpool Kaleidoscope.

ON CHURCH YARDS.

In Warwickshire, and within the circle of a few miles round Warwick itself, are many very small picturesque hamlet churches, each surrounded by its lowly flock of green graves and grey headstones; the church-yards, for the most part separated only by a sunk fence or a slight railing from the little sheltered grass-plot of a small neat rectory, the casement of which generally front the long east window of the church. I like this proximity of the pastor's dwelling to his Master's house; nay, of the abode of the living to the sanctuary of the dead. It seems to me to remove in part the great barrier of separation between the two worlds.—The end of life, it is true, lies before us; the end of this life, with all its hosts of vanities and perturbations; but immediately from thence we step upon the threshold of the holy place, before the gates of which no commissioned angel stands with a flaming sword, barring our entrance to the tree of life. It would seem to me that thus abiding, as it were, under the very shadows of the sacred walls, and within sight of man's last earthy resting place, I should feel, as in a charmed circle, more secure from the power of evil influences, than if exposed to their assaults on the great open desert of the busy world.

I came abruptly (in my evening walk, you know) upon a small church, and burial ground, and rectory, all combined and embowered within a space that the eye could take in at one glance, and a pleasant glance it was!

The east window of the church was lighted up with a red and glowing refulgence—not with the gorgeous hues of artificial colouring, but with the bright banners of the setting sun, and strongly defined shadows and mouldings of golden light, marked out the rude tracery of the low ivied tower, and the heavy stone work of the deep narrow windows, and the projections of the low massy buttresses, irregularly applied in defiance of all architectural proportion, as they had become necessary to the support of the ancient edifice. And here and there on the broken slanting of the buttresses, and on their projecting ledges, might be seen patches of grey and yellow moss, so exquisitely bright, that methought the jewelry with which Aladdin encased the windows of his enchanted palace was dull and colourless, compared with the vegetable emeralds and topazes wherewith "Nature's own sweet and cunning hand" had blazoned that old church—And the low headstones also some half sunk into the churchyard mound—many carved out into cherubims, their trumpeters cheeks and expanded wings, or with the awful emblems of death's heads, cross-bones, and hour glasses! The low headstone, with their rustic scrolls, "that teach us to live and die," those also were edged and tinted with the golden gleams, and it stretched in long floods of amber light athwart the soft green turf, kissing the nameless hillocks; and, on one little grave in particular, (it must have been that of an infant) methought the departing glory lingered with peculiar brightness. Oh! it was a beautiful churchyard. A stream of running water intersected it almost close to the church wall. It was clear as chrystal, running over grey pebbles, with a sound that chimed harmoniously with the general character of the scene, low, soothing, monotonous, dying away into a liquid whisper, as the rivulet shrank into a shallow and still shallower channel, matted with moss and water plants, and closely overhung by the low underwood of an adjoining coppice, within whose leafy labyrinth it stole at last silently away. It was an unusual and a lovely thing to see the grave-stones and the green hillocks, with the very wild flowers (daisies and buttercups) grown on them, reflected in the rill as it wound among them—the reversed objects and glancing colors shifting, blending, and trembling in the broken ripple.—That, and the voice of the water! It was "Life and Death." One felt that the sleepers below were but gathered for a while in their quiet chambers. Nay their very sleep was not voiceless. On the edges of the graves—on the most margin of the stream, grew many turfs of the beautiful "Forget me not." Never, sure, was such an appropriate station for that meek eloquent flower!

Such was the church yard, from which, at about ten yards distance from the church, a slight low railing, with a latch wicket, divided off a patch of the loveliest green sward (yet but a continuation of the churchyard turf) backward with the tall elm and luxurient evergreens, amongst which peeped modestly out the little neat rectory. It was constructed of the same rough grey stone with the church. Long, low, with far projecting eaves, and casement windows facing that large east window of the church, still flaming with the reflecting splendor of the setting sun. His orb was sinking to rest behind the grove, half embowering the small dwelling, which, therefore, stood in the perfect quietness of its own shadow, the dark green masses of the jessemine clustering round its porch and windows, scarcely revealing (but by their exquisite odour) the pure white blossoms that starred "its lovely gloom."

But their fragrance floated on the gentle breat of evening, mingled with the perfume of migionette, and the long fingered marvels of Peru (the pale daughters of twilight) and innumerable sweet flowers blooming in their beds of rich black mould, close under their lattice windows. These were all flung wide (for the evening was still and sultry) and one, opening down to the ground, showed the interior of a very small parlour, plainly and modestly furnished, but panelled all round with well filled book cases. A lady's harp stood in the corner; and in an other two fine globes and orrery. Some small flower baskets, filled with roses, were dispersed about the room; and at a table near the window sat a gentleman (or rather leaning over a writing desk with a pen in his hand,) for his eyes were directed towards the gravel walk before the window, where a lady, an elegant looking woman, whose plain white robe and dark uncovered hair well became the sweet matronly expression of her face and figure, was anxiously stretching out her encouraging arms to her little daughter, who came laughing and tottering towards her on the soft green turf, her tiny feet, as they essayed their first independent steps in the eventful walk of life, twisting and turning with graceful awkwardness, and unsteady pressure, under the disproportioned weight of her fair fat person. It was a sweet, heart-thrilling sound, the joyous crowning laugh of that little creature, when, with one last, bold, mighty effort, she reached the maternal arms and was caught up to the maternal bosom, and half devoured with kisses in an extacy of unspeakable love. As it provoked to emulous loudness, by that mirthful outcry, and impatient to mingle its clear notes with that young innocent voice, a blackbird, embowered in a tall neighbouring bay-tree, poured out, forthwith, such a full, rich melody as stilled the baby's laugh and for a moment arrested its observant ear. But for a moment. The kindred natures burst into full chorus; the baby clapped her hands and laughed aloud, and after her fashion, mocked the unseen songstress.—The bird redoubled her tuneful efforts; and still the baby laughed, and still the bird rejoiced; and, both together raised such a melodious din, that the echoes of the old church rang again: and never, since the contest of the nightingale with her human rival, was heard such an emulous conflict of Musical skill. I could have laughed for company, from my unseen lurking place within the dark shadow of the church buttresses. It was, altogether, such a scene as I shall never forget; one from which I could hardly tear myself away. Nay, I did not; I stood motionless as a statue, in my dark grey niche, till the objects before me became indistinct in twilight; till the last slanting sunbeams had withdrawn from the highest panes of the church window; till the blackbird's song was hushed, and the baby's voice was still, and the mother and her nursling had retreated into their quiet dwelling, and the evening taper gleamed through the fallen white curtain and still open window. But yet, before that curtain fell, another act of the beautiful pantomime had passed in review before me. The mother, with her infant in her arms, had seated herself in a low chair within the little parlour. She untied the frock-strings—drew off that and the second upper garments, dexterously, and at intervals, as the restless frolics of the still unwearied babe afforded opportunity; and then it was, within its little coat and stay, the fat white shoulders shrugged up in antic merriment for a love the slackened shoulder-straps. Then the mother's hand slipped off one soft red shoe, and having done so, her lips were pressed almost, as it seemed, involuntary to the little naked foot she still held. The other, as if in great love of liberty, had sprung off to a distance the fellow shoe; and now the darling, disgraced for its lukewarm slumbers, was bathed and galated, but not to rest—the night dress to be put on, and

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the little crib was not there—not yet to rest, but to the mighty duty already required of young christians. And in a moment it was hushed—and in a moment the small hands were pressed together between the mother's hands, and the sweet serious eyes were raised and fixed upon the mother's eyes, (there beamed, as yet, the infant's heaven,) and one saw that it was lisping out its unconscious prayer—unconscious, not surely unaccepted. A kiss from the maternal lips, was the token of God's approval; and then she arose, and gathering up the scattered garments in the same clasp with the half naked babe, she held it smiling to its father, and one saw in the expression of his face, as he upraised it after having imprinted a kiss on that of his child—one saw in it all the holy fervour of a father's blessing.

The mother withdrew with her little one—and the curtain fell—and still I lingered—for, after the interval of a few minutes, sweet sounds arrested my departing foot steps—a few notes of the harp, a low prelude, stole sweetly out—a voice still sweeter, mingled its tones with a simple quiet accompaniment, swelled out gradually into a strain of sacred harmony, and the word of the evening hymn came wafted towards the house of prayer. Then all was still in the cottage, and deeping shadows brought to my mind more forcibly the lateness of the hour, and warned me to turn myself homewards.—So I moved a few steps, and yet I lingered still; for the moon was rising, and the stars were shining out in a clear cloudless heaven, and the bright reflection of one danced and glittered like a liquid fire-fly on the ripple of the stream, just where it glided into a darker, deeper pool beneath a little rustic foot bridge, which led from the church-yard into a shady green lane, communicating with the neighbouring hamlet.

On that bridge I stopped a minute longer, and yet another and another minute, for I listened to the voice of the running water; and methought it was yet more melodious, more soothing, more eloquent, as that star looked down upon it, with its tremulous beam, than when it danced and glittered in the warm glow of sunshine. There are hearts like that stream and they will understand the metaphor.

The unutterable things I felt and heard in that mysterious music!—every sense became absorbed in that of hearing; and so spell-bound, I might have staid on that very spot till midnight, nay, till the stars paled before the morning beam, if the deep, solemn sound of the old church clock had not broken in on my dream of profound abstraction, and startled me away, with half incredulous surprise, as its iron tongue proclaimed, stroke upon stroke, the tenth hour of the night.

From the Milledgeville, (Geo.) Recorder, July 19.

The following letter from General Gaines shows the result of his conferences, and the situation of affairs with the Creek Indians.

Head Quarters, Eastern Department,
Monticello, Ga. July 17, 1825.

Gentlemen.—Captain Triplet will hand to you a copy of Maj. General Gaines' letter to Governor Troup, of the 10th inst. which the General requests you to insert in your papers.

The object of giving publicity to this letter at this time is to counteract certain *false and infamous reports*, concerning the adjustment of Indian difficulties, calculated to deceive the public and aggravate the misfortunes of these helpless and deluded beings, who evince a disposition to reunite their destiny and comply with the wishes of the general government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. G. W. BUTLER, *A. D. C.*

Head Quarters Eastern Department,
Flint River, July 10, 1825.

Sir—The excessive heat of the weather, added to the many inconveniences and interruptions which I have daily encountered in the course of my visit to the Creek Nation, has deprived me of the pleasure of writing to your excellency as often or as fully as I have been desirous of doing.

I have now the honor, without entering into details that could afford but little interest, to communicate to you the result of my conferences with the Indians.

After meeting in this state the chiefs of the M'Intosh party, and at Broken Arrow, those of the opposite party, and hearing their respective statements, with the evidence for and against each party, I have urged them to an adjustment of differences to which they have mutually assented.

The M'Intosh party demand retaliation for their fallen Chiefs, with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 8th article of Treaty of February last, which promises, on our part, protection to "the emigrating party," against the whites and all others; which party (the followers of Gen. McIntosh) assume themselves, exclusively to be.

Whether this provision of the Treaty was or was not intended to protect the Creek Indians against themselves, or to protect a comparatively small part of them against the main body of the Nation, were questions which I was happily, not called upon to decide; as, in the event of hostilities having subsided, my instructions simply required me to make peace upon just principles, and to require the complainants, as well as the opposing party, to abstain from acts of retaliation or violence. The reputed hostile party consists of all the principal Chiefs, and of nearly *forty-nine fiftieths* of the whole of the chiefs, head men & warriors of the Nation—among whom, I recognized many who were in our service during the late war, and who to my certain knowledge, have been for twenty years past (and I think they have been at all times) as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbours could have been known to be.

I met them at Broken Arrow, the usual place of holding the Great Council of the Nation; I could not therefore, but view this supposed hostile party as, in fact and in truth, the *Creek Nation*,—and altogether free of the spirit of hostility ascribed to them. I have received from them, in council assembled, the most deliberate assurance of their determination to be peaceable friendly towards their absent people, as well as towards the United States. They regretted the necessity which, they contend, existed for the strong measures they adopted against Gen. M'Intosh and others, who they affirm, forfeited their lives by having violated a well known law of the Nation.—They have engaged to restore all property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time for those who have borrowed and run off with the money out of their National Treasury, to reimburse the same.

The Council strongly and unanimously objected to the late Treaty, as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the Nation.—and by persons not authorised to treat.—They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the Treaty, to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it.

In conclusion—they expressed a hope that their white friends would pity their deplorable condition, and would do them the justice to reconsider, and "undo that which had been wrongly done." I have pursuant to my instruction from the Department of War, endeavoured to convince the Council, but without success, of the fallacy of their objections to the Treaty, and to dissipate their delusive hopes that it can never be annulled. I have assured them that, in all our Treaties with the powers of Europe as well as with near fifty Indian Nations, there has been not one instance, to my knowledge, of a Treaty having been revoked or annuled, after being duly ratified, except by the free consent of all the parties of it, or by war.

I yesterday met in Council, near Joseph Marshall's ferry, the Chiefs of the M'Intosh party, and communicated to them the proposition of the Council at Broken Arrow; to which they have acceded. They promised to return to their homes as soon as they are advised of the arrival of the United States troops ordered from Louisiana and Pensacola to the Creek Agency at Chattahoochy.

The chiefs of both parties have distinctly and solemnly assured me that they will remain at peace with each other; and that they will in no case raise an arm against the citizens of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is my duty to notify your Excellency that there will be no occasion for calling into service, any part of the Militia or Volunteers of the State over which you preside.

The certificate, of which I enclose herewith a copy marked A. added to the declation of the Chiefs in Council, of whom Joseph Marshall was the principal, and interpreter proved that your Excellency has been greatly deceived, in supposing that the McIntosh party ever consented to the survey of the ceded Territory being commenced before the time set forth in the Treaty for their removal. This fact giving altogether a new aspect to the subject of the proposed survey of the land, added to a strong conviction in my mind, that the attempt to make the surveys would be a positive violation of the Treaty; and will, under existing cases of excitement be certain to produce acts of violence upon the persons or property of unoffending Indians, who we are bound to protect, it becomes my duty to remonstrate against the surveys being commenced until the Indians shall have removed agreeably to the Treaty. I cannot doubt that the facts disclosed by the accompanying certificates, with the concurrent testimony of the Chiefs in Council, will induce your Excellency, without hisitation, to abandon the project of surveying the land, before the month of September 1826.

This will be particularly gratifying to me, as it will relieve me of the painful duty of acting, *not in concert with* the venerated authorities of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States—to whom I stand pledged by every principle of honour, and under the solemnity of an oath, to serve them honestly and faithfully.

(Signed) EDMOND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A true copy—E. G. W. BUTLER,
Aid de Camp.

To His Ex. G. M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

We certify that we accompaned the express from Governor Troup, to General McIntosh, conveying the request that he would allow the survey of the land, acquired by the treaty at the Indian Spring, to be immediately commenced. General M'Intosh replied that he could not grant the request, but would call the Chiefs together and lay it before them—which was never done.

(Signed) { WILLIAM EDWARDS,
JOSEPH MARSHALL.

I certify that the above is a correct copy of the original certificate, signed in my presence, and now in my possession.

E. G. W. BUTLER, *A. D. C.*

TRENTON, (N. J.) July 30.—A young woman aged about 17, named Elizabeth Mannington, was drowned in the Assanpike creek, near this city, on Wednesday last while in the act of bathing. The body was recovered, after being in the water about half an hour, but all attempts to restore it to life proved unavailing.

During a violent storm of rain on the 6th inst. in Kingwood, N. J. a sun fish 4 inches long fell into the yard of Mr. Nathaniel Atchley, and was immediately taken up alive by him and placed in a tub of water where it swam about apparently glad to get into his native element. How it came there we are at a loss to divine, as the place where it fell was more than a mile from any stream of water, and no person was near, save those who saw it as soon as it reached the earth, and who are willing to attest to the truth of the foregoing singular occurence.

Norfolk, Aug. 1.

Parricide. In last Wednesday's Beacon we stated that a murder had been committed, on Sunday night, on the body of Mr. *John Rudder*, of Princess Anne County, near Kempsville, that the perpetrator of this horrid deed was supposed to be a free coloured man, of that neighborhood, by the name of *Cuffee Lamb*, with whom Mr. Rudder had had a dispute a short time previous, &c.—Cuffee having made his escape soon after the murder seemed to strengthen the impression that he was guilty of the crime charged against him. Several circumstances, induced the belief that some member of Mr. Rudder's own family had committed the murder. A warrant was immediately issued for the apprehehension of the suspicious persons, and the evidence of Mr. R's youngest daughter went to confirm the fact, that her eldest sister had *murdered her father*, with an iron pestle, while she was engaged in the room with him, making pallet for her brother's accommodation that night!

The supposed murderer has been committed to Princess Anne jail, to be brought before an Examining Court, which we understand will convene on Thursday next.

The Great Ship.—The Canadian Courant states that upwards of 300 men are now engaged loading this enormous vessel, and ten horses are employed in raising the logs with the assistance of pulley and tackle, from the ship's side. It is rather a novel spectacle to witness so many horses to work on a ship's deck, the same as if they were labouring in a field. Parties of pleasure in pilot boats visit this vessel from Quebec, almost every day.

UNION CANAL. It is expected that in a few days, twenty-four locks on the *Union* Canal [illegible] completed, [illegible] water will, this fall, be let into the eastern section of that canal. This will open a water communication to Lebanon from Philadelphia, through a rich and populous country. Mr. *William Groves*, of the Northern Liberties, and two other persons, were the contractors for the above locks, which are said to be completed in a most workmanlike manner. They have also contracted to build fifteen locks, on the western section of this canal, which they hope to complete in all the next summer.

Foreign News.

FROM EUROPE.

The ship Braganza, Capt. Allyn, arrived yesterday in 42 days from Liverpool, brought papers of that place to the 23d, and London to the 22d of June, six days later than before received.

Greece.—The intelligence from Greece continues highly gratifying, and holds forth the fairest promise of a completely successful issue of the compaign. The Turks must soon be convinced by the series of defeats and disasters which they have suffered, of the utter hopelessness of ever again bringing the Greeks under the iron yoke of the Sultan. The London Sun observes that the taking of Odysseus with 800 Turks is confirmed. The traitor had been sent to Napoli di Romama. It is said two battles had been fought between the Greeks and Turks, the particulars of which had not transpired.—The arrival of vessels from the Ionian Islands at the port of Genoa, confirmed the accounts received by the Corfu Packet, at Trieste, viz: the annibihilation of the Egyptian fleet, and the blockade of Ibrahim's army. The Turkish ships of war with the transports laden with ammunition, &c. had sailed for the Dardanelles.

The Courier has the following intelligence from Trieste, under date of June 7th.—"*A Message of Joy for the Hellenes!*—I wrote to you on the 31st of May, that reports were spread here of many victories gained by the Greeks, but I would not relate them to you before the confirmation arrived. Now, however, I can tell you, as certain, and free from all doubt, that on Wednesday, the 7th (18th) of May, towards midnight, and at day light on Thursday, the 7th (19th,) the glorious and holy of the Assumption, the brave Greeks burned the whole of the remainder of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Navarino. At the same time the troops under President Conduriottis and Mavremichælis fell on the Egyptian army, beat it completely, and made themselves masters of the Camp.—Few very few, Egyptians escaped to Modon. The glorious and unexampled victory has freed Navarino from the enemy. We have also learned as certain that Mehemed Ali, the Satrap of Egypt, is dead. If it be not true that he is already dead, he will die, on learning the entire destruction of his formidable expedition, which we have confirmed from all quarters."

"On the 21st May, there was a severe action, which the barbarians lost many men in the Plain of Turco chosi, which is the famous plain of Lenctra, immortalized by a victory of Epaminondas. On the 24th the equally famous plain of Cheronœa was the theatre of a new victory of the Creeks. At Dantia, on the 6th, 600 Turks surrendered with Odyseus to General Goura.

"The Austrian Observer of the 9th of June, contains extracts from the Hydra Gazette from the 22d of April to the 6th of May. "The Friend of the Laws, No. 108, relates the taking of Odysseus, who, at the head of a Turkish corps, was compelled by Goura to lay down his arms at Artalandi. This traitor has been conducted to Napoli di Romania. The Gazette of Athens confirms this important news, and adds that the Turk, in their rage, massacred all the Christians. The Friend of the Laws of the 6th of May, publishes a letter from General Goura himself, dated Dantia, 25th April. He says that 800 Turks surrendered with Odyseus."

"The Gazettes of Leghorn and Genoa announce the arrival in those parts of vessels from the Ionian Islands, which confirm all the accounts brought to Trieste by the Corfu packet boat, viz. the destruction of the Egyptian fleet and the shutting up of the remains of Ibrahim's army in Modon."

The London Gazette announces that a new gold and silver coinage is to be made. There are to be added to the present coinage a gold coin called the five pound piece and the double sovereign or forty shilling piece.

There was a dreadful fire in London on the 21st of June, which broke out on the premises of Mr. Cruzets, Carver and Gilder, in the rear of Titchfield-st, and spreading to Great Portland-street, &c. and destroying property to the amount of £200,000 sterling, about 20 buildings were reduced to a pile of ruins.

Mr. Huskinson has proposed to reduce the duty on newspapers to one half the present sum.

Switzerland, June 20.—It does not seem likely that the conferences which were expected to take place at Milan will lead to any results that can have much influence on the affairs of Europe in general. It becomes daily more and more doubtful whether the affairs of Greece will be discussed at all at Milan. An intervention in their affairs, without the co-operation of England would be of no avail. The real subject of the conferences is said to be the regulation of the affair of Italy.

A Vienna paper, of the 28th ult. announces the destruction of more than 40 villages and market towns, in the county of Neutra, within a single month. The greater part of these conflagrations are supposed to have been caused by incendiaries. No motive is assigned, but some of the perpetrators are said to have been arrested.

Highly interesting.—We have just received says the Baltimore Gazette of Saturday, by the schooner Blucher, Capt. Smith, in 25 days from Sacrificious, Mexican papers to the 1st of July, containing the official account of the surrender to the Mexican government of the *Spanish 74 gun ship Asia, and brig of war Constante!!* It will be recollected that these vessels were not included in the capitulation made at Ayacucho, but sailed from Collao with some of the officers of the defeated army, for Manilla.

Capt. Adams, of the schr. Success, which arrived yesterday in 23 days from Carthagena, informs, that there was a report in circulation at that place, though not generally believed, that Gen. Bolivar, from the repeated affectionate and friendly solicitations of the Peruvians to remain among them, had determined to gratify their desires, provided he could obtain permission from his government, in which event Gen. St. Ander would succeed him in the Presidency and Gen. Montillo would probably be the Vice President.

The brave Admiral Padilla, who so nobly signalized himself at the capture of Maracaybo, it was rumoured was about fitting out an expedition to aid the Mexicans in the capture of the castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. The squadron of the late Com. Courious, consisting of 2 brigs and 3 schrs. had been purchased by the government and would belong to the expedition. The cutter Lion had just come from England with $800,000 from the government, and another had arrived a short time previous with a million.—These supplies were very acceptable, and were the cause of much joy and satisfaction to the Columbians. Markets were rather dull excepting for some few articles of provisions, and produce of the country, was very scarce and high.

More British "free trade."—A Hilifax paper, of the 29th June, says, "It is with sincere regret we announce that the operations of our iron company are stopped, from the news having been received by the packet, that government will not sanction the act of incorporation, or allow private individuals to [illegible] mines—the crown claiming an exclusive right to all mines and minerals here.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY AUGUST 16, 1825.

As we do not wish to be thought envious of the good fortune of our neighbours, we cannot but congratulate Mr. Peck upon the valuable accession of fun, falsehood and federalism to his columns, in his correspondent "Jotham Goodrich." We have no doubt the writer intended that the article should contain some truth as well as talent, as much as to say "mark how plain a tale shall put you down;" but Mr. Peck's type, in consequence of long bad habits, are known to be extremely perverse when they have any truth to work upon, and the consequence is that the communication, unintentionally in the writer no doubt, is filled with falsehood. Mr. Peck and his partisans are so anxious to cast from themselves the epithet "federal," and fix it upon their opponents, and to filch from them their republican good name, that much quibbling may be pardoned in consideration of the laudable object. But it won't do neighbour Peck, it won't do: republicanism would set upon you as awkwardly as an ill fitted coat, and every one would see the silly bird beneath its borrowed feathers. As to the charges intimated against us, we regard them with indifference, conscious that nothing coming from such a source will impair the confidence of the public in our paper.

It may have been really unfortunate, that "the young gentleman whose name appears at the head of our paper" was not entitled from his age and residence to vote "the peoples ticket" last fall, but as that happened not to be the case, it may perhaps excite surprise, that he did not, like one of Peck's own hangers on, press forward to put in a vote to which he was not entitled.

It may perhaps also be unfortunate that the other "young gentlemen" connected with the paper have not a greater number of years over their heads that they might have given stronger evidence of their attachment to *Republican* usages. With Mr. Peck and Jotham we have nothing further to do: To the publick we have to say that we shall strive by our acts, rather than our professions, to show how far forth we are entitled to be called *republicans*. When we commenced our editorial career, we were conscious that neither our years nor our reputation were sufficiently mature to justify us in considering ourselves as much known abroad. We deemed therefore, that it might be a satisfaction to our republican friends to publish the certificate of the Central Committee of this county, approving of the transfer of the establishment, to show our friends that an enemy had not stolen into our camp. We doubt not that the approbation of men chosen by republicans themselves, as persons of known fidelity and vigilance in the republican cause, will put at rest any uneasy fears which may have existed in the minds of our friends respecting the establishment.

Dinners.—The wicked democrats of this country, certainly are hugely given to dinner-eating, as well as dirking and drinking, as John Bull says. We have heard of eating away a man's fair fame by gnawing at it with the "tooth of slander;" but now it is quite the reverse: if a man is to be made much of, his friends incontinently get together and eat him into reputation at once. If one is elected to Congress, his friends eat a dinner—if he leads an opposition, they eat a dinner—If he makes a speech in a public body, they eat a dinner, and then—he makes another speech: and it is to be observed that a man's fame depends upon the number of dinners thus eaten in his honor.—Your little great man perhaps cannot get a dinner beyond his native village. One of little more importance, will dine through a whole country or district, while it is left for your Colossus, like our present Chief Magistrate, to eat his way from Maine to Georgia, and trample over the necks of slaughtered bullocks and fatlings, and wade through seas of wine, to the very summit of the pinnacle. Wherever he arrives, a knot are called together by the savory smell of viands, who, without the fear of gout or surfeits before their eyes, and in defiance of death, doctors and dyspepsia, eat their idol into everlasting fame. They have thus encroached upon the province of us editors, by introducing a species of *puffing* so much more substantial than we can administer, that it causes us no small injury—and we are therefore determined not to notice these dinner-eating heroes, until the more legitimate puff shall be restored to its due importance.

"*I wont swap.*"—"Jotham Goodrich," in proving that all who belong to this Establishment were *federalists*, very wisely says, "the young gentleman whose name appears at the head of the paper [the Republican] has always been a Clintonian, and voted the peoples ticket last fall"—thus very frankly acknowledging that the "Clintonians" and "peoples men" were federalists.

To tell the truth, we cannot "swap" names with neighbor Peck, "Jotham," nor any of their favorites—we rather choose to *keep*, the name of republican in its place, and let them continue *federal*—or, if they like it better, "Clintonian," or "peoples men." They had better let the name of Republican alone, for if they should fairly steal it they could not be "at home" with it. It would be as absurd to hear the people calling them *republicans*, as it was for the boy who would call his perfectly *black* dog *white-foot*

The Indians.—We understand that the Indians have made their annual visit, this year to *Fort Malden*, in greater numbers than usual.—They were liberally supplied with presents by the British Agents, and the disgusting scene of savage riot and dissipation, consequent thereto, may be easily imagined. We know not whether the British government have any *ulterior* views, in distributing thus liberally, presents among Indians residing in our territory: but we think we do know that it cannot in any event be productive of beneficial results. These same Indians proceed to Detroit, where they display their feathers and finery and ask of their good father a subsidy of cash and provisions. This is a bidding for their friendship which ought not to be as it serves to swell their importance in their own eyes beyond its just bounds.—Besides every one knows how these savages dispose of their presents; they eagerly bargain for spirits that they may rush into a state of intoxication. Now whiskey and weapons, rum and rifles are bad adjuncts which may produce bloody results, and then we shall hear of a crusade preached against the Indians to punish a riot or murder, to which they were excited by those maddening stimulants, administered by ourselves. It were much to be wished that some method of paying the annuity we owe them, could be discovered, which should not call so many together and produce such disgusting consequences.

Georgia.—We this day publish the letter of Gen. Gaines upon the subject of the Creeks. This letter places the whole business in a different light from any in which we presume most persons have viewed it hitherto. The treaty appears not to have been the act of the Creek nation, & it would certainly be the height of injustice in a time of peace, and without provocation, to drive them from their domestic hearths and the graves of their fathers—to eject them from the little remnant of soil that is left them, under color of a treaty which we now know was never ratified by the nation.

An attempt was made to poison a family of *blacks*, in Geneseo last week. By the attention of physicians the family were saved from fatal consequences. Two black persons have been taken up on suspicion and committed.

The Buffalo Harbor has now become public property by cancelling the Mortgages given by the Harbor Company to the state.

The new Court House in Canandaigua was struck by lightning in the storm of last week—a barn belonging to *Mr. Nathan Saunders* was also struck and entirely consumed.

For the Republican.

TO JOTHAM GOODRICH.

FRIEND JOTHAM—I am sorry that you have fallen into such a *peck* of troubles, about the new Editors of the Republican—you whom your neighbor Parsons calls so "honest, disinterested and patriotick," and who have always *intended* to support republican men and measures." I have no doubt that many are deceived by "loud and boasting pretensions to republicanism, in these days, especially those who live remote from sources of information. As you seem to be a plain, honest, *simple* man, and would not suspect the deceit of those who would impose upon you, and as I moreover have a regard for you, and living here in the village, where we understand these things, I thought it my duty to put you on your guard against the boastings of those who would claim to be exclusive republicans. Your neighbour Parsons seems to look down with, I think, too supercilious an air upon your simplicity, and want of wit, and pride himself too much upon his own superior sagacity and penetration. We here, who *understand trap*, could not help laughing at his airs of superior wisdom—especially when we have reason to believe that he was himself imposed upon. I shrewdly suspect that some of our waggish village politicians, seeing that your neighbor was something of a *flat*, have been playing off a *hoax* upon him. I have no doubt that instead of its being Doct. Rhubarb from whom he obtained his information, that it was none other than a long, lank, sinister looking politician of this village, who, like the Doctor has always a segar in his mouth, that imposed himself upon your neighbour as the Doctor himself. I am the more convinced of this, as ever since he was hired to come here from Onondaga county to support the federal press in this village, he is known to have been going about the country upon political missions, and in this region he has been especially charged with the duty of convincing the people that Peck's paper is the only true *republican*, and that the other is a complete radical.

The only thing that throws a shade of doubt over this supposition is, that, at the time of the conversation you mention, the politician in question was absent upon an expedition to Washington, armed with certificates, (no, let me correct myself,) with a certificate—(for with all his finesse he could obtain but one,) *of his republicanism*, and "patriotick support of *republican* principles," directed to certain high authorities, to be used in obtaining the office of postmaster of this village, or any other office which might happen to be equally snug and convenient.

Report says that even this meagre recommendation was of a character so equivocal, that after dancing attendance for some days about the purlieus of office, he had not the heart to present it, and finally came back "bootless," to strive to "raise the wind" in some other way.

With this circumstance against me, however I am still inclined to suppose that it was this man who imposed himself upon your neighbour as Doct. Rhubarb. Of his political principles it would certainly be presumption in me to say what they were. Neither is it perhaps any matter, for he is hired to support those of a particular stamp, and one of his most prominent duties is to belie and misrepresent the principles to his employers.

And now friend Jotham, let me advise you to beware of being deceived by hollow professions and by all means trace every rumour to its source before you give it implicit credit. As to the certificate of the central committee, I am a little sorry, that our new editors should think it necessary to accept of it, especially as it seems to be but copying the plan adopted by the above named politician in his application for the post office, and, of all things I should dislike to see our Editors copy after him in their conduct. But I suppose they thought as they were young men & might not be much known abroad that it might be a satisfaction to their republican friends to know from the mouths of old and tried republicans that the press was still in "safe hands."

Now friend Jotham, I must bid you adieu. Write no more letters to Peck, if you wish to have no communication with "*federalists in disguise*" and next time you come down—give me a call & I will see if I cannot get more than 6s. and 6d. for your wheat for you.

Yours cordially,

BOAZ SCHOOMAKER.

P. S.—Some of our merchants dont like it, that you did not give them a call in the way of trade: and they above half think your letter was only a contrivance to puff Shelden's nails, Hart and Saxton's tea and tobacco, and Everghims' pail. B. S.

National Politics.—The following article from the Georgia Constitutionalist, recommends itself by plain orthodox, valuable good sense, and will be read with pleasure. It has a style, temper and principle.—*Noah.*

Party.—Many conjectures are afloat as to the course parties will now take in these U. States. The republicans are anxious to maintain their principles, while their opponents wish to give full effect to the *amalgamation*, commenced by the late President Monroe, under the delusive expectation that the National Happiness is to be best advanced by the destruction of system and the abandonment of principles. The result of the late Presidential election has given fresh impulse to this wayward doctrine, and although Mr. Adams' administration has as yet afforded no decisive evidence of what its general tenor will be, the strain of the inaugural speech, and the appointment of Mr. King, have awakened both the hopes and the industry of the Anti-Democrats. If the rights of the States on the one hand, and those of the general government on the other—a power resting on the people, and a cheap administration on the one side, and a strong Federal Government with an extensive army and navy, a rich treasury, and a wide spread patronage on the other—if, to enumerate no farther—the landmarks of parties, founded in different views of national prosperity, shall be obliterated, and men of all principles

"*Black spirits and White,*
Red spirits and Grey,"

are brought to mingle in the administration, it is clear that no sett of political axioms will be esteemed orthodox in the management of publick affairs. To this point we fear we are tending, and the consequence will be, that instead of fixing upon *principles and measures*, the American people will be called upon to follow men and their fortunes. The compass being thrown overboard, the vessel must be bewildered in her course by jarring and conflicting opinions, and although she may sometimes move securely under a clear sky and over a smooth sea—stormy days will come, when her dangers shall be imminent, and the absence of her best guide prove her greatest misfortune.

There are persons who condemn parties for their violence, because they would ever have matters conducted in a gentle and smiling way. It is true that kindness, friendship and benevolence give high charms to life, and it is an error to believe that these are incompatible with the existence of parties. Men who hold different opinions upon a much more important subject, are in their conduct towards each other, governed by their best charities. Violence and Party are no more synonymous terms than are Bigotry and Religion. Besides those who fly from what they call harshness and fury of parties, make but a sorry exchange. They cease to defend their principles, and hasten to bow before this or that great luminary which may glitter in the political firmament. It is vain to say that an American citizen will wash his hands of politics. He cannot. He is by education and from duty a politician, and he must serve one or other alternative;—if he is not the *man of a party*—he must become *some man's man*.

It is easy to see where his choice should lie. He would not submit his morals to the direction of any man, no matter how pure or excellent. The governor of his actions is within his own breast. It is so with his political opinions—they are sought by patriotism, approved by judgement, and he co-operates with those whose creed is like his own. How much better is this than forgetful of the constitution or careless of its construction and application, to run madly to the support of some aspiring favorite whose popularity is built, as the Houses of Lawyers are said to be by the Spanish Proverb, "upon the heads of the embecile and unwise." The friends of Mr. Crawford were fortunate in the Presidential contest—that they supported their principles in the person of their favorite candidate. They are at present entirely unfettered and unembarrassed. They will support the administration with cheerfulness when they approve its measures;—according with the magnanimous sentiment uttered at the Lexington Dinner—they will judge it by *its acts*. We shall express ourselves further upon this subject.

The Canal.—A letter published in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, dated at Utica, August 1st, says:

"The *Canal*, I understand will be completed about the middle of September, when we shall have an uninterrupted water communication, from your city to the immense regions of the West. Thus far, this season, the business done on the Canal has exceeded expectation. Nearly double the number of boats have passed that did during the same period last year. From the opening in the spring to the first of August, 2066 freight boats have passed; last year, in the same time, the number was 1300;—this is exclusive of the packet boats, which do not enter every trip, but receive a ticket at the commencement of the season. The annual toll of the packets is about $24,000.

"The whole amount of toll in the month of May, was ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS! and but little short of that sum in June. It must be remembered, however, that those are the most important months for business. I stated to you last year, that when the Canal should be completed, the next year's toll would be $600,000. I now am satisfied my expectation will be realized—the toll this year will be about $500,000.

Emancipation.—The gentleman, near Richmond, mentioned in the last *Register*, as having emancipated sixty slaves, (all that he owned,) is Mr Charles Crenshaw. The Rev. Andrew Fletcher, of the methodist church, has also recently, emancipated twenty, valued at 10,000 dollars, who were left to him by a dying relative. They constituted nearly all his property, and he is a very young man.

Crimes.—We have heard much of the immortality of manufacturers. The county of Providence, R. I. is the greatest manufacturing district in the United States, and is also very populous: but, on the 13th July, not one person, charged with the commission of a crime, was confined in the jail of that county.

Governor Troup, of Georgia, gave the following toast at the late celebration of the anniversary of American independence.—

The union of the states and the *sovereignty* of the states: one and indivisible—stout hearts and sharp swords for their defence against all assailants.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

COLOMBIA.

By the brig Wm. Bayard, we have our file of Carthagena papers to the 14th July, and those of Bogota to the 27th June.—They contain the official accounts of the battle of Vitiche, and the death of General Olaneta by a wound received in the action.

Callao is in a great strait for provisions, in consequence of the closeness of the seige and blockade, which is maintained with the greatest zeal and rigor.

Bolivar had marched to Cusco, with the view to establish and regulate the government of that public on the object which occupied the exclusive attention of the father of Colombia.

An American vessel, loaded with provisions and munitions of war, had been taken by the blockading squadron off Callao, while attempting to enter.

Grand Congress of the free Nations of America.

We have the unspeakable satisfaction to announce the approaching union of the Congress, by just and sensible men. On the 17th of the present month, (June,) the ship of war Congreso arrived, bringing S. S. Jose Maria del Panado, and Manuel Vedaurre, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the republic of Peru. The depaties of the other nations will arrive soon, and this event will be hailed as an epoch of power, happiness & glory to the world.—*Gaceta de Panama.*

Mr. Clinton is in Kentucky, at Louisville, where he is to eat another public dinner. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" How Mr. Clay is to chuse him off his hunting ground. I cannot foresee; probably he may push on to Tennessee and have an interview and an understanding with the Hero of New Orleans, and eat another dinner. I learn that the venerable Jefferson has expressed a desire to see Mr. Clinton on the subject of a uniform system of internal improvement—this will bring him to Virginia, where he will have another dinner, until he eats his way to the white house at Washington. Mr. Clay must be stirring, or we are all up a tree We must think of some bargain to check this rapid march of the enemy.—*Noah.*

GROTON HILL.

We are pleased in seeing a notice, and afterwards some short essays in the New-London papers, calling not on the pocket but modestly on the attention of the citizens of our state, to the subject of building a monument on Groton Hill, to perpetuate the memory of a battle that was once fought there.—The suggestion may raise a sneer,—it may be said, "now that the great Mr. Webster has made a great speech to a great man on a great occasion, every little spot where a skirmish may have taken place, must, to follow the Boston fashion, go through in conceited mimickry, the same sort of ceremony." To such an objection we mean not to answer. Lord Chatham told the House of Commons, when they heard of the defeat of the *rebels*, and the glorious capture of Bunker Hill, that there were a great many hills in America that they could take in the same way. This Groton Hill was a most emphatic proof of his prediction. We would draw no comparison between the glorious fight of the 17th of June, 1775, when Warren fell, and that at Fort Griswold, on the 6th September, 1781, when Ledyard fell. Yet some small account of this latter affair may not be amiss. Those who know the facts, will be pleased to see a statement that squares with their memories, and those who do not know them, should. Both may feel a mingled sort of sorrow and of triumph in learning or recollecting that there has been hard and brave fighting in Connecticut. There were two Forts (they are there now) to defend the harbour of New-London. Fort Trumbull is situated on a promontory on the west side of the river, and was then garrisoned by about 50 men under the command of Capt. Adam Chapley. It was utterly indefensible at the time, against such force as was coming towards it. The other Fort, Fort Griswold, was commanded by Col. Ledyard, with a garrison of about one hundred and thirty men. It stands on high ground, and then commanded the harbour and the other Fort.

At the day-break of the 6th September, a British fleet was discovered off the mouth of the river. The enemy immediately commenced landing on the two sides of the harbour. One division, which landed on the west side, was commanded by that man for whom there is no epithet, Arnold. On his advance, with six or seven hundred men, the Capt. to Trumbull, with his thirty men, went over the Fort Griswold, the only place where they could fight the enemy to any advantage. Arnold burnt houses and stores, streets from corner to corner, the Court House, the Church; but enough of him.

Colonel Eyre, the commander of the other detachment that landed and marched up on the Groton side, carried with him about one thousand men, perhaps less. There was a regiment and a battallion. He attacked Fort Griswold, with its one hundred sixty men.—These were in part state troops, in militia, and principally volunteers, heads of families in Groton. Indeed, it is said that every Groton man who fell on that day was a husband and a father. When Logan said "there runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human being," it was pathetic;—but when these wives and those children wailed for their losses, there must have been a feeling among the survivors, "too deep for tears." The Fort was taken—Col Ledyard and Captain Chapley, and ninety other officers and men, were killed. Of the British, Col. Eyer, Lieut. Col. Montgomery, and two hundred of their officers and men, were killed. As to the accuracy of this last statement, Marshall, in his life of Washington, states, from documents and reports to which he had access to the number of two hundred. Arnold, in his report calls the number lost by the British, ninety.

This place is worthy of a monument. If not on account of the heroes who were there slain in the extremity of bravery and honour—if not for the pride of the state—if not for the glory of the country; at least let some stone be cast there with the name of Arnold upon it. Of him there is a silence more damning to his memory than all the fulminations of the Vatican; but let there be something that shall perpetuate the story of his infamy—and tell to all *future* generations, who Ledyard was and who Arnold was.—*Connecticut Mirror.*

From the Main Inquirer.

A JOURNEY "DOWN EAST."

We have heard of journeying through the Red Sea, dreary wanderings in interminable deserts, long travels round the world, and even a run to Ohio, through mud that covered both poney and rider up to the shirt collar; but never in our lives have we heard any thing to match a little journey of a gentleman denominated Dickey Pilver, down east.

Dickey was a famous well digger, some where (but no matter about particulars) in the western part of this our good state of Maine; and undertook, as he supposed, at a most advantageous bargain, to dig a well for forty-five dollars. Having laboured with much assiduity till he arrived at the depth of nearly 50 feet, with a fair prospect of soon completing his job, Dickey ascended to these upper regions, to look for a little *eleven o'clock*, and had but just effected his escape, when, alas! it caved the sides of his well, and filled it fifteen feet, at least, with another solid mass. Dickey looked over the edge, groaned, and scratched his head, and for a moment pondered in the bitterness of his heart, half murmuring out a curse on his cruel stars, for thus doubling his (at best) too heavy task; but probably never once thought of feeling grateful to a kind providence for his almost miraculous escape from instant death. Looking round, however, he saw his coat and hat lying near the margin of the well, and a thought struck him, that if he should "clear out," as the saying is, his friends and neighbours would soon discover the situation of the well, and seeing his coat and hat where he left them when he descended, would no doubt consider him buried under the mass that had fallen, and with one consent would join to dig him out and thus clear the well. So thought, so determined, and away goes Dickey, without coat or hat, not to another world, but to another part of this. The affair of the well's caving in was soon known in the neighbourhood, as might be expected, and all were soon gathered around the fearful gulf, that (as they supposed) had closed upon dicky with a dreadful vengeance. After the first surprise and silence were past, one and another ventured an observation about poor Dickey's lot. "Poor man! he is no doubt dead." "How he must have felt when he saw the whole earth falling in upon him!" "But it is all over now." The relatives seemed to be quite calm, and it was at length seriously agitated whether they should dig out the body. Some were in favor of that measure; but by a suggestion of a relative that it was of no use, for he was already well buried, they finally determined to leave him to his lot, and allow his bones to mingle with the gloomy depths in which they were confined. The particulars of the case soon travelled in the shape of news to the place of Dickey's retreat, who was so mortified as the result, that he kept himself out of hearing for half a year, being ashamed to return home. At last, however, he thought of an answer to inquiries, which would be plied quickly to his ears, on his first appearance above ground; and with that he resolved to make a venture. Dickey accordingly returned, and after a little surprise excited in his neighbors by the unexpected arrival, they began to inquire how he managed to get out, informing him of their conclusion to let him remain where he buried himself. "Aye, aye," says Dickey, "I know that very well, for I wanted till I found you had abandoned me, and then went to work myself to dig out; but missing my direction I had rather a long job of it, and lately came out down in Somerset county," about fifty miles from the starting point

From the Democratic Press.

A case of some novelty was tried before the Mayor's Court at its last session. The following, among other facts, were disclosed. John Otto, a comb maker and B. C. Teese, a name not unknown to fame, in our criminal courts, had determined upon a new plan of defrauding the banks. Otto opened an account in the Philadelphia Bank, by depositing about three hundred dollars.—Several checks were drawn and other deposits made. At length the book of Otto was settled, when it exhibited a balance in his favour of about thirty dollars. He immediately went to the Bank and said here are forged checks to the amount of two hundred and fifty-five dollars—my balance instead of thirty, should be two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

An anonymous letter gave some clue to this fraud—one of our high constables went to Newark and brought back B. C. Teese, who while he had been there, had transmitted two forged checks for $169 on the Scuylkill Bank, for the purpose, as he said of showing the Banks and the Police, that although he was not in Philadelphia, yet, that still there was somebody who could forge left behind. The woman who took these checks was arrested, and her testimony shed much light on the plans of these conspirators. Otto and Teese, used to sit down to a table, & Teese, on similar checks to those Otto sent to the Bank, would copy the checks filled up and signed by Otto, until he became quite perfect. The Prisoners were convicted, Otto was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor, and Teese to twenty four years.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Stepping up.—A few weeks since, two Irishmen called on a clergyman in this town, with a request that he would marry one of them in the evening. He pointed the hour and requested them to be punctual. When the wedding party came, more than an hour after the time appointed, the friend of the bridegroom took the clergyman aside, and said the delay was caused by the misconduct of the bridegroom, who had got intoxicated in the afternoon, and was not in a fit state to come. "He did'nt think it was treating the young woman well, and they should not have had any wedding at all, only that a friend had *stepped up*, and helped them out of the difficulty." The clergyman asked if all was settled now, and was answered—"O, yes, it is all right now." But on looking at the certificate of publishment, he found that the bridegroom had been erased and another very clumsily inserted, and that the friend who had so kindly *stepped up*, had indeed come to be married in his room. He then asked the new bridegroom if he had ever been published—he answered, "O, no, Sir." The clergyman explained to him that he could not marry him until he had been published according to law, "O, Sir," said he, "I am going to sea to-morrow."

Dismal Swamp. The sale for sometime advertised of a share of stock in the Dismal Swamp land company, took place before the coffee house door yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was knocked off to judge Washington at $12,100. Several gentlemen from the south were present and bid. The share belonged to the estate of the late general George Washington, and originally cost £300, or $1000.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Florida.—The present flourishing condition of the territory of Florida, presents a striking and gratifying contrast with its insignificance when under the sway of the Spanish power: and affords another proof—if another were wanted—of the superiority of liberal institutions over those of a despotic character, for promoting the welfare and prosperity of a country. Previous to the cession of Florida to the United States its population amounted to scarcely 15,000, and its political existence was a perfect blank, and so would probably have forever remained under its oppressive rulers. Now on the contrary, from an astonishing rapidity of growth, its inhabitants are numbered at 50,000, and it will probably be a candidate at the next session of Congress for admission into the Union as an independant state. While thus increasing in population, it has enjoyed a corresponding improvement in all the useful arts.

The Herkimer American says that the late heat at that place was so powerful as to roast almost to a pulp, one side of apples hanging on the tree! The Little Falls Friend says that a good sized apple, which had fallen upon an ant-hill on the south side of the tree, was found completely *baked* by the sun—it was broken and eaten by the mowers who discovered it—the rind was contracted as if it had been in an oven, and it was fairly *cooked* to the core.

Taxes.—Authentic accounts have been received from Captain Leftwich, one of the agents despatched from Nashville, to procure a grant of lands from the government of Mexico in the province of Taxes, that he had fully succeeded in his object. The grant is said to extend to from six to eight millions of acres, designed for the settlement of eight hundred families and lying along the borders of Louisiana, being part of the same territory formely claimed by the U. States, and ceded in exchange for Florida. The conditions on which this immense tract of country has been thus disposed of, have not transpired—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

A negro, named William, the property of a Mr. Cokergee, in Georgia, is stated in a South Carolina paper, to have been *burnt alive* near Greenville, S. C. for the murder of a white man named Peter Garrison.

More Arrests.—The Washington Gazette anounces that Captains Creighton and Deacon, of the Mediterranean squadron, have both reached home under arrest, by order of Com. Rodgers, and that more are daily expected from the same station.

For the Republican.

There is, on the top of the mountain above the village of Lewiston, on the Niagara River, the remains of an old Fort or Battery, known by the name of "Fort Gray." The Niagara River runs at this point between high banks, nearly 300 feet, and it is said on this spot many skirmishes have taken place, particularly during the French war—as it was a place where the French stored much property, they having had a Railway, which terminated at that point, and descended quite to the river. Near the old Fort is a large Grave, said to be the grave of an unfortunate Soldier, who, having been killed at that place while repelling an attack, was buried, according to his wish previous, near the fort. The grave is now in a field.

THE LONELY SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

See you mound, rising from "mother earth,"
'Beneath is a soldier lying;'
We know not his honors, his name, nor his birth,
Nor his fate while he was dying.

Lone and obscurely is his grave,
Nor a stone, nor a stake is nigh it;
But the hollow moan of Niagara's wave
Sounds hoarse, as it rushes by it.

No *friends* mourn o'er his lonely grave,
None soften'd his dying pillow;
Love ne'er travelled here in grief to lave,
Nor to plant the "weeping willow."

But alone and forgotten the warrior lies,
In a field where the husbandmen labour;
His life was spent where the death-bullet flies,
'Mid the clash of the sword and the sabre!

He fell in the fight when his country's foes
Were rang'd 'gainst his rights in battle;
And the requeim heard at the scene of death's woes,
Was the musket and tabor's rattle!

But he sleeps where a tear was never shed,
Unknown to the world but 'in story,'
Yet the thought that here's pillow'd a *soldier's* head,
Throws round it a halo of glory.

MIRUS.

Com. Porter.—This gallant officer put in his defence on the 5th and 6th inst. It is said to be a triumphant refutation of the charges bro't against him. It is probable the Judgement of the court will not be made public immediately.

To our Patrons.—The office of the Monroe Republican, will be removed next week to the corner, over Hart & Saxtons Store. As there may have been mistakes in some instances in the delivery of papers to our village subscribers, we would beg such to call and give information, that we may correct the same.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF GENESEE.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 8, Schr. Fame Case, from Lewiston.

"9th, Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Cape Vincent; do. Farmers Daughter, Lambie, Ogdensburgh; Richard M. Liscoe, Cape Vincent.

"10, Union Halletts Presqe Isle,

"11, Steam Boat Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor; do. Schr. President, Larabee Sodus.

"12 Julia, Richardson, Cape Vincent.

"13, Ariadne, Ingols, S. Harbor; Woolsey, Sherwin do.; Steam Boat Martha Ogden, Reed, Lewiston.

SAILED, Aug. 9, Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, for S. Harbor.

"11 do. Martha Ogden, Reed, Lewiston; Schr. Farmers Daughter, Miller, Ogdensburgh.

"12, President, Lasabee, Niagara; Fame, Case, Ogdensburgh.

"13 Union Hallett, Presque Isle; Julia Richardson, Niagara; Steam Boat Marta Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor.

MARRIED,

In this village on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Penney Mr. *Judson Benson*, to Miss *Roxeanna B. Lothridge.*

In Penfield on the 12th of June, 1825, Mr. *Peley Chapman*, to Miss *Martha Barns.*

Also on the 4th inst. by Brooks Mason Esq. Mr. *Joseph Cole*, to Miss *Experience Sanford.*

DIED.

At Auburn, on Saturday morning last, *Francis Radd Cuming*, aged 17 months, son of the Rev. F. H. Cuming of this village.

On the 8th inst. at Wolcott (Wayne County,) of Billious Fever, while on a visit to her friends in that place Mrs. *Amanda Burnell* of East Hampton Mass., aged 28 years.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE.

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't.
J. MASTICK.

August 15, 1825. 42

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

TWO Lectures this week—on Wednesday and Friday Evenings.

Wednesday Evening—on the *Organs* of *Comparison, Causality, Wit, & Imitation*, which completes *them*. The *Combinations* in Phrenology forming *various Characters* will then be considered.

Friday Evening—Phrenology applied to *Criticism, Shakespeare's Macbeth, Iago, Othello, Lou s XI. and Charles the Bold*, from the novel of *Quentin Durward*.—*Milton's Garden of Eden* by *Dugald Stewart Esq.*

GEO. B. TAYLOR, M. D.

ROCHESTER OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15. 1825. 42

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daboll's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s9d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 3s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber on or about the 28th July last a light red COW. No artificial marks recollected—about eleven years old. Whoever will give information respecting her to the owner, at the Troy Line Ware House near the Buffalo Bridge, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

EVAN GRIFFITH

Rochester, Aug. 16th, 1825. 3w42

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on Thursday the 11th of August a dark red COW, by her looks, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

GERSHAM B. FREEMAN.

Gates, August 12, 1825. 3w42

To Let.

THE Store now occupied by *Shethar & Noble*, and the rear part of the same which is conveniently constructed for a family. Attached to the same is a sizable GARDEN, and near the establishment is a good well of water. For further particulars enquire at the premises, or at this office.

Rochester August 2, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUPER. BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,

(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825 41

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING THE ALBANY ARGUS DAILY UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE ALBANY ARGUS AND DAILY CITY GAZETTE.

THE growing prosperity of the city, the frequent suggestions of their friends, and the desire to add to the one and comply with the other, have induced the subscribers to attempt the establishment of another daily newspaper. The advantages which they hope to derive from this arrangement, are two-fold—namely, to advance the interests of the city, & to contribute to its growth and to the convenience and wants of its citizens, *through the daily publication*; and to afford, *through the semi-weekly paper*, much more general reading, greater variety, and earlier intelligence, to their patrons in the country. It will be the ambition of the proprietors to fulfil, as far as possible, any reasonable expectations in both these respects.

The objects of the paper will be, as a general public journal, to contribute towards the maintenance of the influence, power, and high character of the state; to aid public spirited individuals in their exertions to develope and apply its abundant resources; to second all laudable enterprises for local or general improvement; to further the liberal plans of internal communication and intercourse; to serve the great cause of education and of morals; and to cultivate a just and liberal state and national feeling. In its local character, as a *Daily City Gazette*, much of it shall be devoted to the notice, discussion and support of objects connected with, and calculated to promote, the prosperity of the city. It shall be a part of the duty of its conductors and contributors, to point out, as far as possible, new sources of wealth, and continued incentives to the enterprize of our citizens; to aid in giving stability and an extended influence to our institutions; to co-operate in the efforts which are now making, and which time and success, it is believed, will multiply to adorn and build up the city; and to yield a firm support to such measures as it may be necessary to adopt to retain all the advantages, which, as the seat of the state government, it now possesses. In these respects, they ask the co-operation of all those, who in common with themselves, have such objects at heart.

Connected with the newspaper, the subscribers propose also to establish a public resort, to be called the COMMERCIAL ROOMS.—They have already taken for this purpose, the large room in the 2d story of the building now occupied by Messrs. Stilwell & Co. and recently by Messrs. Delevan & Co. at the corner of South Market and Beaver-streets. These rooms, situated in the heart of the city, and in the midst of the mercantile business, spacious, airy, and easy of access from both streets, they flatter themselves will add a public convenience which the city has been long without—namely, a resort for merchants, mechanics, and other citizens, for all the purposes of local intercourse and general information; and particularly for strangers, whom business or pleasure, or an attendance upon the legislature, may bring among us. The subscribers propose to fit up the rooms in a suitable manner, and to supply them with papers from every part of the Union, and with regular journals from London and Liverpool. It is their intention to do this gratuitously, and to throw open the rooms to the free access of all citizens and strangers, provided the advertising and newspaper subscriptions shall premise them a bare remuneration.

The *Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette* will be published every morning, Sunday excepted. In its size and typographical appearance, it shall not be surpassed by any publication of the kind in the state. Every effort shall be made to render it also a source of early intelligence, of miscellaneous and literary reading, and of useful and various information. Reporters will be employed to furnish full and accurate daily details of the legislative proceedings and debates. The already extended circulation of the paper, aside from any additional circulation which this arrangement may procure for it, will afford great facilities for the publicity of advertisements;—such facilities, the proprietors trust, as their advertising customers may avail themselves of profitably. In this respect, as well as in others, they are confident that the unforced mercantile and commercial transactions and the mechanical employments of the city, aided by foreign subscriptions, are ample enough for the support of at least two daily journals; and in soliciting the reasonable aid of their fellow citizens in behalf of their enterprise, they do so in no spirit of hostility to any existing establishment, nor with any other motive than, by promoting their own interests, to advance the higher interests of the city.

The *semi-weekly paper* will be published, as now on Tuesdays & Fridays. It will contain, in compact form, all the articles that shall appear in the daily gazette. Being relieved of many of the official advertisements which now occupy its columns, it will contain a much greater variety of reading; and it will be particularly improved in the promptness and certainty with which it may be furnished to subscribers through the mails. Its location at the seat of the state government will give to it various facilities as a newspaper, as a record of the proceedings of the legislature, and as a journal of the political and miscellaneous occurrences of the day. It shall be the endeavor of the Proprietors to merit the patronage of the public, at whatever cost or exertion.

The established political course of the paper will not be departed from. It will support, without the "shadow of turning," but with all possible freedom from controversial and personal asperity, the great doctrines and usages of republicanism, and will urge republicans to unite resolutely in their defence. It will be a matter of pride to render it worthy of the character of a Republican journal, and of the continued confidence of its friends throughout the state.

The terms of the paper, daily, will be Eight Dollars per annum; semi-weekly, Four Dollars. The alteration will take place at as early a day as the subscription shall warrant.

They enter upon their untried enterprise with diffidence, but with a confident reliance upon the liberality and indulgence of their fellow citizens.

E. CROSWELL,
G. R. VAN BENTHUYSEN,
C. P. BARNUM.

Albany, August 2, 1825.

At the commencement of the daily publication of the paper, CHARLES P. BARNUM, esq. Editor and Proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Republican Telegraph, will become a joint partner and owner in the concern.

Silk Goods,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

C. Dunning, & Co.

HAVE received, and are constantly receiving, from their partner in the city, fresh supplies of

SILK GOODS,

Adapted to this market, which they offer by the piece, AT NEW-YORK PRICES, and a small advance at retail. MERCHANTS in the country wishing to fill up their assortments, are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 38

☞ The meeting of the committee appointed to obtain information respecting the practicability of making a canal along the valley of the Genesee river, &c. is postponed till the first Tuesday in November next.

LOTTERY DRAWS

in August—Highest prize $20,000. Tickets only $4; for sale at the Post-Office.

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware & CUTLERY,

which will be sold at the Albany and New York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Naylor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
First Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✕ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
3000 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad-and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. common Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber on or about the 17th July a red Cow 9 or 10 years old, handsomely built, with rather short horns, may be distinguished from any other by a Singularity when lying down, a large burst appears near the roots of her tail and when standing a cavity of the same bigness. Whoever will give information of said Cow or return her, to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

W. H. GODFREY.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 3w41

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be paid for WHEAT, at the

NEW RED MILL

near the west end of the Aqueduct, by the subscribers, who have constantly on hand for sale all kinds of *FLOUR & MIDDLINGS, BUCK WHEAT-MEAL, CORN-MEAL, &c. &c.*

T. H. ROCHESTER, & Co.

Jan. 11th, 1825. 11

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a choice selection of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry-Goods,

among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets,
Domestick Plaids, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings, of *Superior quality.*
Dark and light Calicoes, *New patterns.*
Furniture Cuintz, Brown Cambrick for Bonnets.
Jaconet, Sarsnet, Muff & Book Muslins.
Fig. do. do. do. do.
Diapers, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric & Linen Cambrick pocket Hkfs.
Vandykes, Pelorines and Swiss Ruffs.
Thread, Bobinett & Thule Lace, Barege Scarfs and Hkfs.
Blk. White and Col'd Italian Crapes,
Plain and fig. Levantine, Florence and Sarsnet Silks.
Fancy Silk Dress Hkfs. and Shawls.
Flag, Bandanna and Barcelona Hkfs.
Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Fig. White Marseilles and Col'd Vestings.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Ladies' Beaver, Horse skin and Kid Gloves.

They keep constantly on hand LIQUOR, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE consisting in part of the following articles.

WINES,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga.

LIQUORS,

Seignette Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Cider Brandy, Old Whiskey.

TEAS,

Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Hyson Skin.

Java & St. Domingo Coffee. Loaf, Lump, Barbadoes, New Orleans and Muscovadd SUGARS. Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Rice. No. 1, 2, & 3, Shad and Mackerell by the bbl. and half bbl. 9 by 7, and 10 by 8 Window Glass.

Swedes and Band Iron. E. B. and Cast Steel. Nail Rods. Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted.

Oakum, Pitch, Cordage, and Lamp Oil,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

N. T. ROCHESTER, & Co.

July 16th, 1825. 39

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 6th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK SOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cookise Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,

Military Goods,

Musical Instruments,

Watch Materials,

Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40

Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 6th Mo. 1825. 40

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, an extensive and elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser, the following are a part.

6 Pipes Brandy,
3 do. Holland Gin.
4 Hhds. Rum,
16 do. E. I. Molasses,
16 Hhds. and bbls. sugar.
30 bags Coffee,
34 Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 do. Ginger, &c. &c.

having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choisest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pork,

&c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Rochester, Sept. 1824. 40

D. A. BALCOM,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, that he will be in this place by the last of August or first of September, ready to attend to all calls in the line of his business. 6w39

July 26, 1825.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those Country Merchants in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying stores about the country with small stocks of

Goods,

and also, such Staple articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season Our assortment of Goods is very general and complete, and we are converting our stock into such Goods as is principally adapted to the *jobbing business*, and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as country merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. the same as cash.

Those who may find it more convenient from their situation to go to Canandaigua, will find an equally large and well selected stock of Goods on the same terms at the store of *A. U. Mott & Co.* Co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 19 823. 40

WALKER & WARRENT

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

***Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—ALSO—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Nov. 16, 1824. 3tf

THE SCHOONER

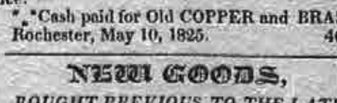
UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 21, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.



THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 19

New Arrangement.

TIMOTHY KENTSHALL,

HAS leased for a term of years, the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, where he intends to conduct the HATTING Business, wholesale and retail, upon fair and liberal terms. His facilities for procuring stock and trimmings at all times from New-York and elsewhere, of the best quality, together with his thorough knowledge of his business, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of A. & I. Colvin, and the publick generally.

April, 6, 1824. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE new Stone Oil Mill near the WEST end of the Bridge, in the centre of the village is now in operation and

LINSEED OIL,

superior in quality to any manufactured in this country will be furnished in any quantity.

CASH.

the highest price that is given elsewhere, will at all times be paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINT-MILLS,

are connected with the Oil-Mill, where Paints are prepared in the very best manner, ready for use.—PAINTERS and others can have their Paints ground at much less expense than by the usual method.—A large stock of

PAINTS

of all kinds for sale by

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

Rochester, Sept. 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A genteal assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee. (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*

Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Brighton, a few days since, a dark, chesnut coloured, or deep red COW, with short stag horns, 3 years old, of a middling size, gives milk, and has lately had a Calf. Any person who will give information of the said Cow to the subscriber, or at this office, or return her, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid. ASA CARPENTER.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Ware.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d,

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main-street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

HARD-WARE.

THE subscriber has for sale at the sign of the *Gilt Mill Saw*, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House,

1 ton old Sable Russia Iron,
7 do. 1 3-4 inch Swedes Iron waggon tire,
1 do. 1 1-4 inch English do. do.
5 do. flat Swedes assorted, from 1 to 3 inches in width,
3 do. square do. do. 3-8 to 2 inches square,
2 do. Round do. do. 3-8 to 1 1-2 inches in diameter,
10 Smith's Anvils of good quality,
10 Saw Mill Cranks,
5 gross Mill Spindles,
Gudgeons,
2000 pieces 1 2 and 3-4 Inch Bag. Hoop, suitable for pails,
8d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10, *and* 20d, *cut Nails*,

Together with a general assortment of

HOLLOW & HARD-WARE,

which will be sold low for CASH at wholesale or retail.

JOSIAH SHELDEN, *Agent.*

Rochester, July 11, 1825. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*

W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the stor eof John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 31st ult, an indented boy named Hyram Peterson, aged 19 years, said boy is supposed to have stolen money from Sundry persons at the upper Locks in Brighton. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded and all necessary expences paid.

JANNA HOLTON.

Brighton, Aug. 1st, 1825. 3w40

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's pasture, on Tuesday, the 26th of July last, a pale Bay *HORSE*, 6 years old rather low in flesh, slim, and quite tall. He has one white hind foot, black mane and tail, and a black stripe runs the whole length of his back. Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber, or to this office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Penfield, August 9, 1825. 3w41*

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS,

ONTARIO

AND

MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accomodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON } Proprietors

Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW-YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers.* 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF		$25 000	IS	25 000
2	: :	10 000	:	20 000
1	: :	6 696	:	6 696
2	: :	5 000	:	10 000
20	: :	1 000	:	20 000
20	: :	500	:	10 000
38	: :	200	:	7 600
114	: :	100	:	11 400
228	: :	50	:	11 400
1710	: :	12	:	20 520
14,364	: :	6	:	86 184
16,500 Prizes,				$228 800
29,260 Blanks,				

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 6th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the

2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the

3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any one of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES. } *Managers.*
A. M'INTYRE, }

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
26, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

NOTICE.

THE Assessment roll of the town of Gates for the present year, is left with Jesse Hawley for inspection, until the 18th August, when the Assessors will meet at Reuben Leonard's Tavern, to make the necessary corrections. 40

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the last Eastern tonnage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market

THE FOLLOWING

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER.
300 Do. Slaughter, do
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Common Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Skirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,

Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES.

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

Charles M. Lee.

Dated April 22, 6w36

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office. }

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w39 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen, lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot eighteen feet in front and rear, and 20 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825

BENJAMIN COMENS

E. Pomeroy, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Tree to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe. ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county, known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot number sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll street, and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. Pomeroy Attorney. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said *Mortgage*, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made & provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Cattle and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, & is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Ged Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said *Mortgage*, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 13th, 1825.

JACOB ECKLER.

J. HILLS, Atty. 6m37

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Charles Harford*, deceased, and all those having demands against the same, are requested to call on one of the subscribers without delay for a settlement.

VINCENT MATHEWS, } Executors.
ASHLEY SAMSON, }

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 4w40

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 43—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY AUGUST 23, 1825. WHOLE NO. 459.

The Monroe Republican.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.
To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1.50, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.
**A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.
**Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.

AUGUST 1825.
C. DUNNING & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY
Three Cases New Goods,
CONTAINING
Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.
ALSO.
30 NESTS BAND BOXES.
And an assortment of Ladies WILLOW BASKETS.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.
A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.
Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40
☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of
J. GOULD, & CO.
at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate
Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.
A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable
BOOTS & SHOES,
of their own manufacture.
JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 4, 1825. 40
☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!
H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,
HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of
Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,
which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.
A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,
at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of
Troy Cut Nails,
at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.
THE subscribers have just received a new supply of
Saddler's Hard-ware,
which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices, &c. &c.* Wholesale and retail.
MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS,
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMES,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.
All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.
Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.
LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

ROCHESTER, JULY 26, 1825.
G. W. Pratt's Prize List.
DRAWN NUMBERS
IN THE
NEW-YORK STATE LITERATURE
LOTTERY,
Class No. 1. for 1825.
25, 41, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1,
which has given many of the Prizes to G. W. Pratt's customers.

NEXT LOTTERY,
to be drawn early in August.
HIGHEST PRIZE
$20,000,
TICKETS ONLY $5.
For Prizes apply at G. W. Pratt's Office, No. 8, Carroll-street. 40
** Orders for Tickets by mail, or private conveyance, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded by return mail.
☞ Most kinds of *uncurrent money* taken at par for Tickets at this Office.

WHISKEY.
550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"Smith's" celebrated
GRASS SCYTHES,
ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented
Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,
a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.
For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.
20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
3000 Havanna Segars,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,
Stoughton Bitters,
by the gallon, or by the bottle.
Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.
The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.
SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, June 13, 1825. 40

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,
ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp Flote, } Indigo
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, } Indigo
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and } Indigo
30 bbls. gro. Camwood	Orleans } Indigo
20 half " "	50 lbs Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood.	1 case Aqua Fortis,
30 " " Campeachy "	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " " Nicaragua.	3 " dry " "
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
3000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown
1000 " Madder.	1 " " White,
20 bags of Alum.	1 " Paris White,
2 bbls. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2 " French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer "	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gro. Press Papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

10 boxes Chrom Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes.
500 " Litharge,	4 hampers Junk Bottls
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone Ware,
Paint Brushes, all sizes	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes	1000 Shaker Brooms,
100 " American do.	500 baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bush. White Beans
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage,	Silsby & Co's warranted steel Scythes & Axes.
Blocks of different sizes.	
20 jars Biell's & Lorillard's Snuff and	
10 bbls Cut Tobacco.	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver "	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

NOTICE.
THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40
N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large quantity* of goods for a *little money*.
S. SAXTON.

Approved Family Medicines,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases that the human frame is subject to. Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg,
AND for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 129, north east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia; and retail by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vender of Medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had gratis, Pamphlets, either in English, German, French, or Spanish, describing the qualities of each Medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.
Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health—for the cure of coughs, colds approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—*Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.*
Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial disease, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c.—*Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.*
Dr. ROBERTSON'S Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars per bottle.
Dr Robertson's Stomach Bitters.—Celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventive against the fever and ague, &c.—Price one dollar per bottle.
Dr Robertson's Infalible Worm Destroying Lozenges. A medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body.—Price fifty cents per package; large packages one dollar.
Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment. For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.—Price fifty cents per box.
Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.—Price fifty cents, small vials twenty five cents.
Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes 50 cents.
Dr. Vickers' Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring-Worm, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per box.
Dr. Vickers' Embrocation for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.
Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life.—Price one dollar per bottle.
Balm of Iberia. Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price two dollars per bottle.
The Restorative Dentifrice. For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price fifty cents per box.
The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the Eyes. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty five cents.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.
Lumbago, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated
Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
By applying these drops agreeably to the directions which is simply to rub well the parts effected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.
Take notice, that each bottle of genuine medicines, has the signature of the sole proprietor.

MAHYS'
Approved Plaster Cloth,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.
THIS PLASTER CLOTH has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.
It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, [illegible]urns, alengers of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the Back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing Issues, &c. &c.
A Bill of Directions for using it accompanies each Plaster—Small Size 25 cents, Middle do. 50 cents, Large do. 1 dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
Observe that each genuine Plaster has the Signatre of the Sole Proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHS AND COLDS,
Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated
Stomatic Elixir of Health.
Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the publick, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spiting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.
Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In asthmatic or consumptive complaints hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.
It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.
A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by
WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-st. Rochester.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Rochester August 1, 1825.
☞ Persons calling for the following letters will say they are Advertised.

A.
Aurelius Aldridge
Elnoah Atkins
Benjamin Abell
Eliza Ayer
Aner Adge
John Aumache
Ann Allen
Mathias S. Angle
J. S. B. Allyn
Lucy Abbott

B.
Samuel Brittle
D. M. Bristol
Sheldon Baker
Jason Barns
Granville Beardsley
Hiram Blanchard
Walter Bucanan
Cherry Bush
Mary Bristole
Luther Badger
Rosey Brady
Lucena Barker
Owen Beckwille
Thomas Byrne
James Burkill
Rev. E. Blakesly
Lewis Benedict
Mary W. Bark
Daniel Bly
Myers & Bellenger
Josiah F. Brewster
Emily Baudain
O. N. Bush

C.
Isaac P. Coleman
Samuel Clark
Joseph Carey
Eunice Chapman
Jacob Crispree
Otis Clapp
William Clark
George Charles
James Clark
Amos Chipmon
S. Cramer
Edwin T. Comstock
Gilbert Chichester
Cyrus Clark
Lester T. Clark
Joseph Clark
John Cleveland
Ruth Corser
David R. Carter
William A. Carey
Samuel D. Colt
Levy Clark

D.
Samuel Drake
William Disbrow
Martin Davies
Joshua Dresser
Thomas Dickenson
Joel Densmore
George Danels
Ruth Dudley
Chaney Dodge
Samuel Dickenson
Alvy Dimick
Emeline Dudley
Joseph B. Duncan

E.
Thomas [illegible]

F.
Wilson D. Fish
Anthony [illegible]
Joseph Field
Nathan Fuller
J. A. Forgo
Benjamin Farr
William Farrow
Ann Frederick

G.
James A. Gorden
William Grout
Rufus Guilford
Annis Gillet
James Grant
John Goodell
Harskil Gillet
Timothy Goble

H.
Lemuel Hulbert
Dr. Simon Hunt
Lewis Hubbard
John Hastings
Huron E. Humphred 2
Elisha Howel
Lydia Hatch
Nathaniel Hunter
Thomas Hall
Benjamin Hunt
Jeremiah Haymon
John Haylands
Daniel Howel
Joshua Homes
Wm. Hunter
George D. Holkins
Samuel T. Hastin
William B. Hall
E. Harlow
John S. Mayland 2
Isaac W. Hawley
Henry Hanners
Carnelius S. Hardenberg
Rebecca Hudson
Charlotte Hart

J.
Joseph Jackson
Smith Jones
Phebe Johnson
Roswell P. Johnson
Jasper Johnson
John Jackson
Mathew Jenings
John Jamero
Elisha Judson
Irada Jones

K.
Samuel B. King
Deborah Kniffin
John Keyes Jun.
Thomas Kenedy
Samuel Kinsam
John Kent

L.
Daniel Loomis
Eddy Low
Wm. Lormasorin
Sophia Lake
Nathan Lester
Eli Lee
Elizabeth Lyndon
John G. Lyons
Wm. Londen
Samuel Lacy
Ebenezer Loomis

M.
Joseph Musser
Wm. Mitchell
Gideon Morey
Henry Machomer
Henry McCrum
Mr. Mayborn
James McCormet
Mary McNully
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Isaac Moore
Edward Manner
Mavia McNully

N.
Darkin Nicholson
George W. Newcum
Henry A. Nelson
Miss Mary Noble

O. & P.
Aron Oviatt
William Osborn
Jonathan Powers
Ira Potter
Albert Pratt
Joseph Pratt
Mariah H. Parker
Edward Pratt 3
Gideon Perkins
John Palmer
Isaac C. Proctor
Wm. Patterson
Jesse Pierce
Wm. B. Pier
Mariah Peats
Benjamin F. Powel

R.
Solomon Romig
Alexander Root
Sarah Rice 2
Mary Ann Rogers
Hammond Risley
E. D. Robinson
Sarah Richardson
Mr. Ross
Harvey Raynard
John Ross
Ashael Rust
James Rice 2
Nathaniel Rudd

S.
[illegible] Spencer
Abigail Seymore
Erastus Seanty
Charles W. Snow
Parker Saryent
Levina Stone
Sena Schudder
Charles Simmons
Abigail Seymey
Stephen H. Simmons
Joseph Stone
Sarah Saddler
Anna Smith
Fanny M. Stevens
Eben St. John
Lucretia Smith
Samuel M. Sticktan
Wm. Sarrel
John Snahel
Roswell Star 2
Alanson Sikes
George Stone
Robert D. Silliman
Wm. Shelton
Parmelia Stone
Israel Smith
Peter Stonebrake

T.
Mary Titton
Horrace Tapper
George Thurstin
Oliver S. Thynion

V.
John Vanorden
Eli Vail
Sarah Vandaveer

W.
Daniel Waters 2
Elisha L. Williams
Hon. D. Webster
Henry Waterson
Michael Ward
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Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
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Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
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Cam. Logwood, cut }	Verdigris, Cireame,
Cuba Fustic, do. }	Red Tartar,
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In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamala, } Indigo.
	Press Papers,
English Alum,	Tenter Hooks,
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August 1, 1825. 40

AYACUCHO,
OR THE PERUVIAN VICTORY.
From the Baltimore Gazette.

Oh mother dearest weep not now,
When hearts and drums are beating,
When o'er the fair and beautiful brow
The flush of pride is fleeting.
The scarf of ZAIRE is on my breast,
From danger's touch to save me—
And o'er my polish'd helmet's crest
Are fixed the plumes you gave me.
Then mother, dearest while I kneel
In eager, trembling joy,
To guard me from the foeman's steel,
Bless thy Peruvian Boy.

One foot he in the stirrup placed,
One hand upon the mane—
Sprung lightly to the seat he graced,
And loosed his courser's rein,
And mother, mistress, friend, were soon
In distance left afar,
And e'er on Andes rose the moon,
He fought with Bolivar.
On Ayacucho's glorious field,
Man mingled to destroy,
And foremost with his sword and shield
Was Zaire's Peruvian Boy.

None saw him at the evening fall,
Nor when the morning came—
A banner was his funeral pall—
His requiem was his fame.
And one there was who marked the plume
His mother's hand had given,
Now dance upon the twilight gloom,
Then from the helmet riven,
And heard a faint expiring cry,
A tone of anguish and of Joy,
"Oh Victory! the foeman fly,"
From Zaire's Peruvian Boy.

DIFFICULTIES IN GEORGIA.

As this subject is one which excites considerable interest, we have endeavored to lay before our readers all the facts coming to our knowledge, which might tend to explain the original cause and consequent effects of these troubles. We now copy a summary statement of the affair from the New-York National Advocate, which, as far as we have the means of Judging, is in the main correct. It follows:—*Boston Statesman.*

"Georgia *for some years* has been agitated on the subject of lands, particularly on the extensive and troublesome question of the Yazoo claims. The government of the U. States, desirous of terminating these unpleasant controversies, and foreseeing that much excitement would be produced, unless the affair was tranquilly disposed of, makes a formal proposition to the State of Georgia, or rather enters upon a special treaty, by which the State of Georgia was to cede to the United States that extensive and valuable portion of her lands, which now compose the entire State of Alabama. For the cession of this territory, the United States stood pledged to settle the Yazoo claims, *to extinguish the Indian titles of Georgia*, and to pay that State in money something like a million or twelve hundred thousand dollars. I believe these were the cardinal features of the compact. Georgia ceded the territory, and the U. States as I understood, settled the Yazoo claims, paid Georgia the stipulated sum of money, but did not extinguish the Indian titles. Georgia complained year after year on this subject. The general government after a time extinguished the Indian tiles in Alabama and in Tennessee, but *not* in Georgia, according to a solemn treaty. This delay worried and displeased the State of Georgia, particularly as the U. States had sold lands in the ceded territory to the amount, as stated to *me*, of *thirty millions of dollars.* It was, therefore, obligatory on the part of the United States to make good a solemn pledge given to the State, of purchasing the lands or removing the Indians.

"After many years wasted on the subject, Georgia still calling for justice, the general government finally makes a treaty with the Indians through M'Intosh, satisfied by his authority from the nation. By this treaty certain provisions were to be made for the Indians, and Georgia at last was to have justice done her. The Treaty was solemnly ratified by the senate; and when Georgia was preparing to have their lands surveyed, a party of the Indians kill M'Intosh and his colleagues, denying their authority to make a treaty—and refuse to quit the lands. Col. Crowell, the Indian agent, was suspected of having instigated the Indians to this conduct and the legislature of Georgia passed a resolution, expressing disapprobation of his conduct, and his removal. Gov. Troup was led into the expression of warm and imprudent declarations, and all Georgia seemed to be in a ferment. Thus stood the affair. If this statement is true, Georgia has been wronged, and has the ground of principle; for as the United States could manage to purchase Indian rights in the valuable territory ceded to her; and, in repayment of those lands, stood pledged to Georgia, to provide for and carry away her Indians, it should have been done promptly, at any cost, except gross violence and injustice.

"Col. Crowell, though he may be a very honest man, was not suspected without cause. He is known in this city: When he accepted the office of Indian Agent, he was in needy circumstances, and he is now reported to be worth $200,000. No store could be established in the agency without his consent;—and I am given to understand that he had an interest in every store—and that interest certainly was hostile to a removal of the Indians, and warrants the belief, that he persuaded them to hold on. I am further told, that the party which killed M'Intosh declared that they would kill any Indian who gave unfavorable testimony of Col. Crowell.

"The President has sent a special agent to enquire into the matter, leaving it in his discretion to suspend Col. Crowell. This agent, obviously ignorant of his rights and his powers and the claims of an independent state, arrives in Georgia and pronounces all the charges against the agent to be slanderous. Gov. Troup, in support of the character of the state, informs this agent that they can have no intercourse with him. Mr. Andrews, the agent, writes a flippant letter in reply to Gov. Troup, in which he snaps his finger at Georgia, and talks about *his* government, and what *his* government will do, as if he was envoy to one of the Barbary powers, forgetting that the State of Georgia is a component part of *his government*, and that *his* government has no jurisdiction over the States or out of the ten miles square at Washington, excepting over territories of public lands.

"There is no doubt but Georgia has the right side of this question, but artful and designing men have seized upon the ill-advised and highly intemperate expressions of Gov. Troup, to excite hostility against the state, and endeavor to pervert and misrepresent the facts of the case. Let Georgia be prudent and temperate, and her rights will be sustained in Congress, and if this is a political plot to make mischief and promote trouble in the South, the object will be defeated."

THE OTHER SIDE

of the same question—contained in the reply of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser to the preceding article from the National Advocate. Let each be read with candor.

"In pretending to state the question, the Advocate links the existing controversy with the Yazoo business, with which it has nothing to do, and roundly asserts that the United States are by solemn compact bound to extinguish the Indian titles to lands in Georgia. "It was therefore," adds the editor, "obligatory on the part of the United States to make good a solemn pledge to the state, of purchasing the lands and removing the Indians." Now we aver that the United States are under no such unqualified pledges. From the origin of our government to the present day, the Indians have been treated as independent nations. We have negociated with them formed treaties with them, purchased, exchanged, and granted them territory—always recognizing the principle that they formed distinct and independant powers. It follows, therefore, as a matter of course, that the government of the U. S. could make no such solemn and positive stipulation with Georgia of 1802, under which Gov. Troup and those of his partizans who wish to parcel out the rich Indian lands among themselves, set up their pretended claims, stipulates for the extinguishment of the title of the Indian lands, and the removal of the Indians, SO SOON AS THESE OBJECTS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED, BY AND WITH THE CONSENT OF THE INDIANS, AND NO SOONER.—This is the point upon which the controversy hangs; and we call upon the editor of the Advocate, if he regards the truth, to place the subject in its true light before his readers. It is undoubtedly desirable that the Indians should surrender their lands, and remove to the wilds of the west. And this is an object which the U. States, in compliance with the demands of Georgia, has been diligently striving to accomplish for more than twenty years. Large purchases have been made of them from time to time, and surrendered to Georgia. But the Indians at length came to the solemn, and thus far irrevocable determination, not to part with another foot of their land. They have in a measure abandoned the chase, & turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil, the mechanical arts, and to the education of their children; and with the exception of the fraudulent and treacherous conveyance made by M'Intosh, every attempt for years past to negociate for more of their lands has failed. They love the soil of their nativity, and in which lie the bones of their fathers; and they have over and over again declared that they will never leave it. They know that attempts may be made to drive them from it by those stronger than they; but, with a degree of heroism unrivalled, and a firmness of purpose and of soul, which speaks them a noble race of men, they have resolved to cling to their soil till death. Should attempts be made to remove them by force, they will not yield—they will not resist—their determination is to lie down upon their mother earth, and pour their life-blood into her bosom!—And are such a race of men as these to be hunted down, to gratify the avarice and rapacity of Georgia, or any other state? No, justice, humanity, generosity, honour—every thing forbids it. Already do their wrongs plead for them like angels trumpet-tongued. He that rules the Universe is the God of the red men as well as of the white. He will protect his children; and in the end blast the designs of those who would accomplish their unhallowed purposes, no matter by what base stratagem, dishonorable device, or acts of diabolical cruelty! If necessary, we shall follow up this subject."

The following is the rejoinder of the National Advocate to the Commercial Advertiser:

The Commercial Advertiser has sent for documents, and is desirous of defending the general administration and assailing the rights of one of the states in relation to Indian affairs. As that paper is not bribed by the administration to support all its measures by an important family appointment, there can be no objection to discuss the point calmly and justly. And why should it not be so? It is a public question, and one, I think, of great interest to the whole union, because the rights of one state are the rights of the whole confederacy; we are bound to stand by each other and resist every attempt, should it be made, to encroach upon or curtail those rights. In point of fact, I am not wrong in saying that the United States, in consideration of receiving the cession of the entire state of Alabama, did contract to pay a sum of money to Georgia, and to extinguish the Indian titles in that state. I am not wrong in saying that Col. Crowell, when he accepted the Indian agency, was in needy circumstances, and now himself and brother are very rich. I am not wrong in saying that,

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after a long delay, the United States did conclude a treaty with the Indians, by which they were to remove upon certain conditions. Now if the United States did, for value received, and a great value it was, contract to remove the Indians, it was in the power of the general government, by and with the consent of the Indians, to have fulfilled the obligation—and Georgia has a right to demand it. If Col. Crowell's agency in the Indian nation had the faculties it gave him, have made him rich, and the removal of the Indians will put an end to his trade, the natural inference is, that his interest, so paramount with men, would endeavour to stop the removal. If the government have concluded a treaty, they have it in their power to enforce it.

When we speak of those high minded Creeks so deeply injured, and so lofty in spirit, let us remember that they fought against us during the late war! and that the man they murdered was a Brigadier General in our service, and a faithful warrior on our side. Those Indians could have been removed, and can be removed with their entire consent, good will and permanent advantage, but if it is convenient to push on mischief, they can be advised to stay where they are.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.—From further correspondence which has been published, it appears that the conferences held by Gen. Gaines, with the Chiefs of the two parties of the Creek Indians, have terminated in an amicable arrangement between them. The chiefs of the M'Intosh party have acceeded to the proposition of the hostile party, as it is called by Gov. Troup, and have promised to return to their homes, and those of both parties have given the strongest assurances that they will remain at peace with each other, and with the citizens of the United States. It appears also that from the letter of Gen. Gaines, the party which was opposed to the late treaty by which all the lands of the nation are sold, and which put M'Intosh to death for making that treaty, "consists of all the principal chiefs and of nearly *forty-nine fiftieths* of the whole of the Chiefs, head men and warriors of the nation,' including many who to the knowledge of Gen. Gaines have been for twenty years as friendly to the United States as any of our Indian neighbours could be. It appears moreover from the letter of General Gaines, that even the chiefs of the M'Intosh party did not consent to the survey of the ceded territory before September, 1826, the time stipulated in the treaty for their removal.—Several letters from M'Intosh are published to disprove this statement. They prove however only that M'Intosh gave his consent, in a letter to Gov. Troup, signed by him, at he says, "in behalf of the nation, and by the consent of the chief of the chiefs of the same.' In contradiction to this Gen. Gaines states, on the authority of the declaration of the chiefs in council, and of a certificate of two interpreters, that the M'Intosh party never consented to the survey being made before the date mentioned.—*Bost. Dai. Adv.*

THE NAVY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The last number of the North American Review contains an interesting notice of the "United States Naval Chronicle," published recently in Washington, by Charles W. Goldsborough, and narrating the progress and history of our navy down to the peace with Tripoli, in June, 1805. The subject is one of much interest, and the more so because the light that has come down to us in relation to it, is extremely limited and scattered. "There are no events connected with the early history of the United States, (says the Review) which have been more neglected, than those that took place on the ocean. The most juvenile reader is well acquainted with all the prominent battles and sieges of the revolution; but a comparatively few persons have any distinct knowledge of the many gallant struggles of our infant navy. The all absorbing interest of the transactions on land, where the cause of liberty was chiefly sustained, diverted attention from the sea. Every one had a vague idea of the sanguinary triumphs of Paul Jones; but there recollection seemed to pause; forgetful of exertions, which though often humble through inadequate means, spread annoyance through the wide commerce of Britain." Of these exertions, the Review furnishes brief sketches, some of which we have copied below for the gratification of our readers. They exhibit the early proofs of that fearless devotion, skill and prowess, which as well then as at a latter period, humbled the arrogant "mistress of the ocean" and covered the country with glory.—[*Edt. Argus.*

It would appear that, when resistance was contemplated by the colonies, a naval force was not taken into consideration. Such an idea might have been discouraged, by the utter hopelessness of contending with the mistress of the ocean. It was not until provoked by wanton aggression upon their defenceless commerce, that they adopted measures of retaliation. These measures, for some time, were not the result of any executive or legislative authority, but sprang from the patriotic ardor of individuals or corporations. One of the most conspicuous of these incipient and spontaneous enterprises occurred at Machias, Maine, soon after the battle of Lexington. A vessel, which left Boston immediately after the 19th of April, carried to Machias the tidings of this first bloody aggression. The people in all quarters, goaded and exasperated, had waited but for this consumation in oppression, to break forth into fierce & resolute hostility.—A forbearing spirit seemed to have restrained them under the most powerful excitements, and had limited their opposition to the most scrupulous defence, until this agravated violence released them from the last obligation. The moment this release was felt, a daring eagerness for action was manifested on every side.

A British armed schooner was at that time lying at Machias. Considering hostilities as now begun, a plan was immediately formed to capture the unsuspecting enemy.—The first intention was to seize upon the officers of the schooner, while attending church on the following day, which was Sunday; but this design was defeated by the vigilance or the activity of the officers, who made their escape to the vessel, and after firing a few random shot at the town, dropped down the bay. Unwilling to lose the prize, a party of volunteers the next day took forcible possession of a lumber sloop, and immediately began pursuit. The whole equipment for this sudden cruise consisted, according to Mr. Goldsborough, of three charges of powder and ball for twenty fowling pieces, thirteen pitchforks, ten or twelve axes, a few pieces of salt pork, &c.' No circumstance could more strikingly exhibit the reckless and confiding bravery of this little band, than that it should have been without any acknowledged leader, until the moment of overtaking the enemy; when Mr. Jeremiah, O'Brien was chosen by unanimous consent.—Unappalled by the disparity of force, he at once laid his sloop alongside of the schooner, and, after a short but severe contest, carried her by boarding. The British vessel is said to have had four six pounders, twenty swivels, two wall pieces, and an abundance of cutlasses, fire-arms, and ammunition, and a crew consisting 'of two commissioned officers, and thirty eight petty officers and men.' The crew of the lumber sloop is stated to have been less than forty. With the armament of this prize, O'Brien fitted out a small vessel called the Liberty, and soon captured two other British armed schooners, sent out in pursuit of him, whose crews he conducted prisoners to Boston, where, upon the recommendation of General Washington, he was appointed a Captain by the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. Returning to Machias, he soon manned two vessels, the Liberty and the Diligence, with volunteers, sailed to New-Brunswick, and took by surprise Fort Howe with its garrison and military stores, and a loaded brig, lying in the harbour, that was destined for the British troops at Boston.

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The declaration of Independence had not yet been made. There was still an opening for accommodation; a lingering allegiance still existed in the hearts of the multitude, and a willingness to discriminate between king and ministers, and while the contest was supposed to be only with the latter, measures seldom extended beyond a defensive character. A small fleet was, however, equipped by the general Congress near the close of the year 1775, with a view to more energetic operations. The first squadron that went forth upon the deep, in defiance of a power, whose immeasurable superiority gave it the character of a forlorn hope, consisted of the Alfred, thirty guns; the Columbus, twenty eight guns; Andrew Doria, sixteen guns: Sebastian Cabot, fourteen guns; and the Providence, twelve guns; and was under the command of Commodore Ezekiel Hopkins, who, hearing that the island at New-Providence had large military stores unprovided with a proper defence, sailed thither, and succeeded in capturing the governour, the garrison and stores. On his return, he made prize of a bomb brig; but failing in an engagement with the Glasgow, of twenty guns, which, after a gallant defence against the Cabot and Alfred, made its escape from the fleet, he was much censured by his countrymen.

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The beginning of the year 1776 was marked by many achievments, which were as honourable to the actors as serviceable to the country. The short and brilliant career of Captain Mugford of Boston attracts particular attention. We can hardly excuse Mr. Goldsborough for having merely mentioned his name. According to Clark's Naval History, this active and intrepid mariner was the master of a trading vessel, when he was appointed by General Ward, after much solicitation, to the command of the Franklin, a publick armed vessel of nine guns. It appears that General Ward, through want of confidence in him, which is not accounted for, subsequently intended to revoke the appointment; but Captain Mugford, through his indefatigable exertions, had already put to sea. His first prize was the Hope, a ship of 300 tons and six guns, which he captured in sight of the English Commodore, Banks. 'This vessel exceeded in value,' says Mr. Clarke, any thing which had yet been captured by the Americans.—Her cargo consisted of 1500 barrels of powder, 1000 carbines, a number of travelling carriages for cannon, and a most complete assortment of artillery instruments and poincers 'tools.' The unpreparedness, with which the colonies had began the contest, rendered every acquisition of this kind of incalculable importance. In conducting his valuable prize to Boston, it was necessary, in order to avoid the British cruisers, to attempt a difficult and almost untried channel. He was successful in going up, but in coming down again shortly after, on another cruise, through the same passage, he ran aground, and while in that situation was discovered by the Brittish squadron. Eight or nine barges were immediately despatched against him. Being aware of their approach, he first received them with his small arms, and then, cutting his cable so as to swing round, brought his broadside to bear: but before a second discharge could be made, many of the boats had reached the vessel. All efforts to board, however, were promptly and successfully repelled. In the midst of this close and desperate struggle, Captain Mugford, while reaching over the quarter, to seize the mast of one of the boats and opposed her, received a pistol ball in the breast. Undismayed by the mortal wound, he called to his first lieutenant, 'I am a dead man; do not give up the ship; you will be able to beat them off,' and in a few minutes after expired. But his daring spirit still animated his crew; the enemy were repulsed, with the loss of two barges, and many killed and wounded.

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In 1776, Captain Nicholas Biddle was appointed to the Randolph, of thirty-two guns. He stood in the foremost rank of his profession for seamanship and courage. He sailed the next year with a small squadron on a cruise, after having made many important captures. In March, 1778, he fell in with the Yarmouth, a British sixty-four gun ship. As they did not approach each other till the close of the day, it is probable that her force was not distinctly ascertained by the Randolph, before the action commenced. Captain Biddle, however, ranged along side with a resolute fearlessness, determined to engage her, whatever might be her force. A severe conflict began after dark, in the early part of which, Captain Biddle is said to have been wounded. Unable to stand, he had a chair brought on deck, and continued to animate his crew by his presence. After sustaining this unequal fight for about twenty minutes, the Randolph blew up, involving in awful and instantaneous destruction her gallant commander, and all her valiant crew, excepting four men, who were discovered four days afterward by the Yarmouth, floating on a piece of the wreck. Captain Biddle was but twenty-seven years of age, when he was thus abruptly cut off from his friends and his country.—But his name would still have been gratefully remembered, even if a later war had not revived it, on the same elements in all its early glory.

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During the same year 1778, Captain Daniel Waters, who had become distinguished for his nautical skill and activity, took command of the privateer Thorn, sixteen guns.—Not many days after leaving port, he discovered two sail in pursuit of him. They proved to be the Governour Tryon, sixteen guns, and the Sir William Erskin, eighteen guns. The unequal combat began, and was kept up for two hours, when the Tryon struck, and the Erskin drew off. After repairing damages, Captain Waters, leaving the Tryon a complete wreck, pursued the Erskin, and, coming up with her, compelled her likewise to strike. Removing her officers on board the Thorn, he returned in search of his other prize, but where he expected to meet her, he found only floating spars and casks, and other indications that she had sunk. Captain waters then manned the Erskine and ordered her to Boston, retaining on board the Thorn only sixty men, with which diminished crew he was to run new hazards and acquire new laurels.—For not many days subsequently, he encountered the Sparlin, Eighteen gun and ninety-seven men, and after an action of about an hour, obliged her to yield to his thrice conquering flag.

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The following extract from Clarke's Naval History, exhibits a striking instance of the shrewd daring of our early seamen, and their aptitude to convert unlucky circumstances into means of triumph.

In June 1779, an expedition of United States vessels was fitted out, and sailed from Boston. It consisted of the Providence, thirty-two guns, Commodore Whipple; the Queen of France, twenty eight guns, Captain J. P. Rathburne; and the sloop of war, Ranger, Captain Simpson. About the middle of July, near the banks of Newfoundland, as the squadron lay in a fog, signal guns were heard; and at intervals the sound of ships bells striking the hours. From this they supposed themselves to be near a fleet.—About eleven o'clock the fog began to clear off, when the crew of the Queen of France, to their great surprise, found themselves nearly alongside a large merchant ship, and soon after they perceived themselves to be in a fleet of 150 sail, under convoy of a seventy-four, and several frigates and sloops of war. The Queen of France immediately bore down to the large ship, and hailed her. She answered that the fleet was from Jamaica, bound to London. The English ship then hailed the American, and was answered, his majesty's ship Arethusa, from Halifax, on a cruise. The American then inquired if they had seen any rebel privateers. The English replied that several had been driven out of the fleet. The American Captain, Rathburne, then requested the captain of the English vessel to come on board, which he did, when, to his great astonishment, he found himself a prisoner.—Captain Rathburne then sent one of his own boats and the English captain's boat both well manned, to the ship, of which they took quiet possession, without exciting the least alarm in the fleet, notwithstanding many of the vessels were nearly within hail of the one captured. Rathburne then went alongside another large ship and captured her in the same manner. Soon after the capture of the second ship, Commodore Whipple came alongside, and ordered Captain Rathburne to edge away out of the fleet as soon as possible as he was persuaded they would be discovered and overpowered. Captain Rathburn then pointed out the two large ships he had captured, and requested permission to remain. The Commodore at first disapproved of this project; but was at length prevailed upon by Captain Rathburne to stay in the fleet all day, and capture as many vessels as they could in the same cautious manner. As soon as it was dark they left the fleet, after having captured eleven vessels without giving alarm. The squadron arrived safe at Boston with eight of their prizes, three of them having been retaken by the English.

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[* How analagous to the dying exclamation of the lamented Lawrence. Brave spirits think and act alike.—*Edt. Argus.*]

The following pathetic narrative, by a Spectator, of a recent melancholy occurrence in New York, will be read with interest

FROM THE N. Y. AMERICAN.

I happened to be one of the passengers on board the Brooklyn ferry boat on Saturday last, when a most melancholy accident occurred of which, for several reasons, I shall give you a detail. In the first place, it is due to the *heroism* of some of the parties concerned; it is an act of *justice* towards the helmsman of the steam-boat, to exculpate him from any blame in this unhappy business and I also hope it may serve as a *caution* to persons who may be rowing close along the wharves, not to pass a steam-boat wharf without first ascertaining the situation of the boat. The steamferry-boat was just doubling the end of the *pier*, at Fulton slip, when a small barge shot from behind it, and immediately came in contact with the head of the boat. The alarm was instantly given, and the machinery stopped about the moment when the barge came in contact with the bar supporting the rudder of the boat. This bar upset the small boat, and owing to the impetus of the ferry boat, and a heavy tide which began to set down the river. The boat contained two ladies, three children, two gentlemen and one servant beside the two oarsmen. In a moment, one gentlemen who was a good swimmer, appeared at the oppsite end of the boat, having dived under the wheel, which he says had still a slight motion. One of the sailors soon appeared, nearly drowning, at a distance down the stream, and was relieved by a small boat near him; while, at the same instant, an infant, child was seen, on the water's edge, immediately beside the boat. The little innocent just discovered signs of life, and as plainly showed that it was fast fleeting. Never did I wish for the powers of an experienced swimmer until that moment, and I am now convinced that it is a *duty* to attain them.

I had read of distressing casualites, shipwrecks and drownings, but never before did I feel such chilling agony as that moment occasioned. Oh God! it is a fearful sight to behold the thread of human existance severed—to see the tender & the helpless pass by a single step from time to eternity, without the power of extending the smallest assistance. In a moment, ere these conflicting and agonized feelings could shoot through my brain, a colored man (a noble fellow!) dashed into the gaping wave and presently rose with the little helpless burthen in his arms. A shout of joy welcomed him from the spectators, but this feeling was soon changed on observing that the brave fellow appeared incapable of sustaining himself and his little charge, and was gradually losing strength. We instantly threw overboard a bench, which falling near him, he would in a moment have gained it, and saved the child. But it was otherwise ordered. A boat from the shore rowed by two seamen, pulled rapidly for the spot, and encouraged by the shouts of the beholders, strained every nerve for fear of being too late.—The head of the poor black was turned toward the floating bench which he had nearly gained:—the backs of the rowers were toward him, and in their haste they took no time to look round at his situation. Shrieks were sent out to warn them, but too late. When they sprang to their bow, it was upon *the drowning*—they seized by the hair the generous black (now almost stunned by the blow)—the boat passed quickly over the spot where they had struggled, and we never saw the poor babe again. A slight gurgling noise, with a faint discoloration of the water, showed, as I thought, where it had sunk to rise no more. In the mean time, a servant woman was saved on the other side of the boat, with the two eldest children,—one by the prowess of a sailor boy, who was an oarsman in the unfortunate boat, and who deserves something more than mere encomiums. After saving the boy, he espied the body of the sinking lady, and still clinging to his little charge, sprang at and caught her by the string of her hat. But the faithless garment parted in his hand, and its hapless tenant sunk beneath him. At this moment I saw at my side the frantic mother, who had been elsewhere picked up and put on board without my observing it. her despair was enough to have melted the heart of a pirate. She had no tears, for grief and despair had drank them dry. "Oh! give me my children!" was her cry—"If you have any pity, give me my children!" She was shown one of them, just arrived with her maid servant. Scarcely observing them, the heart of the mother yearned after those that were gone; and she cried "yes, yes! but there are *three* of them!" She was charitably deceived with the belief that the other *two* were saved.—"Are you sure," she exclaimed,—"*both of them!*" Both, was the reply. "Then God bless your lips for that word."——

—I would continue the subject, and perhaps I have already said too much. 'Tis perhaps intruding upon the sacred privacy of a mother's sorrow, in which none more sincerely sympathizes than one who was an afflicted SPECTATOR

THE REPUBLICAN.

SATURDAY AUGUST 25, 1827.

We are gratified to see that there are strong symptoms of union and activity among republicans throughout the state. This is as it should be, and as we expected. The value of the principles and usages of republicans, begins now to be strikingly felt. It is from some neglect of those usuages added to some remissness and apathy unaccountably manifested at the last election, that the republican party met with a partial defeat. The pretended friends of "the people," the noisy champions of "amalgamation," the deceitful promisers of "an era of good feelings," succeeded in their projects, and an opportunity was afforded them of redeeming the pledges so boastingly given.—The people, not a party but the whole people know how those promises have been redeemed. They would, if they should perchance have had the power, thrown their friendship for "the people," by a ruinous enactment of Banking Incorporations:—they *did* defeat the representation of this state in the Senate of the Union, by pertinaciously insisting upon the election of a man of known intrigue, and one whom the people themselves would not have selected. They manifested their desire for "amalgamation," by an unprecedented and indecorous abuse of a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, frequently and insultingly repeated. They hailed the approach of the "era of good feelings" by a virulent, though in many cases fortunately, an idle proscription of men who acted not with their party. These deeds stand in strong and glaring contrast with those promises. They remain in the recollection of those whom they have deceived, and they will be remunerated by a punishment commensurate with the offence. Republicans who have been wiled from the ranks by the smooth tale of these artful deceivers, will be on the alert to punish the deception. Those who have been remiss will arouse themselves to exertion to recover from a defeat, which all must see is but temporary, and the triumph of correct principles will be again achieved. Perhaps it is well that this little defeat has been sustained as it cannot but serve to impress upon the minds of republicans with additional force, the value of their usages, and the necessity of their union.

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Georgia and the Creeks.—The documents concerning this subject are becoming somewhat voluminous, and our readers would think they occupied too much space if we should publish them. We have, however, given in this day's paper, what we presume most of them will consider more valuable, the different statements which are made respecting this affair. These comprise the facts in a condensed form, and the different views which are taken of them, and our readers will be thus enabled to draw their own conclusions. Any collision between the general Government and the state authorities, cannot be viewed by any reflecting citizen without deep interest, and intense anxiety. It is a question in which we are interested upon both sides—on one, we have the constitution of the U. States to support; on the other we have the sovereignty of the individual state to defend. The encroachment upon one produces anarchy; trampling upon the other leads to despotism. The balance has been nicely and wisely adjusted by the Constitution, and it is the first duty of every citizen to strive to preserve it even. In the case of Georgia, each state has a strong *interest in the question*, as each may in her turn be placed in similar circumstances. Though the language of Gov. Troup, may, and it clearly has been foolish in the extreme, yet this ought not to blind us to the rights of the state whom he represents. His idle and passionate threats have undoubtedly induced many to condemn unexamined, a cause supported by such worse than weak arguments. We are beginning to think that a clamour, more than can be justified has thus been raised against Georgia. It is to be remembered that Georgia has her rights, and that any interference with her rights and her property on the part of the general Government is unconstitutional. Now this may have been in some measure done or threatened. At any rate it is to be remembered that the language of Georgia, however indecorously communicated, is the language of a sovereign state, and as such is entitled to the highest respect.—We do not throw out these remarks, entertaining a belief that there exists any systematic intention on the part of the general government to encroach upon state rights, but as recommending the case to the vigilance of an enlightened community, through whom the first encroachment, if repelled at all, will meet with its prompt correction.

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TITLES.—We have frequently smiled at the column of titles, and orders, and knighthoods, which follow the name of some sovereign's favorite, in a glittering file, at the head of which perhaps, the name of the wearer of all these honors, like an awkward captain at a review, cuts a most insignificant figure; but we had hitherto thought that the dignity of republican simplicy would not tolerate such titular appendages among ourselves. We knew, indeed that some of our own worthy fellow citizens clung with fond pertinacity to the titles of "Honor," "Esquire," "Judge," "Colonel," &c. but as we rarely saw this go farther, we thought it, perhaps, a harmless outbreaking of personal vanity. In taking up the last New-York Review, however, we find in the list of new publications, a work announced with the following cumbrous string of titles appended to the name of the author; titles, numerous enough, one would think, for even Count Nesselrode himself—as we publish it as containing useful hints to future authors in the manufacture of extra pages to their works.

Lectures on Geology; being Outlines of the Science; delivered in the New-York Athenæum in the year 1826. By Jos. Van Rensselaer, M. D. Associate, and Lecturer on Geology to the Athenæum; Member of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh; Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Science, Naples; of the Linnean Society—of the Society of Encouragement, and of the Medico-physical Society, Paris; Director of the American Academy of Fine Arts; Corresponding Secretary of the Lyceum of Natural History, and of the New-York Horticultural Society—Secretary of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and Member of the Historical Society, New-York; Member of the Society of Natural History, Leipsic—of the Society for Promotion of Arts, and Corr espondent of the Lyceum, Albany

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Casualty.—Docr. Alex. Kelsey of this town of Rush in this county, was killed, by the falling of a tree, on Friday last. The deceased was 55 years old, and was regarded by all who knew him, as an honest, upright, worthy citizen;—perhaps no man in our country stood higher in the affections of the people. His funeral took place on Sunday last, and was attended by at least two thousand persons. He was buried with Masonick rites. The discourse was delivered by the Rev. F. H. Cuming of this village.

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The 80th section of the Militia Law is recommended that all Warranted officers who shall provide uniform and equip themselves according to Law and serve as such for the term of seven years are exempt from Militia duty in this state, except in case of invasion or insurrection.

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Gov. Clinton has returned from his tour and arrived at Albany Saturday 18th inst.

PROFESSED FRIENDS.

[*From the Albany Argus.*]

To defeat the measures which the *Younger Gracchus* was making in favour of the people of Rome, the aristocratic party conceived and executed a design, which has been justly regarded as the most artful and insidious that is to be found in the history of that republic. The patriotic efforts of Gracchus were directed towards the reduction of the exorbitant power of the patricians, and the extension of the rights of the plebeians. Finding it impossible to prevail against him by open opposition, the aristocrats corrupted *Livius Drusus*, who was then invested with the tribuneship. He at once became a supple instrument in their hands, and wholly conformed his conduct to their destruction.

He was directed to pretend more zeal for the people than their real friend and champion Gracchus had exhibited. To the laws which Gracchus proposed in favour of the people, Drusus was to add something more favourable. When the former recommended the repeopling of two or three cities, the latter insisted upon increasing the number to ten or twelve. When the advocate of the people proposed to distribute corn to the poor citizens at a reduced price, the tool of the aristocracy was directed to urge a still greater reduction.

By this artifice, the people were deceived, the aristocrats succeeded in raising a popular party in the commonwealth, which defeated the efforts that were made in favour of the people, murdered their champion, secured to the patricians all the political power of the state, and united more firmly than before the struggle, the chains of the disfranchised plebeians.

Allusion is now made to this passage in the history of the Roman Commonwealth, because it probably suggested to the aristocracy of this state the policy which they have recently pursued here, and to which they are undoubtedly indebted for their success at the last election.

A little reflection upon the character and conduct of these old consistency and new lovers of the people cannot fail, I apprehend, to dispel the delusion which at one time extensively prevailed as to their objects and designs. It is now becoming quite evident that their new born zeal for popular rights had no other origin than their love of power.

It is a maxim in the laws of human conduct, that no man becomes at once thoroughly wicked. The distance from virtue to depravity is not greater than that from democracy to aristocracy: and a sudden transition from the one to the other is as little to be expected in the latter as the former case. Is it not therefore unreasonable to require us to believe that the great body of the old federal party had suddenly changed their principles with their professions, and that they embraced the liberal doctrines of the democratic party, the moment policy dictated to them the expediency of ceasing upon opposition to it? Is it not equally unreasonable to require us to believe that the men, who in 1821 and 1822 opposed the abolition of the property qualification in voters, and resisted the adoption of the new Constitution, because it gave too much power to the people, really became in 1826 more democratic than the party? Sudden political conversions are under any circumstances to be regarded with distrust, and this distrust may, and prudence requires it should be carried even to disbelief, when the pretended converts are veteran sinners, who have given no evidence of repentance, and no indications, of reformation.

Fortunately we are not left wholly to speculations on past conduct to establish the hollow-heartedness of these new converts to the doctrine of popular rights.

Either their partial success has made them less cautious, than at the commencement of their career, in personating the characters they had assumed, or they have advanced so far in their designs as to make a developement of their true sentiments in some measure necessary to their further progress. To the one cause or the other may be ascribed the fact that some of the newspapers in which were to be found, about a year ago, the most lavish professions of love for the people, and of devotion to their will, now begin cautiously and qualifiedly to express a distrust of their capacity for self-government, and to exhibit a rancorous hostility to the law for taking the sense of the people upon an interesting and important question—a question which has deeply agitated the publick mind, and upon which there has been a great diversity, as well as much fluctuation, of opinion.

It is hazarding nothing to assert that the act "*to provide for taking the sense of the electors of this state as to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States,*" is one of the most democratic laws that was ever passed by any legislature. It undoubtedly originated in a commendable solicitude to gratify the wishes, and a sincere deference for the opinion of the people.

A dislike to this act scarcely be conceived

Foreign News.

GREEK NAVAL VICTORY.

The following is an official Bulletin of the Greek Admiral MIAULIS,

"*First Division of the Greek Fleet, May 12, 1825.*

"Yesterday eve., with a favorable wind, we entered, past Sapienza, into the Gulf of Modon, where 20 of enemy's vessels were anchored under the cannons of the fortress. On this squadron our intrepid fireman threw themselves with six fire ships, and with little difficulty, they succeded in setting them on fire, whilst we with the rest of our vessels, pursued other ships of the enemy which were in full sail.—The vessels burned in the port of Modon, consisted of two frigates, three corvetts, five brigs of war, and the rest transports. We are informed that one of the frigates was a cut-down 54 gun vessel of the Pacha of Egypt, and that the other was a 36 gun frigate; 2 of the corvetts carried 26 guns each.—The Divine Providence aided us still further, & brought about the entire destruction of the enemy.—The fire produced by this conflagration communicated itself to the fortress, and the town of Modon, for five hours, appeared one volume of flames, and then we heard one of the most terrible explosions which ever took place.—this leads us to imagine that the powder magazines took fire, and in that case, every one, and every thing there must have perished.

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BELFAST, (Ireland,) June 16.

Trans-atlantic Steam Navigation.—A joint Stock Company is now forming for establishing a regular communication by steam vessels between Europe and America. The objects contemplated by this company, of which the Marquis of Lansdown is to be the President, and several naval officers of distinction, as well as members of Parliament, and rich capitalists are to be Directors, are to establish lines of steam vessels to communicate from the United Kingdom to North America, the West Indies, and the New States of South America.—It is proposed that a vessel should proceed from the Thames, touching intermediate ports, to the most prominent point of the British Isles upon the Atlantic, viz. the port of Valentia, in the South West of Ireland, a harbour possessing acknowledged natural advantages, free from all charges. From thence, one steam vessel of a large class, with machinery and fuel adequate to cross the ocean, will proceed once a fortnight to Halifax in Nova Scotia, and to N. York; and a second of similar power, avoiding the Bay of Biscay, will proceed every month by the Leeward Islands, returning by Bermuda and Fayal. Between the West Indies and the ports of South America, communications will be readily formed. From Halifax to Quebec, through the Gut of Canso, a branch is already in progress in contemplation of the present plan, and which will afford a line of steam navigation from England to Quebec, and the interior of North America.—The passage to Halifax is calculated at from 13 to 14 days out; to New-York from 15 to 17; the passage to Jamaica by the Leeward Islands is calculated at 21 to 23 days; and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in two days, and that between Jamaica and Carthagena may be effected in two days. On the return voyages in each case, the length of time will be considerably less, as the vessels will avail themselves of the prevalent winds and currents.—The capital is to be £600,000, to be divided into 6,000 shares of £100 each.

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War in India.—A letter from an officer of the Army, announces the capture of the King & Queen of Ava, in a fort where they had taken refuge, and that the writer's share of the booty, already made, as Lieut, amounted to £18,000.

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The stamps on British and Irish newspapers during the last eleven years, have amounted to £4,038,337. Something like Twenty-nine millions of dollars!

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The Army.—On the 27th May, general Atkinson took up his line of march from the Council Bluffs for the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, and perhaps as far west as the Rocky Mountains. The troops are 476 strong, with the exception of the mounted companies. Maj. O'Fallon accompanies Gen. A. as a joint Commissioner to treat with the Indians.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

to arise from any other source than a settled opposition to that principle of government which consults and follows public opinion in acts of legislation. Strange as it may appear, it is indubitably true, that this justly popular law has been recently assailed, and its provisions grossly misrepresented by those who, within the last year, have professed the most obsequious love for the people. The old federal fortress in this city—the Daily Advertiser—has opened its battery "with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" upon this devoted law.

This paper is generally, and, I believe, justly regarded as the organ of the aristocratic party in this state, and the circumstance, that its Editors have occasionally, under the influence of that party, like Drusus, advocated popular doctrines, is but another and a strong proof of their entire devotion to the views of that faction.

Believing, as I do, that the article in the Daily Advertiser of the 5th instant, contains the sentiments, and discloses, through many awkward disguises, the ulterior objects of the opponents of the republican party, I propose at my leisure to give it some further consideration.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The opponents of the republican party in this state are evidently alarmed. The prospect of a union among those who think alike, and acted together up to the last election, has driven them almost to despair. They, therefore, are determined to prevent a union if it is possible. For which purpose, all the state nonsensical expedients, resorted to at the last election, are put into operation. The cabalistic words "King Caucus" are again dressed up in various colours, and to show that his *majesty* was not affected by "drinking cold water" during the late warm weather, they proclaim him uninjured and ready for battle.

If there ever was one time, more than another, for the republican party to stand by their principles, that time has now arrived. The party which has done so much for the country, and which is so essentially identified with its glory and prosperity, is opposed by a set of politicians, whose object it is to destroy *principle*, and rear upon its ruins a slavish attachment to *men*. But they cannot succeed—they ought not to succeed—and from the sincerity of our heart, we *hope they never will succeed*.—*Orange co. Republican.*

A highwayman, named Bollard, confined in Newgate, sent for a solicitor to know how he could defer his trial; and was answered, "by getting an apothecary to make affidavit of his illness." This was accordingly done, in the following manner: "The deponent verily believes, that if the said James Bollard, is obliged to take his trial at the ensuing sessions, *he will be in imminent danger of his life.*" To which the learned Judge on the bench answered, "*that he verily believed so too!*"

A Mammath.—We are informed that a gentleman in Geneseo, Livingston county, a few days ago, in clearing out a spring in the vicinity of his house, discovered a number of bones of extraordinary size, which are supposed to have belonged to a mammoth. These bones were a few feet below the surface of the ground: and from their situation, it is conjectured, that the animal, which must have been much larger than any known to exist at the present day, mired in the soft earth and perished in a standing posture. It is stated that one of the teeth is four feet in length and the other bones of a proportionate size.

THE NATIONAL CALENDER.

The president of the United States, has per annum $25,000. The Vice-President has $6,000.

Department of State.—The Secretary of State of the United States, has a salary per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, nine other clerks a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,110—20,110.

Treasury Department—The Secretary of the Treasury department of the U States, has a salary of 6,000 dollars: he has under him, a chief clerk, six other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,110—15,110. The first comptroller of the treasury, has a salary of 3,500; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 18,660—22,160. The second comptroller of the treasury, has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 11 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,950. The first auditor of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 18 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 15,618—13,610. The second auditor of the treasury, has a salary of 3,000: he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger whose salaries amount to 17,610. The third auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 34 clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,710—40,719. The fourth auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 13,450—13,460. The fifth auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 9 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,910.—The treasury of the U. States has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 6,860—9,860. The register of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 21 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,850—25,850.

War Department.—The Secretary of war of the United States, has a salary of 6,000; he has under him 33 clerks, a messenger and assistant Messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,000—43,000

Navy Department.—The Secretary of the navy of the U. States, has a salary of 6,000; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 8,610; the board of navy commissioners consist of three, whose salaries amount to 10,500; they have a secretary, chief clerk, 6 clerks, a drafts man and messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,068—37,070 dollars.

General Post Office.—The post master general of the United States has a salary of 4,000; he has under him two assistants, 22 clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger whose salaries amount to 28,500—32,500 dollars.

The Judiciary.—The chief justice of the supreme court of the U. States, has a salary of 5,000; there are six associate justices, whose salaries amount to 3,500—35,500 dollars.

Revenue—The Commissioner of the revenue of the United States has a salary of 3,000; he has four clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 4,760—7,760 dollars.

Land Office.—The commissioners of the general land office has a salary of 3,000; he has 28 clerks, and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,960—25,950 dollars.

Patent Office—There is a superintendant, clerk and messenger in this department whose salaries amount to 2,750,

Total amount of the preceding items, 483,750 dollars.

Miscellaneous.—The officers of the U. S. mint consist of a director, treasurer, chief coiner, an assayer, a melter and refiner, an engraver, and the treasurer's clerk.

In the United States, there are collectors of the customs 09; naval officers 14; surveyors of customs 71; public appraisers 11; inspectors of customs 360; guagers 18; measures 12; superintendants and keepers of light houses, 75.

Pennsylvania Convention.—The committee appointed by the Harrisburg Convention have brought in a report, the preamble of which sets forth the necessity of "improving the sources of wealth, and strength, and social comfort" of the state; and the first resolution states—"That the improvement of the commonwealth will be best promoted, and the foundations of her prosperity and happiness most securely established, by opening an entire and complete communication from the Susquehannah to the Alleghany and Ohio, and from the Alleghany to Lake Erie, by the nearest and best practicable route; and that such a work is indispensably necessary to maintain the character and standing of the state, and to preserve her strength and resources."

This is a spirited project, and worthy of a great state. The patriotism and intelligence of the Convention will, it is hoped, lead to a zealous support of the valuable and important measure alluded to, which will be a source of wealth and strength to Pennsylvania. New-York, which has no room for jealousy, will rejoice to see a great and patriotic state, with abundant means and an excellent population, realizing benefits which must result upon the completion of the above named works.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, who resided within a few miles of the city, received not long since a young bear from a friend as a present. It was put for safe keeping in an out house, containing among other things, a quantity of cider, and adjoining to which was the shed for wine. The bear had no sooner possession of his new quarters, than he began to give evidence of his acquaintance with the fashionable foibles and customs of the day, and among others displayed one which though "all the go" among the "Tom's and Jerr's" of high life, is nevertheless a custom as Hamlet says, more honored in the breach than the observance. The hogs of which there is a goodly number, great and small without discrimination, were discovered soon after his arrival in a most ludicrous condition, staggering and reeling about the premises like true votaries of Bacchus, while some who appeared to have entered too freely into the sport, were seen lying on all-fours, wallowing in the mire, apparently, to use a cant phrase, completely done over; on examination, it was found that Bruen had emptied a hogshead of cider, in honor of the occasion, by drawing the tap, in the performing of which, he displayed considerable readiness and ingenuity, to the no small gratification of his grunting associates, who by their frequent and liberal portions, seemed delighted with the "spree," and afforded at the same time a fine illustration of the good effects of drinking, from which a pretty moral might be drawn for the benefit of such as are overfond of the "blue ruin."—*Philad. E. Post.*

Explosion.—On the 28th ult. a store in Hopkinson, Mass. two stories high and forty feet long, was shattered almost to a ruin by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. Two canisters were carelessly left open, by a clerk named Jennison, and while trimming a lamp a spark fell into one of them and caused the explosion The young man, by whose inattention the accident happened, was found in the cellar at the distance of thirty feet from the spot where he stood. The whole face and hands were burnt and bruised in a most distressing manner; and his clothes nearly burnt off from him. He died on the following day.

A speck of war.—A hostile spirit has for some time existed on the part of a certain individual in this neighborhood against his "better half" [if there be any best in the case,] which has at length brought matters to a crisis. "Feeling power, but forgetting right," our hero, on Tuesday last, so inhumanly beat and abused his sick wife, that it was deemed proper to put the *short law* into operation, without awaiting the tardy approach of *legal* justice. Accordingly a number of citizens volunteered, armed themselves with a well tried *cow skin*, and repaired to the scene of action, where, after a sharp contest and a powerful resistence, the "hostile party" was completely subdued, and stipulated to desist from all future aggression.

Although we do not heartily approve of this "mode of warfare," yet we conceive it to be far better than a cold indifference to the subject, which might result in fatal coesequences.—*Herkimer American.*

Female Bacchanalians.—The ladies at Huntsville, Alabama, celebrated the Fourth of July, and had a dinner provided at Jones' tavern, at which Mrs. J. Braham presided, assisted by Mrs. B. Pope. The Declaration of Independence was read, and several patriotic and amatory toast were drank, and the ladies retired perfectly sober, and in good season.

Novel articles of Exportation.—Every thing connected with the growth and prosperity of our country, deserves attention, and excites interest. The developement of our own resources, is in every respect important. Such is therefore the interesting fact, that there was sent in one vessel from Portland, a few days since, to the city of New-York, *two tons of merino Wool*, the growth of one town in this county. Let other towns improve from the example.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) paper states that a quantity of whitewood lumber is stored at the mouth of the Ashtabula creek, preparing to be shipped for Connecticut, to be manufactured into clock faces.—*Fredonia Adv.*

The Emperor of China has ordered a new wall to be erected between his region and the Burman Empire, to prevent the *uncivilized Burmese* and *British* from entering the celestial empire.

The Chancellor of this state has directed that the titles of *honor* and *esquire* shall not be used in the proceedings of his court. "Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than this, cometh of evil."

A Bible society has been formed in the republick of Columbia. One article of its constitution provides that the editions of the Scriptures to be distributed shall be strictly the versions approved by the Catholic Church, and subject to the revision of the ecclesiastical authorities.

A New-Orleans paper states, that the carriage which has been presented to Gen. Lafayette, by the heirs of Gen. Washington, and which sank in the Mechanic, has been regained as well as the gold headed cane. Hopes were entertained that the General's trunk with his papers would also be found.

Fire.—On the night of the 12th inst. a new and nearly complete dwelling house in Lima was destroyed by fire, together with many valuable joiner's tools. This house had been erected for Mr. James Burghard, whose dwelling situated upon the same premises, was last winter destroyed by fire. No doubt now exists, that in both instances, the fire was communicated by an incendiary.

To prevent chimnies from taking fire.—The parcering mortar (so called by masons) for plastering the inside of chimnies, mixed as it generally is with lime, sand and horse manure, made into mortar; let there be a pickle made of salt and water, nearly as strong as that you use with meat, and the mortar wet with it instead of pure water.—Salt, sand and sea water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and the horse manure. Chimnies plastered with this composition, on every damp or rain will grow moist, and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on, and the expense is so trifling, no one should hesitate to do it—for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.

French West India Fleet.

The following is communicated by an officer of rank in our West India squadron. It puts to rest the surmise of a cession of the Island of Cuba to France, to which the visit of so large a French naval force to Havana had given rise. —*Norfolk Herald.*

"U. S. Ship Constellation, }
"Off Havanna, July 25th, 1825. }

"The French fleet which arrived yesterday is from St. Domingo—they have recognized the independence of Hayti, and are to receive 30 millions as a donceur for the emigrants, one fifth of which sum is on board. They have no troops, and do not appear to have any object in view by their arrival here, at least none has been ascertained—they had the Royal permission to pass the Moro. Two 74s, 7 frigates, 2 brigs under the command of two Rear Admirals,

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MARRIED,

At Parma by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, on Sunday 21st of August, Mr. Norman Gilbert to Miss Betsey Byron both of Brockport.

In Ontario, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Elder O. Miler, Rev. James Boyl, to Miss Laura Putnam.

DIED

On Thursday morning last, Robert Henry, aged 10 months, Son of Harvey Montgomery Esq. of this village.

DRAWS TO-MORROW,
Washington Canal &
Connecticut State
LOTTERY.
YATES & M'INTYRE *Managers.*
Highest Prize,
$20,000.

Whole Tickets, $3,00,—*Halves* 1,50.—*Quarters*, 75. For further information apply at
G. W. PRATT'S *Office.*
August 23. *Carroll Street.*

Drawn Numbers in 2d Class, Grand State Lottery of Rhode Island.—35, 3, 63, 17, 48, 28.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—
for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Monroe Republican is removed to the corner of Buffalo & Caroll-streets, over the store of Mess. Hart & Saxton. Entrance from Buffalo-street. August 23.

ATTENTION;
ROCHESTER
RIFLE GUARDS,

WILL assemble this Evening at their Room over P. Smith's, at 7 o'clock precisely, without Arms. Punctual attendance requested.
CHARLES R. WARD
Orderly.
August 23, 1825

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
18th Class,

WILL be drawn at Philadelphia the 7th of September next.
YATES & M'INTYRE, *Managers.*
SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$25,000 is	$25,000
1	-	12,500	12,500
1	-	5,660	5,660
1	-	5,000	5,000
10	-	1,000	10,000
20	-	500	10,000
50	-	200	10,000
57	-	100	5,700
114	-	50	5,700
285	-	20	5,700
1596	-	10	15,960
14364	-	5	71,820
16,500 Prizes,			$183,040
29,260 Blanks.			

Price of Tickets $5,00, Shares in proportion. For further information enquire of G. W. PRATT'S Lottery Office.
August 23d, 1825. 43

NOTICE.

A FIELD meeting of the Methodist society will commence on the first of September next, and will continue until the the 4th, in Ontario near the house of Oliver Smith.

Rochester, Aug. 20, 1824.

NOTICE.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on Thursday the 11th of August a dark red COW, by her looks, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away.
GERSHAM B. FREEMAN.
Gates, August 19, 1825. 3w42

BOOKS,

AT AUCTION!
(OPPOSITE THE EAGLE TAVERN.)

THE sale of 23 Cases, recently received from New-York and Philadelphia, will be continued THIS EVENING, August 23, 1825. Also, WEDNESDAY 24th, and THURSDAY 25th inst. Sales will commence each evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. precisely.
D. SIBLEY, *Auctioneer.*
☞N. B. The above collection of
BOOKS
are the most varied and extensive that were ever offered at publick or private sale, in this village.
Rochester, August 23, 1825. 43
☞SALES POSITIVE.☜

LECTURES ON
PHRENOLOGY.

DR. TAYLOR'S next lecture will be delivered *to morrow Evening* at the usual hour.
☞"The Application of Phrenology to Criticism" will be continued.—Louis the XI. and *Charles the Bold*, from the novel of *Quentin Durward.*

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF *MONROE.*

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.
I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't.
J. MASTICK.
August 15, 1825. 42

ROCHESTER
OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of
LINSEED OIL,
at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.
CASH,
and the highest price is always paid for
FLAX-SEED.
OIL-CAKE—for sale.
PAINTS
of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on hand, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.
Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Paper.

WRITING, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s8d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s9d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burrill's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

To Let.

THE Store now occupied by *Shethar & Noble*, and the rear part of the same which is conveniently constructed for a family. Attached to the same is a sizable Garden, and near the establishment is a good well of water. For further particulars enquire at the premises, or at this office.
Rochester August 2, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.
A QUANTITY OF
SUMMER BEER,
which will be sold low to retail venders.
☞Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.
EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest price in *CASH* will be paid for WHEAT, at the
NEW RED MILL
near the west end of the Aqueduct, by the subscribers, who have constantly on hand for sale all kinds of *FLOUR & MIDDLINGS, BUCK WHEAT-MEAL, CORN-MEAL, &c. &c.*
T. H. ROCHESTER, & Co.
Jan. 11th, 1825. 11

Strayed.

FROM the subscriber on or about the 17th July a red Cow 9 or 10 years old handsomely built, with rather short horns, may be distinguished from any other by a Singularity when lying down, a large burst appears near the roots of her tail and when standing a cavity of the same bigness. Whoever will give information of said Cow or return her, to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.
W. H. GODFREY.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 3w41

LOTTERY DRAWS
in August—highest price $20,000. Tickets only $5; for sale at the Post-Office.

Justices Blanks
By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING THE ALBANY ARGUS DAILY UNDER THE TITLE OF
THE ALBANY ARGUS AND DAILY CITY GAZETTE.

THE growing prosperity of the city, the frequent suggestions of their friends, and the desire to add to the one and comply with the other, have induced the subscribers to attempt the establishment of another daily newspaper. The advantages which they hope to derive from this arrangement, are two-fold—namely, to advance the interests of the city, & to contribute to its growth and to the convenience and wants of its citizens, *through the daily publication*; and to afford, *through the semi-weekly paper*, much more general reading, greater variety, and earlier intelligence, to their patrons in the country. It will be the ambition of the proprietors to fulfil, as far as possible, any reasonable expectations in both these respects.

The objects of the paper will be, as a general public journal, to contribute towards the maintenance of the influence, power, and high character of the state; to aid public spirited individuals in their exertions to develope and apply its abundant resources; to second all laudable enterprises for local or general improvement; to further the liberal plans of literal communication and intercourse; to serve the great cause of education and of morals; and to cultivate a just and liberal state and national feeling. In its local character, as a *Daily City Gazette*, much of it shall be devoted to the notice, discussion and support of objects connected with, and calculated to promote, the prosperity of the city. It shall be a part of the duty of its conductors and contributors, to point out, as far as possible, new sources of wealth, and continued incentives to the enterprise of our citizens; to aid in giving stability and an extended influence to our institutions; to co-operate in the efforts which are now making, and which time and success, it is believed, will multiply to adorn and build up the city; and to yield a firm support to such measures as it may be necessary to adopt to retain all the advantages, which, as the seat of the state government, it now possesses. In these respects, they ask the co-operation of all those, who in common with themselves, have such objects at heart.

Connected with the newspaper, the subscribers propose also to establish a public resort, to be called the COMMERCIAL ROOMS.—They have already taken for this purpose, the large room in the 2d story of the building now occupied by Messrs. Stilwell & Co. and recently by Messrs. Delevan & Co. at the corner of South Market and Beaver-streets. These rooms, situated in the heart of the city, and in the midst of the mercantile business, spacious, airy, and easy of access from both streets, they flatter themselves will add a public convenience which the city has been long without—namely, a resort for merchants, mechanics, and other citizens, for all the purposes of local intercourse and general information; and particularly for strangers, whom business or pleasure, or an attendance upon the legislature, may bring among us. The subscribers propose to fit up the rooms in a suitable manner, and to supply them with papers from every part of the Union, and with regular journals from London and Liverpool. It is their intention to do this gratuitously, and to throw open the rooms to the free access of all citizens and strangers, provided the advertising and newspaper subscriptions shall premise them a fare remuneration.

The *Albany Argus and Daily City Gazette* will be published every morning, Sunday excepted. In its size and typographical appearance, it shall not be surpassed by any publication of the kind in the state. Every effort shall be made to render it also a source of early intelligence, of miscellaneous and literary reading, and of useful and various information. Reporters will be employed to furnish full and accurate daily details of the legislative proceedings and debates. The already extended circulation of the paper, aside from any additional circulation which this arrangement may procure for it, will afford great facilities for the publicity of advertisements;—such facilities, the proprietors trust, as their advertising customers may avail themselves of profitably. In this respect, as well as in others, they are confident that the enforced mercantile and commercial transactions and the mechanical employments of the city, aided by foreign subscriptions, are ample enough for the support of at least two daily journals; and in soliciting the reasonable aid of their fellow citizens in behalf of their enterprise, they do so in no spirit of hostility to any existing establishment, nor with any other motive than, by promoting their own interests, to advance the higher interests of the city.

The *semi-weekly paper* will be published, as now on Tuesdays & Fridays. It will contain, in compact form, all the articles that shall appear in the daily gazette. Being relieved of many of the official advertisements which now occupy its columns, it will contain a much greater variety of reading; and it will be particularly improved in the promptness and certainty with which it may be furnished to subscribers through the mails. Its location at the seat of the state government will give to it various facilities as a newspaper, as a record of the proceedings of the legislature, and as a journal of the political and miscellaneous occurrences of the day. It shall be the endeavor of the Proprietors to merit the patronage of the public, at whatever cost or exertion.

The established political course of the paper will not be departed from. It will support, without the "shadow of turning," but with all possible freedom from controversial and personal asperity, the great doctrines and usages of republicanism, and will urge republicans to unite resolutely in their defence. It will be a matter of pride to render it worthy of the character of a Republican journal, and of the continued confidence of its friends throughout the state.

The terms of the paper, daily, will be Eight Dollars per annum; semi-weekly, Four Dollars. The alteration will take place at as early a day as the subscription shall warrant.

They enter upon their untried enterprise with diffidence, but with a confident reliance upon the liberality and indulgence of their fellow citizens.

E. CROSWELL,
O. R. VAN BENTHUYSEN,
C. P. BARNUM.

Albany, August 2, 1825.

At the commencement of the daily publication of the paper, Charles P. Barnum, esq. Editor and Proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Republican Telegraph, will become a joint partner and owner in the concern.

Silk Goods,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Dunning, & Co.

HAVE received, and are constantly receiving, from their partner in the city, fresh supplies of
SILK GOODS,
Adapted to this market, which they offer by the piece, AT NEW-YORK PRICES, and a small advance at retail. Merchants in the country wishing to fill up their assortments, are respectfully invited to call and examine.
Rochester, June 14, 1825. 41

☞The meeting of the committee appointed to obtain information respecting the practicability of making a canal along the valley of the Genesee river, &c. is postponed till the first Tuesday in November next.

WALKER & WARRENT
Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for
STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for Distillers.
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns
of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.
Rochester, May 10, 1825. 30

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,
—ALSO—
Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey, &c.*
JOHN W. STRONG.
Nov. 16, 1824. 3tf

Hardware Store,
(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY,
which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprise some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eag. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
100 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pad, pocket and Brass and Iron back Saws,
500 lbs. cast and cast Irons,
10 doz. Britannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
16 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 set Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.
JOSIAH SHELDEN
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Rose*, and *Wilder Rose*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Fullsey township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Rose, and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Rose, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Rose, deceased, to said Willard Rose, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots, and extending so far south the full width of said lots, until an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everet to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.
J. F. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jonathan Cox in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on a gore street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Rogers, Esq. being 50 feet front on said street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.
J. F. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36tf G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,

Military Goods,

Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40

Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 42 and 30, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Roswell Hart, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1824. 40

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *STORE.*

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, an extensive and elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser, the following are a part.

6 Pipes Brandy,
3 do Holland Gin,
4 Hhds. Rum,
16 do. E. I. Molasses,
16 Hhds. and bbls. sugar.
20 bags Coffee,
34 Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 do. Ginger, &c. &c.

having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Rochester, Sept. 1824 40

D. A. BALCOM,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, that he will be in this place by the last of August or first of September, ready to attend to all calls in the line of his business. 6w39

July 26, 1825.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those Country Merchants in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying stores about the country with small stocks of

Goods,

and also such Staple articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of Goods is very general and complete, and we are converting our stock into such Goods as is principally adapted to the *jobbing business*, and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as country merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. the same as cash.

Those who may find it more convenient from their situation to go to Canandaigua, will find an equally large and well selected stock of Goods on the same terms at the store of *A. C. Mott & Co.* Co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 1823. 40

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825 29tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a choice selection of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry-Goods,

among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets
Domestick Plaids, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings, of *Superior quality.*
Dark and light Calicoes. *New patterns.*
Furniture Chintz, Brown Cambrick for Bonnets.
Jaconet, Sarsnet, Mull & Book Muslins.
Fig. do. do. do. do.
Diapers, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric & Linen Cambrick pocket Hkfs.
Vandykes, Pelorines and Swiss Ruffs.
Thread, Bobinett & Thule Lace, Barege Scarfs and Hkfs.
Blk. White and Col'd Italian Crapes,
Plain and fig. Levantine, Florence and Sarsnet Silks.
Fancy Silk Dress Hkfs. and Shawls.
Flag, Bandanna and Barcelona Hkfs.
Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Fig. White Marseilles and Col'd Vestings.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Ladies' Beaver, Horse skin and Kid Gloves.

They keep constantly on hand LIQUOR, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE consisting in part of the following articles.

WINES,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga.

LIQUORS,

Seignette Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Cider Brandy, Old Whiskey.

TEAS,

Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Hyson Skin.

Java & St. Domingo Coffee. Loaf, Lump, Barbadoes, New Orleans and Muscovado SUGARS. Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Rice. No. 1, 2, & 3, Shad and Mackerell by the bbl. and half bbl. 9 by 7, and 10 by 8 Window Glass.

Swedes and Band Iron. E. B. and Cast Steel. Nail Rods. Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted.

Oakum, Pitch, Cordage, and Lamp Oil,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for *Cash.*

N. T. ROCHESTER, & Co.

July 19th, 1825. 39

New Arrangement.

TIMOTHY KEMPSHALL,

HAS leased for a term of years, the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, where he intends to conduct the HATTING Business, wholesale and retail, upon fair and liberal terms. His facilities for procuring stock and trimmings at all times from New-York and elsewhere, of the best quality, together with his thorough knowledge of his business, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of A. & I. Colvin, and the publick generally.

April, 6, 1824. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*

Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Brighton, a few days since, a dark, chesnut coloured, or deep red COW, with short stag horns, 3 years old, of a middling size, gives milk, and has lately had a Calf. Any person who will give information of the said Cow to the subscriber, or at this office, or return her, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid. ASA CARPENTER.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY, *(AT ROCHESTER,)*

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Charles Harford,* deceased, and all those having demands against the same, are requested to call on one of the subscribers without delay for a settlement.

VINCENT MATHEWS, } *Executors.*
ASHLEY SAMSON, }

Rochester, August 2, 1825. 4w40

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber on or about the 28th July last a light red COW. No artificial marks recollected—about eleven years old. Whoever will give information respecting her to the owner, at the Troy Line Ware House near the Buffalo Bridge, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

EVAN GRIFFITH

Rochester, Aug. 10th, 1825. 3w42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 5d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26. 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

HARD-WARE.

THE subscriber has for sale at the sign of the *Gilt Mill Saw,* nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House,

1 ton old Sable Russia Iron,
7 do. 1 3-4 inch Swedes Iron waggon tire,
1 do. 1 1-4 inch English do. do.
5 do. flat Swedes assorted, from 1 to 3 inches in width,
3 do. square do. do. 3-8 to 2 inches square,
2 do. Round do. do. 3-8 to 1 1-2 inches in diameter,
10 Smith's Anvils of good quality,
10 Saw Mill Cranks,
5 gross Mill Spindles,
Gudgeons,
2000 pieces 1-2 and 5-8 inch Eng. Hoop, suitable for pails,
3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10, and 20d, cut Nails,

Together with a general assortment of

HOLLOW & HARD-WARE,

which will be sold low for CASH at wholesale or retail.

JOSIAH SHELDEN, *Agent.*

Rochester, July 11, 1825. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*

W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the stor eof John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD.

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the 31st ult. an indented boy named Hyram Peterson, aged 19 years, said boy is supposed to have stolen money from Sundry persons at the upper Locks in Brighton. Whoever will return said boy to the subscriber shall be generously rewarded and all necessary expences paid.

JANNA HOLTON.

Brighton, Aug. 1st, 1825. 3w40

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber's pasture, on Tuesday, the 26th of July last, a pale Bay *HORSE,* 6 years old rather low in flesh, slim, and quite tall. He has one white blind foot, black mane and tail, and a black stripe runs the whole length of his back. Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, to the subscriber, or to this office, shall be handsomely rewarded.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Penfield, August 9, 1825. 6w41*

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS.

ONTARIO
AND
MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genesee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON. } Proprietors.

Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW-YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers, 9 Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	18	25 000
2 : :	20 000	:	20 000
1 : :	6 696	:	6 696
2 : :	5 000	:	10 000
20 : :	1 000	:	20 000
20 : :	500	:	10 000
38 : :	200	:	7 600
114 : :	100	:	11 400
228 : :	50	:	11 400
1710 : :	12	:	20 520
14,364 : :	6	:	86 184
16,509 Prizes, }			$223 800
29,260 Blanks, }			

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the 2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the 3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 7th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any one of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES. } *Managers.*
A. M'INTYRE. }

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 30, 13, 24, 10, 1

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, and by Eben. Ely Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

NOTICE.

THE Assessment roll of the town of Gates for the present year, is left with Jesse Hawley for inspection, until the 14th August, when the Assessors will meet at Reuben Leonard's Tavern, to make the necessary corrections. 4w

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the last Packets manage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
600 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courass Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Skirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 200 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

Charles M. Lee.

Dated April 22, 6m29

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office, }

Albany, May 18, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at publick auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen, lying on the east side of Carroll street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot eighteen feet in front and rear, and 20 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county, known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot number sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife to Sylvester H Packard—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Attorney. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G Bush bearing date, May 8th, 1822, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made & provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, & is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courier, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burr's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 12th, 1825

JACOB ECKLER.

J. HILLS, Att'y. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton in the county of Monroe an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 6th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 44—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY AUGUST 30, 1825. WHOLE NO. 460.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

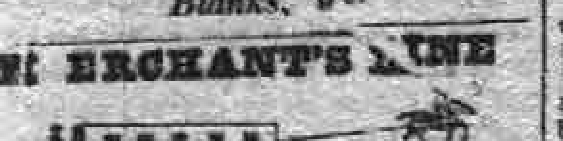
*.*A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

. *Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE



For Freight & Passengers.

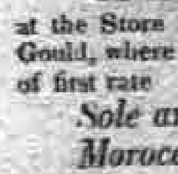
A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,
at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.* Wholesale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

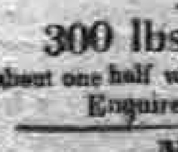
All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

NOTICE.



CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on Thursday the 11th of August a dark red COW, by her looks, about ten or eleven years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

GERSHAM B. FREEMAN.
Gates, August 12, 1825. 3w42

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s9d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 2s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES.

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA.
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
200 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.
Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp Flote, } Indigo
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, }
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and }
30 bbls gro. Camwood	Orleans }
20 half " "	50 lbs Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood.	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " " Campeachy "	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " " Nicaragua.	3 " dry " "
2 tons Copperas.	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown
1000 " Madder.	1 " " White,
20 bags of Alum.	1 " Paris White,
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
8 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2 " French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil.	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer "	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gro. Press Papers.	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

10 boxes Chrom Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	4 hampers Junk Bottls
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone Ware,
Paint Brushes, all sizes	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes	1000 Shaker Brooms.
100 " American do.	500 baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork.
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bush. White Beans
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage,	Silsby & Co's warranted steel Scythes & Axes.
Blocks of different sizes,	
20 jars Riell's & Lorillard's Snuff and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco.	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver "	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.
S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
A QUANTITY OF
SUMMER BEER,
which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.
EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Approved Family Medicines,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases that the human frame is subject to.
Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg,

AND for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, north east corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia; and retail by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vender of Medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had gratis, Pamphlets, either in English, German, French, or Spanish, describing the qualities of each Medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health—for the cure of coughs, colds approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—*Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.*

Dr. Robertson's Vegatable Nervous Cordial or Nature's Grand Restorative.—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial disease, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c.—*Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.*

Dr. ROBERTSON'S Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops. A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars per bottle.

Dr Robertson's Stomach Bitters.—Celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventive against the fever and ague, &c.—Price one dollar per bottle.

Dr Robertson's Infalible Worm Destroying Lozenges. A medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body.—Price fifty cents per package; large packages one dollar.

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment. For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety.—Price fifty cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.—Price fifty cents, small vials twenty five cents.

Dr Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilous cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes 50 cents.

Dr. Vickers' Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring-Worm, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per box.

Dr Vickers' Embrocation for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life.—Price one dollar per bottle.

Balm of Iberia. Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price two dollars per bottle.

The Restorative Dentifice. For clensing whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the Eyes. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty five cents.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

Lumbago, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions which is simply to rub well the parts effected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

Take notice, that each bottle of genuine medicines, has the signature of the sole proprietor.

MAHYS'
Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS PLASTER CLOTH has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, ... urns, ... ngers of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the Back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing Issues, &c. &c.

A Bill of Directions for using it accompanies each Plaster—Small Size 25 cents, Middle do. 50 cents, Large do. 1 dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine Plaster has the Signature of the Sole Proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHS AND COLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomatic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by
WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-st. Rochester.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office in Rochester August 1, 1825.
☞ Persons calling for the following letters will say they are Advertised.

A.
Aurelius Aldridge
Elarah Atkins
Benjamin Abell
Elias Ayer
Aner Adge
John Aumerbe
Ann Alleq
Mathias S. Angle
J. S. B. Allyn
Lucy Abbott
B.
Samuel Brittle
D. M. Bristol
Sheldon Baker
Jason Barns
Granville Beardsley
Hiram Blanchard
Walter Becanan
Cherry Bush
Mary Bristole
Luther Badger
Rosey Brady
Lucena Barker
Owen Beckville
Thomas Byrne
James Burkill
Rev. E. Blakesly
Lewis Benedict
Mary W. Burk
Daniel Bly
Myers & Bellenger
Josiah F. Brewster
Emily Bandain
O. N. Bush
C.
Isaac P. Coleman
Samuel Clark
Joseph Carey
Eunice Chapman
Jacob Crispree
Otis Clapp
William Clark
George Charles
James Clark
Amos Chipmon
S. Cramer
Edwin T. Comstock
Gilbert Chickester
Cyrus Clark
Lester T. Clark
Joseph Clark
John Cleveland
Ruth Corser
David R. Carter
William A. Corey
Samuel D. Colt
Levy Clark
D.
Samuel Drake
William Disbrow
Martin Davies
Joshua Dresser
Thomas Dickenson
Joel Densmore
George Denals
Ruth Dudley
Chancy Dodge
Samuel Dickenson
Alvy Dimick
Emeline Duning
Joseph B. Duncan
E.
Thomas Eagleston
F.
Wilson D. Fish
Anthony Finly
Joseph Flint
Nathan Fuller
J. A. Fargo
Benjamin Farr
William Farrow
Ann Frederick
G.
James A. Gorden
William Grout
Rufus Guilford
Annis Gillet
James Grant
John Goodell
Harskil Gillet
Timothy Goble
H.
Lemuel Hulbert
Dr. Simon Hunt
Lewis Hubbard
John Hastings
Huron E. Humphred 2
Elisha Howel
Lydia Hatch
Nathaniel Hunter
Thomas Hall
Benjamin Hunt
Jeremiah Haymon
John Haylands
Daniel Howel
Joshua Homes
Wm. Hunter
George D. Holkins
Samel T. Hastin
William B. Hall
E. Harlow
John S. Mayland 2.
Isaac W. Hawley
Henry Hanners
Carnelius S. Hardenberg
Rebecca Hudson
Charlotte Hart
J.
Joseph Jackson
Smith Jones
Phebe Johnson
Roswell P. Johnson
Jasper Johnson
John Jackson
Mathew Jenings
John Jamero
Elisha Judson
Irade Jones
K.
Saimuel B. King
Deborah Kniffin
John Keyes Jun.
Thomas Kenedy
Samuel Kissam
John Kent
L.
Daniel Loomis
Eddy Low
Wm. Lormsorin
Sophia Lake
Nathan Lester
Eli Lee
Elizabeth Lyndon
John G. Lyons
Wm. Londen
Samuel Lacy
Ebenezer Loomis.
M.
Joseph Musser
Wm. Mitchell
Gideon Morey
Henry Machomer
Henry McCrom
Mr. Mayhorn
James McCormet
Mary McNully
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Isaac Moore
Edward Munger
Mavin McNully
N.
Darkin Nicholson
George W. Newcum
Henry A. Nelson
Miss Mary Noble
O. & P.
Aron Ovlatt
William Osborn
Jonathan Powers
Ira Potter
Albert Pratt
Joseph Pratt
Mariah H. Parker
Edward Pratt 2
Gideon Perkins
John Palmer
Isaac C. Proctor
Wm. Pallerson
Jesse Pierce
Wm. B. Pier
Mariah Pents
Benjamin F. Puwel
R.
Solomon Romig
Alexander Root
Sarah Rice 2
Mary Ann Rogers
Hammond Risley
E. D. Robinson
Sarah Richardson
Mr. Ross
Harvey Raynard
John Ross
Asahel Rust
James Rice 2.
Nathaniel Rudd
S.
Joseph Spencer
Abigail Seymore
Erastus Scanty
Charles W. Snow
Parker Saryent
Levina Stone
Sena Schudder
Charles Simmons
Abigail Seymey
Stephen H. Simmons
Joseph Stone
Sarah Saddler
Anna Smith
Fanny M. Stevens
Eben St. John
Lucretia Smith
Samuel M. Sticktan
Wm. Sarrel
John Sanbel
Roswell Star 2
Alanson Sikes
George Stone
Robert D. Silliman
Wm. Shelton
Parmelia Stone
Israel Smith
Peter Stonebrake
T.
Mary Titton
Horrace Tupper
George Thurstin
Oliver S. Thynion.
V.
John Vanorden
Eli Vail
Sarah Vandaveer
W.
Daniel Waters 2
Elisha L. Williams
Hon. D. Webster
Henry Waterson
Michael Ward
Mary Williams
William Willsie
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Widow Polly Wheeler
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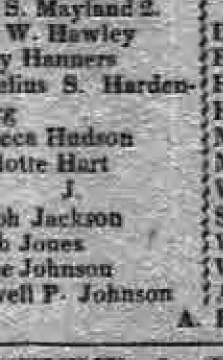

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING
TOBACCO.
at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers,* who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood,	Natgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut }	Verdigris, Circuma,
Cuba Fustic, do. }	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. }	Bengal, } Indigo.
Camwood, Ground }	Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamala, }
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Teaster Hooks,
August 1, 1825.	Jacks, Brushes, &c. 40

THE PLAGUE.

And they pass'd and they pass'd,—
Seven all in a row:—
There was father and mother, & children five.
One grave got them all,—a grave in the snow;
And the blast blew still, and the drift did drive.
Death his Garland.

After the account of the manner in which the great plague, in Edward the Third's time, was introduced into England, the Chronicler suspends his narrative, both of the public transactions and of the story of Rothelan, to describe the ravages of that extraordinary pestilence.

"In its malignancy," he says, "it engrossed the ill of all other maladies, and made doctors despicable. Of a potency equal to death, it possessed itself of all his armouries, and was itself the death of every other mortal distemper. The touch, yea, the very sight of the infected, was deadly; and its signs were so sudden, that families seated in happiness at their meals have seen the plague-spot begin to redden, and have wildly scattered themselves for ever. The cement of society was dissolved by it. Mothers, when they saw the sign of the infection on the babes at their bosom, cast them from them with abhorrence. Wild places were sought for shelter; some went into ships, and anchored themselves afar off on the waters. But the angle that was pouring the vial had a foot on the sea as well as on the dry land. No place was so wild, that the plague did not visit—none so secret that the quick-sighted pestilence did not discover,—none could fly that it did not overtake.

"It was as if Heaven had repented the making of mankind, and was shovelling them all into the sepulchre. Justice was forgotten, and her courts deserted. The terrified jailers fled from the felons that were in fetters;—the innocent and the guilty leagued themselves together, and kept within their prisons for safety;—the grass grew in the market-places;—the cattle went moaning up and down the fields, wondering what had become of their keepers;—the rooks and the ravens came into the towns, and built their nests in the mute belfries;—silence was universal, save when some infected wretch was seen clamouring at a window.

"For a time all commerce was in coffins and shrouds; but even that ended. Shrift there was none; churches and chapels were open, but neither priest nor penitent entered; all went to the charnel-house. The sexton and the physician were cast into the same deep and wide grave;—the testator and his heirs and executors were hurled from the same cart into the same hole together. Fires became extinguished, as if its element too had expired;—the seams of the sailorless ships yawned to the sun. Though doors were open, and coffers unwatched, there was no theft;—all offences ceased, and no crime but the universal wo of the pestilence was heard of among men. The wells overflowed, and the conduits ran to waste; the dogs banded themselves together having lost their masters, and ran howling over all the land; horses perished of famine in their stalls; old friends but looked at one another when they met, keeping themselves far aloof; creditors claimed no debts, and courtiers performed their promises; little children went wandering up and down, and numbers were seen dead in all corners. Nor was it only in England that the plague so raged; it travelled over a third part of the whole earth, like the shadow of an eclipse, as if some dreadful thing had been interposed between the world and the sun-source of life."

At that epoch, for a short time there was a silence, and every person in the street, for a moment stood still; and London was as dumb as a churchyard. Again the sound of a bell was heard; for it was that sound, so long unheard, which arrested the fugitive multitude, and caused their silence. At the third toll a universal shout arose, as when a herald proclaims the tidings of a great battle won, and then there was a second silence.

The people fell on their knees, and with anthems of thankfulness rejoiced in the dismal sound of that tolling death-bell; for it was a signal of the plague being so abated that men might again mourn for their friends, and hallow their remains with the solemnities of burial.

The following lines from the London Morning Chronicle, by J. R. Prior, were suggested by reading the chapter containing the above terrific description.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.
THE PLAGUE.
Suggested by reading Galt's "Rothelan."
BY J. R. PRIOR.

"Bring out your dead!"—'tis the pitman's cry;
The waggon is filling and waiting nigh.
Cannot Pity or Mercy, or Love prevail?
Nay, "bring out your dead;"
Not a word can be said:———
The Plague will not listen to Sympathy's tale.

"Bring out your dead!"—the twins are not cold;
Their mother's fond fingers are clasped in their fold;
Let me get them a coffin, I'll dig them a grave;
Thou art sickening—thy breath
Is receding to death;———
The plague will not heed whom to succor or save.

"Bring out your dead!"—that's a fruitless sigh—
The babe and the aged together lie;
They were dear to my heart, they were precious and true:
Bring them forth!—in the heap
They will quietly sleep:
And the Plague, lovely woman, is calling thee too.

"Bring out your dead!"—let the coffers stay;
The waggon is stopping—we hurry away!
But my uncle is rich, he will leave me his wealth.
"This a thousand to one
If thy race be not run
Ere the midnight—the Plague does not travel post haste.

"Bring out your dead!"—we are going to pray!
No priest can we purchase, the masses to say.
We but yesterday married—so soon must we die?
Love and Beauty, they go
To the charnel below:——
The Plague does not care who together shall lie.

"Bring out your dead!"—both the Friar and Clerk,
We have taken with cross, book and band, in the dark;
The Nun and the Lady are vaulted alike,——
From the Bridge to Saint John
All the odours are gone,
And the soldier has fallen by his halbert and pike.

"Bring out your dead!"—throw his armour aside;
Let the weapons be moved, with his dresses of pride;
Strip the gold and the jewels, the purchaser's dead:——
Even the wagon so high
Has no driver to ply
To the mountain of flesh by mortality fed.

"Bring out your dead!"—on the Thames, at the Hall;
From the Gates to the Stairs, from the Wark to the Wall,
Where a spot can be found,
'Tis infection's ground;
And it matters not, living, who hector'd, or smiled.

"Bring out your dead!"—the dead cannot hear;
The streets are in darkness, and silent and drear;
The houses are void, and the shutters are fast—
Both the rich and the poor
Have been brought to the door,
And the Pitmen, together, are buried at last.

"I bless the happy moment, says Petrarch, that directed my heart to Laura. She led me to see the path of virtue, to detach my heart from base and grovelling objects: from her I am inspired with that celestial flame which raises my soul to Heaven, and directs it to the Supreme Cause, as the only source of happiness."—*Mrs. Dobson's Life of Petrarch,* vol. i. p. 37.

No! let my wreath be entwined and hid,
Till around my brow in Heaven it glows,
Where the living lily respires amid
The bower of the bright immortal rose:
And wave the leaves of the Paradise-tree
In the silver winds of Eternity!

I will not seek for an earthly wreath,
To entwine my brow with its fading light;
There is nought that shines, in this world beneath,
With a smile that lasts in the death-wind's blight:
Then be mine a wreath from the blissful tree,
Over which the zephyrs of Eden flee!

Yet, oh pardon, Heaven! if one pure flower
I would bind and braid in the wreath divine—
If the fairest rose in an earthly bower
I would make, in the Land of the Tearless, mine:
Alas! without it there scarce would be
A charm in the garland of life for me!

Affecting Story.—Some time ago, a young man took up his residence in a scottish village, much celebrated for its delightful situation and mineral waters. During his stay, he succeeded in gaining the affections of a very amiable young girl, daughter of the person with whom he lodged. He told her he was a younger branch of a most respectable family in the north of Scotland, and that, owing to some domestic misfortunes, he was then in a kind of exile from his father's house, almost without the means of subsistence. By this representation, he had the address to draw money to a considerable amount, from the affectionate and trusting girl. At length, pretending business of a particular nature called him away, he took leave, solemnly pledging to return in a few weeks and make her his wife. About three months after his departure, a letter was delivered to her, dated from a jail in the south of Scotland. It proved to be from her lover, and stated, that a short time after leaveing her, he had, from necessity, contracted a trifling debt, which being unable to pay, he had been thrown into prison, at the same time entreating her, as she valued his regard, to relieve him from a situation so unworthy of his family and prospects. The faithful girl, listening only to the dictates of her love, set off immediately with all the money she could procure, to give him liberty—happy in having this opportunity of shewing the strength of her attachment. In an inclement season—through a country with which she was unacquainted—weary and dispirited, she at length reached the place of her destination—with slow and feeble step she proceeded upwards in the principal street leading to the market-place, but found it impossible to advance farther, owing to a great crowd of people who had gathered together to witness the punishment of a criminal for some infringement on the laws of his country. In order to avoid the pressure, she stepped up the stairs leading to a draper's shop, & involuntarily turning her eyes upon the poor wretch who was writhing under the lash of the merciless executioner, beheld, with feelings not to be expressed, the object of her tender solicitude and love. Nor was this all. A large placard was placed upon his breast, intimating that the punishment he was suffering was for the crime of theft. A piercing shriek told the agony of her bosom to the surrounding multitude as in

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a state of insensibility she sank into the arms of one of the bye-standers. The sympathy and care of strangers was not wanting, but though those recovered her from her swoon—yet reason never again dawned on her mind, and, at this moment, she is to be seen wandering in her native village, the pity of all who knew her, and an affecting instance of the basest villany triumphing over unsuspecting innocence.—*English paper.*

The following communication was sent us from a respectable Farmer. We are obliged to him for it, and shall publish it cheerfully.—The facts contained in it may be relied on, and are none the less true by not being appended with the name of the author.—*Ed.*

For the Monroe Republican.

QUACKS.

Mr. Seaman.—As I perceive by a New-York paper, which I take, that the Editor of the Geneva Palladium solicits all information that may be in the recollection of any individual or individuals in this *state*, relative to the destructive and alarmingly frequent impositions of the numerous QUACKS that are prowling about in the back settlements of our country—I have thought proper with your consent, to notice a case, which happened in this town not long since; which happily through the interposition of the patients friends did not terminate as distinctive as some cases which I see mentioned through the medium of the aforementioned paper.

"It is an alarming fact, that a system of quackery, under the name of "patent doctors," "root doctors," and "domestic doctors" has been accumulating, and has already obtained in many parts of our country so far as to endanger the lives of thousands of people. These impositions are most practiced, and with greater success in the country, or in back settlements, than in more populous villages. The *farmer*, who has his land to pay for, and has as much as he can stand under to get along, live comfortably, and meet the payments for his farm, is ready to retrench his expences in any way that he possibly can. Sickness is what he may expect, but in his calculations it is never considered.—In new places, where there is swampy land, and where much vegetable substance is decaying, and sending forth an effluvia very deleterious to health, more or less sickness will be found—though perhaps it will be of a nature not very alarming, still it may be such, that, like ague and fever, jaundice, or the like, it will entirely stop the person from labour, and reduce his mind and spirits into a kind of faithless hope.

It is in these cases, (when the farmer is embarrassed) that a "patent doctor," by preaching up *cheapness* "sovereign remedy," and "*immediate cure*," finds opportunity to impose upon those who are anxious for their health, and the health of their families, and do not feel *able* to pay a "heavy doctors bill"—and it is to be hoped that the time will come, when the people will rid themselves of these "patent" destroyers, and become altogether incredulous to their deceptive pretentions,—but to the case.

A young man who was without parents was put by his guardians, with a neighbour. In the spring of the year, he was taken with jaundice, which in the end run into ague and fever. He was induced to apply to a patent doctor, which he did. The Doctor gave him some unknown stuff, which produced bleeding at the lungs, and completely brought him down. He then *sweat* him a whole day, and at the end of it gave him a table spoon ful of red pepper seed, and a common tea-cup full of ground black pepper! Under this operation the patient was in a shocking condition, with apparently the lock jaw, eyes set, and a fever or inflamation beyond description. He, however survived it, and the quack was dismissed, when about to administer an emetic. The boy is now about, but with evident signs of short life, and a constitution completely *destroyed*. I should mention names, but I wish not to encounter the presence of the quack kind, especially when grain wants cutting, and the calls of the farmer are numerous. Yours, &c.

A FARMER.

Gates, Aug. 20. 1825.

HEALTH OF JULY.

It is truly wonderful that the general health of all classes of people has been so good the past month, when we take into consideration the extreme heat of the atmosphere; but it demonstrates the truth of our prognostications in the health report of June, in which it was remarked that a high temperature is not so unfavourable to health as when the weather is variable. Although the sun has long been shining with intense brilliancy, and the fields are becoming parched for the want of dews and showers, gentle breezes are now beginning to spring up—the lofty forest trees are bowing in the air—the clouds are rolling through the sky, and those who boast of being weatherwise, are prophesying weather which will produce something like a sickness in the months of autumn.

During the month of July there has been no prevailing type of fever, no particular affections of the digestive organs, either among children or adults, and comparatively but very few deaths, even in the dense population of our cities—excepting from accidents, the imprudent use of cold water, and the abuse of ardent spirits. Such periods of uninterrupted health, however, cannot be expected to continue long in a country like this, where winds blow every way, and every where. As fruits become plenty, children become victims of diseases in the bowels—but not so frequently in consequence of using it too liberally, as from being permitted to indulge their appetites with it when in a crude state. Ripe fruit seldom injures any body; it was made for man, and a kind Providence has bestowed it upon us at that particular season, when, in fact, it is not only necessary, but when it is in its greatest perfection; and those who use it freely if only ripened well will enjoy the best health.—Eastern nations have no such erroneous notions about fruit as have crept into the pericraniums of our mothers and nurses; nor is there any evidence of its injurious effects on the health of individuals of any grade, in the West Indies, where the inhabitants could not subsist without it.

Apples, pears, peaches, melons, &c. should be served on the table every day while they are good, and whenever, in our climate, they are no longer suitable, and would prove detrimental to health, by interrupting the ordinary functions of the system, nature invariably admonishes us of the danger, not only by lessening the abundance, but also by diseases which are resulting from a continued use of them at improper times. People are governed in this enlightned age by art and arbitary customs, rather than by that sage philosophy which results from reason and experience. It is ridiculous as well as provoking, in the estimation of those physycians who have a comprehensive view of the structure, habits, and constitution of organized beings, and who have examined machinery of man with a microscopic eye, and studied the diseases to which each portion of his beautiful and completeted fabric is liable, to hear those grave observations on ails and food, which have originated in ignorance, and which have been propogated from generation to generation, without truth and without judgment.

Acid drinks and sold fruits, the present and the ensuing months, are the real sensatives of health, and no prejudice should prevent their use. These should not be denied to children, when their appetite craves and their nature requires that which Nature ordained for their consumption. *Eat or be eaten* is one of the first laws of animal life; eat those things which were designed for food—but be temperate; and health will be promoted, strength will be accumulated, and a long and comfortable life may reasonably be anticipated.

Pulmonary consumption, that insidious disease, which is continually sweeping from existence the fairest flowers of earth, those interesting objects of our care, those solaces of man in weal and wo—women, and often in the very morning of their days, when youth and beauty heighten all their innate charms, has often had an origin in some false management in diet. Women of delicate constitutions should habituate themselves to a variety of edibles; they should try to live on almost every thing which has a place in cookery and suits their stomachs, and its tone, however delicate, will soon acquire new and vigorous powers. Pain in the side, the invariable concommitant of some irregularities in the primæ viæ, will often yield to a generous and nutricious mode of living, than to boluses and powders. To be well, eat well, and almost any thing that relishes the best—but still remember *temperance*—*Boston Medical Intelligencer.*

From the "Subaltern," in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE DESERTER'S EXECUTION.

I had ridden towards the front one morning, for the purpose of visiting a friend in the 5th division, when I learnt that three men had been seized a few days before, halfway between the two chains of posts, and that one of them had confessed that their intention was to desert. A courtmartial was immediately ordered; the prisoners were condemned to be shot, and this was the day on which the sentence was to be carried into execution. I consequently found the division, on my arrival, getting under arms; and being informed of the circumstances, I determined after a short struggle with my weaker feelings, to witness the proceeding.

It was, altogether, a most solemn and impressive spectacle. The soldiers took their stations, and formed their ranks, without speaking a word; and they looked at one another with that peculiar expression, which without seeming to imply any suspicion of the impropriety of the measure, indicated great reluctance to become spectators of it. The same feelings evidently pervaded the minds of the officers. Indeed you could almost perceive that sort of shudder which ran through the frames of all who were on parade.

The place appointed for their execution was a little elevated plain, a few hundred yards in front of the Camp, and near the picquet from which the culprits had deserted. Hither the different battalions directed their steps, and the whole division being formed into three sides of a hollow square, the men grounded their arms, & stood still. At the vacant side of this square, a grave was dug, the earth which had been excavated being piled upon its opposite bank; and this, as the event proved, was the spot to be occupied by the prisoners. We stood thus about five minutes, when the muffled drums of the corps to which the culprits belonged, were heard beating the dead-march; and they themselves, handcuffed and surrounded by their guard, made their appearance.—One was a fine young man, tall and well made; another was a dark, thick set little man, about forty years of age; and the third had nothing remarkable in his countenance, except an expression of deep cunning and treachery. They all moved forward with considerable firmness, and took their stations on the mound, when attention being ordered, a staff officer advanced into the middle of the square, and read aloud the proceedings of the court. By these, sentence of death was passed upon all three, but the most villainous-looking among them was recommended to mercy, on the score of his having added the guilt of treachery to his other crimes.

As soon as the reading was finished, the prisoners were commanded to kneel down upon the ground, and a handkerchief was tied over eyes of each. Whilst this was doing, I looked round, not so much from curiosity as to give relief to my own excited feelings, upon the countenance of the soldiers. They were, one and all of them, deadly pale, whilst the teeth of many were set closely together, and their very breaths seemed to be repressed. It was altogether a most harrowing moment.

The eyes of the prisoners being now tied up, the guard was withdrawn from around them, and took post about ten yards in front. As soon as this was done, the same staff-officer who had read the proceedings of the trial called to the informer by name, and ordered him to rise, for that the commander of the forces had attended to the recommendation of his judges, and spared his life.—But the poor wretch paid no attention to the order. I question, indeed, whether he heard it; for he knelt there as if rooted to the spot, till a file of men removed him in a state of insensibility. What the feelings of his companions in crime must have been at this moment I know not, but their miseries were of short duration; for, a signal being given, about sixteen soldiers fired, and they were instantly numbered with the dead.—The little man, I observed, sprung into the air when he received his wound, the other fell flat upon his face; but neither gave the slightest symptom of virality after.

The discharge of the muskets in the face of the culprits, was followed by a sound as if every man in the division had been stifled for the last five minutes, and now at length drew his breath. It was not a groan, nor a sigh, but a sob, like that which you unconsciously utter after dipping your head under water; and now all excitement was at an end. The men were dead; they died by musket-shots, and these were occurrences, viewing them in the abstract, far too common to be much regarded. But in order to give to the execution its full effect, the division formed into open column of battalions, and marched around the grave upon the brink of which the bodies lay; after which each corps filed off to its tents, and long before dark the scene of the morning was forgotten. Not but that it produced a good effect, by checking the prevalence of the offence of which it was the punishment; but pity soon died away, and every feeling of disgust, if, indeed any such feeling had at all arisen, was obliterated. The bodies were thrown into the hole and covered up, and I returned to my tent to muse upon what I had seen.

MR. EASTBURN'S ADDRESS

At the Sunday School anniversary in London.

Mr. James Eastburn, of New-York, could not resist the opportunity of bearing his humble testimody to the great advantages of Sunday schools: in them he had spent the blossom of his youth, and to them he had devoted the best years of his life, and he trusted to continue in his attachment to them, to the latest period. It was his happiness, in conjunction with the late Mr. Bethune, and Mr. Lord, to call the meeting for the formation of the New-York Sunday School Union, which also held its anniversary on this day. He recollected the opposition which the project met with, and some said that such a society was not required. In company with some friends, we explored that city, for two years; we went into every garret and every cellar wherever we found a poor family; within one year we counted 6,000 scholars, and can now count 10,000, in that city alone. In New-York, the change as to the young, who infested the streets, was seen in six months, and was visible to those who did not support the system. The children were collected together by kind persuasion; they went to the Sunday school, and remained till they grew up. The state of morals had been much improved by these institutions. He had been much engaged in Sunday schools, for thirty-five years, and was brought to the knowledge of the truth, while blindly endeavouring to teach others. When he went to his native town, a gentleman came up and spoke to him, 'Sir, it is thirty-three years since I was one of your Sunday scholars, and now I am the superintendent." He was, at that time a poor uneducated boy, but has since risen to fortune and respectability. In Dr. Milnor's church at New-York, 100 young people came forward as teachers; and, at one communion, 14 of them, who had been brought to the knowledge of the truth in teaching others, united in christian communion. What was the state of things thirty-five years ago?—Could we have got such a meeting as the present? Had it not been for Sunday schools, how large a portion of the people would have been sunk in ignorance and degredation!"

High Life at a Watering place.—We learn that a singular rencontre lately occurred in fashionable life at one of our Watering places, filled with taste and fashion—a gentleman who had been indulging in copious libations, not of Spring Water, and being in *vino veritas* went up to his chamber to disencumber himself of Coat, Cravat, and other obstacles to a free circulation of air—while fanning himself with an old Newspaper, the American perhaps, he heard the voice of a female chaunting an air with much sweetness in the adjoining chamber—he joined in a second—she sung first,—she paused—he paused—she commenced another air, he followed, until charmed with the voice and the good nature of the warbler, he presumed to approach her cage, when suddenly the whole house was alarmed by her shrieks—Waiters ran across the corridor—lodgers sprang from their beds—the intruder retreated—indignation followed him.—One of our honourable judges in a mistaken pursuit after the culprit, burst in the door of a member of the Hartford Convention, who was bathing his feet for the gout, and charged him with an additional and original sin, which he denied with much spirit, and high words passed—the offender was found—scuffling and an attempt at horsewhipping followed on the piazza, which was succeeded by explanations, mutual apologies, and Champaigne,—Sir Benjamin Backbite who is at my elbow, declares that I have told the story wrong—there was no singing—there were several ladies in the chamber with the door ajar, and several gentlemen were talking jocosely and gallantly to them in the corridor, but one with more fomecacity, as Sir Benjamin calls it, than the rest, pushed open the door when the shrieking began—however, my story is best and most romantic. Every year we have some fashionable fracas at the Springs—They drink so much water and Champagne it makes them quite frisky.—*N. Y. National Advocate.*

Daring robbery.—One of the most desperate and yet completely successful attempts at robbery of which we recollect ever to have heard, took place in this village, on Friday last. Mr. H. R. Seymour, exchange broker, whose office is situated on Main-st. in the most compact part of the village, left his room about 12 o'clock, noon, and on returning within fifteen minutes after, found his office plundered of $4,000! The villain had secreted himself under the floor, when, by means of bitts, chisels, a saw, &c. he had opened a passage for himself into the room, and in the short space of time allowed him, had borne away the amount mentioned. He did not return the way he came, but passed out at the back door, the key of which was in the lock, upon the inside.

A person who was doubtless the guilty one, was seen about the time, running thro' a neighbour's garden and door yard—the only passage which he could take to a back street—since which no trace has been discovered, either of the thief or money.

The tools by which the entry was effected were left under the floor, and all proved to have been stolen in the neighborhood, on the preceding Tuesday. By Mr. Seymour's advertisement, the public will learn what particulars are known, respecting the identity of the money lost; and although from the address and skill manifested by the thief, the hopes of detection are considerably lessened, yet nothing that vigilance can effect should be left unaccomplished to ensure a discovery.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Splendid Project.—Messrs. Clark & Street, of Niagara Falls Mills, and Aug. Porter, Esq. of Manchester have issued proposals to make a *Carriage Road* from the top of the bank on the Niagara River, below the Falls, down to the water's edge, on both sides of the river; the roads to be 20 feet wide, with a descent of one foot in 12. If this undertaking should be carried into effect, it will add an additional inducement to visit the Falls. A person may then pass the tremendous chasm below the cataract in safety, while sitting in a carriage; as the river for some distance below the Falls will admit the passage of ferry boats, without danger.

At the court of sessions held in this village last week, Benjamin Millard was convicted of grand larceny on two indictments—Chs. Carpenter of having in his possession a stolen horse knowing him to have been stolen, and Alexander Lee, of petit larceny, the 2d offence. Millard was sentenced to the state prison for 8 years, and Carpenter and Lee for 5 years each.—*Canandaigua Mess.*

EMIGRANTS.—Among the emigrants which passed through this village last week, we noticed a body of Swiss. They were 20 in number, and were on their way to Ohio. They crossed France, and took ship at Havre-de-Grace—arrived at New-York, and came here by way of the Hudson river & the Grand Canal. When they arrive at their place of destination, they will have travelled at least 4000 m. by land and water.—Some of the men were with Bonaparte in his campaign in Russia. They came from the Canton of Berne. These countrymen of William Tell, are welcome among us.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY AUGUST 30, 1825.

Our readers will find in the columns of this days paper a copy of the act for taking the sense of the people as to the measure of choosing Presidential Electors. It will be observed that by their act an *opportunity* is afforded to each freeman of expressing his opinion by his ballot, upon this interesting and much agitated question. Now when the selfish interests which have hitherto been mingled up with this question have ceased to operate, and when the stormy feelings which those interests excited have subsided, it seems to be a time peculiarly favorable to a cool and dispassionate decision of the question. At this time when no one will be intriguing to bring about a particular result to favor the advancement of a particular individual, we cannot doubt that the Electors of this state will act wisely and that the decision will be made upon broad republican principles. It is to enable our readers to form a cool judgment of the merits of the case, that we lay the act before them thus early. There is some honest difference of opinion with regard to the course which ought to be pursued and the method which should be adopted, and this *too*, among those professing the same principles. This is a difference of opinion which may well exist. This one is more struck with the importance of having the vote of the Electoral College unanimous, that the influence of the state may be felt in the nations councils, which would probably be the result of the general ticket system; another thinks that the most republican course should be pursued at all hazards, and the election brought home to the people as nearly as possible, which is contemplated by the District system. Both these considerations have their weight. Perhaps we may take occasion to offer our own sentiments upon the subject at some future time.

Com. Porter.—Contrary to the general public expectation, this officer has been found guilty by the Court Martial, and received a sentence of suppression for six months, which has been duly approved by the President. The first charge was founded upon the affair at Fayardo, and with regard to this, it has been our opinion, as far as we are informed upon the subject of National Law, that he was fully justified by the code of Nations as it is usually understood. On the second charge we should scarcely dare venture an opinion, not being familiar with the usages and etiquette of the naval swain. His letters to the President and the Secretary of the Navy may have been hasty and intemperate, and perhaps to the eye of an officer, disrespectful and insubordinate. We are aware that the discipline of the service requires the most respectful language to official superiors, and Com. Porter in his hastiness to repel what he, and indeed most persons considered an unjust charge, may have overstepped the bounds of prudence—However the whole grew out of the Fayardo affair in which his conduct is approved by the almost unanimous voice of the nation, tho' unhappily not by the Court Martial. We know not what punishment he deserved under the last charge, but on the first we hold him worthy rather of laurels than bonds.

Greece.—We have endeavored to lay before our readers the history of events, as fast as the news is received, respecting this interesting and classic country, and doubtless the state of affairs there is generally well understood. We publish to-day however a rapid sketch of the campaign as far as it has proceeded, as it may perhaps give a better idea of affairs in that country than can be gathered from detached and desultory items of news.

The note of preparation for the ensuing election, has been sounded by the Governor's adherents in the capital, and is responded in audible tones by his faithful sentinels in all parts of the state. The instructions have gone forth, and the plan of operations is developing. One or two facts, already disclosed, are worthy of note. One is the violent opposition which is manifested by these quondam "people's friends," to the law for taking the sense of the people as to the manner of hereafter choosing Presidential electors. It is pronounced a "wicked and corrupt law!" What is the reason? Is it because they wish to control the vote of the state at the next Presidential election, by means of a general ticket, and they are fearful that the people will select the more democratic mode of a choice by districts? A law referring the matter to the people is therefore "wicked and corrupt;" and they would fain save them the trouble of making the decision. But as the law cannot be evaded, the watch-word is *a general ticket*—a system which was voted down by large majorities in both houses, at the last session of the Legislature, when the present law directing the choice by districts, was passed.

Our readers are aware that we have always been in favour of a choice of electors by the people; and that we have not been backward to condemn the measures which were taken to deprive them of a direct choice, at the last election. However much others may "vary with the varying breeze," we shall preserve a consistency in our attachment to this object; and we wish to see the sense of the people respecting it, fairly taken, under the existing law for that purpose. We shall not fail, therefore, in due season to remind them of the particular provisions of this law; and shall add a notice of some proposed amendments to the constitution, although we have not been made the organ of their official communication to the public.

Another fact is, a remarkable fondness for *caucuses*, which seems to be evinced by those late contemners of caucus nominations. Notices for the assembling of county conventions have already been given by them in many counties. But, say they, in one of their notices, "We utterly abhor the idea that our recommendations should be considered as binding on the electors." So should we. But they "think it advisable to act in concert." This is assuming precisely the ground which they have so long, so bitterly, and so loudly condemned. And the assumption is but poorly covered by a pretended abhorrence of the binding nature of caucuses. For who ever assumed a different doctrine? Who ever pretended that a caucus nomination was any thing more than "an effort to act in concert?" any thing more than a recommendation which the elector could regard or not, as he thought proper.—*Rhaen Cron.*

Old Dutchess.—The Campaign is fully open in old Dutchess, and it is evident that the regular nomination Democrats will succeed. Our federal friend Potter, of the Journal, has his hands full in contending with the Telegraph on one side, and the Observer on the other. He complains of desertion—of men who last year opposed Caucus, and this year supports it. Ah sir, many weak things were done last year, which are now repented of. Men see their danger, and with it, the necessity of returning to the principles and systems which flourished in the times of Madison and Jefferson. Things are going right in other places.—*Nook.*

AN ACT to provide for taking the sense of the Electors of this State, as to the manner of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Passed November 29, 1824.

I. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly.* That the inspectors of the election at each poll in the several towns and wards in this state, at the next annual election, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the voters in relation to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States; on which ballots shall be written or printed, by those voters who are in favour of choosing electors by districts, the words, "by districts;" by those voters who are in favour of choosing electors by general ticket, and a plurality of votes, the words, "by general ticket, plurality;" and by those voters who are in favour of choosing electors by general ticket, and a majority of votes, the words "by general ticket, majority;" and that every male citizen entitled to vote by the first section of the second article of the constitution of this state, shall be allowed, during the three days of such election, to vote by ballot as aforesaid.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerks of elections shall in addition to the poll lists required by law to be kept, keep a poll list of the persons who vote in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That the votes to be taken in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be canvassed, and published, in the same manner as is provided for canvassing, certifying, returning and publishing the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor, in and by the act for regulating elections, passed April 17, 1822.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of this state to report to the legislature, at their first meeting after the votes shall have been canvassed as herein before directed, an official statement of the votes given in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of this state, forthwith to cause to be printed and sent to the clerks of the respective cities and counties in this state, a number of copies of this act, equal to five times the number of towns and wards in each of the said cities and counties; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of each of the said cities and counties respectively, on the receipt from the said secretary of the copies of this act for his county, to cause to be sent forthwith to the supervisors of the respective towns, and to the aldermen of each ward in the said cities, five copies of this act, one copy of which, when received by the said supervisor or aldermen, shall be handed to each of the inspectors of elections of their towns and wards respectively.

State of New-York: Secretary's Office.

I certify the preceding to be a true copy of an original act of the Legislature of this state, on file in this office.

J. V. N. YATES, Secretary.

Albany, June 10, 1825.

The preceding law is copied from a pamphlet, published under the direction of the Secretary of State, to which is annexed a number of forms, from which is selected Nos. 4 and 5, as follows:

No. 4.

Three different forms of Ballots, either of which the voter elects.

Ballot No. 1—By districts.

Ballot No. 2—by general ticket, plurality.

Ballot No. 3—By general ticket, majority.

No. 5.

Notice of the Election.

[*Note.*—The notice requires that No. 4, of the forms given by the Secretary, under the aforesaid act of April 17, 1822, should be thus modified: After the words, in form No. 4, 'for the purpose of voting for," and after stating the officers to be voted for, add, "and for the purpose also of taking the sense of the electors of the said town, [or ward,] as to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States."]

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court on Friday evening last closed the August term, after a laborious session of three weeks.

The number of causes on the Calendar, exclusive of double notices, were 300

Causes disposed of by argument	76
Causes disposed of by submission,	37
Certioraries disposed of by submission,	57
The number of defaults taken on the Calendar were	40
The number of decisions on cases argued at the May term,	81
The number of decisions on non-enumerated motions,	550
The number of decisions on Certioraries submitted at the may term,	17

During the term the oldest Gentlemen of the Bar, observed that more causes were argued than at any previous term for several years. The non-enumerated motions were as numerous as they ever have been at the terms held at this place. Many of them were very intricate and embarrassing; but they were disposed of after mature deliberation, with a happy expedition, to the satisfaction of the Bar generally. The unusual and extraordinary exertions on the part of the Court to finish all business that came before them, were crowned with success. The Court held two sessions a day, being engaged from 10 in the morning, with a slight intermission, until 8 o'clock in the evening. The Calendar was called over twice. There is no doubt from the experience of this term, that very soon this Court will be able to despatch, every term, all the business that may be brought before them, and to remove all pretence whatever as to "the delays of justice," by giving an immediate hearing and judgment; and the experience of this term also furnishes a conclusive and irresistible argument against the policy of changing the present system of our judiciary, until it shall hereafter be seen that this Court are unable to dispatch all the business that may come before them.

During the whole term, the Court in every thing, gave the greatest satisfaction to the Bar, in the correctness of their decisions, and the highest confidence was placed in the talents and capacity of the court by the gentlemen of the profession.

On Friday, Timmas H. Hubbard, Esq. was appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court in this place, vice Arthur Breese, Esq. deceased.—*Utica Sent.*

For the Monroe Republican.

Mr. Seaman.—As I was walking yesterday in Carroll-street, in front of the Telegraph office, I accidentally espied in the street by the side walk, a piece of paper folded letter wise, and picking it up found it actually a letter addressed to "Jotham Goodrich." It appeared somewhat rumpled and soiled as if it had been worn in the pocket, and as it was not sealed I had the curiosity to open it. It appeared to be written in a cramp hand with a crabbed and disguised sort of character but I thought I could distinguish Peck's hand writing through the disguise, tho' with his characteristic caution, it was left unsigned. Knowing that Peck had received some letters from Jotham Goodrich which had been published, I did not know but his answer, supposing this to be Peck's might also be worthy of the same distinction. I therefore take the liberty of enclosing it to you.

X.

Friend Goodrich your letters take famously. They have become the subject of conversation, and many enquire who this Jotham Goodrich is? they say they never heard of him before. Never mind, keep dark. If they should find you out they cannot then say that they do not know enough about you. but, go on, the thing prospers finely. I have received two new subscriptions besides your own, and if you can still write without being discovered I hope I shall obtain many. Only convince the public that the Editors of the Republican are real "federalists" and then I shall be on even ground with them, a standing which I have been striving to attain this long time. But friend Goodrich, as you have discovered so much zeal to serve us, and among the many, I cannot but confide to you some of our secrets, but you must be discreet. You already know that I have sold my press to Weed, but are you aware that you were hired to write those letters about the transfer of the Republican, in order that by the fog thus raised, we might screen the transfer of my press to Weed from the observation or sense of its odiousness. But the particulars of the conveyance! Ah, there's the rub—These I must reserve for your own private ear, for I dare not at this juncture commit them to paper, lest by some unlucky miscarriage they should become generally known, and such an event would blow me up at once, for I am persuaded fully that the people would *frown indignantly* (as I have often had text to my paper for me) upon the corrupt bargaining and political iniquity which this transaction exhibits.

We know that it might afford a great handle to our adversaries, and we determined to anticipate them by getting you to write those letters about the Editors of the Republican and the Central Committee, so that you see how it is now. Want is to have the press—you know how he forewore the republican principles which he professed before he came here, and how joyfully we received him into the ranks of *federalism*.—You know how we made him the principal man in my office—how we pushed him forwards upon all occasions, and now at last we crowded him into the Legislature, but you do not know, at least I hope our plans have not become so public that you should know, how he deserted the principles and party which we thought he so warmly supported at a most trying time. We have endeavored to keep secret the manner in which he violated his pledge to support Ambrose Spencer as United States Senator, and for the consideration of a certain office, promised to exert his influence in favour of Albert H. Tracy Esq. Mr. S's competitor, and used his influence in defeat the election of a man we had offered to support.—And he himself is desirous of keeping secret how meagre are the certificates he received as a compensation for his treachery, so meagre indeed that he did not dare once show it as a recommendation for the office which was promised him as a reward. We are desirous of keeping these things secret because we know that this act of treachery would not be a very strong recommendation among our brother federalists if it was generally known—but as we know the evil consequences of treason and as we have need of this man, we have resolved to cherish as well as we can, our anger and disappointment at his duplicity, even though his double dealing should be the cause of a total failure in the election of our favorite senator—we therefore must appear to trust him ourselves in order to gain for him the confidence of our party.

I cannot write any more at present, get as many subscribers for the Telegraph as you can, and don't forget to tell the people in a cunning way, that I sell English Readers, and Sear's Spelling Books.

The State Road Commissioners with their Engineer, arrived in this county on Saturday last, (13th inst.) and have since been engaged in exploring two routes in the south part of the country. They proceeded from Ellicottville, Cataraugus co. direct to Mayville, which latter place they reached on Saturday evening. Monday they proceeded to Portland harbour, and from thence to Jamestown, and are now exploring a route from the latter place to Little Valley, Cataraugus co. From this place they are to return to Portland, by way of Sinclton.—They are expected to arrive in this village on Saturday next. The only other route to be examined is from Dunkirk east, which they will commence immediately on their arrival here. The Commissioners have manifested a gratifying spirit of accommodation, in examining the different routes which the citizens of this country have felt interested in having explored, and whatever may be the result of their labours, they will have secured to themselves the confidence and good will of this community.

One of the Commissioners, Gen. Prieber, we are happy to state, did not return to Little Valley, but is now at Dunkirk, where he will await the arrival of the other Commissioners. By this means he will have an opportunity of examining more thoroughly the harbour of Dunkirk and its vicinity, and on a thorough examination of this route, those interested in it are willing to rest their claims.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
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Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New-York on Thursday and Friday last, London dates to the 15th, Paris to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 16th July, inclusive, have been received. We give below the principal intelligence of interest contained in them.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th July, by commission—when the Lord Chancellor read the following speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to you at the opening of the session.

It is a particular gratification to his Majesty, that the tranquility and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom, have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you have invested his Majesty, no longer necessary for the public safety.

His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their desire to maintain a general peace.

While his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and Naval Forces employed in operations in the enemy's territory may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year; and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burdens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of this Session, for extending the commerce of his subjects, by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this country.

These measures his Majesty is persuaded will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare. They tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country; and his majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity, on which his majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present Session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of this Kingdom.

GREECE.

[*From the London Globe & Traveller, July* 14.]

The mist which hung over the proceedings of the Greek and Egyptain forces in the Morea begins to disperse, and the contradictory reports which have been spread respecting them begin if not to be reconciled, to be explained.

It is now clear that Navarino has been taken. It surrendered by capitulation on 18th of May after a defence of nearly two months, on the condition that the garrison, having surrendered its arms and ammunition, should be conveyed with its private baggage, in Austrian and English ships, to Calamata. It is also established that previously to this event, the Greek Admiral *Miaulis* made a desperate and successful attack upon the Egyptian armament in the harbour of Modon, on the night of May 12th, and burnt the *Asia* a frigate of 44 guns, (we believe there is no larger ship with the Egyptian expedition,) three brigs, and three corvettes, all vessels of war, and some transports.

Shortly after these events in the south west of the Morea, it is said that the other Turkish fleet—that of the Captain Pacha, which was approaching the western coast, or the island of Hydria and Spazzia, was attacked and defeated, with the loss of a great part of its force, between Andros and Syra, by the Greek fleet under Admiral Soctouris, but the extent of the loss is not well established.

As to the Continent, it does not appear that Redschid Pacha, who has threatened Anatolico and Missolonghi, has made any impression, or indeed formed any regular seige of these places, and from their position from the absence of any naval force which can blockade them, and from the irregular composition of the army of Redschid Pacha, there seems no reason to apprehend any serious or well sustained attack.

The only thing peculiar, or in any degree discouraging in their present campaign, seems to be the footing obtained by the Egyptain forces in the Morea, and the reduction of one of the strong places of which the Greeks had got possession. The Turks having always retained possession of Coron and Modon, from which Navarino is at only 10 or 15 miles distance, and those three places being clustered together in the south western point of the Morea (the ancient Messenia,) the recent achievment of the Egyptian armament does not in itself add much to the extent of the Ottoman power, and is only formidable if it be an indication of a greater power to conduct systematic operations than the Turks have previously shewn. The last time that any Turkish armament entered the Morea was in the summer of 1822, when the army of Dram Ali penetrated as far as Argos, and attempted to relieve Napoli di Romania. The fortress of Corinth, which had been for a time in the hands of the Christians, was then abandoned to the Turks; but these invaders, without performing the main object of the expedition, were, after a series of skirmishes near Argos, compelled to commence a retreat, in which they suffered immense loss, and the Greeks not only recovered Corinth, but took Napoli di Romania. It is not to be concealed that the Egyptian force seems much better organized, and much more capable of conducting systematic operations, than was that of Dram Ali; but if there be no treachery among the Greeks, we do not think that its chances of extending its conquests can be considerable.

The King of Sweden has obtained of England the admission of young sailors into English vessels to learn navigation.

The students of the law and other schools at Aix, Grenoble, Thoulouse, & other towns in France, have opened subscriptions in favour of the Greeks. A subscription is raising for the same object among the students of the University of Liege.

It is reported, says the London Globe of the 8th July, that Lord Cochrane will be immediately invited to aid the cause of the Greeks.

From the Statesman.

In the early part of this year, a large expedition was fitted out by the Viceroy of Egypt, and its command was entrusted to his son, Ibrahim Pacha. Part of his forces preceded him, and landed near the south-western point of the Morea, where the Turks occupy the two chief fortresses, Modon and Ceron, and the Greeks hold the neighbouring one of Navarino. The south-western point of the Morea is 120 miles distant from Patras, a fortress also held by the Turks at the north-western extremity of the Peninsula.—In Livadia, about 10 miles north-west of Patras, stanes Missolonghi, occupied by the Greeks, 60 miles beyond which in Lower Albania, stands Arta, where Redschid Pacha commanded a considerable Turkish force. To the east of Liveda is Negroponte, where Odysseus, the Greek Chieftain, commanded a considerable force. It appears that Odysseus had entered into an engagement with Ibrahim Pacha to join the Turkish cause. There were also some Greeks (Zaimi and others) at Zante engaged in the same plot. It was probably intended that while Odysseus, in the eastern parts of Livadia, and Zaimi in the west of the Morea, promoted insurrection against the Greek Government, Redschid Pacha should advance from the North and Ibrahim from the South, so as to drive the Independents entirely out of the Morea. But this plan appears to have failed. Odysseus, who had declared himself openly against the Government established at Napoli di Romania, was proclaimed by them a traitor, and is said to have been arrested. Zaimi and his associates, landing from Zante, near Navarino, met with the same fate. Redschid Pacha having advanced towards Missolonghi, was beaten on the 17th of April, and forced to fall back upon Arta.

Of these events, we are indeed very imperfectly informed; but of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha many more particulars have been stated, with what accuracy we cannot pretend to say. The Egyptian force which first landed near Modon, attempted, in vain, to seize Navarino. Ibrahim, who shortly afterwards arrived in person, made a similar attempt with as little success. The land forces of the Greeks were under Mavromichaelis, Conduriottis, Botzaris, Caratassos, Niceta, &c, their ships under Miaulis, Stachtouris, Canarit, &c. On the 24th and 26th of March two battles were fought by Ibrahim not very far from Navarino, in which he claimed the advantage, but with no other effect than to enable him to push the seige of Navarino more vigorously. Early in April Ibrahim threw reinforcements and provisions into Patras. On the 8th, 9th and 10th, of that month he bombarded Navarino. On the 19th and 21st he fought again with the Greeks, and claimed victories, but does not appear to have gained of them any considerable advantage. On the 23d, 24th and 25th, he again cannonaded Navarino, and had nearly effected a practicable breach, when on the 27th reinforcements were thrown into the fortress by sea, and on the day following the garrison began to make sorties.—At this period, Mavrimichaelis and Conduriottis came down from the interior, and attacked Ibrahim. The result of the conflict is differently stated. It seems certain that he had not, down to the latest advices, succeeded in reducing Navarino; and it is even said he was cut off from retreating on Modon or Caron, and has in consequence offered terms of capitulation; but this may be doubted. It seems, however, to be certain, that, subsequently to the period, one if not two conflagrations of his transports have taken place. About the 10th or 12th of May, Canaris is represented to have burnt 41 transports going from Modon to Candia for reinforcements: and as we have above stated the whole of the remaining part of the squadron is asserted to have been burnt, on the 19th, in the Port of Navarino.

The conduct of Ibrahim Pacha does not appear to have given satisfaction either to his father or to the Porte. Another expedition is said to be preparing in Egypt, of which the Defterdar Beo (son-in-law to the Viceroy) is to have the command, but to be subordinate to the Captain Pacha, or High Admiral of the Turkish Empire. This latter officer sailed from Constantinople, for the Dardanelles, on the 30th of April, with 12 ships of war and 11 transports. The Greek Admiral Stachtouris was in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles watching the enemy and he is stated to have, on the 6th of May, captured at Mitylene, a convoy of Turkish vessels with provisions, &c. for the Morea.

One circumstance looks ill for the Greek cause, though it may eventually tend to promote it very effectually; we allude to the sort of Dictatorship conferred on Conduriottis, by a decree of the Senate, on the 25th of April. This looks as if the Senate conceived the affairs of the Republick to be in an alarming state; but it may perhaps induce to give them a salutary energy

The French fleet which has arrived in the Chesapeake Roads, Consists of 2 line of battle ships, 6 frigates, and 2 or three smaller vessels, under the command of Admiral Jurien. This is the largest man of war fleet that has been within our waters for nearly thirty years, except that under Admiral Cochrane during the late war.

Arrival of the French fleet in Hampton Roads.—The French squadron under Admirals Jurien and Grivel, which were at Port au Prince during the negociation of the treaty between the French and Haytien governments, and subsequently touched at Havana, arrived in Hampton Roads on Friday last, in 13 days from the latter place—the squadron consists of two ships of the line, two of 60 guns, four of 44, a corvette and two brigs, in all eleven sail, and is the largest man of war fleet that has been within our waters for nearly 30 years, except that under Admiral Cochrane during the late war. We had the pleasure of a full view of them from Willoughby's Point, as they stretched across the bay from the Cape to Old Point Comfort, under easy sail, with a fresh easterly breeze, in a line, with intervals of about two miles between them, and a more grand and imposing exhibition, or one better calculated to inspire admiration, cannot be well conceived. On coming to anchor, the senior Admiral's ship, the Eylau, fired a salute, which was answered by a corresponding number of guns from Fort Monroe.

We understand the squadron will remain in our waters until the hurricane season in the West-Indies is over.

The novelty of the exhibition of so large a naval force, had its full effect on the curiosity of our citizens, and a large party went down in the steam-boat Virginia on Saturday morning, to enjoy it. After running down the line of the squadron, the Virginia bore up again to the headmost ship, the Eylau, and on coming abreast of her, lay to for a few minutes, to afford the passengers an opportunity of a leisurely view of that superb ship; when immediately the boats of the Eylau were sent off, with a polite invitation from Admiral Jurien to the ladies and gentlemen on board the Virginia, to visit his ship.

The invitation was joyfully accepted, and in a little time the whole party were conveyed on board the Eylau, where they were received and entertained with that distinguished politeness, attention and hospitality, so characteristic of the French nation. After being shewn through every part of the ship, the party were conducted to the Admiral's quarter, where refreshments were served round, and the company were made perfectly "at home" by the polite and assiduous attention of the officers, and took their leave with feelings of the warmest regard for their entertainers. The Eylau it will be recollected was one of the squadron of three ships, under Admiral Jurien, which visited us about this time last year, and remained in Hampton Roads until late in October."

The U. States has seven public ministers resident at Great Britain; France Russia, Spain, &c. Four consuls to the Barbary powers; and 70 commercial consuls and agents in various parts of the world.

From the Bellfonte Patriot, Aug. 10.

Female Heroism.—On Friday last, three large bears were discovered on the plantation of Mr. Martin Meese, between three and four miles from this borough. Pursuit was immediately made by a party of men and a Miss M. Daughter of Mr. M. of Spring township, who outran all the men in the chace. After pursuing the bears about a quarter of a mile, our intrepid heroine overhauled them, attacked, and compelled two of them to take to trees, and the other, having been considerably worsted in the engagement, took to his scrapers. Our heroine guarded the two Zaccheus's, until reinforced by her sister and "faithful Tray," when a furious onset was made, which terminated in the death of the two treed gentry. Not satisfied with her victory, Miss M. immediately renewed the chace after the one who had deserted his comrades in the hour of battle, but fortunately for his sable majesty, he had employed his land paddles to some purpose, and being favoured by the thickness of the timber and underbrush, he was enabled to escape from his brave and determined pursuer.

United States road from Detroit to Fort Meigs.—By the act of congress establishing this road, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated towards making of it, and the President is authorized to employ the U. S. troops in working upon it. A part of the appropriation was expended in laying out, and surveying the road, and a part has been reserved for contingencies. in the month of May, twenty one (and three quarter) miles of road, were put under contract at $15,855, including the bridges. The section under contract, commences 2 miles this side of Brownstown, and extends to Otter creek, four or five miles beyond the River Raisen.

We are glad to learn that a detachment of U. S. troops from the post at this place, have seriously and spiritedly commenced working upon this important road, at the River Rogue, and are extending their labours in the direction of Detroit. We wish we could also learn that the contractors weve going on with their work.—Why have they permitted, a season, so favourable to their operations to pass away. *Michigan Herald.*

We understand the Chancelor yesterday delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of John Meads, and others vs. Willard Walker and others, commissioners of the Commercial Bank, the result of which was, a refusal to dissolve or modify the injunction before granted in the cause,

The proceedings of the Naval Court Martial in relation to Lieutenants WHITLOCK and HUNTER, have been approved by the President. The former is sentenced to a suspension of two years without pay or emoluments, and the latter is acquitted.

The Fayetteville Observer says, that previous to leaving Milledgeville, Major Andrews reinstated Col. Crowell the indian Agent, in office, from which he had been suspended, the evidence produced not sustaining any of the charges brought against him, but made his good conduct as agent apparent.

The Georgetown Metropolitan states, that the very interesting but painful ceremony of *taking the veil*, was witnessed at the *visitation* in that town. The subject who bade adieu to all the substantial pleasures of life for a cross & a cloister, was the daughter of capt. Jones, of the navy.

It will be recollected, that we last week, stated that a Mrs. Eastwood of the town of York, was seriously injured by lightning during the thunder storm on the morning of the 9th inst. During the same storm another instance happened in the town of Covington, a few miles from the former place, and shows such a remarkable coincidence of circumstances, that we cannot forbear mentioning it. A Mrs. Mead was lying in bed with her husband and infant child, (which was also the fact in the former instance) and was so seriously injured that it was at first thought she was dead, but has since recovered. In this latter case as well as in the former, neither husband or child was in the least effected. So powerful was the stroke, that Mr. Mead's house was nearly destroyed.

We understand, that out of a flock of 22 sheep, near the Conesus lake, 18 were killed by lightning.—*Livingston Register.*

La Fayette.—We have observed a number of paragraphs going the rounds of the papers, stating that Gen. La Fayette had transmitted to the widow of the late unfortunate Capt. Parsons, a certain sum of money. These statements were premature and incorrect. Capt. Parsons was a single man—This morning, however, Jesse Clark, Esq, P. M. of this village, received a draft on the United States Bank for $1000, in behalf of the widowed mother and her family, who were dependant on the deceased for protection and support, accompanied by letters addressed to the Hon. Pierce A. Baker, Esq. and Committee of Arrangements, and to Mrs. Parsons.—*Waterloo paper.*

Brazil.—Capt. Gray, of the Brig Leopard, which arrived here on Saturday from Rio Grande, informs, that at the time of his departure, it was reported that Montevideo was closely blockaded by the Patriots, and that an action had taken place between the outposts and the Patriotic army, in which the latter was successful. About 4000 regulars and military had marched to join the army, and more were collecting, every male, who had reached the age of 14, being obliged to take up arms.—*Statesman.*

Another Murder.—The *Castigator*, printed at Ripley, Ohio, states that Mr. Boswell, son in-law of Governour Desha, of Kentucky, arrived at that place on the 21st ult. and was the next morning arrested and conveyed to Maysville, on a charge of an attempt to murder Mr. Clarke of Fleming County, Kentucky. After his apprehension it was reported that Mr. Clarke had died of his wounds. The editor of the Chillicothe Times, remarks on the above intelligence, "Should this be the fact, the prisoner will probably meet with less of the "law's delay than has been experienced by his brother-in-law, the murderer of the lamented Francis Baker, as Mr. Clarke's connexions are said to be influential."

Hurricane in the West Indies.—By the schooner James Monroe, Capt. Bush, which arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday last, we learn that a violent hurricane has been experienced in all the Southern Islands, and has done extensive damage to the shipping. It was said that Basseterre (Guadaloupe) was almost entirely blown down, and nearly 800 lives lost. It was considerably felt at Antigua; at Nevis and English ship, nearly new, was driven ashore, and part of the crew lost, at Barbadoes several vessels were also driven ashore, at Dominico three or four American vessels and one English brig were stranded. The hurricane was also felt at St. Lucia and Martinique, though not so severely as at the places above enumerated.

The American brig, Ann Storer, from New-Haven, bound to Granada with provisions and a deck load of stock, was towed into St. John's, Antigua, on the 28th ultimo. About 40 miles S. E. of Guadaloupe she had encountered a heavy gale from N. E. which suddenly shifted to S. S. E. and laid her on her beam ends. "In this dreadful moment," says the Antigua Free Press, "hanging on the brink of eternity, expecting the next wave to engulph them, the Captain evinced his self command and intrepidity. Seizing a hatchet, he sprang to the chains, and severed the lanyards and the shrouds, when the masts went over the side, and the vessel fortunately righted. The passengers, of whom there were three gentlemen belonging to Grenada, express themselves in the most flattering terms of the conduct of the Captain, to which through divine permission, they attribute the preservation of their lives."—*Statesman.*

Unprofitable Speculation.—We learn that the persons who have undertaken to *run down* the Chenango bank, sent about 2000 dollars in specie, not long since, to be exchanged for Chenango bills at the Cherry Valley bank. Having got the *needful* in his hands, the trusty messenger sets his face to the west, and the first information the *runners* have of him, he is fairly under way for Indiana. He had not been overtaken by the last accounts.—*Cazenovia Monitor.*

Thomas H. Hubbard, Esq. has been appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court, to fill the place of Arthur Breese, Esq. deceased.

John Puttam, who was lately convicted at Halifax of uttering forged provincial notes, has been sentenced to be imprisoned 1 year, to stand one hour in the pillory, and while so standing to have *one of his ears cut off.*

On the 12th inst. a son of Gen Mills of Mt. Morris, aged 4 years, accidentally fell into a mill-race, and was drowned.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF GENESEE.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 14, Steam-Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Sackets Harbor.

16, do. do. Lewiston; schr. Lady Washington, Masters, S. Harbor.

17, Fame, Case, Cape Vincent; Union, Hallett, Presque Isle; Farmers Daughter, Miller, Ogdensburgh; S. B. Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor; schr. Hector, Burgee Oswego.

18, Mary-Ann, Whitney, Ogdensburgh; Julia, Richardson, Oak Orchard.

Steam-Boat M. Ogden, Reed, Lewiston; schr. Woolsey, Booth, S. Harbor.

SAILED.—Aug. 14, Steam Boat Ontario, Vaughn, Lewiston; schr. Fame, Case, Cape Vincent; George, Olcott, Ogdensburgh.

15, Woolsey, Sherwin, S. Harbor; Ariadne, Ingals, Niagara.

16, S. B. Ontario, Vaughn, S. Harbor.

17, S. B. Martha Ogden, Reed, Lewiston.

17, schr. Union, Hallett, P. Isle; Hector, Burgee, Oswego; S. B. Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor.

MARRIED.

In Penfield on the 28th inst. by Gersham Dunham Esq. Mr. Nathan Scribner, to Miss Sally Morey, all of that place.

On the 8th inst. by Gersham Dunham Esq. Mr. Stephen Mory, to Miss Rebecca Brown, all of Penfield Town.

"Here worth weeps a loss,
"And friendship drops a tear."

Died.—In this village, on Thursday evening, after a short illness Rev. *Comfort Williams*, in the 43d year of his age. The death of Mr. Williams was sudden, and truly to be lamented. He was the first minister, in the first Presbyterian Society of this place, where he laboured faithfully, and with ardour for a number of years. He was universally esteemed, as a good man, and had a circle of acquaintances and friends who were near to him, and who knew how to appreciate his worth. But a few years since, he left this place, and the congregation, and has been since engaged in no place as a settled minister. Within a year he lost his wife, an amiable woman, and now he has followed her, leaving a family of 4 children. Death strikes often among us, and it is a melancholy thought, that he has thus removed, a valuable citizen, and an only parent. His remains were interred with masonic honors on Saturday, accompanied by a large circle of weeping relatives and friends.—*Com.*

On the 11th inst. at Penfield, in the county of Medina, Ohio, Elijah Hawley Esq. father of Jesse Hawley of this place, in the 61st year of his age.

At Albany on the 19th inst. in the 68d year of his age, the Hon. *Roger Skinner*, district Judge of the United States, in the northern district of this state.

Another hero of the Revolution gone.—Died suddenly on the 22d inst. while on a visit to his son's in Auburn, Major *Edward Compston* of Scholharrie, aged seventy-two years.

As a patriot, and an officer of the Revolution, it is sufficient to say that he enjoyed the marked confidence and friendship of Washington and of La Fayette. Bunkerhill and Saratoga will testify his readiness in exposing his life in the defence of his country.

Nor have his virtues been less conspicuous in civil and social life. Blessed with an amiable disposition, and benevolent heart, he delighted in acts of kindness, charity and brotherly love.

As a husband, father and friend, and in all publick social and domestick relations, he exemplified those virtues which adorned his long and useful life.

A worthy family and numerous friends are left to mourn his loss, but he has left them a valuable legacy—his EXAMPLE.

His remains were removed to the Presbyterian Church, where an able and appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Doct. Richards, to a very large and respectable audience.

The last sad duties were performed at the grave with military and Masonic honours.—*Cayuga Pat.*

☞The meeting of the committee appointed to obtain information respecting the practicability of making a canal along the valley of the Genesee river, &c. is postponed till the first Tuesday in November next.

LOTTERY DRAWS

in August—highest prize $20,000. Tickets $3; for sale at the Post-Office.

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do
Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather
Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1825. 4t

LECTURES ON

PHRENOLOGY.

DR. TAYLOR'S next lecture will be delivered *to-morrow Evening* at the usual hour.

A criticism will be delivered on *St. Ronan's Well*, a novel by the author of Waverly &c. and a Phrenological consideration of the characters of *Burke, Fox and Pitt* will conclude the Lecture.

GROCERIES.

EMMEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS
Loaf and Lump, White Havanna, Brown, New Orleans, } SUGARS
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th 1825. 6w44

Mush, Samp & Milk,

AT THE

MONROE GARDEN.

MR. SELLEG informs the Gentlemen of Rochester, that he intends to open a room for *Refreshments* and *Relishes* of all kinds, and particularly for *Mush & Milk*, on Thursday Evening, and will be glad to wait upon all those who may please to call upon him at all seasonable hours, (Sundays excepted,) and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give the most perfect satisfaction.

A. SELLEG.

Rochester, August 29th, 1825. 4t

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 30 1825. 4t

NOTICE.

THE new EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this village will be opened at the usual hour on SUNDAY next, for divine service, and a sermon will be delivered applicable to the occasion.

☞The PEWS will be FREE till further notice.

Rochester, Aug. 30th, 1825. 1w44

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on or about the 17th July a red Cow 9 or 10 years old hadsomely built, with rather short horns, may be distinguished from any other by a Singularity when lying down, a large burst appears near the roots of her tail and when standing a cavity of the same bigness. Whoever will give information of said Cow or return her, to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

W. H. GODFREY.

Rochester, August 8, 1825. 3w41

Strayed

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on Thursday evening 25th inst. a Bay Horse, four years old, a small star in his forehead, and is not shod upon the hind feet. Any person who is knowing where the said horse is, and will return him to the subscriber, or give information of him, shall be generously rewarded. RALPH PARKER

Rochester, Aug. 30 1825. 4t

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Monroe Republican is removed to the corner of Buffalo & Carroll-streets, over the store of Mess. Hart & Swaton. Entrance from Buffalo-street. August 23.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE.

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't.
J. MASTICK.

August 15, 1825. 4t

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the farm of the late Rev. Comfort Williams, 1 Sheep, marked, by the right ear being cut off. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDMUND BRIDGES.

Brighton, Aug. 30, 1825. 3w44

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.

Rochester, August 22, 1825. 4t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

18th Class,

WILL be drawn at Philadelphia the 7th of September next.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	-	12,500	12,500
1	-	5,660	5,660
1	-	5,000	5,000
10	-	1,000	10,000
20	-	500	10,000
50	-	200	10,000
57	-	100	5,700
114	-	50	5,700
285	-	20	5,700
1596	-	10	15,960
14364	-	5	71,820
16,500 Prizes,			$133,040
29,260 Blanks.			

Price of Tickets $5.00. Shares in proportion. For further information enquire at G. W. PRATT'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

August 23d, 1825. 4t

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—ALSO—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Nov. 13, 1824. 8tf

To Let.

THE Store now occupied by *Souther & Noble*, and the rear part of the same which is conveniently constructed for a family. Attached to the same is a sizable GARDEN, and near the establishment is a good well of water. For further particulars enquire at the premises, or at this office.

Rochester August 2, 1825. 6tf

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE highest price in *CASH* will be paid for WHEAT, at the

NEW RED MILL

near the west end of the Aqueduct, by the subscribers, who have constantly on hand for sale all kinds of *FLOUR & MIDDLINGS, BUCK WHEAT-MEAL, CORN-MEAL, &c. &c.*

T. H. ROCHESTER, & Co.

Jan. 11th, 1825. tf

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross*, and *Wilber Ross*, to me bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Rarns, and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Barns deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots, and extending so far south the full width of said lots, until an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everel to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 9th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. F. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

August 29, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Jonathan Cass* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 50 feet front on state street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. F. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

August 30, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,
Military Goods,
Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40
Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 6th Mo. 1825. 40

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, an extensive and elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser, the following are a part.

6 Pipes Brandy,
3 do. Holland Gin,
4 Hhds. Rum,
18 do. E. I. Molasses,
16 Hhds. and bbls. sugar.
30 bags Coffee,
54 Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
40 do. Ginger, &c. &c.

having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choisest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pork, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG,
Rochester, Sept. 1824. 40

D. A. BALCOM,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, that he will be in this place by the last of August or first of September, ready to attend to all calls in the line of his business. 6w39
July 26, 1825.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those Country Merchants in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying stores about the country with small stocks of

Goods,

and also, such Staple articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of Goods is very general and complete, and we are converting our stock into such Goods as is principally adapted to the *jobbing business*, and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as country merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. the same as cash.

Those who may find it more convenient from their situation to go to Canandaigua, will find an equally large and well selected stock of Goods on the same terms at the store of *A. U. Mott & Co.* Co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, Dec. 19 823. 40

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.
Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the month of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Momreal, at the customary rates

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

FRESH ARRIVAL.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a choice selection of

STAPLE and FANCY

Dry-Goods,

among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinets.
Domestick Plaids, Stripes, Sheetings and Shirtings, of *Superior quality.*
Dark and light Calicoes. *New patterns.*
Furniture Chintz, Brown Cambrick for Bonnets.
Jaconet, Sarsnet, Mull & Book Muslins.
Fig. do. do. do. do.
Diapers, Irish Linens, Linen Cambric & Linen Cambrick pocket Hkfs.
Vandykes, Pelorines and Swiss Ruffs.
Thread, Bobinett & Thule Lace, Barege Scarfs and Hkfs.
Blk. White and Col'd Italian Crapes.
Plain and fig. Levantine, Florence and Sarsnet Silks.
Fancy Silk Dress Hkfs. and Shawls.
Flag. Bandanna and Barcelona Hkfs.
Silk and Tabby Velvets.
Fig. White Marseiles and Col'd Vestings.
Parasols and Umbrellas.
Ladies' Beaver, Horse skin and Kid Gloves.

They keep constantly on hand LIQUOR, GROCERIES and HARD-WARE consisting in part of the following articles.

WINES,

Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, S. Madeira, Sherry and Malaga.

LIQUORS,

Seignette Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Cider Brandy, Old Whiskey.

TEAS,

Gun Powder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Pouchong, and Hyson Skin.

Java & St. Domingo Coffee. Loaf, Lump, Barbadoes, New Orleans and Muscovado SUGARS. Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Rice. No. 1, 2, & 3, Shad and Mackerell by the bbl. and half bbl. 9 by 7, and 10 by 8 Window Glass.

Swedes and Band Iron. E. B. and Cast Steel. Nail Rods. Wrought and Cut Nails, assorted.

Oakum, Pitch, Cordage, and Lamp Oil,

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for *Cash.*

N. T. ROCHESTER, & Co.
July 19th, 1825. 39

New Arrangement.

TIMOTHY HEMPSHALL

HAS leased for a term of years, the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, where he intends to conduct the HATTING Business, wholesale and retail, upon fair and liberal terms. His facilities for procuring stock and trimmings at all times from New-York and elsewhere, of the best quality, together with his thorough knowledge of his business, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of A. & I. Colvin, and the publick generally.

April, 6, 1824. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,
25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

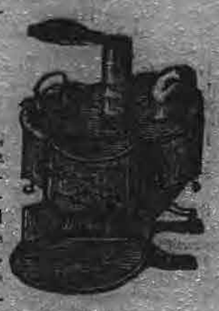
J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other **STOVES** by the Patentee, James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.



J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*
Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For paticulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, in Brighton, a few days since, a dark, chesnut coloured, or deep red COW, with short stag horns, 3 years old, of a middling size, gives milk, and has lately had a Calf. Any person who will give information of the said Cow to the subscriber, or at this office, or return her, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid. ASA CARPENTER.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Charles Harford*, deceased, and all those having demands against the same, are requested to call on one of the subscribers without delay for a settlement.

VINCENT MATHEWS, } *Executors.*
ASHLEY SAMSON, }
Rochester, August 2, 1825. 4w40

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on or about the 28th July last a light red COW. No artificial marks recollected—about eleven years old. Whoever will give information respecting her to the owner, at the Troy Line Ware House near the Buffalo Bridge, shall be satisfactorily rewarded.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, Aug. 16th, 1825. 3w42

ROCHESTER OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Main-street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

HARD-WARE.

THE subscriber has for sale at the sign of the *Gilt Mill Saw*, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House,

1 ton old Sable Russia Iron,
7 do. 1 3-4 inch Swedes Iron waggon tire,
1 do. 1 1-4 inch English do. do.
5 do. flat Swedes assorted, from 1 to 3 inches in width,
3 do. square do. do. 3-8 to 2 inches square,
2 do. Round do. do. 3-8 to 1 1-2 inches in diameter,
10 Smith's Anvils of good quality,
10 Saw Mill Cranks,
5 gross Mill Spindles, Gudgeons,
2000 pieces 1-2 and 5-8 inch Eng. Hoop, suitable for pails,
3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10, and 20d, cut Nails,

Together with a general assortment of

HOLLOW & HARD-WARE

which will be sold low for CASH at wholesale or retail.

JOSIAH SHELDEN, *Agent.*
Rochester, July 11, 1825. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

500 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS.

ONTARIO
AND
MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday.
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday.
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accomodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON. } Proprietors.
Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW-YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers, 9 Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	is	25 000
2 : :	10 000	:	20 000
1 : :	6 696	:	6 696
2 : :	5 000	:	10 000
20 : :	1 000	:	20 000
20 : :	500	:	10 000
38 : :	200	:	7 600
114 : :	100	:	11 400
228 : :	50	:	11 400
1710 : :	12	:	20 520
14,364 : :	6	:	86 184
16,500 Prizes, 29,260 Blanks,			$228 800

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 6th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the

2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the

3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any one of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. R. YATES. } *Managers.*
A. M'INTYRE, }

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 6th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, and by Eben. Ely Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

NOTICE.

THE Assessment roll of the town of Gates for the present year, is left with Jesse Hawley for inspection, until the 18th August, when the Assessors will meet at Reuben Leonard's Tavern, to make the necessary corrections. 40

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern manufacture, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER.
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Cordovo Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

Charles M Lee.
Dated April 22, 1825 6m28

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office.
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state, and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen, lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.
E. POMEROY, Att'y 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county, known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot number sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll street, and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.
E. POMEROY Attorney 6m3

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made & provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, & is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Enos Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at public auction at the inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 12th, 1825.

JACOB ECKLER.
J. HILLS, Atty. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 5th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

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THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 45---VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1825. WHOLE NO. 461.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

Strayed

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on Thursday evening 25th inst. a Bay Horse, four years old, a small star in his forehead, and is not shod upon the hind feet. Any person who is knowing where the said horse is, and will return him to the subscriber, or give information of him, shall be generously rewarded. RALPH PARKER
Rochester, Aug. 30 1825. 44

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daboll's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s9d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"Smith's" celebrated
GRASS SCYTHES,
ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented
Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,
a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.
For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,
Stoughton Bitters,
by the gallon, or by the bottle.
Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
ochester, June 13, 1825. 40

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

3 tons Logwood,	Sp Flote, }
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, } Indigo
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and }
30 bbls.gro. Camwood	Orleans }
20 half " "	50 lbs Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " " Campeachy "	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " " Nicaragua,	3 " dry " "
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown
1000 " Madder.	1 " " White,
20 bags of Alum.	1 " Paris White,
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2 " French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer "	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gro. Press Papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

10 boxes Chrom Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	4 hampers Junk Bottls
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone Ware,
Paint Brushes, all sizes	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes	1000 Shaker Brooms,
100 " American do.	500 baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bush. White Beans
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage,	Silsby & Co's. warranted steel Scythes & Axes.
Blocks of different sizes.	
20 jars Riell's & Lorillard's Snuff and	
10 bbls Cut Tobacco.	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver "	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.
S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF
SUMMER BEER,
which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.
EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

WALKER & WARRENT,
Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

***Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.
Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
Hollow, Hard-Ware,
& CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ⋈ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.
FINE CUT, & SMOKING
TOBACCO.
at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domiago do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut }	Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do. }	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. }	Bengal, } *Indigo.*
Camwood, Ground }	Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
	Jacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—
for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

*Written after reading "Antommarche's last moments of Napoleon"**

'Tis not the end—he will live again
In the days and years to come:
His name shall stir the hearts of men
As 'twere a battle-drum.
And kings, whose sires he had uncrown'd
Shall shrink and tremble at the sound.

'Tis not the end—although his life
So darkly pass'd away,
Not as it should pass in the strife
Of some great battle day;
Yet men shall turn from might and power
To think upon the lonely hour.

'Tis not the end—for many an age
The high-soul'd and the brave
Shall dare the ocean pilgrimage
To seek his silent grave;
There to forget his faults and pride,
While fancy shadows *how he died.*

* "Napoleon was about to breathe his last! a slight froth covered his lips—he was no more!—such is the end of all human glory!"

The history of Napoleon's expedition to Russia by the Count de Legar, has attracted much notice in the literary world, and is worthy of an attentive perusal—The details of that grand but melancholy campaign are equally plain and forcible, and the writer without any attempt at adscititious embellishments, enters into the particulars of the advance and retreat of the grand army, and "flings as the picture of the fight" with a strength of delineation a brightness of coloring, that shews him to be not less skilful in guiding the pen, than in wielding the sword—As an eye witness, nothing escaped him, as a friend of Bonaparte, the most secret motives that actuated that great commander became known to him, and it is for the insight which he gives us into the personal characters of Napoleon and his generals that we feel particularly indebted to him. The following description of Napoleon's escape from the ancient palace of the Czars is a fine specimen of the author's powers, and will be read with no ordinary interest. A shout was raised that the Kremlin was on fire, and this incident decided Napoleon. He hastily descended the northern staircase famous for the massacre of the Strelitzes, and desired to be guided out of the city, to the distance of a league on the road to Petersburg, toward the imperial Palace of Petrowsky.

"But we were encircled by a sea of fire, which blocked up all the gates of the citadel, and frustrated the first attempts that were made to depart. After some search, we discovered a postern gate leading between the rocks to the Moskwa. It was by this narrow passage that Napoleon, his officers and guards, escaped from the Kremlin. But what had they gained by this movement; they had approached nearer to the fire, and could neither retreat nor remain where they were; and how were they to advance; how force a passage thro' the waves of this ocean of flame; those who had traversed the city, stunned by the tempest, and blinded by the ashes, could not find their way, since the streets themselves were no longer distinguishable amidst the ruins.

"There was no time to be lost. The roaring of the flames around us became every moment more violent. A single narrow winding street, all on fire, appeared to be rather the entrance than the outlet to this hell. The Emperor rushed on foot and without hesitation into this narrow passage. He advanced amid the crackling of the flames, the crash of floors, and the fall of burning timbers, and of her red hot iron roofs which tumbled around him. These ruins impeded his progress. The flames which, with impetuous roar, consumed the edifices between which we were proceeding, spreading beyond the walks, were blown about by the wind, and formed an arch over our heads. We walked on a ground of fire, beneath a firey sky, and between two walls of fire The intense heat burned our eyes, which we were nevertheless obliged to keep open and fixed on the danger.—A consuming atmosphere, glowing ashes, detached flames, parched our throats, and rendered our respiration short and dry; we were almost suffocated by the smoke. Our hands were burned, either by endeavouring to protect our faces from the insupportable heat, or in brushing off the sparks which every moment covered and penetrated our garments.

"In this inexpressible distress, and when a rapid advance seemed to be our only means of safety, our guide stopped in uncertainty and agitation. Here would probably have terminated our adventurous career, had not some pillagers of the first corps recognized the Emperor amidst the whirling flames: they ran up and guided him towards the smoking ruins of a quarter which had been reduced to ashes in the morning.

"It was then that we met the Prince of Eckmuhl. This marshall who had been wounded at the Moskwa, had desired to be carried back among the flames to rescue Napoleon, or to perish with him. He threw himself into his arms with transport; the Emperor received him kindly, but with that composure which in danger he never lost for a moment.

"To escape from this vast region of calamities, it was further necessary to pass a long convoy of powder which was defiling amidst the fire. This was not the least of his dangers, but it was the last, and by night fall he arrived at Petrowsky."

The extract which follows will show how liable even the best generals are to be deceived, and what important results may proceed from the slightest causes. A want of correct information of the ememy's situation, in this instance, precipitated Napoleon's army into a scene of misery that beggars description, and was one of the first and principal causes of that continued wretchedness which has stamped this retreat with a character of horror hitherto unexampled. Soon after the French left Moscow, they succeeded in defeating the Russians under Kutusof at Malo-Yaroslawetz, but owing to their superior numbers and threatening position, it was deemed expedient by many of the French Officers to retreat in a different direction.—After a warm discussion in the presence of Buonaparte, it was finally determined to retreat northward, through the inward struggle in the mind of Napoleon at this new order of march, deprived him for a time of the use of his senses.

The very same night a similar anxiety had agritated the Russian camp. During the combat of Malo-Yaroslawetz, Kutusof had approached the field of battle, groping his way, as it were, pausing at every step and examining the ground as if he was afraid of its sinking beneath him; he did not send off the different corps which were despatched to the assistance of Doctorf, till the orders for that purpose were absolutely extorted from him. He durst not place himself in person across Napoleon's way till an hour when general battles are not to be apprehended.

Wilson, warm from the action, then hastened to him—Wilson, the active bustling Englishman, whom we had seen in Egypt, in Spain, and every where else, the enemy of the French and of Napoleon. He was the representative of the allies in the Russian army; he was in the midst of Kutusof's army an independent man, an observer, nay, even a judge—infallible motives of aversion; his presence was odious to the old Russian general; and as hatred never fails to beget hatred, both cordially detested each other

Willson reproached him with his excessive dilatoriness: he reminded him that five times in one day it had caused them to lose the victory, in the battle of Winkowo, on the 18th of October. In fact, on that day Murat would have been destroyed, had Kutusof fully occupied the front of the French by a brisk attack, while Bennigsen was turning their left wing. But either from negligence, or that tardiness which is the fault of age, or as several Russians assert, because Kutusof was more envious of Bennigsen than inimical to Napoleon, the old man had attacked too faintly, and too late, and had stopped too soon.

Wilson continued to insist on his agreeing to a decisive engagement on the following day, and on his refusal he asked, "Was he then determined to open a free passage for Napoleon? to allow him to escape with his victory? What a cry of indignation be raised in Petersburgh, in London, throughout all Europe! Did he not already hear the murmurs of his own troops?"

Kutusof, irritated at this, replied, that "he would rather make a bridge of gold for the enemy than compromise his army, and with it the fate of the whole empire. Was not Napoleon fleeing? why then stop and force him to conquer? The weather was sufficient to destroy him: of all the allies of Russia, they could rely with most confidence on winter; and he should wait its assistance.—As for the Russian army, it was under his command, and it would obey him in spite of the clamours of Wilson; Alexander, when informed of his proceedings, would approve them. What did he care for England?—was it for her that he was fighting? He was a true-born Russian, his fondest wish was to see Russia delivered, and delivered she would be without risking the chance of another battle; and as for the rest of Europe, it was nothing to him whether it was under the dominion of France or England."

Thus was Wilson repulsed, and yet Kutusof, shut up with the French army in the elevated plain of Malo-Yaroslawetz, was compelled to put himself in the most threatening attitude. He there drew up, on the 25th all his divisions, and seven hundred pieces of artillery. No doubts were any longer entertained in the two armies that a decisive day had arrived: Wilson was of that opinion himself. He remarked that the Russian lines had at their back a muddy ravine, across which there was unsafe bridge. This only way of retreat in the sight of an enemy, appeated to him to be impracticable. Kutusof, was now in such a situation that he must either conquer or perish; and the Englishmen smiled at the prospect of a decisive engagement: whether its issue proved fatal to Napolean or dangerous to Russia, it must be bloody, and England could not but be a gainer by it.

Still uneasy, however, he went at night through the ranks; he was delighted to hear Kutusof swear that he was at length going to fight; he triumphed on seeing all the Russian generals preparing for a terrible conflict; Bennigsen alone had still doubts on the subject. The Englishman, nevertheless considering that the position no longer admitted of falling back, at length lay down to wait for day-light, when about three in the morning a general order for retreat awoke him. All his efforts were ineffectual.—Kutusof had resolved to direct his flight southward, first to Gonczarewo, and then beyond Kalouga; and at the Ocka every thing was by this time ready for his passage.

It was that very instant that Napoleon ordered his troops to retire northward on Mojaisk. The two armies therefore turned their backs on each other, mutually deceiving each other by means of their rear guards.

On the part of Kutusof, Wilson asserts, that his retreat was like a rout. Cavalry, cannon, carriages, and battalions thronged from all sides to the entrance of the bridge, against which the Russian army was backed. There all these columns, hurrying from the right, the left, and the centre, met, clashed, and became blended into so enormous and so dense a mass, that it lost all power of motion. It took several hours to disentangle it and to clear the passage. A few balls discharged by Davoust, which he regarded as thrown away, fell among this confused crowd.

Napoleon need but to have advanced upon this disorderly rabble. It was after the greatest effort, that of Malo-Yaroslawetz, had been made, and when he had nothing to do but to march, that he retreated. But such is war! in which it is imposible to attempt too much or to be too daring. One army knows not what the other is doing.—The advance posts are the exterior of these two great hostile bodies, by means of which they overawe one another. What an abyss there is between two armies that are in the presence of each other!

Quackery.—A whole family of Negroes, seven in number, were *murdered* by one of these patent root doctors, by administering *Lobelia*.

From Miss Taylor's Practical Hints to young females.

There was a time when females of rank and influence were not thought degraded by dressing the fatted calf and baking cakes upon the hearth, when with their pitcher on their shoulder, they went to the well to draw water for their flocks; and when even royalty knew how to appreciate the virtues of her who sought wool and flax, and wrought willingly with her hands; who laid her hands to the spindle and to the distaff; who made fine linen and sold it, and delivered girdles to the merchant; who looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness. But time has wrought a change in the circumstances and habits of the present age, though there are many of all ranks who are not less usefully employed than were the matrons of ancient times; many to whom it may be said, 'Give them of the fruit of their doings, and let their own works praise them at the gate.' Happy the female in whom education has united with natural talent, to form so important a character as that of the *mistress of a family*; and unhappy she, who possessing neither of these advantages, has the temerity to undertake a task to which she is altogether incompetent. Notwithstanding that *old wives* or *young wives*, may furnish the willing with themes for ridicule, a closer observation would convince him, that the *mistress and mother* of a family occupies one of the most important stations in the community: of which he would be feelingly convinced, were so large a portion of it to suspend its services for ever so short a period.

We are, however, obliged to acknowledge that the deficiencies of many have afforded but too just occasion for the sarcasms, to which we allude. Nothing less than a more judicious education can remedy this vital evil; an evil which pervades all classes in some degree, but which is peculiarly injurious to those of the middle ranks. Many a female, because she has been educated at a boarding-school, returns home, not to assist her mother, but to support pretensions to gentility by idleness, dress, and dissipation. She conceives herself degraded by domestic occupation, and expects to lose her credit if she is known to be industrious; while the fond parents too frequently aid the delusion, and in due time transfer her to a husband, to *curse* him with a fortune of a few hundreds; a sum which she supposes inexhaustible; accordingly she takes care to remind him, on every occasion, of the handsome fortune she brought him, as well as of the gentility of her *boarding-school* education. With what pity do we anticipate the sequel; and how many, who might have been formed to inestimable characters, have been thus rendered worse than useless to society.

Vegetable chimney ornaments.—In winter, an elegant chimney ornament may be formed by cutting the head or thick end of a carrot, containing the bud, and placing it in a shallow vessel with water. Young and delicate leaves unfold themselves, forming a radicated tuft of a very handsome appearance, and heightened by contrast with the season of the year.

[*For the Monroe Republican.*]

CALISTHENES No. 1.

Mr. Editor,

Credulity in any class of society is an unbounded belief in what is possible, although destitute of proof and perhaps of probability. This baneful belief diffuses itself in a greater or less degree through the minds of the whole commentary, by which the rank and dignity of Science are degraded, its valuable labours confounded with the *vain pretensions* of *empiricism*; and *ignorance* itself is unabled to claim the prescriptive right of delivering oracles, amidst all the triumphs of *truth*, & the progress of *Philosophy*.—In *Chili* says Zimmerman, "the Physicians, *blow* around the beds of their patients to drive away diseases, and as the people in that country believe that physic consists wholly in this *wind*, their Doctors would take it very ill of any person who should attempt to mal. the method of cure *more difficult. They think they know enough, when they know how to* BLOW. But this mental inbecility is not characteristic of any age or *country. Here* Mr. Editor we are giving daily proof of *it* in permitting the lives of the lower classes to be trifled with, and often sacrifised, by *Patented impostors* whose knowledge is even *less* than that which is requisite to *know how to blow.*" Let us for variety sake make *overtures* to some of *Zimmerman's wind Doctors* and as an inducement to them to suffer themselves to be *imported*, we may promise to supply them with *patent bellows* which will give them a *constant* supply of *wind.* Indeed the policy of such a proceeding is obvious when we consider that we have *patent root doctors* who do much harm and that the *patent bellows* men would be comparatively *harmless* from the nature of the weapon with which they would combat disease.

But to treat this subject with more composure. Linæus of Upsal about the year 1749 published his great works entitled *species Plantarum* and *system a naturæ*, giving an account of almost every plant in *nature*; from the progress of Botanical science since that time we have derived a Philosophical Language which enables us to describe the *structure* and *habits* of any plant with a luminous brevity and an unerring perspicuity and also to arrange plants into well defined groups according to their structure and habits, when by examining carefully any one of each class we become acquainted with the *medical properties* and *virtues of the whole class.* These examinations have been *made* in the best manner and those *plants* possessing merit are now contained in our *Pharmacopeins & dispensatories* published by authority of the laws of the *land.* Not a single plant, *root, fruit* or even the *leaves* of them, are omitted when possessed of any medicinal properties and the form of preparation which is best calculated to extract their virtues is the one preferred in using them. Regularly Educated Physicians then, make use of every *herb, plant, root,* &c. which is gifted with any medical properties, in their practice and are not confined by any means to *Apothecaries stuff.*—But if *they were,* I defy contradiction when I assert that two thirds of the stock in an Apothecaries store is *Vegetable* & not *Mineral,* consisting of the active parts of these very plants whose virtues have been ascertained. How unblushing then must be the effrontery of the Root-titled-gentry who endeavor to blind the eyes of the public. Let the people see *clearly* and they will perceive that these root Doctors offer an insult to their common sense, too glaring and abominable to be permitted in an enlightened community. CALISTHENES.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

ADDRESS.

Extracts from the Rev. *F. H. Cuming's* Address, delivered at the laying of the Cap-Stone of the Ten Combined Locks at Lockport, on the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist; June 24th, 1825.

"In my allusions to the great state enterprise, which lies before us, I do not confine myself to the single spot on which we stand, nor the splendid piece of workmanship, the completion of which we have assembled to celebrate. I take the whole line in my view. I consider the mighty work as now finished. For what remains to be done, is no more to be compared with what has already been completed, than is the removal of the smallest mole hill, to the heaving of the deep-based Allegany from his fast foundation. Yes:—now that we see, as in fact we do, every thing which it was supposed would prove an obstacle to the successful progress of this magnificent enterprise removed, and knowing that the excavation of only a few feet more, in the short distance of one mile, is all that remains to be done, we may exclaim —*the long labour is over.* The mountains have been levelled; the vallies have been filled; rivers & gulfs have had formed over them by the exertions of art, a channel in which the waters of the distant Hudson, the waters of the still more distant Atlantic, will unite with the waters of the remote west, and constitute a river, the advantages of which, no human sagacity or knowledge, or imagination can calculate or can conceive. Already hath it rolled on from the east, and expanded itself in the capacious basin nature hath prepared for it, at our very feet. And behold too, the stream is silently, but rapidly urged on its course from the setting Sun. A few more days, and *here*, HERE the *waters meet*. They will meet and kiss and commingle with each other, and roll on together, we hope, till time shall be no more.

It was once thought, that in this new world, there could be nothing whorthy the attention of the traveller. But the time has gone by, when the slanderous misrepresentations of the mercenary writers who have visited this region, can have any credit attached to them. Their miserable forgeries can hardly be palmed upon the most ignorant of those, to prejudice whom against our country, they have been uttered. The truth has shone forth with too bright an effulgence to be obscured by any such false shade.—And it is *here*, after all, that objects are to be seen, as grand, as full of interest, as are any on which the eye can fasten any where in the old world, or of which art has ever had reason any where to be proud.

It is true, there are to be found here, no splendid ruins, no buried cities, no crumbling walls of embattled palaces, no lofty decaying pyramids, for the curious and indefatigable antiquary to explore. But what then? what is the interest which these relics of past ages can excite, compared with the feelings and anticipations which must be produced within us, when we survey the work which now lies on either side of us? Consider its immense extent, its faithful execution, and the untold advantages which must result from it, and surely we shall be justified in speaking of it, whenever any thing else is mentioned, which the hand of man has been engaged in effecting. And with respect to that part of this stupendous object on which we stand, enough has been said of it, when we repeat the observation of that distinguished apostle of liberty whom but a few days since, the voice of many hundreds of freemen welcomed to this place,—"Europe can produce no superior work of the kind."

Should there be any who cannot perceive the vast advantages we expect to derive from this one work, let me bespeak continuance of your patient attention while to them I briefly address myself. ****Within a few years you find that our public revenue has much increased. What is the cause? It is the Grand Canal. By the facilities it opens to our great commercial emporium, and the new markets it prepares where the productions of the earth and the inventions of art find a ready sale, and the equality to which it reduces the more remote parts of our country with those lying in the intermediate vicinity of our large cities, it has induced some of our hardy, and persevering citizens to pitch their tent, and erect their log house almost on the very western boundary line of the Union. Public lands have thus been taken up; large tracts of territory have been cleared and planted, and settled, which otherwise, would to this day, have been the abode only of wild beasts, and have produced no other association in the mind of the traveller than that of the most horrible darkness and solitude. Who could have dreamed, that regular consignments of wares would ever have been made from Liverpool to Utica, and received in the latter place, in which they were originally shipped? yet such is the fact. And why may not what has been done at Utica, be done also at Rochester or Lockport, or Buffalo? Why is it, that within the last few years, the tide of emigration, not only from different parts of our country, but also from Europe, has been so full, and set so steadily towards our hitherto uncultivated forests? We look before us and see the cause. Without difficulty or hazard almost without expense removals can now be effected. The young couple, just setting out together in life, no longer hesitate to go forth from the family homestead; nor do their aged parents hang about their necks and conjure them not to leave them now that they stand, as it were, tottering on the brink of the grave;—for they look at New-York's Grand Canal, and discover a way opened by which the latter will be able to visit the distant residence of their children without fatigue, and the former can return almost at a moment's warning, to close the eyes of their dying parents.

I have seen, I have travelled with many a father, and mother, on whose heads the white blossoms of age had collected, who having left their homes in charge of some younger members of their family, were on their way, to see how it fared with their first born in the remote wilds of the west. I noticed with what delight their dim eyes for the moment glistened, and what animation was in their whole countenance, when they were told by those who had seen them, of their son's & daughter's prosperity; I have followed them in my imagination to the end of their journey, and tried to realize the happy meeting. I considered the tears of joy that on either side would be shed,—the ten thousand questions the little blooming grand children would ask; the welcome they would receive from the whole neighbourhood; the astonishment of the venerable visitors, at the improvements they witnessed; the fervent thanksgivings which would ascend at evening from the domestic altar—but why should I attempt to describe a scene, which to be enjoyed, must be witnessed, and to be realized must include us among its principal actors? Let us turn from it and enquire what it is, which so much contributes to the extension of the blessings of social intercourse, and thus contracts distances, and reduces miles to feet, and enables us to accomplish in a day, a journey which otherwise would have consumed a week? It is New-York's Grand Canal. And is it only in New-York that there exists this noble system of internal improvements by means of artificial inland navigation; It is not.—Already do we see Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, pursuing the same beneficial plan. What do I say? You find it advocated and adopted in every part of the Union; indeed we may say over our whole continent. The correctness of the principle; the practicability of such works, the innumerable advantages of which they must prove the source, are now perceived. But what is it, which has drawn the attention of men, so generally to this subject, and every where given such an impetus to them to engage in it? The spirit went forth from New York. Was it a matter of doubt with any, whether a junction could be effected, between Lakes Erie and Ontario? Lake Erie and the Hudson were seen mingling their waters together, and all doubts were dissipated. Was it a matter, till recently, only of conversation, whether the Atlantic and Pacific could be united? The blue waves of the Atlantic were seen rolling on and meeting *here* with Erie—*and lo!* measures are immediately taken to bring together the two mighty oceans.

But I am admonished that I must stop.—I had purposed adverting to the increased security, which the Canal would afford, in the event of another war, by reason of the additional number of settlers which will be found on our frontiers, and to the facilities thus presented, for transporting the means and articles of defence. I could refer you to the number of persons to whom this work has given employment, at a time too, when they could find employment no where else. I could tell you of the swamps and marshes which will thus be drained and converted into arable land; of the valuable purposes to which, hitherto, useless streams have been applied; of the additional publick works which have been put in operation; of the flourishing villages which have already appeared, and which will hereafter rise to line and beautify its banks; but I *must* forbear. The work is done The long labour is over. Let us bless God, the Supreme Architect, that we have lived to see it accomplished. Let us bless God, that we lived in the *year*, which will forever hereafter be so proudly distinguished in our country's history. It is the fiftieth year of our national independence. It is the year of *Jubilee*. It is the year in which the brave *Lefayette* revisited our shores. It is the year in which the corner stone of the Monument on Bunker's blood-stained height has been laid. It is the year in which will be completed one of the grandest objects to which the attention of any legislature was ever directed, one of the most stupendous & beneficial works which any age or country can exhibit.

Let us approach then, Companions, and Brethren, and let down into its place the *Cap-Stone* of this monument of the taste and ability of our Canal Commissioners, Contractors and Artificers. And there let it remain; and the work which it commemorates, and the state, of which that work is the ornament, and the confederacy, in which this state is the brightest link, and the star-spangled banner which now waves so proudly over us, let them all remain, the last of all earthly things, concerning which the Omnipotent shall say—*Let them be destroyed.*

TAUNTON.

From the Barnstable Gazette.

We were long since acquainted with the little village Taunton, It was a place for holding the several Courts, and many clients, horse-jockies and idlers, were there congregated—a stream turned a few mills, and the herring were the chief welcome annual visitors of its borders. The Green, as it was termed, afforded a fine spot for bustle cap and ball, and the houses seemed to have existed until repair and change had grown out of fashion. A few stages with lantern ribbed horses, trundled to the door of the hotel, and every thing appeared to have obtained its acme of improvemnt. Seeds of decay were sown in its streets, and grew up in thorns and thistles.

But how has it changed. A century has passed in an hour. The marks of wealth meet the eye in every glance.—Factories cover the spot where alone was heard the click of the mill. Thousands are lavished where dollars were cautiously invested; and the genius of internal improvement has stamped, and a city rises at its call. The most difficult experiments of the old world here meet with success, and the discouraged artizans of England here find patronage.—

The agricultural resources of this place are, to appearance small. Navigation is limited from the nature of the river; but the deficiencies of both are forgotten in its facilities for manufactures. We were gratified in being permitted an examination of the Calico Factory lately established at that place. The power of water, steam, ingenuity, chemistry, and enterprise, presents a *tout ensemble* which would have astonished our pilgrim fathers. The amount of property invested in working of cotton, from its raw state to its finished perfection, as it graces the counter of the merchant, is a proof of the progressive independence "*of these Colonies.*" The improvements making & made in the outward appearance of this place bear no proportion to the actual increase of wealth. We were informed that in the Calico Factory and its accompaniments, nearly a million of dollars had been invested—that the goods wrought here were of a superior quality, and commanded a higher price than any which are imported from England.—To describe the interior of the building, and the several various departments & processes of colouring, bleaching, stamping, packing, &c. &c. is entirely beyond our abilities—but the labour is so arranged and distinguished, that it resembles, if we may so speak, a regular, yet complex system of human machinery The Cotton Factory takes the article in its raw state, and through the instrumentality of "*its pickers and stealers,*" "spinning jenneys, water looms &c. is enabled to hand over to the Calico department the subject for their ingenuity. Here it is taken possession of by the paper capped gentry of all nations, kindred and tongues. Yorkshire, Lancashire, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, Cornwall and the dialects of Great Britain, are glomerated in solemn *pow wow* over it, and it comes from their hands as beautiful as though it had been washed in the tints of the rainbow. From the little which we could discover in a flying visit of a few moments, it seems as though the composition of colours, used for the stamping and dyeing, must involve an accurate knowledge of chemical preperation.—The operation of stamping, or printing, as is termed, is executed with great rapidity, & the pressure made use of extremely slight; and yet the colours in general, are as durable as the material on which they are impressed. Here is to be seen an Hydraulic Press, used in packing. One cannot but remember the theory of Archimedes when he views its powerful effects. This press must be of vast consequence in mechanics, and, considering its utility, is it surprising that it does not more often occupy the place of the screw and wedge. we recommend to the traveller, who shall pass through the village of Taunton, to obtain a ticket from the superintendant, and visit this establishment of enterprize and ingenuity.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY SEPT. 6, 1825.

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Monroe Republican is removed to the corner of Buffalo & Caroll-streets, over the store of Mess. Hart & Saxton. Entrance from Buffalo-street. August 23.

☞Owing to a crowd of matter, we have been obliged to omit several articles prepared for to-day's paper.

Self-Nominations.—We observe that the sturdy advocates of popular rights, in several of the neighbouring counties, not content with waiting the call of their masters, the People, are pressing forward to claim their reward for their long and arduous services. They, good souls, are your disinterested "people's men," who were only intent upon freeing their fellow citizens from the arbitrary dictation of caucusses, and of the tyrannical "Albany Regency." They looked not to pelf; not they—they were, and still continue to be, above such paltry considerations—but if the people see fit to elect them to office, why, they are willing to have it understood, (with a puff of their good intentions, and an apology for their inability) that they will not decline its duties or responsibilities. In sober seriousness, to what state of things are we coming, if we support or even tolerate this system of self-nomination? Are we to disregard maxims of government and measures of policy which we have been accustomed to approve, defend and reverence, and to commit our interests to the keeping of men who avow themselves to be uncontrolled by the one, and uninfluenced by the other? Are we to see the partizans of one man arrayed against those of another, without any reason for their respective preferences, but their personal partiality for the one individual, and their hostility to the other? Are we to open a wide door for the encouragement of combinations of individual candidates, whereby they may divide the public offices, or perhaps share them alternately?—or are we, finally, to encourage a sordid thirst for office in such as desire its emoluments; or the venality and corruption with which wealthy and ambitious men will seek to raise themselves into places of trust and honor. It was not so in the days of our fathers. They claimed and exercised the privilege of designating men as candidates, as well as of electing them to office—they took no man's word, nor the word of his personal friends or retainers, that he was a fit person to watch over and protect their interests or privileges. They adopted the best mode of bringing fit men into the public service, and to the claims of men thus selected, only, would they listen with attention or respect. Their public servants were content to enter at the door, and were not permitted to creep in at the windows of their political edifice. These usages have been handed down to us along with the principles which they were intended to secure, and we have adhered to them thus far with a constancy and success of which we have reason to be proud. Let Republicans think of these things; and their recollections cannot fail to strengthen their attachment to usages by which their former triumphs have been uniformly obtained.

Mr. Cuming's Address.—This address, though delivered so long since at the celebration at Lockport on occasion of the completion of the Locks at that place, we have but just received. We present our readers some extracts from it, as being of general interest, to those living upon the line of the Canal, and as the remarks refer to the ultimate completion of the work—an event which we trust we shall soon have occasion to celebrate.

NEW-BRIDGE.

The Oswego Falls Bridge Co. have just completed a new and elegant Bridge over the Oswego River, connecting the towns of Volney and Granby. It is near 800 feet in length, resting on 12 substantial piers, secure from accidents by flood &c. and situated as it is on the main road leading from Utica, via Rome, Oswego Falls, and the Ridge Road to Rochester, it will, for prospective permanence and utility, rank with bridges of the first class in the state.

We are requested to state that Simon Stone 2d. of Pittsford is a candidate for the office of clerk of this county.

We are also requested by Mr. Jacob Gould of this village, to state that he is a candidate for the office of sheriff of this county.

The editor of the Telegraph endeavors to enlighten his readers by quotations from his friend Riggs of the Schenectady Cabinet—and Riggs in turn amuses his readers with extracts from the Telegraph. We would advise the latter to require boot, as Riggs' wares are vastly inferior, and like cracked earthen, will most injure those who make use of them. Of all wit, keep us clear from such as comes from an addle-brained politician.

Critics. The hastiness of setting up our matter, many typographical errors will unavoidably creep in, which are the cause of no little vexation, sometimes however, not unmingled with amusement, to the luckless Editor.—He sometimes discovers, when it is too late, that his best articles are made positively, ridiculous by the mistake of a single letter, tho' perhaps some might say it needed not this, to render it nonsense. There is but the difference of a letter between *borrow* and *sorrow*, and any one might mistake *praying* for *paying*, except a creditor. Perhaps, in most cases, it is best to suffer such mistakes to pass unnoticed. In our article, respecting Com. Porter last week, however, we would notice an error or two, not that we believe that any one could seriously suppose that we intended to write "*naval swain*" as it is printed, instead of *naval service*, as it should have been, in two cases; or that we could intentionally misconstrue the judgment of the Court, against the gallant Commodore, into a "*suppression*" as if against a noxious pamphlet, rather than a sentence of *suspension*, which, perhaps, he justly incurred, but we notice it only to show our readers, that if the article was thus made entire nonsense, we did not so intend it.

Melancholy.—On the 28th ult. a child of Mr. Daniel Budd, of Greece, in this county aged nineteen months, accidentally fell into a 3 pail kettle full of water and was drowned.

The Advocate at Batavia, by David C. Miller, has been enlarged, and the mechanical complexion of the paper much improved.—There are now two papers in that place of the large size, and one superroyal sheet. This shows the march of improvement, and the frequent enlargements in the west, give a favourable opinion, as to the rapid growth and prosperity of the country.

The National Intelligencer gives the following particulars of testimony given before the Naval Court Martial upon the trial of Lieut Hunter.

When called upon to plead to this charge, Lieut. Hunter presented an answer in writing, in which, while he admitted the facts in the accusation, he pleaded not guilty to the charge of neglect of duty, inasmuch as he had permitted the person in question to remain on board, under the full belief that the fact was known to Com. Stewart. He was led to this belief in consequence of receiving a message from Mrs. Stewart, the Commodore's lady, conveying the order for such permission—and because the man was openly to be seen in the pantry, occupied by the cabin cook, (and which was immediately adjoining the cabin,) being there employed in cleaning knives and performing other duties of an assistant to the cook, without any appearance of intentional concealment, nor did he ever suppose that Com. Stewart was ignorant of his being on board, till more than a year after, when, in Valparaiso, where the distress of the Commodore, on learning the facts of the case, satisfied the Lieutenant that he then heard of the circumstance for the first time.

This paper having been read, the Judge Advocate produced and laid before the Court the deposition of Delia Stewart, (the Commodore's lady,) taken at her residence in Massachusetts, a short time since. In this paper, Mrs. Stewart states, in answer to various interrogatories, the following facts:

That the person in question was personally unknown to her, when he came on board the Franklin, as she was getting under weigh in the harbour of Callao, bringing with him a letter from the Countess of Villa d'Herosa, of Lima, to Mrs. Stewart, stating that the bearer was an unfortunate Royalist, who had embarked with her (the Countess,) in a Genoese ship at Rio Janeiro, and under whose care she had been, on a voyage from that Port to Arica: where the ship had been captured by a Patriot cruiser and carried into Callao. He also delivered a message from Madame Panara, of Lima, at whose house the Countess was then staying, entreating her to take him into her protection, as his life was in danger. The stranger stated that, expecting soon to leave Callao, he had neglected to procure passports, until it had been discovered that he was a native of Old Spain, in consequence of which he was in hourly danger of being arrested, which would speedily be followed by his being put to death. Mrs. Stewart had been personally acquainted with the ladies from whom he brought letters and messages, and receiving from the man himself the most solemn assurances of the innocence of his intentions, and the most affecting appeals to her humanity, she at length consented to aid in his protection and escape, and with that view committed him to the care of the steward. She had no further communication with him, and does not know by what means he left the vessel on her arrival at Quilca. She did not acquaint her husband with what she had done, because she supposed that if he remained wholly ignorant of the transaction, no blame could in any case attach to him. She declares that she knew nothing more of the stranger than what the letter and message above stated conveyed to her: nor did she apprehend that any injury could arise either to her husband or to the service, from what she conceived to be an act of humanity towards an unfortunate man whose life was in imminent danger.

This deposition having been read, the court was cleared, and continued in secret session till about 2 o'clock, when it adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following communication from the Secretary of War to Governor Troup, of Georgia, and the subjoined Instructions from the same source to General Gaines, will, we should suppose, put to rest for the present the differences which have so long existed between that state and the Agents of the United States, in reference to the right of Georgia to survey the lands of the Indians.—*Catskill Recorder.*

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR—Your letter of the 25th of June, addressed to Major Vandeventer, has been received. The answer to which, has been intentionally delayed till the result of Gen. Gaines' interview with the Indians at Broken Arrow should be received, as the President had anxiously hoped in the acquiescence of the Indians to the treaty, to have found the necessity of replying to your enquiries entirely obviated. But as the communications from Gen. Gaines recently received, have entirely destroyed that hope, a reply has become necessary. The Indians to the number of 1890 including a large majority of their Chiefs and head men of the tribe, have denounced the treaty, as tainted alike with intrigue and treachery, and as the act of a very small portion of the tribe, against the express determination of a very large majority, a determination known to the Commissioners. They urge that to enforce a compliance with an instrument thus obtained would ill become either the justice or the magnanimity of the United States under which they claim to take shelter. These are allegations presenting a question beyond the cognisance of the Executive, and necessarily refers itself to Congress, whose attention will be called to it on an early day after the next annual meeting. Meanwhile the President acting on the treaty as though its validity had not been impeached, finds by reference to the eighth article of the treaty, the faith of the U. States solemnly pledged to protect the Creek Indians from any encroachment till their removal in September, 1825. He therefore decides that the entering upon and surveying their lands before that period, would be an infraction of the treaty, whose interpretation and execution, should it remain unCancelled, are alike confided to him. I am, therefore, directed by the President, to state distinctly to your Excellency that for the present he will not permit such entry or survey to be made.

The pain the President has felt in coming to this decision is diminished by the recollection that it interferes with no duty imposed on your Excellency by the laws of Georgia, as a discretion is given you by the late law of the legislature in prescribing the time when the lands embraced by the treaty shall be surveyed. Under all the circumstances the President permits himself to hope that you will acquiesce in his decision. As General Gaines has been in communication with you on this subject, and as it is the wish of the President you should be in possession of every measure he may find himself constrained to take therein, I am directed to enclose to your Excellency a copy of Gen Gaines' instructions of this date.

I have the honour to be, your ob't. serv't.
(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR

His Ex. G. M. TROUP.
Governor of Geo. Milledgeville

Department of War, July 21, 1825.

SIR—Yours of the 5th inst. has been duly received with the accompanying documents.

I am directed by the President to express his regret at the failure of your efforts to reconcile the Creeks to an acquiescence in the Treaty made at the Indian Springs, as it was his sincere desire to have seen it carried into effect. But the determined opposition of the Indians to the treaty itself, on the alledged grounds of intrigue and treachery, on the part of the portion of the tribe negotiating the treaty, as well as the smallness of their numbers, from which they argue its invalidity and their solemn appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the United States, creates such an obligation that we should at least pause before we proceed, or permit others to do so, until these allegations can be thoroughly investigated, and their effects decided by the proper authority; the more especially as the eighth article of the Treaty gives till September of the next year before the treaty is to be carried into effect, and guarantees them from encroachment till that time. It is in this posture of affairs Gov. Troup insists that he will survey the lands. A collision by overt acts between the Executive of the Union, and that of a State, is so against the theory of the constitution, & so repugnant to the feelings of the President, that he would determine only under a solemn sense of duty to do an act by which so serious a result would be produced. If Gov. Troup should however persevere in his declared purpose of surveying the land against the repeated remonstrances of this department, it will present one of the most unfortunate events which have yet occurred in our history. Its possible occurrence has induced the President to weigh with the deliberate circumspection made necessary, as well by its serious consequences as its high responsibility. His decision thereon has been made and transmitted to Gov. Troup in a letter of this date, a copy of which I enclose for your information, and by which you will learn the line of conduct which the President has prescribed to himself.

It is still devoutly to be hoped that Governor Troup will abstain from any act that may make it necessary to have recourse to the steps suggested: yet should he persevere in sending persons to survey the lands embraced within the Treaty, you are hereby authorized to employ the military to prevent their entrance on the Indian territory, or if they should succeed in entering the country, to cause them to be arrested, and turn them over to the judicial authority to be dealt with as the law directs. I have only to add that I have transmitted to Governor Troup a copy of this communication.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) JAMES BARBOUR
To Maj. Gen. E. P. Gaines.

From the National Journal.

It is no more my purpose now, than it was when I published the article which called forth the piece in your paper of yesterday, signed Thomas Randall, to enter into explanations.—My conduct and my character have been thoroughly investigated before two Courts of Enquiry and one Court Martial, within the last 7 months, which has resulted in a full acquittal of every moral offence, and a suspension from duty for six months. It is therefore needless for me to defend myself against any accusation, from any quarter, touching any occurance of an official nature, during the period within the time of my taking command of the West-India squadron, and that of the sentence of the Court: and the more particularly, as I have been officially informed by the Secretary of the Navy that the whole of the proceedings in my case have been ordered by the Executive to be published without delay, wherein a full account of my official conduct during the above period will be found; which, when presented to the world, will be all the gratification I shall ever wish as a reward for my services and long sufferings. To the opinion of the Court of Enquiry on the money-carrying charge, I confidently look for an ample vindication of my conduct in the direction of the forces employed for the suppression of piracy, and to that opinion I refer the public for an answer to the charges of Mess. Randall and Mountain—I repeat that "*I abide the issue.*"

A passing word for Mr. Coxe. In reply to his pamphlet, wherein he attempts to redeem his public pledge, I refer the reader to the *sentence* of the Court Martial recently published: and for a knowledge of the "*errors*" and "*inaccuracies*" which Mr. Coxe has attempted to point out, I refer him to the *record* of the Court when it shall issue from the press, where it now is, in Davis & Force's printing office.

In allusion to what purports to be editorial remarks in the Journal of this morning, I have only to say that I have been tried and judged by my peers, and I bow with deference to their decision. I have endeavoured throughout my trials to defend my honour as became a man, and I trust that I can bear my punishment without repining. No one has yet heard me murmur at my sentence: and until they do, no apology appears necessary for either the Court or the prosecution. I do not express a doubt that strict justice has been dispensed to me, and I know not what causes induced you to believe that doubts rest on the minds of others, as the article alluded to would seem to imply.

D. PORTER.

Meridian Hill, August 20, 1825.

We understand that the census of this town, under the late act, is nearly completed, and that the population of the city amounts to about 22,000, without including the military and transient persons, which in the Summer season probably exceeds 3,000. The Caves from *Lance des Meres* to Sillery, are a town of four miles in extent. We should suppose that at this moment, Quebec and an extent of a few miles round it, contains about 40,000 souls.

Quebec paper.

Geneva College.—At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, held on the 24th instant, provision was made for opening the College on the 14th of September ensuing, under the superintendence and instruction of *Daniel M'Donald, D. D. as Professor of Languages and Antiquities*, and *Mr. Horace Webster*, now assistant *Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*, at the Military Academy at West Point, as Professor in the same department of this college. The choice of President was deferred until the meeting of the Trustees on the 4th day of October, and in the mean time the government of the College is vested in a Committee of the Trustees.—*Geneva Gaz.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo Aug 1

SIR.—I acknowledge the receipt of your defence, accompanied by the testimony collected to rebut the charges preferred against you by his Excellency Gov. Troup, as well as the testimony taken against you by a committee of the Legislature of Georgia, and that interspersed throughout the volume of documents furnished by the Governour of Georgia.

After a diligent examination of all the testimony taken on both sides during the investigation, and coming before me, I feel a incumbency on me to say, that I consider you, in reference to the charges made against you, not only as innocent but a much injured man. This result is the more honourable to you, as you have only had it in your power to avail yourself of voluntary testimony.

I shall make this report to the Secretary of War, to whom you will look for the decision of the President, which will confirm or reverse this opinion. In the mean time you will consider your suspension as withdrawn.

With respect Sir, your ob't servant,
T. P. ANDREWS, *Special Agent*
To Col. John Crowell, Indian Agent, &c. &c.

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

From the N. Y. Statesman.

By the ship *Isaac Hicks*, from Liverpool, we have received papers to the 23d ult. but their contents are not very interesting, we subjoin such articles as appear most worthy of notice.

The King of Portugal has issued a decree of Amnesty to the political offenders of the 30th April and following days in the last year. It grants a general pardon to all of them, excepting eight persons, three of whom are absent, and five in prison; amongst the latter is the Marquis of Abrantes.

The Liverpool papers speak of the weather as being intolerably hot, with the mercury from 80 to 84. [What would they think of 98 and 100?]

Mr. Canning had been attacked with inflammation in the bowels, which excited much apprehension and alarm. The latest papers state, however, that he was much better, and was considered as the recovery.

A new Irish Catholic Association has been formed, to promote their objects by all worthy and lawful means.

The Russian frigate Kruzer, which sailed in Nov. 1822 on a voyage of discovery, has arrived in England. It is stated that she made no discoveries.

A new three-wheeled carriage has been invented in Bristol, which will travel at the rate of eight miles per hour, and is to be propelled by manuel labour within the vehicle.

Gen. Count Segur, feeling himself offended by the personalities contained in the work of Gen Gourgaud, demanded satisfaction of him, and the duel took place 15th July. The former was wounded in the arm, and the latter in the body. The seconds then interfered, and insisted that the combat should be carried no further.

The Calcutta Gazette of Feb. 21, contains despatches from Col. Richards, commanding the army that marched against Assam, announcing that the whole of the Province of Assam had been evacuated by the Burmese, in pursuance of a convention made between Col. Richards and the Burmese commander. The affair was considered of so much importance, that the guns at Calcutta were fired on the occasion.

Greece.—The accounts from this country are very indefinite, and upon the whole the Greeks do not appear to have lost or gained much.

It was reported that Ibrahim Pacha had fallen into a snare in Arcadia, from which he would not speedily extricate himself; but this report wants confirmation.

The accounts under date of Corfu, 21st June, state that the Captain Pacha, after meeting with many difficulties, had succeeded in joining the Egyptian squadron of Hassen Bey, and had assumed the chief command of the two fleets.—He had also visited Suda, to concer with Hassen Bey as to their future operations.

A new expedition to the coast of the Morea was spoken of, but as most of the Turkish ships were in great want of repair, the expedition would probably be delayed. Miaulis had raised the blockade of Suda, which excited surprise, as he had received reinforcements from Hydra and Sacturday's squadron had joined him.

These accounts are silent as to the above report concerning Ibrahim Pacha and state that since the capitulation of Navarino, he had been wholly inactive, with the exception of a few excursions made by his cavalry. The Greeks were concentrating their forces and preparing confidently for the great struggle that was approaching. The army of Reschid Pacha in front of Missolonghi, was suffering severely for want of provisions, and a Greek squadron of six ships of war, and five fire-ships had arrived to prevent him from receiving any supplies by sea.

General Goura had put to death the Turkish garrison of Salona, 6000 in number, because he found they had, contrary to promise, massacred all the Greeks on entering that place.—The Turks had surrendered on a capitulation, which Goura revoked on that ground.

A letter from Napoli di Romani in the *Constitutionel*, states that an Austrian squadron arrived at that port in the beginning of May, with an officer of rank, on a mission of great importance to the Greek Government.

It was understood, from what had transpired, that the object of this mission was to induce the Greeks to establish a Monarchical form of Government, and give the sovereignty to Prince Gustaveson, the son of the deposed king of Sweden. This proposition was made as the result of the negociations between Russia and Austria concerning Greece. Prince Gustaveson, who was last year in England, is now residing in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Spain.—There is no political news from this country, though from the following article it appears to be suffering, or destined to suffer lamentable distresses.

It appears by letters from Madrid of the 1st July, that the unprecedented frost which not long ago destroyed a great portion of the vines, and wheat crops, has been followed by an intense heat, which has scorched much of what remained. In many parts of the country the priesthood have taken advantage of this national calamity, to urge the Royalists to acts of outrage against the Constitutionalists, by declaring that it proceeds from the imagination of Providence at their existence.

Brazil.—Our correspondent at Rio Janeiro has forwarded us papers to the 9th of July.

The emperor has ordered a supply of bread stuffs to be sent to the Ceara, where the drought has been severe.

The commander of the squadron sent to cruize on the coast of Uruguay reports, that there every thing is entirely peaceful, and that the people do not appear to have favoured the intentions of the factionaries. A small collection of arms and ammunition was in one place discovered buried in the sand.

The papers contain nothing of much importance. The official letters of the different departments of the government are published daily, and one of the papers contains the vote of thanks from the Congress of Peru to Bolivar, with his reply, and the account of the reception of Gen. Lafayette by the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington.

From Montevideo.—Captain Heath arrived at Boston from Montevideo, which place he left on the 7th July, states that three vessels of war

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

sailed from that place for Buenos Ayres to ascertain if that Government intended to assist the Revolutionists, and in the event of receiving an answer in the affirmative, it was to be considered by the Emperor of Brazils tantamount to a declaration of war, and measures adopted accordingly. Great preparations were making at Montevideo, in anticipation that such would be the result on the return of the vessels of war. All the vessels of war and about twenty-five gun boats in Montevideo, were preparing for active service. There were from five to eight thousand troops in the city. The Revolutionists without, permitted nothing to pass into the city without first receiving a heavy duty upon them.

Extract of letters on the situation of Colombia, published in the Evening Post.

The author is a gentleman from this city, who has spent several years in that country.

"It may require half a century to disseminate knowledge, and excite a liberal curiosity, generally, among the people. Suppose the sun to shine on a nation of blindmen, how fruitless were the fountain of light, without an eye to observe and profit by it.

"Never since the commencement of the revolution, have its friends and advocates been able to support the pettiest gazette, *(even in Caraccas)* with steadiness. All prematurely dwindled and vanished. A few persons would set up a press on occasion, and contribute quotas to defray expenses: a paltry or a valuable paper would flutter a few weeks or months, but finding no root for want of a community of readers, was certain to perish. The only gazette which survived in Caraccas, *in spite of indifference*, is the "Colombiano," a weekly print, established and maintained by a London Mercantile house. In *all* Colombia, says an acquaintance of mine, there are not 1000 persons who peruse gazettes of any kind. Yet these people, wherever they have a chance of learning, have very clear heads and quick perceptions. Their descendants will form a great republic.

In voting here, the voters in all the parishes or districts, elect electors *only*, who in a more select way meet and choose the representatives, &c. There is as yet so little excitement on any such matter, that an election comes and passes, without eight tenths of the inhabitants knowing any thing about it. Thus a mere regulation has the effect of a prohibition. It may maintain an *oligarchy*, and all its *rottenness* for many years; but both are preferable to *worse evils* or degrees of evil. Savages are unfit to exercise political power; and it is right to abridge their right as far as can prudently be done. Somebody has aptly said that bears ought not to be unchained before they are tamed.

"The government has behaved in a spirit of equity towards foreigners in its laws—whether from policy, liberality, or exigency; but plausible principles on paper become wholly void, by the hate, venality, and prejudice of those who are to execute them.

"It is probable, I think, very probable, that Venezuela, will insist on a federal frame of government, instead of the present. This belief, or some past conspiracies (crushed in the shell) may have induced Congress to adopt a severe law, at last sessions, against sedition or revolt, &c.

"You already know the varied resources of this territory, mineral, animal and vegetable.—If labour were natural to man, Colombia would flourish like one of its palm trees: but this *habit* which necessity sooner forms in cold than in sultry climates, is still wanting to perfect the developement of her capabilities. Nothing will hasten it more than the incentive of gain. Avarice itself is a sworn friend to indolence.

"Emigrants may thrive in New-Grenada, in Mexico, in Cuba, La Plata, Paraguay, or Chili, —*not in the strip of territory before described*, (the maratime tract from the Oronoco to Porto Bello or Chagres.) A deadly climate, and mortal hatred, treachery, perfidy in every form, are ready to assail them. Who succeed here? A few who avail themselves of a season in speculation—some rich men capable of contracting to work mines, or introduce steam-boats; privateers men and a small handful of mechanics. Who stretches the catalogue farther exceeds the truth.

"Foreigners must direct their footsteps to other sections of Colombia. Merchants, indeed, in a few instances succeed; as do shoemakers, and sometimes cabinet makers. In most cases the laborious classes would prosper better in any other quarter. The apprehensions of the priests, relative to the declension of their puerile mummery, from a large accession of emigrants, make them prompt the rabble to ceaseless enmity against all visiters. Men of capital, and hardly any other, can overcome the obstacles in their way. They alone can smoothe the path by a golden or silver roller—so to speak. From the nature of products, and train of commerce, it requires ducats, as Shylack says, "to make ducats breed." For the moneyless and friendless there is no spot on the globe more dreary; because the fewness of domestic branches in use, insures a proportionate paucity of resource. Not a road for a carriage in all this country, not a canal. When these extend, many an article of American workmanship, in wood and iron, &c. will find their way to the interior. Now, the country is glutted with imports, and nearly bankrupt.

"Great fortunes are in many instances made, and to be made, in various parts of the plains by persons who can establish *halos* or grazing farms, in partnership with some native who understands the breeding and management of cattle. They multiply so rapidly in rich pastures, and sell so dear, that prodigious fortunes are amassing in that way. Such speculation requires no little of the "ducats" to begin with.

"The pursuit second in profit to this, it appears to me, is the cultivation of *indigo*, which yields two crops in the year. It also requires a good capital, then repays most handsomly.—During this season, however, all the inhabitants of the level county near lakes or rivers, have suffered most severely from fevers of various sorts—none of them contagious, but all produced by *unusual humidity (co operative with heat)* and thousands have fallen victims. Some plantations will lose their cotton entirely for want of hands to collect it.

News we have a great quantity, tho' its quality renders it impressive in the existing atitude of Nations. Discontent is spreading in Venezuela at the dissipation of the late loan by this goverment, who talk of another loan to discharge its intrest! There is some uneasiness at the movements, more at the probable designs of France, &c. England is reported to be preparing in advance for a contest by sea; in anticipation of which the Dutch goverment, her creation in 1814 and her *creature* in all things—is fortifying Curaccoa, like another Gibraltar.—This will be at the expense of *John Bull;* for a naval arsenal, station and rallying point, in the event of hostilities. That barren island is not worth a stiver to the Dutch. Would *they* then fortify it by an expenditure of 4, 5 or 6 *millions of dollars*? No. Why not cede it then at once? Holland would do so if Britain made the demand; from which she only abstains that France might not thence derive a pretext and precedent for occupying Cuba or Porto Rico, under cession from Ferdinand VII. Such are advices and commentaries."

"Take it all in all, Colombia has a grand variety of resources, wanting only industrous hands, and more hospitable hearts."

From a London paper.

Marshall Macdonald (who is now travelling in Scotland) appears to be about 60 years, thin in person, and rather above the middle size; his hair is quite gray, his eyes dark, his countenance rather round and sedate. He was plainly dressed in black, and like his celebrated friend Bonaparte, takes snuff in great quantities. He speaks very little English, and that little imperfectly.—The fatigue of a soldier's life, and the anxieties of political struggles, appear to have brought on premature age, for he walked feeble, appearing in an infirm state of health. When on the field of Culloden, he expressed his surprise at the imbecility which dictated the choice of that spot for the position of the pretender's army. No spot could be worse chosen for the position of an irregular body of men acting on the defensive against regular troops; and the wonder was increased, the General observed, when the neighboring high ground behind the water of Nairn afforded so fine a position to obtain the objects and suit the circumstances of the Jacobites.

Tunnel under the Thames.—Considerable progress has been made in the digging of the tunnel under the Thames. There are to be two archways for carriages, and distinct pathways for foot passengers. The width of the tunnel is to be thirty-five feet, its height twenty, and length one thousand and two hundred. Each archway is to have fourteen feet clear width, with frequent communications from one to the other. The depth of the path below the surface of the river is seventy-seven feet. The depth of the water in the ship channel is thirty-four feet, and besides a bed of several feet of gravel and sand, it is computed there will be a thickness of fifteen feet of solid earth between the crown of the tunnel and the bed of the river. A strong arch of brick work is to be built, as fast as the excavation advances. The clay removed in the excavation of the tunnel is conveyed to a neighbouring field, and there converted into bricks, to be replaced, in their new form, in the construction of the arch. The entrances to the tunnel are to be approached by circular descents of easy declivity, not exceeding four feet in a hundred. The archways are to be constantly lighted with gas. The situation of the tunnel is such that no bridge could be permitted there on account of the obstruction it would afford to the navigation of the river. The expense is estimated at £160,000, a much less sum than would be required for the erection of a bridge. It is expected that it will be finished in three years.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

A few years ago an English sailor at Smyrna went into an open mosque at the time of prayer: seeing the Turks kneeling and bowing, he flung down his hat, and knelt too. After prayers they seized on him, and took him before the Cadi as a convert to Mahomedanism. As he could not be made to understand their questions, the drogoman of the English Consul was sent for, through whom he was asked if it was his wish to become a Turk. "No!" he said, "he would see them d—d first." "Why then did you go into the mosque?" "Why, I saw a church door open, and I thought any body might go into a church. I have not been in one for three years before, and d—me if I ever go into one again, if I can't do so without turning Turk." It was not without great difficulty that the Turks were dissuaded from putting a turban on him by force.

PEDRO I.
The Brazilian Emperor.

The present emperor seems disposed to encourage literature, arts and science; but being a young man of a vivid and volatile temperament whose education has not been of the best kind, he is said to be capricious, self-willed and despotic; and we understand he has recently committed an act against some unfortunate Germans, which, if extended to the subjects of Great Britian or the United States, might lead to consequences affecting the stability of his new empire.—These poor men, who emigrated on the faith of being received as colonists, to cultivate the land and work the mines, were on their arrival pressed into the Brazilian army; and to prevent their escape, notices were sent to the foreign shipping in the port not to receive them on board, as being deserters.—Schools, however, are forming under his auspices; there is a public library, to which his father gave 70,000 volumes, carried away from Portugal; a museum of natural history, and a school of surgery. Lectures are read in natural history, more particularly in botany, by Fra Leandro do Sacramento, a learned Carmelite, who has a nursery of rare plants close to the city; there is also, at a little distance, a botanical garden. Besides these, there is an academy for the arts, containing a gallery of paintings, and a hospital with other charitable institutions; and it is stated that the inhabitants show a disposition to profit by and encourage these laudable establishments. Music is much cultivated by the ladies, and there is an opera, but the performers are confined chiefly, if not wholly, to persons of colour; but it is said that Don Pedro is so particularly attached to music, that he sometimes does not disdain to lead the dingy band himself.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A French Journal has furnished a table presenting a comparison of the number of children in several countries of Europe, who are educated at publick schools, with the whole pobulation. According to this table, the pupils of the publick schools in the circle of Gratz, is one in nine of the whole population—in Bohemia, one in eleven—in Moravia and Silesia, one in twelve—in Austria, one in thirteen—in Prusia, one in eighteen—in Scotland, one in ten—in England, one in sixteen—in Ireland one in eighteen—in France, one in thirty—in Poland, one in seventy-eight—in Portugal, one in eighty—and in Russia, one in nine hundred and fifty-four.—*Nat. Jour.*

It will be reccollected that the Congress of Peru, after receiveing from Bolivar a repeated refusal of the millon of dollars they had voted him, requested him to receive it as a deposit, to be devoted to the public benefit of Columbia. By the last accounts from South America, it appears that he has begun to apply the fund to one of the most useful objects—the encouragement and extension of the System of Mutual Instruction throughout the Republic. A Caraccas paper contains a leter from Bolivar to Mr. Lancaster, expressing great respect for his character, as well as great pleasure at his resolution to take up his residence in the country, and presenting him with 20,000 dollars to aid him in disseminating and perfecting his plan of education in that city. He further offers to advance an additional sum, in case Mr. Lancaster should consider it necessary, and concludes by expressing his gratitude to him for selecting his country for a residence. *N. Y. Advertiser.*

St. Joseph's college, at Bardstown, Ky. under charge of the right rev. bishop Flagett, (of the Roman catholic church), is reported to be in a very flourishing condition, having already about two hundred pupils. A new building of brick, four stories high and 120 feet long, is nearly finished for their better accommodation.

Villain Caught.—We take great pleasure in stating, that the robber who plundered the office of Mr. J. R. Seymour, as mentioned in our last, has been secured, and the whole of the money recovered. During the past week, many circumstances, though trivial in themselves, served to attach suspicion to a man then boarding at a tavern near the wharves, in this village. He was watched, and late at night was arrested, after having crept out at the window of his lodging room, for some unknown purpose. After remaining in prison some days, he on Friday last, made a full confession of the robbery, and conducted a party of citizens to the place where he had deposited the money—all of which he delivered up, to be returned to the owner.—His name is *Steel*, by birth an Englishman, & to all appearance, an accomplished villain. He remains in custody, awaiting his trial, which will probably take place at the circuit court, that convenes here on the 5th of next month.—*Buffalo Journal.*

SACKETTS-HARBOR, Aug. 11.

The Frigate Mohawk.—This Frigate, after laying sunk in this harbor, for 8 or 9 years up to her gun deck, in mud and water, has been raised by Capt. R. Hugunin, and was yesterday as completely afloat as when first launched—Capt. H. raised her by introducing a number of lifting pumps of a large size, to which he applied horse power, and she rose gradually as the water was cleared from her hold. This once noble frigate was commanded during the war, by Capt. Jacob Jones; she is a beautiful model, and carried about fifty guns. Her timbers below water mark, appear yet to be sound.

The following story is the topic of conversation:

An illustrious person, who holds a high rank in the navy, was invited a short time ago to a shooting party at *** castle, and according to etiquette, in such cases, his —— elected his own party. Before the arrival, however, of the illustrious ——, the host was visited by a first cousin, a post captain in the navy, who had just returned from sea. As the guest was himself in the navy, no objection was antictpated by the entertainer to the presence of a near relation; and the captain after a proper apology to the guest, took his seat at the dinner-table. His —— who had made no objection when the subject was mentioned to him, showed, however, his dissatisfaction during the evening, and, in an uncivil tone, turned to the captain and said, "Pray, captain, ——, was not your father a book-binder?" "He was, sir," was the answer. "And pray how happened it that you were not brought up to the same business?" "Why, sir," replied the captain, very courteously, but in a tone which could not be mistaken, "ours was a large family, and they say every large family has one fool in it, and him they generally send to sea.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

TRADE OF ALBANY.

It may be said with perfect truth that the wholesale business of this city has quadrupled since the fall of 1823, when the Erie canal first became navigable to this point. Many of our merchants have established a direct correspondence with manufacturers of Europe, and import from thence their stock of goods; so that they are enabled to sell them to the country merchants on as liberal terms as can be offered by the importers of New-York. This fact is becoming generally known, and we are acquainted with many merchants who have heretofore been in the habit of going to New-York to make purchases, that now stop here for that purpose, having been convinced from experience that they can lay in a stock of goods to quite as good advantage here as they can there besides saving the time and expense of a further journey.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

We are authorized to state that the water at the junction of the western and northern canals will not be drawn off under twenty days at least; and boats will not then be stopped more than from two to four days.—*Alb. Argus.*

The cotton factory, grist-mill and machine shop, about four miles from Poughkeepsie, belonging to Messrs. Whipple and Newell, were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 20th inst. It is supposed to have been occasioned by the friction of the main wheel, which was put in motion by the sudden rise of the stream, the gates of the dam having been left hoisted.—Loss estimated from 20 to $25,000. No insurance.—*Alb. Argus.*

Death of Chrles Coteswcorth Pinckney.—The Charleston Courier of August 17, says, another distinguished Hero of the Revolution—a most firm and enlightned Statesman, a Patriot beyond suspcion and without reproach—the model, throughout his life, whether publick or private, of a pure and virtuous citizen and magistrate—the wise associate of the ancestors of our liberty, the bright and immortal example of all ingenuous youth, who would identify their names with their country's honour and happiness, CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, is no more. Our feelings on this melancholy event, restrain us from speaking farther.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Why would not steaming bed bugs be good employment for the patent *steam* doctors? If they could bring their engines to bear upon these troublesome little insects with success, they might render themselves useful to society, and become eminent in their professions.

DIED.—At Brockport, Aug. 29th. Nancy Ann Durand, aged 16 months—of hooping Cough.

In this village on the 4th inst. Hiram Case, aged about 30 years, formerly of Saratoga Springs.—Printers in Saratoga and Dutchess County, will please to notice the above.

In Henrietta 21st inst. Capt. Lot Lincoln, aged 36 years. The deceased was intered on the 28th, with Masonic Rites.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF GENESEE.

ARRIVED, Aug. 21, to 27.—S. B. Ontario, Vaughn, S. Harbor; Schr. General Brown, York, Carlton Island; Sally, Gibson, Presqe Isle; George, Pheatt, Ogdensburgh; S. B. Ontario, Vaughn, Lewiston; Schr. Friends, York.

27. Union Hallett, Presque Isle; Julia Ann, Hulburt; do. S. B. Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor; Scr. Mary Ann, Whitney, Ogdensburgh; Julia, Richardson, Cape Vincent.

SAILED, Aug. 19, to 23.—Steam Boat Martha Ogden, Reed, S. Harbor; Schr. Union, Hallett Presque Isle; Woolcott, Carey, S. Harbor; Woolsey, Booth, do. Richard M., Lisco, Cape Vincent; Julia, Richardson, Carlton Island; Lady Washington, Masters, S. Harbor; Hector, Burgee, Oswego; S. B. Ontario, Vaughn, S. Harbor; Schr. Gen. Brown, York, Oak Orchard; Fame, Case, Niagara; George, Pheatt, Ogdensburgh; Sally, Gibson, P. Isle; S. B. Martha Ogden, Reed, Lewiston; Schr. Julia, Ann, Hulburt, P. Isle; Union, Hallett, do. Farmers Daughter, Miller, Ogdensburgh.

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT.
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

FLAX-SEED.
THE highest price in CASH for *Flax Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.
who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hogh's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.
Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825- 3m45

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

Prize List.

THE following are the drawn ballots in the Washington Canal & Ct. State Lottery, 1st, Class.

3 7 9 5 0 8 7 5 2 8

0 7 24 37 27 30 23 33 15 25 28 2 34 32 11 1 36 21 14

The first drawn white ballot being 3, second 7 tenth 8, gives 378 for the three last figures of the Capitals; Therefore

The first drawn red ballot being

	0	0 378	is entitled to	$20,000
second	7	7 378		10,000
third	24	24 378		5,000
fourth	37	37 378		3,000
fifth	27	27 378	each	1,000
sixth	30	30 378		
seventh	23	23 378		
eighth	33	33 378		
ninth	15	15 378		
tenth	25	25 378	each	500
eleventh	28	28 378		
twelfth	2	2 378		
thirteenth	34	34 378		
fourteenth	32	32 378		
fifteenth	11	11 378		
sixteenth	1	1 378		
sevent'th	36	36 378		
eight'nth	21	21 378		
ninet'hte	14	14 378		

The fourth drawn white ballot being 5, fifth 0, sixth 8, gives 508, therefore every ticket the 3 last figures of which are 500, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 100

The third drawn white ballot being 9, fourth 5, fifth 0, gives 950; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 950, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 50

The fifth drawn white ballot being 0, sixth 8, seventh 7, gives 087; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 087, is a prize of 50

But as it ends with 7, it is also entitled to a prize of $3, in the whole 53

The first drawn ballot being 3, eight 5, gives 35; therefore every ticket the two last figures of which are 35, whatever hundred it may be in, is a prize of 10

The first drawn white ballot being 3, ninth 2, gives 32; the second drawn white ballot being 7, fourth 5, gives 75; therefore every ticket, the two last figures of which are either 32 or 75, is a prize of 5

Every ticket, the last figure of which is either 3, or 7, or 9, being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn white ballots, is a prize of 3

J. B. YATES. } Managers.
A. M'INTYRE. }

Those who have had the good fortune to draw prizes, will please call at the Post-office *Rochester* and receive the cash, or tickets in the next Lottery.

The Union Canal lottery 13th class will be drawn in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month. Highest prize $25,000, price of tickets $5.

The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by the subscriber, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $60, $50 and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, or (that which is better) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-office where adventurers are invited to call for rich prizes. A. REYNOLDS.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having relinquished the publication of the Rochester Telegraph, will in future devote his attention more particularly to the printing of
Books, Cards, Handbills
AND JOB PRINTING
generally, and will execute all orders with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the old stand in Carroll-Street.
BOOK-BINDING
in all its branches neatly and expeditiously executed. EVERARD PECK.
Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 4w45

August 1, 1825.
C. DUNNING & CO.
HAVE RECIVED THIS DAY
Three Cases New Goods,
CONTAINING
Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.
ALSO.
30 NESTS BAND BOXES.
And an assortment of Ladies Willow Baskets

$228,800!!!
All to be drawn on the 20th, day of this month!
NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.
WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.
66 *Numbers, 9 Ballots to be drawn.*
Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	IS	25 000
2	10 000		20 000
1	6 595		6 595
2	5 000		10 000
20	1 000		20 000
20	500		10 000
38	200		7 600
114	100		11 400
228	50		11 400
1710	12		20 520
14,364	6		86 184
16,500 Prizes. 29,260 Blanks,			$228 800

Price of Tickets $6,00, Halves $3,00, Quarters $1,50. For sale at
G. W. Pratt's
Lottery-Office.
September 6, 1825

LECTURES ON
PHRENOLOGY.

DOCT. TAYLOR will Lecture to-morrow evening "on the effects of Size and Activity in the Organs,"—"General directions for observing developement," and on *Music.—Madame Catilini, Signor Bouzide Begais,* and *Mr. Kalkbreuner,* as examples of developement necessary to that art. Sept. 6.

LIST OF LETTERS

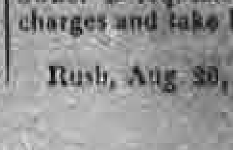
REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of September 1825.

Persons calling for the following Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Benjamin Abell
Jacob B. Alvord, 2
Symon Avery
B.
Horris Briggs
Anthony Brier
Joseph Birdseyre
Reuben Beals
Nathaniel Burbanks
Doct Balcum
Alanson Bacon
Alven Betts 3
John Batte's
George L. Beckwith
Ann Betts
John Bourdman
Walter Bingham
C
Charles C. Coldvin
Charles Cleveland
Erastus A. Camfield
Jonathan Chesley
Robert I. Curry
Sarel Carpenter
Morris Cromlein
John B. Clark
Eliza F. Cook
Peter Coughlin
Wm. Campbell 2
Hunan Cooley
Stephen Cutler
Clarinda Cutler
Aurh Cronkrite
Elisha Coffin
Daniel Constable
Hiram J. Clark
John Coldwell
Elisha Clark
George Cadwell
Armena L. Carman
Chester Carpenter
Eunice Chapman
D
Sarah Dunn
Zebulon Doty 2
Jane L. Dean
Patrick Dickinson
John O. Day
Cyrus Dunbar
Chauncey Dodge
Benjamin Davis
Alexander H. Dana
E
John Emight 2
Hezekiah Eldredge
Samuel C. Ellis
E. R. Everest 2
Samuel Ellison
Henrietta Ellison
Abel Eaton
F
Wm. C. Forbes 2
Feronelley Frasier
John H. Ferris
Sally Ann Forbes 3
Wm. Falk
L. Fenton
G
Thomas Gilbert
Wm. Graham Jr.
Wm. Gernsey
Alfred Griswold
Wm. Green Esq.
Orange Gavon
Ruby Gould
Thomas Griffiths
H
John Hannifen
Hannah Hodge
Wm. W. Hopkins
Charles Higgins
Alexander H. Hooker
Josheph T. Howland
Thomas Holinson
Wm. R. Hart 2
Wm. Hunter
Rev. Thomas Hand
Benjamin Hall
Lewis Hayden
Cyrus Howard
Luke Hopkins
Isaac Hoy
Michael Hendrihen
J. S. Hakes
John S. Highlands
David Hamilton
Henry W. Harris
Nathaniel Hayward
M. Hant
Ashbel Huler
Penelope Hepburn
Ebar Hubbard
J K
Richard Jones
Rhoda Jackson
Isaac Johnson
Sally Johnson
Reuben D. Jones
Lemuel King
Wm. Kniffin
Albert Kellogg
Silas Kox
L
Ebenezer Loomis
Samuel Lane
Charles Larotte
Wm. Lormox
E. Lewis
M
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Henry S. Moore
Edward Mead
James McRi-ty
John Morris
Benjamin Minor
Edward Mattory
Edward Mallory
Robert B. Mintum
Ephraim Mead
Ashel W. Mallory
George Miller
John McVain
Daniel McNolty
James McBaucher
Patience Masters
Wm. Mitchell
Price & Miller
Mrs. Murphey
N
Abiel Newton 2
G. W. Newcomb
O
Abraham Osberhont
Gen. Odall
P
Edward Pratt
Wm. Palmer
Seth Pope
Jabez W. Piersons
Jonathan Parry
Oliver Perry
Foskett M. Putney
James Perrine
Isaac Page
John Pott
Harriet A. Park
Benjamin W. Parker
R
Mr. Rosannah
Amanda M. Richmond
Apollos Rogers
Patrick Reyrdon
E. J. Roberts
Charles Roetto
John F. Rutter
S
Orlando B. Skill
Phelps Smith
Isabell B. S. alding
Fanny C. Shirts
James Savage
Ashel Stell Jr
Eli Stilson
Ira Stowell
Isaac Spinnings
Jabez Stone
Mahitable Stafford
Elias Streetar
Malinda Stillman
Stephen Severy
Stephen Spencer
Jacob See
Leonard Stillson
T
Isaac Thorn
John Thorn
Sally Tubles
David Thatcher
Mariah Thompson 2
Charles Tubles
Catherine Taggert
Mr. Tucker
James Teale
Mary J. Tilton
John Turner
Miles W. Turner
Betsey Tibbles
L. Taylor
V
John VanWincle
Isaac Vanarsdalen
Wm. Vincent
Tunis Vanest
John Vanhousen 2
W
Joel Wheeler 3
James S. Wybert
Cornelius S. Whitney 2
E. Q. Wright
Chester White
Charles Waterous
Manlius C. Woodbury
Abner Wallace
Patience Waterous
Leonard Worcester
Oliver A. Willard

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

Stray Cow.



CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th inst. a large White Cow excepting some red about the neck, supposed to be about 7 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL HEDGES.

Rush, Aug 30, 1825. 3w45

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in the town of Ridgeway, about the 12th of July last, a bright Brown Cow of middling size, with a brockle face, and four years old. Any person who will give information where the said cow may be found to the Monroe Republican office, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable charges paid. TISDALE B. PIRCE.

Ridgeway Sept. 6, 1825. 3w45

STRAYED.

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on the evening of the 28th of August, a dark bay Horse of middling size, ... years old, a natural trotter. His mane lets on the right side, and his off hind foot is white; when travelling he carries low. Any person who will give information of the said horse at this office or return him to the subscriber, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSIAH GILBERT.

Brighton, Sept. 6, 1825. 3w45

Wholesale & Retail.
WILLIAMS & PALMER.
HAVE just received of a choice selection a large lot of
SPANISH HIDES.
Consisting of
1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,
which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.
LEATHER.
They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit.
Consisting of
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do
Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.
400 BARRELS SALT
very low for cash.
The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1825 44

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 3,0 1825. 44

Mush, Samp & Milk,
AT THE
MONROE GARDEN.
MR. SELLEG informs the Gentlemen of Rochester, that he intends to open a room for *Refreshments* and *Relishes* of all kinds, and particularly for *Mush & Milk*, on Thursday Evening, and will be glad to wait upon all those who may please to call upon him at all seasonable hours, (Sundays excepted,) and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give the most perfect satisfaction.
A. SELLEG
Rochester, August 29th, 1825. 44

GROCERIES.
LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill st has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS.
Loaf and Lump, White Havanna, Brown, New Orleans, } SUGARS.
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.
Together with a general assortment of Liquors.
The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of
PROVISIONS.
Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.
Rochester, August 29th. 1825. 6w-44

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF *MONROE.*

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to discourage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't
J. MASTICK.

August 15, 1825

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 *of* 6 *mo.* 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,
Military Goods,
Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40
Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Roswell Hart, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *STORE.*

THE subscriber has just received from New-York, an extensive and elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser, the following are a part,

6 Pipes Brandy,
3 do. Holland Gin.
4 Hhds. Rum,
16 do. E. I. Molasses,
16 Hhds. and bbls. sugar.
60 bags Coffee,
34 Chests Tea,
20 Kegs Tobacco,
10 do. Ginger, &c. &c.

having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pork,
&c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.
Rochester, Sept. 1824. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—*ALSO*—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey, &c.*

JOHN W. STRONG.
Nov. 10, 1824. 3tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those Country Merchants in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying stores about the country with small stocks of

Goods,

and also, such Staple articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of Goods is very general and complete, and we are converting our stock into such Goods as is principally adapted to the *jobbing business*, and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as country merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. the same as cash.

Those who may find it more convenient from their situation to go to Canandeigua, will find an equally large and well selected stock of Goods on the same terms at the store of *A. U. Mott & Co.* Co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, Dec. 19 1823. 40

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.
Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forward the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market, THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Couraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,
Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the farm of the late Rev. Comfort Williams, 7 Sheep, marked, by the right ear being cut off. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDMUND BRIDGES.
Brighton, Aug. 30, 1825. 3w44

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

18th Class,

WILL be drawn at Philadelphia the 7th of September next.

YATES & M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$25,000 is		$25,000
1	-	12,500	12,500
1	-	5,660	5,660
1	-	5,000	5,000
10	-	1,000	10,000
20	-	500	10,000
50	-	200	10,000
57	-	100	5,700
114	-	50	5,700
285	-	20	5,700
1596	-	10	15,960
14364	-	5	71,820
16,500 Prizes,			$183,040
29,260 Blanks.			

Price of Tickets $6,00, Shares in proportion. For further information enquire at

G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY OFFICE.
August 23*d*, 1825. 43

New Arrangement.

TIMOTHY HEMPSHALL

HAS leased for a term of years, the old stand of A. & I. Colvin, where he intends to conduct the HATTING Business, wholesale and retail, upon fair and liberal terms. His facilities for procuring stock and trimmings at all times from New-York and elsewhere, of the best quality, together with his thorough knowledge of his business, he flatters himself will enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction. No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the patronage of the old customers of A. & I. Colvin, and the publick generally.

April, 6, 1824. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

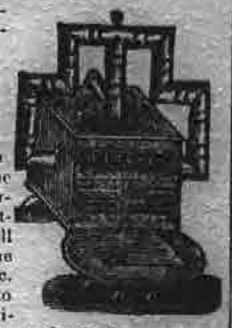
are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*
Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER.)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

ROCHESTER OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY
and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

Also, an additional supply of Holl's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

CHATHAM
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK.
Incorporated with a capital of
$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,
Commission & Forwarding,
CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber on or about the 17th July a red Cow 9 or 10 years old handsomely built, with rather short horns, may be distinguished from any other by a Singularity when lying down, a large burst appears near the roots of her tail and when standing a cavity of the same bigness. Whoever will give information of said Cow or return her, to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded.

W. H. GODFREY.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 3w41

NOTICE.

THE new EPISCOPAL CHURCH in this village will be opened at the usual hour on SUNDAY next, for divine service, and a sermon will be delivered applicable to the occasion.

☞ The PEWS will be FREE till further notice.

Rochester, Aug. 30th, 1825. 1w44

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS,

ONTARIO
AND
MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,
William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,
Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genesee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON. } Proprietors.
Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers*, 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000 IS		25 000
2	: :	10 000 :	20 000
1	: :	6 696 :	6 696
2	: :	5 000 :	10 000
20	: :	1 000 :	20 000
20	: :	500 :	10 000
38	: :	200 :	7 600
114	: :	100 :	11 400
228	: :	50 :	11 400
1710	: :	12 :	20 520
14,364	: :	6 :	86 184
16,500 Prizes,			$228 800
29,260 Blanks,			

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 9th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 6th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the 2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 6th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the 3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 6th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any *one* of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES.
A. M'INTYRE. } *Managers.*

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, and by Eben. Ely Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Monroe Republican is removed to the corner of Buffalo & Caroll-streets, over the store of Mess. Hart & Saxton. Entrance from Buffalo-street. August 23.

Law Notices.

By virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 23 of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 8 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

Charles M. Lee.
Dated April 22, 6m26

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office. }

Albany May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen, lying on the east side of Carroll street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H Packard.—Dated June 20, 825.

BENJAMIN COMENS
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kinesley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county, known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot number sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife to Sylvester H Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.
E. POMEROY Attorney 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such cases made & provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Meudon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, & is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 12th, 1825.

JACOB ECKLER.
J. HILLS Att'y. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent*

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross*, and *Wilder Ross*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Barns, and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Barns deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots and extending so far south the full width of said lots, until an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everet to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Jonathan Cox* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 50 feet front on state street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff*
August 20, 1825

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 46--VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1825. WHOLE NO. 462.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY, BY

EDWIN SCRANTOM.

(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)

Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

**A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted

GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

Mush, Samp & Milk,

AT THE

MONROE GARDEN.

MR SELLEG informs the Gentlemen of Rochester, that he intends to open a room for *Refreshments* and *Relishes* of all kinds, and particularly for *Mush & Milk*, on Thursday Evening, and will be glad to wait upon all those who may please to call upon him at all seasonable hours, (Sundays excepted,) and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give the most perfect satisfaction.

A. SELLEG.
Rochester, August 29th, 1825. 44

BOSTON BARD.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription,

THE LIFE OF THE

"BOSTON BARD."

WITH A PORTRAIT BY DURAND,

In youth, I saw the rugged road
My feet were doomed to tread;
And sane, I took misfortune's load,
And bared to heaven my head.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE frequent request of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the publick generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "*Boston Bard,*" has, at length, induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of his poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative.—Misconception of character; unmerited censure; loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if "*variety's* the very *spice* of life," the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently *seasoned*—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—*these* calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself: that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.——Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living *relative* for any favor whatever.—If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed; if, under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse, or enlighten the understanding, the *kindness* of *kindred* has not, in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events.—If I have been an hungered, the Bread of the *stranger* has strengthend me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed, slumbered, and awoke refreshed; to the *stranger*, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—*gratitude*. The heat of the day has been borne *alone*, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.
Mount Pleasant, (N. Y.) March, 1825.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain about two hundred pages, duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with a fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers at one dollar—cash on delivery.

There will not be a greater number of copies printed than what are subscribed for.

☞ Subscriptions received by E. F. Marshall, Rochester. 3w45

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING

TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.

S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,		Blue Vitriol,	
St. Domingo do.		Oil Vitriol,	
Cuba Fustic,		Dutch Madder Woad,	
Hatch Wood,		Nutgalls,	
Cam. Logwood, cut	}	Verdigris, Circumæ,	
Cuba Fustic, do.	}	Red Tartar,	
Hatch Wood, do.	}	Bengal,	} Indigo.
Camwood, Ground	}	Spanish Flote,	}
In barrels, Warranted Pure.		Guatamelia,	
English Alum,		Press Papers,	
do. Copperas		Tenter Hooks,	
		Jacks, Brushes, &c.	

August 1, 1825. 40

GROCERIES.

EMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson,	}	TEAS.
Young Hyson,	}	
Hyson Skin,	}	
Loaf and Lump,	}	
White Havanna,	}	SUGARS.
Brown,	}	
New Orleans,	}	

Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th. 1825. 6w44

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

Prize List.

THE following are the drawn ballots in the Washington Canal & Ct. State Lottery, 1st, Class.

White Ballots.

3 7 9 5 0 8 7 5 2 3

Red Ballots.

0 7 24 37 27 30 28 33 15 25 28 2 34 32 11 1 36 21 14

The first drawn white ballot being 3, second 7 tenth 8, gives 378 for the three last figures of the Capitals; Therefore

The first drawn red ballot being

	0	0	378 is entitled to	$20,000
second	7	7	378	10,000
third	24	24	378	5,000
fourth	37	37	378	3,000
fifth	27	27	378	
sixth	30	30	378	
seventh	23	23	378 } each	1,000
eighth	38	38	378	
ninth	15	15	378	
tenth	25	25	378	
eleventh	38	38	378	
twelfth	2	2	378	
thirteenth	34	34	378	
fourteenth	32	32	378	
fifteenth	11	11	378 } each	500
sixteenth	1	1	378	
sevent'th	36	36	378	
eight'oth	21	21	378	
ninet'bte	14	14	378	

The fourth drawn white ballot being 5, fifth 0, sixth 8, gives 508, therefore every ticket the 3 last figures of which are 500, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 100

The third drawn white ballot being 9, fourth 5, fifth 0, gives 950; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 950, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 50

The fifth drawn white ballot being 0, sixth 8, seventh 7, gives 087; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 087, is a prize of 50

But as it ends with 7, it is also entitled to a prize of $3, in the whole 53

The first drawn ballot being 3, eight 5, gives 35; therefore every ticket the two last figures of which are 35, whatever hundred it may be in, is a prize of 10

The first drawn white ballot being 3, ninth 2, gives 32; the second drawn white ballot being 7, fourth 5, gives 75; therefore every ticket, the two last figures of which are either 32 or 75, is a prize of 5

Every ticket, the last figure of which is either 5, or 7, or 9, being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn white ballots, is a prize of 3

J. B. YATES. }
A. M'INTYRE. } Managers.

Those who have had the good fortune to draw prizes, will please call at the Post-office *Rochester* and receive the cash, or tickets in the next Lottery.

The Union Canal lottery 18th class will be drawn in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month. Highest prize $25,000, price of tickets $5.

The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by the subscriber, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $80, $50 and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, or (that which is better) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-office where adventurers are invited to call for rich prizes. A. REYNOLDS.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail

From the London Literary Gazette.

My heart is as a grave,
Where Hope and Love lie sleeping;
With its dark thoughts like cypress,
Watching and weeping.

Yet, flowers are on that grave,
Albeit sad they be;
And hidden treasures in it,
Sweet memories of thee.

My heart is as a gem,
Sullied and broken,
But bearing signs that make it still
A precious token.

Thy image has been there;
Nothing can quite efface
The beauty of the spot
Which has been thy resting place:

As that garden of the East,
In itself no longer fair,
Has yet perfume on its beds,
For the rose has once blossomed there.

From the U. S. Literary Gazette.

"THE MEMORY OF JOYS THAT ARE PAST." *Ossian.*

Where are now the flowers that once detained me
Like a loiterer on my early way?
Where the fragant wreaths that softly chained me,
When young life was like an infant's play?

Were they but the fancied dreams, that hover
Round the couch where tender hearts repose?
Only pictured veils that brightly cover
With their skyey tints a world of woes?

They are gone—but memory loves to cherish
All their sweetness in her deepest core.
Ah! the recollection cannot perish,
Though the eye may never meet them more.

There are hopes that like enchantment brighten
Gaily in the van of coming years;
They are never met—and yet they lighten.
When we walk in sorrow and in tears.

When the present only tells of anguish,
Then we know their worth, and only then;
O! the wasted heart will cease to languish,
When it thinks of joys that might have been.

Age, and suffering, and want, may sever
Every link, that bound to life, in twain;
Hope—even Hope may vanish, but forever
Memory with her visions will remain. P.

Monthly Magazine.

AUTHORS AND PRINTING.

I dare say there are few amateurs or incipient professors of literature, who do not think that the editor of a magazine is the most comfortable workman in the craft.—He is not subject to the rejections and mortifications which sometimes fall to the lot of less potential persons, and has the power of patronising his friends and annoying his enemies just as much as he pleases. All this is very true, but, to my sorrow, I must dispute the inference. I was once, in a dark hour of my fate, induced to become the Lord of one of these great creations myself, and, though I was deposed immediately after the publication of my first number, I obtained quite enough experience to turn pale at the sight of a proof-sheet ever after. I set to work with the determination of being popular, and encountered the cares and fatigues of unriddling hieroglyphic manuscripts, and patching up broken sentences, with the constancy of a literary martyr. I hunted in holes and corners for genius in obscurity, that I might display it to the noon-day, and I felt my heart warm at the gratitude with which I was about to be rewarded. I reviewed new publications, paintings, and performances of all descriptions, with the tenderness of a parent to the first pledges of his fondness; I was on both sides in politics; and I never received a communication from the veriest ass which was not attended to as punctually as a love-letter. One would have thought that with so many claims to univers. good-will, I could not fail of obtaining it. Alas! after fidgetting and fevering myself to a skeleton, I discovered that folks of my calling are something in the predicament of house dogs, which are not only cursed for every honest bark they make, but cuffed and vilified even when they fawn for favour. Before I was in power, I was considered a good sort of person enough, and had as many friends as most people. I could walk the streets without thought of danger, and go about my business without fear of criticism. In one brief quarter of a year I have outfallen the fall of Phaeton. I have not only made no new friends, but have lost all my old ones. I cannot show my face without being hooted at like an owl by daylight and shall never again put pen to paper without seeing each miserable sentence drawn and quartered, and hung up to publick view as the remnants of the malefactor, who presumed to lord it over his betters.—Expostulation is out of the question. A blockhead who has undergone the scratching out of a sentence, is as impatient as though it had been his eye; a manuscript which has been returned is morally certain of becoming wadding for a pistol; and I look upon all the obligations which I have conferred as so many thunderbolts which are destined to crack my ex-editorial crown. In addition to all these grievous circumstances the numerous assurances which I have received of the fallibility of my judgment, have altogether destroyed the confidence which I used formerly to repose in it. I feel shy of hazarding an opinion upon the merest trifle, for fear it should be disputed. My taste, vision, and hearing, seem totally different from those of other people; and had I not materials to prove what I have here advanced, I doubt very much whether I should have ventured to say a word upon the subject. Fortunately, when I commenced my editorial functions, I bought a huge hand-box to hold contributions. The favours of my friends soon crammed it to splitting; but when store-houses of this kind come to be threshed out and winnowed, it is astonishing what a cloud of chaff is produced for every particle of solid grain. My whole treasury was expended in my one campaign, and I set about filling my box (which has been the very box of Pandora in every thing save the article of Hope) with the first fruits of it. It is now, if possible, fuller than it was before, and if the reader likes the samples I am about to give him, I will feast him as long as he has an appetite. The first *morceau* I have laid my hand upon is from a gentleman to whom I wrote—"The Editor of the ——Magazine presents his compliments to Mr. ——, and begs to offer his best thanks for the perusal of his Essay on Pathos, which he regrets exceedingly his great supply of that article obliges him to return."

The reply to this polite billet is as follows:

"Sir—I am extremely glad to have my Pathos again, as it was only sent for the support of a Magazine which has no chance of succeeding by its wit. At the same time, I must inform you that it was a matter of some condescension for a person so well known as myself, (in private circles) to submit my works to the judgement of one who is only likely to be conspicuous from his incapacity to appreciate them. My friends, upon whose taste I can fully rely, are of opinion that my Essay on Pathos has great power, for it was read before them a month ago, and they have been dull ever since.—This, however, is not said that you may send for it back, and I think it right to inform you that I shall listen to no future solicitations to write for the ——Magazine; and remain, Sir, Your's, &c. &c."

One would have thought that the indignation of this lover of dullness, with whom I had the misfortune to feel so little sympathy, would at any rate have been counterbalanced by the kind words of those whose effusions I had printed in preference. But no such thing. The same post brought the following from a young beginner, who had intreated that I would do him the favour of cutting down and altering his papers as I thought best; and I vow that, in my fatherly anxiety for his reputation, I spent more time upon them than I did upon my own.

"Dear Sir—Pray be kind enough to inform me which are my articles in your last number, for they are so altered that I do not recognize them. I have no doubt that they are a great deal better for it, and am excessively obliged to you, and extremely sorry that it will not be in my power to forward any more contributions. Please to beg your publisher to send me his account, as I am going to take in another Magazine—and believe me, dear Sir, truly yours.——"

The next little note was left at my publisher's, with an article "to be continued," which would have filled a decent-sized folio volume.

"Sir—I have left the accompanying paper for your perusal, and shall be obliged by an answer respecting its admissibility into —— Magazine by to-morrow morning. Your's, &c."

The next day I received another billet to inform me that my reply was of extreme consequence, and that, in fact, the author did not understand such unwarrantable delays. On the third day I returned the *Mss.* with a polite note expressive of my sorrow at my total inability to get through in less than a month—which drew forth the subjoined,

"Sir—You have done me a most serious injury. Had you returned me my *Mss* in due time, I could have disposed of it to a publisher who has now had leisure to change his mind. I am determined upon having ample reparation, and if I do not hear from you by return of post, shall most undoubtedly place the affair in the hands of my lawyer.

I remain, &c."

This, I believe, cannot fail of being thought a little unreasonable, but; if so, what will be said of the next, which was written by a son of Apollo, whom I had lauded out of pure friendship to his calling.

"Sir—I have just seen in your Magazine a review of my poem, which you clearly do not understand, and of which you have materially injured the sale, by misleading publick opinion. You call it sublime, when, in fact, it is pathetic. People are tired of the sublime, and the comparison with Milton is ruination to me. I will defy you or any one else to find a single passage which might be mistaken for Milton's. You call it harmonious, when it is meant to be abrupt and impassioned throughout. You call the conclusion to the story moral and edifying, when nothing can be more the reverse. In short you have played the deuce with all its greatest beauties, and the consequence is that nobody will read it.

"My friend Mr. ——, the artist, is with me, and begs that you will not mention his picture again, having put him to great inconvenience in contradicting all that you have said. It is not like Claud, or Nature, or any thing else, but is entirely original—The colouring is upon a new principle, and is not transparent, but opake throughout. The figures are *not* well drawn, but are touched off with a graceful negligence, and, instead of having an evening scene, it is intended to be sun-rise. I remain, &c.——."

My next epistle is from a young spark who was one of five hundred recommendations which came pouring from my friends in all parts of the globe. The youth was described as the younger son of a country squire a fine young man, who was thought by his mother to possess great talents, which, of course, I should have abundant pleasure and advantage in bringing forward. He had never, it appeared, scribbled a line in his life, and was sent to me like a block, fresh from the timber-yard, to be hewn which way I pleased. What could I say in such a case? I asked him to dinner, and told him I would apply to him when I had occasion. In a fortnight after, came the cursed two-penny postman with—

"Dear Sir—I have been waiting impatiently to hear from you, according to promise, being anxious to set to work. I have been staying all this time at a hotel, doing nothing, and at great expense upon the score of the Magazine, and my friends in the country are anxious to see some of my works. Pray let me know what I am to write, for it is all one to me, by return of post, and believe me, &c."

I wrote immediately, and regretted exceedingly that I had been the means of detaining him in London, assuring him at the same time that the press of matter would not possibly permit me to avail myself of his talents for some months at least. In about ten minutes came the following answer:

"Sir—This is what I won't stand. I have been staying in London at your particular desire, and now I'm to be told you don't want me. I shall send you my bill at the hotel as soon as it is made out, and if you don't pay it I'll see the reason why.

Yours, &c."

The foregoing are a mere taste of my treasures. I have complaints and revilings, and expostulations, and challenges, and all sorts of entertaining things, on every subject, and in every style imaginable; but what I have already given is none enough to maintain my opinion of editorial comfort. I will only add one communication from my publisher, by way of a climax.

"My dear Sir—Here is the devil to pay! It is absolutely necessary that you should give up the editorship of the Magazine. I am aware that no one else can possibly conduct it so well, but our correspondents, and the consequent falling off in our sale, are not to be withstood. Pray see the reason of this, and give me the pleasure of your company at dinner on Sunday, to meet a party of your predecessors, who have each in turn been unfortunate enough to give similar dissatisfaction. Believe me, very truly, yours.

"P. S. You had better not come to me on a week-day, as there are several persons waiting for you in the shop, who had better not be suffered to catch you."

Mr. Wordsworth.—The April number of the Edinburgh review contains a notice of a recent work entitled "The spirit of the age; or contemporary portraits." From this we have extracted a sketch of the character and genius of Wordsworth, which is pronounced by the reviewers, to be a specimen of the author's best manner.

"Prevented by native pride and indolence from climbing the ascent of learning or greatness, taught by political opinions to say to the vain pomp and glory of the world, "I hate ye," seeing the path of classical and artificial poetry blocked up by the cumbrous ornaments of style and turgid *common-places*, so that nothing more could be achieved in that direction but by the most ridiculous bombast or the tamest servility; he has turned back, partly from the bias of his mind, partly perhaps from a judicious policy—has struck into the sequestrated vale of humble life, sought out the Muse among sheep-cotes and hamlets and the peasant's mountain-haunts, has discarded all the tinsel pageantry of verse, and endeavoured (not in vain) to aggrandize the trivial and add the charm of novelty to the familiar. No one has shown the same imagination in raising trifles into importance; no one has displayed the same pathos in treating of the simplest feelings of the heart. Reserved, even shy, having no unruly or violent passions (for those passions having been early suppressed,) Mr. Wordsworth has passed his life in solitary musing, or in daily converse with the face of nature. He exemplifies in an eminent degree the power of *association*; for his poetry has no other source or character.—He has dwelt among pastoral scenes, till each object has become connected with a thousand feelings, a link in the chain of thought, a fibre of his own heart. Every one is by habit and familiarity strongly attached to the place of his birth, or to objects that recal the most pleasing and eventful circumstances of his life. But to the author of the *Lyrical Ballads*, nature is a kind of home; and he may be said to take a personal interest in the universe. There is no image so insignificant that it has not in some mood or other found the way into his heart; no sound that does not awaken the memory of other years.

"To him the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

The daisy looks up to him with sparkling eye as an old acquaintance; the cuckoo haunts him with sounds of early youth not to be expressed; a linnet's nest startles him with boyish delight; an old withered thorn is weighed down with a heap of recollections; a grey cloak, seen on some wild moor, torn by the wind, or drenched in the rain, afterwards becomes an object of imagination to him: even the lichens on the rock have a life and being in his thoughts. He has described all these objects in a way and with an intensity of feeling that no one else had done before him, and has given a new view or aspect of nature. He is in this sense the most original poet now living, and the one whose writings could the least be spared; for they have no substitute elsewhere. The vulgar do not read them; the learned, who see all things through books, do not understand them; the great despise, the fashionable may ridicule them; but the author has created himself an interest in the heart of the retired and lonely student of nature, which can never die. Persons of this class will still continue to feel what he has felt; he has expressed what they might in vain wish to express, except with glistening eye and faltering tongue! There is a lofty philosophic tone, a thoughtful humanity, infused into his pastoral vein. Remote from the passions and events of the great world, he has communicated interest and dignity to the primal movements of the heart of man, and ingrafted his own conscious reflections on the casual thoughts of hinds and shepherds. Nursed amidst the grandeur of mountain scenery, he has stooped to have a nearer view of the daisy under his feet, or plucked a branch of white thorn from the spray; but in describing it, his mind seems imbued with the majesty and solemnity of the objects around him—the tall rock lifts its head in the creatures of his spirit; the cataract roars in the sound of his verses; and in its dim and mysterious meaning, the mists seem to gather in the hollows of Helvellyn, and the forked Skiddaw hovers in the distance. There is little mention of mountainous scenery in Mr. Wordsworth's poetry; but by internal evidence one might be almost sure that it was written in a mountainous country, from its bareness, its simplicity, its loftiness and its depth!"

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

AN ATHEIST CONVINCED.

Sir Isaac Newton, having an acquaintance who denied the existence of a Supreme Being, took the following method to convince him of his error upon his own principles.—Expecting him upon a visit, he procured a very handsome globe of the starry heavens, which could not escape his friend's observation, who seized the first occasion to ask from whence it came, and to whom it belonged. "Not to me, said Sir Isaac, nor was it ever made by any person but came here by chance!" That replied his sceptical friend, is absolutely impossible: you surely jest." Sir Isaac, however, seriously persisting in his assertion, took occasion to reason with his friend upon his own atheistical principles. "You will not, said he, believe that this small body originated in chance, and yet you would contend that those heavenly bodies, of which it is a faint and diminutive resemblance came into existence without order or design! pursuing this chain of reasoning, his friend was at first confounded, in the next place convinced, and ultimately joined in cordial acknowledgement of the absurdity of denying the existance of a God.

Presence of Mind.—On the 2d ult. Margaret Wilson, of Sugar Creek township, Pa. while searching for, and in reaching to get eggs, which were in a nest under the barn floor, was bit on the little finger by a rattlesnake, when she immediately started for the house, and on passing a block where an axe was lying, she seized it, and placing her finger on the block, cut it off, which circumstance prevented the circulation of the poison, and probably saved her life.

Soliloquy of a man of 95 years.—I have counted a number of days, which heaven allots to few in millions. I have witnessed the changes of nearly a whole century. On the plains where glitter the spires of the city, and the noise of industry and opulence is heard—I have seen the tall trees of the forest wave their high tops to the wind. On the hills, in the vales, which now smile by my cultivation—I have sought out the den of the bear, and silenced the yell of the catamount. I have seen generations born, rise, and pass away—I have seen my children at maturity; but they are gone like the shadows of morning. The children of my children; and the offspring of those, are spread out around me. I am the last of a chain of beings, which to trace, confounds my imagination, I am the first of a series of existence, the ends of which are already too remote for my view. I have been active and industrious all my life. Those who came after me, will enjoy with gratitude the ameliorations of which I have practiced the virtues of the man, and the citizen. And now exhausted nature yields. I sink gradually to the earth.—I go without regret to commingle with those gone before me.

A fair Offer.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time, waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pri[illegible]etting well—be faithful in your duty [illegible] by regular and hearty prayers, morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and "do unto all men as you would that they should do unto you." If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give to the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts.—*Franklin.*

The Wag and Peter—A fact.—A wag attended an auction sometime since, and seeing a lot of door-latches going off cheap, made a bid, and Mr. Auctioneer knocked them down. Upon examination, he found there were no catches among them, and feeling rather mortified that he should get taken in, thought it was best to make the most of his purchase. He therefore resolved to get rid of them among his friends, and accordingly fixed upon one on whom he often played his jokes. The wag shewing Peter one of his latches, offered them at a small advance from the auction price, and at the same time told him that "they were very cheap." Peter believed him. "I will give you your price," said he, "if you will promise me there is no catch about it." "I do promise there is no catch about the bargain." The wag received a profit on his latches, and Peter went off pleased with his bargain. The next time they met, "Well sir," said Peter, "I thought I might have depended on your word once—you told me there was no catch about the bargain of the latches."—"And so I did," exclaimed the wag, laughing, "and if you have found any, you are welcome to them."

LORD COCHRANE

This singular man has returned to England, after a long career of glory in South America, under circumstances that, to say the best of them, are suspicious. He is the eldest son of Earl Dun Donald, was born in 1775, and commenced his nautical life under the protection of his uncle Sir Alexander Cochrane, who was well known, during the late war, as a valiant blockader of our southern fishing villages.—The subject of this sketch distinguished himself very early by capturing a vessel double his size, while master of a small brig: She was a Spanish ship, however, and that makes some difference. Indeed, he performed between 1803 & 1812, the most incredible actions; taking ship after ship from the French, blowing up towers and castles, and then defending the ruins; planting standards with his own hands amidst the most appalling showers of shot; conducting fireships in person; in short, doing every thing that "could become a MAN!" nay, more; he won about £80,000 prize-money; and this made his glory comfortable.

He next strove to obtain a seat in Parliament for Honiton; he failed—tried Westminster, and, through Sir Francis Burdett's influence, succeeded. About this time his lordship was accused of a fraudulent attempt upon the funds, in order to make up the deficiencies of his time, occasioned by his Westminster election. He was tried before the K's. Bench, and found guilty. The charge was, that he had created false intelligence, (we believe it was by having letters written, or a French newspaper printed for the occasion,) by which the funds were effected. He was condemned to the Pillory—to pay £1000 fine—and to be imprisoned twelve months. The Pillory was remitted; but government followed up the blow, by expelling him from the House of Commons, degrading him from his rank, and striking him from the navy-list. These heavy misfortunes impaired his reason while in prison, and caused him to make his escape, without seeking to avoid being re-taken. He was tried and fined for this escape; when Westminster again took up his cause and triumphantly returned him as their member for the second time.

We cannot, with this fact before us, credit the belief, that his lordship was as deliberate swindler, for he never could have been thus supported, if his character was really impaired.

In 1818, he grew tired of his peaceful life, and went to Chili, where his usual gallantry and success were displayed on many occasions—in the capture of the Spanish fortress of Valdivia, the Spanish ship Emeralda, and a hundred other acts of desperate valour

He has, however, found many *enemies*, even among his *friends*; and he was so disgusted with the injurious treatment shewn him on the eve of the Lima expedition, that but for San Martin, he would have left the service. His lordship has since been in the Brazilian service, under the renowned Don Pedro I. who has been trying hard for some years to be a *democrat* and a *sovereign* at the same time. It is said that Lord Cochrane, anticipated a speedy overthrow of the mongrel government, has retired in time with a large fortune. He is, at all events, one more upon the *natal solum*; and, it is said, with a promise of restoration to his former honours. We do not know what to say of him. He may be an injured man—or he may be a bad man. Time alone will show; for the actions of cotemporaries are even more dubious than those which rest in the lap of ages.—*Alb. Pat.*

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

LETTER FROM A TRAVELLER.

Rochester, July 30, 1825.

Ridge Road from Lewiston to Rochester.

We left Lewiston yesterday, morning, and passed through Cambria, Hartland, Oak Orchard, Gainer, Sandy Creek, Clarkson, Parma, and Greece, and arrived at Rochester early in the morning, having, travelled eighty miles in day light. There were upwards of twenty passengers when we left Lewiston, so that an extra stage had to accompany the mail, and there is so much travelling on this route, that there is seldom or ever any delay for want of carriages to convey passengers in almost any direction.

The Ridge Road is a great curiosity, it runs nearly parallel with Lake Ontario from Lewiston to Rochester, and is only a few miles distant from the Erie canal. It is a natural turnpike road, and a very good one, as was satisfactorily proven by the ease in which we travelled at the rate of six miles an hour. The Ridge along which the road passes, appears like the high bank of a large river, but down below and to left and on to Lake Ontario, it is flat level country which looks as if it had once been the bed of a river; indeed soon after we left Lewiston, and whilst the thick fog yet rested on the lower grounds to the left it appeared so like a wide sheet of water at a distance that several of the passengers inquired what river it was; nor did I ever see so complete an illusion; it was some time before I could be convinced that it was not a river or part of the lake. Perhaps the spirits of the departed waters are still allowed to hover nightly over their ancient dwelling, and which they seem to leave with regret, for they linger here long after the dawn of morning; nor do they depart until the bright sun is high in the horizon, when they slowly pass on to the lake or to the neighboring woods to return again at eve.

It seems to be placed beyond all doubt that this ridge was once the boundary of Lake Ontario; and this corroborates the opinion entertained by many, who have carefully examined the subject, that the falls of Niagara were once at Lewiston, and the country above and below, from its face and its form, justify us in believing this highly probable. [illegible] this change was made is not for us to determine; we may indulge speculations, but we can never arrive at a full knowledge of the subject. It is enough for us to know that such events are not impossible; that they are comparatively less difficult to the great architect of the Universe, than the grand and magnificent works which man has accomplished, even in this very neighborhood, as if he were determined to rival omnipotence, send in twain the everlasting rocks, and open another passage for the waters of Lake Erie to the ocean.

Take untutored, uninformed savages; nay take thousands of our own citizens who have never seen a canal or lock and show them Lockport, and the astonishing works at that interesting spot; show them the grand specimens of practical masonry, which the double-combined locks present; then lead them mile after mile, along the deep and wide cutting through the solid rock, and tell them this was all done by men like themselves and they will be struck dumb with wonder; they will scarcely believe the fact; they will almost be inclined to think it is all a dream, a deception, the works of witchcraft or the effects of magic—and why should we be slow to believe what has been done at Niagara by him who speaks and it is done. Yet what a grand and sublime, what an awful & terrific scene must have been here presented, when those vast changes, when the Niagara river was first formed, and a portion of the lake turned into a fruitful soil. To use the language of the venerable and illustrious Jefferson, when speaking of the passage of the Potomac thro' the Blue Ridge, at Harper's Ferry—it must have been "a war between rivers and mountains, that must have shaken the earth itself to its centre." Yes—yet this must have been a similar scene to that which was exhibited when the "meeting of the waters" took place in the valley of the Potomac, when the mountains were broken down, and were compelled to yield to the irresistable influence of the ancient Conococheague Lake, which was then completely drained, leaving where those mighty waters stood, a fruitful and fertile vale where thousands and tens of thousands of industrious citizens are now seen busily employed in Agricultural pursuits. It must have been a similar or perhaps it was an accompanying scene; these inland oceans might have acted in concert; the same day might have been chosen for the grand attack, and they may have triumphed over the continent in the same hour. The North and the South, the East and the West were then united; so may they continue until the last, the final convulsions of nature—when even the mountains and rivers—when the earth and sea shall all pass away and be no more seen. United, their power will be as durable as their own majestic mountains—as irresistable as their own mighty rivers.

The Ridge road passes through a very fertile country, which is rapidly improving; and having the Erie Canal on one side and Lake Ontario on the other, it cannot but continue to increase in population and wealth. A very few years have completely changed the appearance of this section of the State, and in a few years hence, those who pass through it will scarcely know it. The numerous thriving villages along the road, show the progress of internal improvement, and the well cultivated farms prove the beneficial effects of the "Canal policy."

From Niles Register.

Statistics of Hayti.—Toussaint Louverture was the first *general-in-chief* of the negroes after the massacre, and the seat of his power was St. Francois, since called Cape Henry, after the late king, and now Cape Haytien; but Rigaud had a strong party in the south, chiefly mulattoes, and Port au Prince, the present capital of the republic, was his head quarters. Gen. Leclere, brother-in-law to Napaleon Bonaparte, arrived in Hayti, in 1802, at the head of the most numerous and best appointed army that ever crossed the Atlantic. The fate of that expedition is well known—the greater part of the officers and soldiers, including the general himself, fell victims to the climate, and the perpetual harrassings of the blacks. When Leclere arrived, Christophe, afterwards king Henry, commanded at Cape Francois—he made a vigorous resistance, but was forced to retire before the French, previous to this, he fired the town and then joined Toussaint with 3,000 men. The latter was inveigled, and carried off by the French, and died in France. Des Salines succeeded to the command, and the French being soon after obliged to evacuate the island, he took the title of emperor and ruled the people with much severity. Christophe, (who was a great man at court), and the late president, Petion, (then a popular general), were among the enemies—the negroes revolted from the dominion of the emperor, and he was killed, in the midst of his troops, on the 17th Oct. 1806. Christophe was then proclaimed president and generalissimo, and Petion, as his lieutenant, (Rigaud being subdued), was appointed to the command of the south.—These chiefs soon became jealous of one another and quarrelled—as, indeed, might have been expected, from their different dispositions—the first being ferocious and tyrannical, the latter honest, amiable and accommodating; and, on the whole, really a good and great man, allowances being made for the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed. A bloody civil war followed.—Petion, being the weakest as to the number of his adherents, was several times severely beaten, but never entirely defeated; and, at a moment when he was out lawed and reported dead, he re-appeared with new strength; Coristophe, however, may be said to have reigned over the whole island, at this time, and he was proclaimed king, with great pomp, in April, 1811, taking the name of Henry I. and he made dukes, Counts and Barrons, like any other "legitimate" sovereign, and he had his knights and orders in ample form. But, soon after this, Petion gathered force enough to regain his hold in the south, and established himself as an independent chief, at Port au Prince.

On the fall of Napolean and the restoration of the Bourbons, measures were adopted to regain possession of the colony—private agents were first sent out to sound the dispositions of the people, and, after them, envoys.

King Henry, at first, seemed inclined to be in amity with France, but would not give up his sovereignty—Petion was willing to recognize the authority of the "mother country," on certain conditions. Henry prepared for resistance—built a great fortress, in the mountains, and collected vast supplies of arms and military stores—he directed the seizure of the envoys and got possession of one of them; and, from the documents found on his person, discovered, or pretended to discover, the most atrocious and criminal intentions of the French cabinet—on which he called upon the Haytiens to "exterminate their enemies" and consolidate the independence of their country, &c. Thus the hopes of France were defeated, and the return of Bonaparte from Elba, in 1825, stopped all further proceedings. In the mean time, Petion, under the title of president, was maintaining himself; but Henry was at the zenith of his glory—he had about 820,000 subjects, a large revenue, a brilliant court, and 40,000 men always armed. A "royal almanac" was published, in which all the great folks were put down in *noble* form, & he possessed six splendid palaces, &c. &c. His chief residence, at Sans Souci, was defended by 360 pieces of heavy cannon, and its garrison was very numerous. Here all his treasures were deposited—his crown, jewels, and a large amount in cash, and it was also his grand depot of arms. His state coach cost 18,000 dollars, and he had a "royal and military order of St. Henry!" The court dresses of the queen and the princesses are fully described in the Register, Vol. X. page 382, with the same pomp and precision as those of other royal families; and, indeed, all things were fitted for the foolery of king-craft. Early in 1817, he refused to receive a letter sent him by an agent on board a French frigate, because it was addressed to "*General Christophe*," and not "his majesty, King Henry." It was returned, unopened.* His grand entry into Cape Henry is fully detailed in the Register, Vol. XI, page 315, and an account of the pomp and ceremonies occupies two pages. At this time, Petion, in the South, had about 20,000 men always under immediate orders or arms. His great magazine, containing 100,000 pounds of powder, blew up, at Port-au-Prince, on the 19th of June, 1817.

Both of the chiefs encouraged industry and promoted education, and commerce with their respective territories was pretty regular and safe—yet new differences began between them. But Petion died on the 29th March 1818, much regretted by his people, who were exceedingly attached to him, and the senate elected Gen. Boyer president, the present chief of all Hayti, who immediately set himself seriously to work to perfect the wise plans of his predecessor and ameliorate and improve the condition of those committed to his charge; and he invited persons of color to migrate to the "republic," promising them peace and safety, with a full participation in all the privileges of the natives, &c. He also forbade piracy under the pain of death. An insurrection, supposed to be instigated by king Henry, broke out at Jeremie, in March 1819, which, however, was pretty soon suppressed. Shortly after this period, the British admiral, Sir Home Popham, dined with the duke of Marmelade, and paid his respects to the king, who received him "very graciously." The duties paid at the cape produced Henry 235,500 dollars in 1819. In 1820, it was reported that he had made an arrangement with the British, to receive the negroes that they might capture in slave-ships, at the rate of 45 dollars per head, to increase his subjects—but, in October of the last mentioned year, there was an insurrection of them, and he killed himself; Boyer then marched to his late capital and took peaceable possession, which he still holds and is not likely to be deprived of—either by interior commotion or foreign force. As to the last, the independence of Hayti is established, on account of its climate, &c.

The great body of the Haytiens have not much improved since the possession of the sovereignty was lost to France, but there is some improvement in almost every class of the people. Among those who were any young when the revolution happened, or have been born since, there are many well informed and accomplished persons. The number of such is rapidly increasing, but it will be long before the mass of those who were field-slaves, and their descendants, can be fitted to live under any other than a strong government. These are much indisposed to labor, and do not appreciate the benefits of education as they ought. But the schools are numerous, and parents are compelled, we believe, to give up some of their childrens' time to attend them, when located within certain distances of their residences.

That which was the Spanish part of the island is yet very thinly peopled—a large part of it is covered with forest trees of the greatest size. The soil of this district is said to be richest—at any rate, it has not been exhausted by cultivation as that of the other part may have been. Before the revolt, the annual average export, from the French part only, was about 140,000,000*lbs.* sugar, 72,000,000*lbs.* coffee, 7,000,000*lbs.* cotton, 950,000*lbs.* indigo, 23,000*hhds.* molasses, &c. and the white population was about 30,000, the free people of color 24,000, and the black slaves 480,000. The trade with Europe alone, employed 470 ships, containing 112,000 tons, navigated by 11,000 men—and the export was valued at 172,000,000 livres, †4,956,780 sterling, ‡ or about 22,000,000 dollars. The quantity of land in cultivation, was 2,300,000 acres, ‖ including the high lands, or mountains, planted with coffee trees. The general valuation of the lands, improvements and slaves, &c. was 1,500,000,000, livres. In the year 1787, 30,339, and in 1788, 29,506 negroes were imported, and sold at about £60 sterling each.

The climate, as to Europe, may be estimated from these facts—on the 31st Dec. 1794, the British had 1,480, rank and file, at Port-au-Prince, and of these 788 were sick!—but of the "provincial troops" that they had, at the same time and place, only 407 were sick out of 1,925. During the months of August, September and October not more than one third were fit for duty.

The original population of Hayti was estimated, by Las Casas, at three millions—but probably this was an exaggeration: yet the slaughter and destruction of the natives was terrible. It has been supposed that, in the year 1789, the whole population of the island was about 650,000—the census of 1824 gave an aggregate of 935,000; which shews a great increase, notwithstanding the exterminating wars that have been carried on. The military force of the republic is given at 158,843 men—to wit 45,520 regulars and 113,323 national guards; a force sufficient to insure the independence of the republic against the power of any nation in the world, aided, as it ever must be, by the effects of the climate. Of the 15,000 troops that the British employed in their service against Hayti, in 1796 and 1797, not less than 12,000 or four fifths died, and they lost about 5,000 seamen. Hompesch's hussars was reduced from 1,000 to 300, in ten months, and the 96th regiment perished to a man! The Haytiens may, therefore, be regarded as never to be conquered by the force of any European force.

The present exports consist chiefly of coffee—44,000,000 pounds were exported in 1424. The quantity may be mightily increased and with great ease. The sugar now made on the island is not so much as the domestic consumption would require, if the [illegible] was to be used. The import of sugar and spirits is prohibited [illegible]

There are no manufactories in Hayti, according to the usual meaning of the term.—The loom is hardly known. No cloths are made in families. The common mechanics are pretty numerous, and their skill is well spoken of—but the low state of agriculture makes every business dull; and the practice of purchasing such large amounts of provisions and clothing of foreigners, must needs keep the people poor.

No white man can become a citizen of Hayti. The retail shops are chiefly kept by females, who are more apt in business and more zealously attend to it than the men.

It was on the 21st of June, 1793, that a negro chief, called Macaya, entered Cape Francois with an army of 5,000 revolted slaves. The slaughter of the whites now commenced—the butchery lasted till the 23d, when the city was fired and one half of it consumed.

* He also refused or rejected an agent of the United States, sent out in the Congress frigate, in 1817, for a want of etiquette—see Vol. XIII, page 206.

† "Edward's' West-Indies." The amount of livres and pounds sterling, would shew that the livre was valued at about 7*d.* sterling. The livres are presumed to be in what he calls "Hispaniola currency," and so the whole value of the lands and slaves, was estimated at 43,760,000 pounds sterling, or 196 millions of dollars, or about 30 millions more than the lands and slaves of Virginia, in 1815.

‡ But we see it lately stated in the papers, that the whole of the part, lately ceded by France, contains only 2,600,000 acres.

We were apprized, before the Statesman communicated the information, that the republican electors throughout the state, were actively engaged in preparatory measures for the ensuing election; but we were ignorant of the fact of their having obtained an overwhelming victory at the last election.—Mr. Prentiss, labours under a mistake—the republicans sustained a most overwhelming defeat, and are now making arrangements to recover their old footings. *Noah's Advocate.*

Peru.—It is stated that seven or eight different attempts have been made to take away the life of Bolivar by the dagger of the assassin—the last, it is been reported, has been traced to the employment of the Governor of Callao.

White Slaves.—We have many times reproved the sensibility of some who talked so feelingly about black slaves, while they gloried in the white slaves, which "Alexander the deliverer," and the host of German and Prussian slave-holders, drove, to the field to fight their battles and perpetuate the slave system in Europe, by building up and sustaining the principle of the "holy alliance," which proclaims the people to be without rights, even the right of living, except at the will of the princes. It is well known, that estates in Russia, with thousands of slaves on them, and principalities and dukedoms, &c. in Germany are bought and sold, with no more ceremony, than cotton and sugar plantations in the southern states, with the slaves that are attached to them—and England too, who has taken such a leading hand to abolish the black slave trade, was the main cause why the white slave trade was not abolished, at least in Germany and Prussia. It is well to look at these things as they are, that we may find out our own consistency. A late sale of this sort has lately been made—Prince Metternich has sold a country, containing 28 villages and six thousand two hundred and twenty-eight white slaves, (all duly counted,) to the king of Wirtemburgh, for the sum of 1,300,000 francs. *Niles.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY SEPT. 13, 1825.

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Monroe Republican is removed to the corner of Buffalo & Caroll-streets, over the store of Mess. Hart & Saxton. Entrance from Buffalo-street. August 23.

Our local advantages.—In our last, we published an interesting account of the now flourishing town of Taunton in the State of Massachusetts. The contrast between its past and present appearance and prosperity is strikingly, and no doubt accurately drawn; and exhibits in a very forcible manner, the beneficial effects resulting from the active operation of manufacturing capital in a place where nature has been but sparingly liberal in the distribution of her favors. To us, situated as we are at a point where nature has been lavish of her gifts to no extent rarely equalled, this picture is one of peculiar interest. It is emphatically as a *manufacturing* town that *Rochester* is, and must be distinguished; and it is to her manufactures that she must be principally indebted for that growth, improvement and prosperity which will render her superior in importance to the numerous, pleasant and flourishing towns in her neighborhood. We have already made as much, and perhaps more progress in the establishment of the various branches of manufactures usually carried on in this country, as it would be reasonable to suppose, could have been made, within the few years since the first permanent settlement of the town, and under the circumstances in which we have been placed. Still it may with truth be said, that we have but barely made a beginning in the improvement of our manufacturing privileges. We have done much; but that much is little compared with what a few years to come, must in the natural course of events bring forth. Where nature has done so much, and where success and profit are so sure, capital and skill cannot long be wanting.

In many of the Eastern States, capitalists have expended large sums of money in levelling hills, in turning water-courses or otherwise, in removing obstructions and embarrassments in the way of the erection or successful operation of their respective establishments. The necessity for such expenditures has consequently reduced the income which would otherwise have been realized from these establishments by at least the interest of the monies thus laid out: and after all, their facilities for procuring raw materials and for disposing of their fabrics in good markets have not surpassed, if they have equalled those which we confessedly enjoy.

Here we have no difficulties of the nature referred to, to encounter. Our Canals for the supply of hydraulic machinery to a great extent, have been already made, at a comparatively trifling expense to the enterprising projectors. The use of an abundant supply of water can, when the Erie Canal shall be completed, be always obtained at a [illegible] cost, and the access to the mills is as direct and easy as could be desired.

Complimentary.—At a meeting of the citizens of Washington, held on the 31st ult. resolutions were passed, highly complimentary to Com. Porter, and a committee was appointed to invite him to accept of a public dinner. This invitation, Com. Porter declined. After expressing his determination to submit without complaint to the sentence of the Court Martial, he says, "Viewing the subject in all its bearings, and having in view ulterior consequences, I think I could not consistently and safely become a participator, and join in any festivity that might, by the most forced construction, be attributed to an expression of opinion, opposed to the course of the prosecution or the sentence of the Court."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Greece.—The report of the arrest of Prince Mavrocordato is confirmed, and a further rumor has reached us, through the Paris papers, that he has been beheaded by order of Colocotroni. He was accused of having allowed himself to be corrupted. Several Greek Generals had been dismissed from their commands on the same grounds. It was confidently expected, that the efforts of Redschid Pacha to reduce Missolonghi would fail, owing to the insubordination and sickness of his troops, and the want of sufficient supplies to carry on the siege. The garrison were much animated by the intelligence which reached them on the 15th of June, of a naval victory obtained by the Patriots under the command of Admiral Sechtury, over the Ottoman fleet, near Sanio. Accounts from Corfu, of the 31st of June, represent the desertions in the camp of Redschid Pacha as daily increasing, and that the Albanians had lost the respect, with which he had inspired them on his arrival.

South America.—It appears by the latest news, that about the 20th of April, 700 Brazilians entered and occupied the province of Chiquitos in upper Peru. General Sucre had sent to expel them, and it was supposed that all the free states of South America would make *common cause against Brazil.* We learn also, that a small naval force belonging to Brazil had appeared in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres.—The Admiral demanded of Buenos Ayres, the renunciation of all claims to the Bands Oriental, but the government refused to negotiate while the force remained there. A British sloop of war has arrived at Monte Video for the protection of British commerce; and the Americans consider it important that we should have a force in the river Plate.

Large Melon.—A Watermelon was brought in, and sold a few days ago, which weighed 34 lbs. and was as large as a common pumpkin, its circumference being 3 feet 2 inches, and length 22 inches. This is the largest we have seen this season.

The Geneva Gazette, published by James Bogart, has recently been enlarged, and much improved in its appearance. It is now printed on an imperial sheet, with new type, and in a style that reflects credit on the enterprising publisher. This constitutes the *fourth* enlargement, since the paper was first established, and we are pleased to learn, that the liberal patronage which has been extended to it, fully justifies the increased expense.

Yesterday was the day fixed upon for celebrating the commencement of Capt. Partridge's Military School at Middletown, Conn. It was expected that the number of students, at the beginning of the term, would at least amount to two hundred.

For the Republican.

There has been a subscription presented to several gentlemen of this village, for establishing a public Library. It was a pleasure to me, and I presume will be to most of the citizens of this place, to see such a measure once more undertaken, and as an individual, have no doubt that it will meet with the approbation and cordial support of all who are desirous of promoting the permanent interests of Society. That in a village, whose population considerably exceeds 5,000 and whose local advantages promise a much greater, an institution affording so valuable and lasting a source of information and improvement, should have been so long neglected, is really surprising, and I ardently hope that the present attempt will be carried into perfect operation.

This undertaking originated with a few young men, who have, for a year or two past, been formed into a "*Debating Society.*" We think that no one will urge *this* as an objection to its progress; since the members of this association, and indeed young men generally, are persons who have more leisure perhaps than men of business to devote to it, who, more particularly need the advantages of such an avenue to knowledge, and who cannot be supposed to have libraries of their own. It does honour to them, and we hope that complete success will leave them no cause of regret.

A VILLAGER.

Noah's Press.—Some time since, Mr. Noah of the N. Y. National Advocate, stated that he had so far invented a patent printing press, that his ingenuity only stuck upon the manner of putting on the ink. Last week he announced that a "Yankee" had helped him out of the dilemma, and he has thus succeeded in making a press which works 2,500 papers an hour, and too, by hands, instead of steam, which was his first project. The following is his notice of the press:

Printing Press.—I stated some time ago that I had completed a small steam press, or a press to work with lever power and with sufficient rapidity to produce 2,000 impressions per hour, but could not discover a satisfactory mode of supplying my ink rollers, and solicited the co-operation of some of my yankee brethren. A Mr. W. H Hale, who hails I understand from Boston, and is a silversmith, called upon me and soon removed the difficulty by the formation of an ink trough, which supplying one roller, communicates the ink rapidly to the other roller; & after a short time my model was complete, & is so simple and efficacious, and works with so much ease that 2,500 impressions may be thrown off in the hour, and by the introduction of a heavy fly wheel; the press is worked by a crank, and with the labour of one hand & two boys to feed the cylinder with paper—thus superseding the necessity of steam, water or horse power. Mr. Hale shall share the profits of the invention, for which a caveat is entered, and I have no doubt that it will supercede all other presses as the cost will be very reasonable.—*Noah's Advocate.*

From the Warren county Recorder.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—From the newspapers in the different counties, it seems that the Republicans are fast burying past differences, and making preparations for re-union of exertion, at the approaching election. The doctrine of amalgamation is fast dissipating, after the evidence we have of its baneful effects in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and elsewhere.

From Noah's National Advocate.

We are much gratified at the political prospects throughout the state. "The clouds that lowered on our houses," are all dissipated—the old republican family—the disciples of Jefferson and his immortal principles are coming together, healing their old divisions, and admonished by the aspect of affairs generally, that union is indispensible to preserve freedom and sustain the landmarks of party.

The importance of the proposed canal from Rochester to Olean is greatly enhanced by the recent discovery of large beds of excellent coal in the vicinity of the route.

Commendable enterprise.—An association of gentlemen, principally citizens of the village of Lewiston, Niagara co. have erected & put in operation a *Steam Mill*, calculated for three run of stones. The engine also operates a Carding Machine; and more machinery may be added without any difficulty. We are happy to hear that their industry and laudable enterprise is encouraged by a generous publick. And it affords much pleasure to learn that the flour manufactured at this mill bears a higher price than any other, at those places where it has been used. This fact must be gratifying to every one who feels an interest in the increasing prosperity of "the west. *Buffalo Patriot.*"

RAIL ROADS.

It is known to our readers that the celebrated architect Mr. Strickland, of Philadelphia, is now in Europe, obtaining information on subjects connected with internal improvement—the result of his observations and enquiries, it appears, is reported from time to time, to the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Internal improvement: the following extract from a recent report we copy from a Philadelphia paper, as being well worthy the attention of Baltimoreans who are desirous of effecting a cheap and speedy mode of intercourse between our city and the residence of those who would be most valuable customers to our market—*Balt. Gaz.*

Extract from a report of Mr. William Strickland, to the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of internal improvement.

"As to the relative advantage of railways and canals in mountains or level countries, there appears to be but one opinion among the ablest Engineers in England; both modes of transportation have been practically tested, and although much wealth and commercial greatness have been produced

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

by numerous canals, still rail roads offer greater facilities for the conveyance of goods, with more safety, speed and economy.

It is a matter of little importance whether the surface of the country where they are introduced be level or mountainous; these objects are still attained without difficulty; if *level*, horses or locomotive engines are to be used with great advantage; if *mountainous*, a stationary steam engine or break is to be applied on the summit; while the ascent is to be overcome at once, by means of an incline plane. It would not perhaps be proper for me to eulogise this system of internal improvement in a report, which is solely intendet to convey facts; but I feel it a duty which I owe to my own judgement, as well as to that of the liberal Society whom I have the honour to serve, to state distinctly my full conviction of the *utility* and decided *superiority* of *Railways* over other modes as a means of conveyance; and one which ought to command the serious attention and adoption by the people of Pennsylvania.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
WILLIAM STRICKLAND.
Archt. and Engr.

Edinburgh, June 5, 1825.

An Ohio paper having erroneously stated that a son-in-law of the Governor of Kentucky had reached that state as a fugitive from justice, having murdered one of his fellow citizens, gives the following explanation of its mistake:

We hasten to correct the statement made in our paper of last week, relative to the apprehension of Col. Boswell, son-in-law of Gov. Desha, at Ripley, Ohio. The editor of the Castigator, from whom we derived our information, says in his l st number, that the affair between Col. Boswell and Mr. Clark, was one of daily occurrence in Kentucky, and was conducted without any violation of the customs of that state;—which, we believe, admit of biting and gouging—that Col. Boswell was not arrested, but departed for Maysville, of his own free will, as soon as it was rumored that the life of his antagonist was in danger, where he met a fair investigation and was honourably acquitted. We are left altogether in the dark, as respects Mr. Clark, but as the contest was maintained according to the etiquette of Kentucky, it is not unreasonable to suppose that he may have lost at least *one ear and a pair of eyes!*

Expenditures of the city of N. York.—No one unacquainted with the facts, would imagine the extent of the fiscal operations of the city of New-York. They are much more extensive than those of several states of the Union. We perceive by the procedings of her common council, that for the two *weeks* preceding the 29th Aug. her receipts were $99,935 54; and that the expenditures for the same period amounted to $99,931 09! *Alb. Gaz.*

Cure for the Summer complaint.—A friend has handed us the following, which we are assured has been faithfully tried and found effectual: Take a piece of Cat-tail Root about the size of a man's finger; take the rind off, and boil it in three pints of liquid, composed of two pints of water and one of milk. Boil until clarified; skim it and drink it as a common drink.

We are not in the habit of publishing the receipts and specifics with which we are loaded; but the above comes to us upon such good authority, that profiting by the experiment of a friend, we may safely recommend it.

Bugs destroyed by steam.—Steam is said to be an effectual means of destroying this noxious insect. It is only necessary to expose the place where they herd for a short time to the action of steam, and the more the water boils, the better; it kills the eggs as well as the vermin. The employment of this method is both so convenvenient and so cleanly, that we think we need say nothing of the mode of applying it, nor by way of recommending it to trial.

The Bloomingburgh, Sullivan co. Whig, of the 31st ult. says that the excavation for the Delaware and Hudson Canal is going on with great briskness. Considerable progress has already been made. The seventeen miles put out in July last, will be completed in two or three weeks. If the same ardour is preserved in, with which the work was commenced, there can be no doubt, but in two years from this fall, the union of the Delaware and Hudson will be effected, and boats heavily laden, seen gently gliding to and fro through the canal which connects them.

City of Ararat—We understand that the corner stone of a city to be called "Ararat," on Grand Island, opposite the Locks, at the Tonawanta Creek, will be laid on the 15th of the present month. Two Steam Boats will be chartered for the purpose of conveying the uniform companies of the town of Buffalo, and the members of the Chapter and Lodges of Buffalo and Black-Rock, and such ladies and gentlemen as may desire to attend. The members of the Chapters and Lodges of the neighbouring counties, are expected to attend and assist in the ceremonies. An address will be delivered by M. M. Noah, Esq. of New-York, on the occasion.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

It is probable that the evidence on the part of the prosecution, in the case of Commodore Stewart, will be closed to day or to morrow and as we believe the counsel for the accused are as active as they are intelligent, it is not unlikely that the defence may be completed in the course of the present week.

We believe there are two cases which yet remain to be tried—that of Lieut. Ramage, and another of a Chaplain in the navy.—*National Journal.*

From the Fredonia Censor.

What village can compare with Fredonia?—There are now in this village two stores, (one a grocery) two shops and one mill that are every evening lighted up with as brilliant gas lights as are to be found in any city in this or any other country. The hydrogen gas, or inflamable air, which produces these lights, was procured by drilling a hole several feet into the rock which composes the bed of the creek passing through this village, and, in order to test the experiment, is now brought in small pump logs to the buildings lighted a distance of several rods, which must of course render it quite defective. It is in contemplation to procure lead pipes; and no doubts are entertained that should this be done, and a proper reservoir constructed, with a gasometer attached to it, a sufficient quantity of this *natural gas* might be procured to light nearly or quite the whole village. What adds to the value of this gas above that manufactured is, that it is entirely void of any offensive smell when burning. The buildings which are now lighted, have been literally thronged for several evenings past, and have been visited by some hundreds of strangers who expressed their admiration at this invaluable discovery.

Foreign News.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

The Affairs of Greece.—The invasion of Greece by the Egyptain force under Ibrahim Pacha, the son of the Viceroy of Egypt, is much more formidable than we believe has been generally supposed. The two first divisions of his army landed at Modon from the island of Candia where a great part of the Egyptain troops had passed the winter, in March. The Oriental Spectator, in the beginning of April, speaking, of the state of affairs in the Morea, says, "the present army of the son of the Viceroy of Egypt amounts to 14,000 men, of whom 12,000 are infantry, and 2000 cavalry. He has besides a thousand carriage horses. The third division, which he expects from Crete, consists of 7000 combatants, of whom 4000 are Albanians. Afterwards there is the last expedition, which departed from Alexandria, and which is now at Rhodes, of 5000 men, and we shall give hereafter the details of a new expedition, of 17,000 men, which is preparing in Egypt.' This statement, with the exception of the last item, is probably not much exaggerated. In the same paper, the fortress of Navarin, which had been for some time besieged, was represented as having been on the point of surrendering, when in the first days of April, six Greek brigs of war, commanded by the brave son of Petro Bey, entered the port of that place, supplied it with provisions, and added 300 men to the 250 who defended it.—This same fortress, and 300 Greek troops, who according to the Oriental Spectator, were then assembled there, and the reinforcements they afterwards received, continued to afford full employmnt for his army, until the 18th of May, when we learn from the Spectator, that the fortress surrenderd, on condition that the garrison, then increased to 1100 men, should march out with 30 men armed with all their baggage, and be transported in European vessels to Calamata, one of their own ports.

The Oriental Spectator, in describing the state of the army on the 19th of April, which was stationed at Modon and Navarin, says "the Pacha hesitated to take Navarin by assault, which he judged practicable, because he knew that the place was undermined in three places, and that the Greeks only waited for the moment of assault, to set fire to the matches and fly." The third division of Ibrahim's army, above mentioned, of 7000 men, was joined at Candia, on the 27th of April, by the additional reinforcements from Alexandria, which is above mentioned as having arrived at Rhodes. The two dvisions united formed a fleet of 110 sails, of which 50 were ships of war, and 60 transport vessels. It sailed from Candia April 29, and arrived at Modon May 2, thus increasing the army of Ibrahim, according to the lowest enumeration of the Oriental Spectator, to 26,000 men. Some of the accounts of the several divisions, state their numbers much higher.—While Ibrahim was carrying on the seige of Navarin, and waiting for this reinforcement, some affairs took place between bodies of his troops, and the Greek forces which were assembling to meet him, which were represented as important Greek victories. It is impossible to estimate the degree of importance of these several ren-encounters. It is evident that he sustained a considerable loss, and it is probable also that there were losses on the other side. The most important of these affairs, which terminated in favour of the Turks, was the capture of the fort of Old Navarin, and of the island of Sphagia, situated in the bay, on which was a battery, and according to the Spectator, were 1500 troops. On the arrival of his reinforcements, Ibrahim despatched forty transports to take possession of this island. Seven Greek vessels which were at anchor near it made their escape, with the exception of one which ran ashore and was abandoned. Prince Mavrocordato was on the island, but escaped in one of the vessels which he reached by swimming. According to the Spectator 320 Greeks were made prisoners, and many were killed

In the mean time it is evid't the dissensions of the Greeks were not quieted. A letter in the Spectator, dated Syra, May 10, says "The Peloponesians are singularly jealous of the exclusive power usurped by the Hydriots. On the other hand they cannot suffer in their country the Romeliots. The Senate of Napoli to appease them and to endeavour to gain them, has in fact ordered from the Peninsula 3000 men of the troops of Romelia. But this measure will produce no effect. The goverment only diminishes its means of defence, and certainly it has none to spare." The next week, under the head of intelligence from Napoli di Romania, of May 18, the Spectator announces that Colocotroni, one of the chiefs of the Peninsula, who had been imprisoned at Hydra for treasonable designs against the Central Government, was restored to liberty, and we learn from other quarters that he was soon after placed in command of the army of the Peninsula, and Conduriottis and Mavrocodato were sent with the Romeliote troops, or those of continental Greece, against Redschid Pacha.

The Moriotes, who refused to serve under Conduriottis, it was thought would rise en mass, to fight under the banners of their native captain. After the fall of Navarin, Ibrahim advanced into Arcadia, on the road to Tripolitza. A letter from Trieste says that at Cordoveno he was met by the Greeks, who attacked him with impetuosity, killed a considerable number of men, and checked his farther progress. It is stated also that a partisan corps had advanced from Navarin eastwardly towards Mania. Ibrahim is accompanied by many European officers, and a considerable portion of his army is equipped in the European manner, and manœuvres according to the European tactics. It is evident that his operations are conducted with more skill and caution than has been usually witnessed in the progress of the Turkish armies. He appears also to have made provision for ample supplies by sea. This resource it is not probable they will be able to cut off, for notwithstanding their repeated successes in cutting off parts of the Turkish fleets, for which they are indebted to their surprising intrepidity, the Turks have still the superior naval force. The event of the campaign must depend principally on the fidelity of Colocotroni and his partisans, the chiefs of the Morea, and on the spirit with which the people spontaneously rally around his standard. The forces within the control of the Central government appear to be far inferior in number to those of the Egyptian chief.

The victory of the Greek squadron under Miaulis, in the harbor of Modon, on the 13th of May, is not denied by the Oriental Spectator, though the vessels destroyed are represented as of less dimensions and value than we have been led to believe them. A subsequent victory gained by another Greek squadron, over the Turkish fleet lately from the Dardanelles, is thus described in an official paper of the Greek government.

Provisional Government of Greece.—The President of the Executive Power notifies;—What God is greater than the God of our Fathers? The enemy's fleet had appeared near Cavodore, & threatened from afar the islands of Hydria and Spazzia. The Government has been forced to call together all the soldiers scattered in the environs, to defend the centre of the liberty of Greece.—The fleet composed of about 100 ships of war and transports, having on board troops and provisions of all kinds, has been dispersed, after an obstinate combat with our seamen on the 1st and 21st of June, between Cavadore and Andros. Topal Pacha with much difficulty saved himself with 22 of his vessels. The second squadron of our fleet is in pursuit of them. In the midst of the action, an enemy's frigate and the Admiral's ship were burnt by our fire ships. Topal Pacha was, not, however, on board the ship; he had probably supposed that this time, as before, our fire ships would be directed against the Admiral. Several vessels and another frigate which were dispersed and pursued, run aground on the coasts of the isles of Tino and Syra. The greater number of the transports were taken and carried into Hydra and Spezzia. The remnant of the enemy's fleet is dispersed about the Egean sea, and, according to all appearance, will fall into our hands. What makes us hope for the total destruction of the enemy's fleet is, that the first squadron of our fleet yesterday joined the second which fought the battle, and both together will do their utmost to cut off the retreat of the Mahometans.

CHICKAS BALASSAS, Vice Pres.
A. MAVROCORDATO, Secretary.
Napoli di Romania, June 5.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

Priestcraft, Royalty and Blasphemy combined.—We hardly know whether we shall be excused for inserting the following extract from a London paper of a letter from Spain, giving an account of the most outrageous act of blasphemous villany ever heard of, committed by an impudent Franciscan clothed in sacredotal robes. The blasphemous presumption it exhibits, chills the blood at the bare recital, and fills the mind with unutterable horror, of the wretch who planned and executed such an infamous scheme, to practice upon the superstitious bigotry and ignorance of men who are slaves to the iron-hearted despotism of a weak, pusilanimous, and cruel monarch, drunk with power and dead to all sentiments of liberality and justice, slaves also to the most impious deceptions of abandoned priests, practised in the name of the ALMIGHTY, in order to uphold the blood-stained throne of the tyrant!

Who but must fell for the wretched conditions of a people thus goaded by unrelenting despotism, and cheated and deceived continually by the abominations of a corrupt priesthood, who plunder from them in the name of religion whatsoever they covet? And who will not breathe fervent aspirations to that ALMIGHTY BEING who is thus impiously insulted that he will hasten the time of their deliverance, and send among them the pure light of religion and liberty!

"His Holiness the Pope has pronounced the beatification of a Spanish Franciscan, named Jubein. Amongst the numberless miracles attributed to this monk, is one of having resuscitated several couple of half-rosted fouls, which at his command, took wing from the spit, and flew away with most miraculous velocity.—The age of miracles may be over in other countries, but not in Spain, for it was no longer ago than last year that the following very remarkable one took place and which is firmly believed by all *white (blancos)* Spaniards. During the great drought of last summer, prayers were offered up in all the churches for rain, and amongst others in that of the village of Las Cabezas d'San Juon, in Andalusia, where the unfortunate Riego proclaimed the Constitution. But it was in vain that the patron Saint Nicholas was worried with prayers—he was it seems, not a wet saint, for not a drop of rain fell. However, on a Sunday, as the faithful were at their devotions in his church, they perceived a letter in the hand of the saint. Some of the most devout approached to take it: but though Saint Nicholas de Las Cabezas de San Juan is of no more yielding material than wood, yet he raised the hand in which he held the letter, which was taken as an unequivocal sign that he was unwilling to deliver it The cure, being informed of the circumstance, came in full canonicals to the saint and prayed him humbly to give him the letter, which the saint, by lowering his hand, acceeded to, and the cure took the mission and read it to the congregation, to their infinite edification. It was couched in the following terms:—

"*Abodes of the Blessed, May* 1, 1824.

"My beloved Nicholas,—I have heard your continual prayers to me to send down rain upon your country; you have no doubt, forgotten the crime with which your rebel village is stained, and which are the cause of the drought which now inflicts unfortunate Spain. It is in vain that you ask for water—at present it is impossible for me to oblige you. Except rain, ask any thing else you wish from

"Your ever effectionate,

(Signed) "THE ETERNAL FATHER."

This miracle was of public notoriety, and made a considerable noise, not only in Andalusia, but all over Spain. Even at present should any one be imprudent enough to express any doubt of it before the brave inhabitants of Las Cabezas de San Juan, he would run considerable risk of broken bones if not loss of life."

Curious alternative.—At the battle of Newport, the prince of Orange having the Spanish army before him, and the sea behind him, thus addressed the soldiers: "If you would preserve your honours and your lives, soldiers, you must cut up these Spaniards, or drink up that sea."

To Correspondents.—We had intended to have published the communication signed "*Cocles*," but the late hour at which it was handed us, prevented.

MARRIED.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev'd. F. H. Cumming, Mr. John Parrist, to Sarah Brown, both of Lockport.

DIED.

In Lebanon on the 11th inst. Miss Eliza H. Clay, daughter of the Hon. H. Clay, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON LINE
DOWS, MEECH & CARY.
UTICA, Aug. 19, 1825.

WE, passengers on board the Green Bay, Capt. Hulbert, take this opportunity to offer our thanks to him for his polite and respectful attention to us while on board his boat, and to recommend his boat to travellers as not inferior in accommodation and speed to any conveyance we have met with on the Canal.

GEO. ARMITAGE & SON, Philad.
WM. P. WHITNEY, Boston.
JOHN CLEMENT, Philad.
SAMUEL SHENON, New-Jersey.
JOHN CHAMPION, Philad

DRAWN NUMBERS,

in the 18th Class Union Canal Lottery, drawn at Philadelphia the 7th inst.

2, 29, 19, 23, 18, 63, 62, 50 81,

The fortunate holders of PRIZES, are requested to call and receive the CASH or exchange them for TICKETS in the

Literature Lottery,

which draws the 20th, at
G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY OFFICE.
Caroll Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

EDWARD WHITMAN,
AT THE
Fancy and Variety Store,
(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825. 46

SADDLE TREE, & *Harness Making*

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Harness &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on hand, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Harness,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.
September 13, 1825. 4m46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 13. 46

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL,

HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

JUST published and for sale by E. PECK,
THE WESTERN
ALMANACK,
EOR
1826:

calculated for the meridian of Rochester, and containing the usual variety of interesting and useful matter. A liberal discount will be made to whole sale purchasers.

ALSO,
THE CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

Republished from the Boston edition, excepting the calendar pages, which are calculated expressly for the meridian of Rochester.—Price ten cents single, $6 per hundred. This Almanac contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper, and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the patronage of the christian publick.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between James Fraser & Josiah Shelden, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of June 1825. The notes and accounts of said firm are lodged with A. Gardiner, Esq. for collection.

JAMES FRASER,
JOSIAH SHELDEN.
September 13, 1825. 3w46

LECTURES ON
PHRENOLOGY.

DOCT. TAYLOR will Lecture to-morrow evening on "the Cerebral developement of Nations, and the corespondence between it and their Intellectual faculties."

ALEXANDER BUTLER

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.
Sept. 13, 1824. 43

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA.
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.

JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for Flax-Seed by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.
Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825- 3m45

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of September 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Benjamin Abell
Jacob B. Alvord, 2
Lyman Avery
B.
Horris Briggs
Anthony Brice
Joseph Birdseye
Reuben Beals
Nathaniel Burbanks
Doct Balcum
Alanson Bacon
Alvan Betts 3
John Batte's
George L. Beckwith
Ann Betts
John Bourdman
Walter Brigham
C
Charles C. Coldvin
Charles Cleveland
Erastus A. Camfield
Jonathan Chesley
Robert I. Curry
Sarel Carpenter
Morris Cromlein
John B. Clark
Eliza F. Cock
Peter Coughlin
Wm. Campbell 2
Hunan Cooley
Stephen Cutler
Clarinda Cutler
Aura Cronkhite
Elisha Coffin
Daniel Constable
Hiram J. Clark
John Coldwell
Elisha Glark
George Cadwell
Armena L. Carman
Chester Carpenter
Eunice Chapman
D
Sarah Dunn
Zebulon Doty 2
Jane L. Dean
Patrick Dickinson
John O. Day
Cyrus Dunbar
Chauncey Dodge
Benjamin Davis
Alexander H. Dana
E
John Enright 2
Hezekiah Eldredge
Samuel C. Ellis
E. R. Everest 2
Samuel Ellison
Henrietta Ellison
Abel Eaton
F
Wm. C. Forbes 2
Fenolley Frasier
John H. Ferris
Sally Ann Forbes 3
Wm. Falk
L. Fenton
G
Thomas Gilbert
Wm. Graham Jr.
Wm. Gernsey
Alfred Griswold
Wm. Green Esq.
Orange Garon
Ruby Gould
Thomas Griffiths
H
John Hannifen
Hannah Hodge
Wm. W. Hopkins
Charles Higgins
Alexander H. Hooker
Joshepli T. Howland
Thomas Holinson
Wm. R. Hart 2
Wm. Hunter
Rev. Thomas Hand
Benjamin Hall
Lewis Hayden
Cyrus Howard
Luke Hopkins
Isaac Hoy
Michael Henderhen
J. S. Hakes
John S. Highlands
David Hamilton
Henry W. Harris
Nathaniel Hayward
M. Hunt
Asahel Huter
Penelope Hepburn
Ebar Hubbard
J K
Richard Jones
Rhoda Jackson
Isaac Johnson
Sally Johnson
Reuben D. Jones
Lemuel King
Wm. Knibin
Albert Kellogg
Silas Kerr
L
Ebenezer Loomis
Samuel Lane
Charles Larotte
Wm. Lormoe
E. Lewis
M
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Henry S. Moore
Edward Mead
James McRisty
John Morris
Benjamin Minor
Edward Mallory
Asahel H. Mallory
Robert B. Mintum
Ephraim Mead
Asahel W. Mallory
George Miller
John Mc Vain
Daniel McNulty
James McBaucher
Patience Masters
Wm. Mitchell
Price & Miller
Mrs. Murphey
N
Abiel Newton 2
G. W. Newcomb
O
Abraham Osterhout
Gen. Odell
P
Edward Pratt
Wm. Palmer
Seth Pope
Jabez W. Piersons
Jonathan Parry
Oliver Perry
Foskett M. Putney
James Perrine
Isaac Page
John Putt
Harriet A. Park
Benjamin W. Parker
R
Mr. Rosannah
Amanda M. Richmond
Apollos Rogers
Patrick Reyrdon
E. J. Roberts
Charles Roetto
John F. Rutter
S
Orlando B. Skiff
Phelps Smith
Isabella B. Spalding
Fanny C. Shirts
James Savage
Ashbel Steel Jr.
Eli Stilson
Ira Stowell
Isaac Spinnings
Jabez Stone
Mahitable Stafford
Elias Streetar
Malinda Stillman
Stephen Severy
Stephen Spencer
Jacob See
Leonard Stillson
T
Isaac Thorn
John Thorn
Sally Tubles
David Thatcher
Mariah Thompson 2
Charles Tubles
Catherine Taggert
Mr. Tucker
James Teate
Mary J. Tilton
John Turner
Miles H. Turner
Betsey Tibbles
L. Taylor
V
John VanWincle
Isaac Vanarsdalen
Wm. Vincent
Tunis Vanest
John Vanhousen 2
W
Joel Wheeler 3
James S. Wybert
Cornelius S. Whitney 2
E. Q. Wright
Chester White
Charles Waterous
Manlius C. Woodbury
Abner Wallace
Patience Waterous
Leonard Worcester
Oliver A. Willard

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

$228,800!!!

☞ All to be drawn on the 20th, day of this month! ☜

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers*, 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF		$25 000	IS	25 000
2	: :	10 000	:	20 000
1	: :	6 696	:	6 696
2	: :	5 000	:	10 000
20	: :	1 000	:	20 000
20	: :	500	:	10 000
38	: :	200	:	7 600
114	: :	100	:	11 400
228	: :	50	:	11 400
1710	: :	12	:	20 520
14,364	: :	6	:	86 184
16,500 Prizes, 29,260 Blanks,				$228 800

☞ Price of Tickets $6,00, Halves $3,00, Quarters $1,50. For sale at

G. W. Pratt's
Lottery-Office.
September 6, 1825

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF *MONROE.*

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't.
J. MASTICK.
August 15,

August 1, 1825.
C. DUNNING & CO.
HAVE RECIVED THIS DAY
Three Cases New Goods,
CONTAINING
Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.
ALSO.
30 NESTS BAND BOXES.
And an assortment of Ladies WILLOW BASKETS

WALKER & WARRENT,
Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns
of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞ Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS
Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

Wholesale & Retail.
WILLIAMS & PALMER.

HAVE just received of a choice selection a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of
1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,
which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of
1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do
Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather
Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.
Rochester, August 28, 1825. 44

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

THE subscriber has rececived from New-York, an extensive & elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser.

The following are a part:
6 Pipes BRANDY,
3 do. Holland GIN,
4 Hhds. RUM,
16 do. E. I. MOLASSES,
16 Hhds. and Bbls. SUGAR,
30 Bags COFFEE,
34 Chests TEA,
20 Kegs TOBACCO,
10 do. GINGER, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal, and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for
Pot & Pearl Ashes, Pork,
&c. &c. &c.
JOHN W. STRONG
Rochester, Sept. 1824.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Ezra Hosea*, to my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 10, 1825 36

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware,

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,
Military Goods,
Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40
Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
of the first quality which he offers
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 183, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 103 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON
Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everzhims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—ALSO—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.
Nov. 16, 1824. 3tf

FRESH TEAS, &c.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
800 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
ochester, June 18, 1825. 40

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.
Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER UNION.

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 25tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courass Morocco.
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,
Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS
Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the farm of the late Rev. Comfort Williams, 7 Sheep, marked, by the right ear being cut off. The owner i sre quested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDMUND BRIDGES.
Brighton, Aug. 30, 1825. 3w44

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READER

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s8d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,
25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*
Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.
July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY, *(AT ROCHESTER,)*

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 15th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in the town of Ridgeway, about the 12th of July last, a bright Brown *Cow* of middling size, with a brockle face, and four years old. Any person who will give information where the said cow may be found to the Monroe Republican office, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable charges paid. TISDALE B. PIRCE.
Ridgeway Sept. 8, 1825. 3w45

Stray Cow.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th inst. a large White Cow excepting some red about the neck, supposed to be about 7 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL HEDGES.
Rush, Aug. 20, 1825. 3w45

ROCHESTER *OIL MILL.*

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,
CUTLERY, SADDLERY
and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprises a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

Also, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D. *Physician and Surgeon,* Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

CHATHAM
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,
Commission & Forwarding,
CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott,* will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setting with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3,0 1825. 44

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS.

ONTARIO
AND
MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morriatown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON, } Proprietors.
Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

68 *Numbers,* 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	IS	25 000
2	10 000		20 000
1	6 696		6 696
2	5 000		10 000
20	1 000		20 000
20	500		10 000
38	200		7 800
114	100		11 400
228	50		11 400
1710	12		20 520
14,364	6		86 184
16,500 Prizes, 29,260 Blanks,			$228 800

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 7th, $6,096

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the

2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the

3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any one of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES.
A. M'INTYRE, } *Managers.*

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, and by Eben. Ely Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 26 of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.
Dated April 27. 6m29

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office.
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham C. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Meudon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Caitlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courier, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Hart's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER
J. HALES, Att'y. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 8th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.

Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross,* and *Betsey Ross,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Boss and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Barns deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1824. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots, and extending so far south the full width of said lots, until an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everet to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Jonathan Case* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 50 feet front on state street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

JOB PRINTING
neatly executed at this Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 47--VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1825. WHOLE NO. 463.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCANTOM.
CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1.50, in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

*A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

*.*Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

Norton, Goodman, & Co. *Rochester.*
Trotter & Douglass, } *Albany.*
Davis & Center }
S. Thompson, & Co. *Black Rock.*
Townsend & Coit, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

**Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,**

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted

GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

Military Companies furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

Mush, Samp & Milk,

AT THE

MONROE GARDEN.

MR. SELLEG informs the Gentlemen of Rochester, that he intends to open a room for *Refreshments* and *Relishes* of all kinds, and particularly for *Mush & Milk*, on Thursday Evening, and will be glad to wait upon all those who may please to call upon him at all seasonable hours, (Sundays excepted,) and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give the most satisfaction.

A. SELLEG.
Rochester, August 29th, 1825. 44

BOSTON BARD.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription,
THE LIFE OF THE

"BOSTON BARD."

WITH A PORTRAIT BY DURAND.

In youth, I sow the rugged road
My feet were doomed to tread;
And sane, I took misfortune's food,
And bared to heaven my head.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE frequent request of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the publick generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "*Boston Bard*," has, at length, induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of his poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative.—Misconception of character; unmerited censure; loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if "*variety's* the very *spice* of life," the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently *seasoned*—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—*these* calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself: that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.——Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living *relative* for any favor whatever.—If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed; if, under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse, or enlighten the understanding, the *kindness* of *kindred* has not, in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events.—If I have been an hungered, the Bread of the *stranger* has strengthend me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed, slumbered, and awoke refreshed: to the *stranger*, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—*gratitude*. The heat of the day has been borne *alone*, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.
Mount Pleasant, (N. Y.) March, 1825.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain about two hundred pages, duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with a fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers at one dollar—cash on delivery.

There will not be a greater number of copies printed than what are subscribed for.

☞ Subscriptions received by E. F. Marshall, Rochester. 3w45

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and X cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortiu, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, }
Rappee, & } SNUFF,
Scotch }

FINE CUT, & SMOKING
TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut }	Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do. }	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. }	Bengal, } Indi-
Camwood, Ground }	Spanish Flote, } go.
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
	Press Papers,
English Alum,	Tenter Hooks,
do. Copperas	Jacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1825. 40

GROCERIES.

LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin, }
Loaf and Lump, }
White Havanna, } SUGARS.
Brown, }
New Orleans, }
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do.
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th, 1825. 6w-44

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

Prize List.

THE following are the drawn ballots in the Washington Canal & Ct. State Lottery, 1st, Class.

White Ballots.

3 7 9 5 0 8 7 5 2 8

Red Ballots.

0 7 24 37 27 30 23 33 15 25 28 2 34 32 11 1 36 21 14

The first drawn white ballot being 3, second 7 tenth 8, gives 378 for the three last figures of the Capitals; Therefore

The first drawn red ballot being

	0	0 378	is entitled to		$20,000
second	7	7 378			10,000
third	24	24 378			5,000
fourth	37	37 378			3,000
fifth	27	27 378	}		
sixth	30	30 378	}		
seventh	23	23 378	}	each	1,000
eighth	33	33 378	}		
ninth	15	15 378	}		
tenth	25	25 378	}		
eleventh	38	38 378	}		
twelfth	2	2 378	}		
thirteenth	34	34 378	}		
fourteenth	32	32 378	}		
fifteenth	11	11 378	}	each	500
sixteenth	1	1 378	}		
seventh	36	36 378	}		
eigh'nth	21	21 378	}		
ninet'hte	14	14 378	}		

The fourth drawn white ballot being 5, fifth 0, sixth 8, gives 508, therefore every ticket the 3 last figures of which are 508, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 100

The third drawn white ballot being 9, fourth 5, fifth 0, gives 950; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 950, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 50

The fifth drawn white ballot being 0, sixth 8, seventh 7, gives 087; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 087, is a prize of 50

But as it ends with 7, it is also entitled to a prize of $3, in the whole 53

The first drawn ballot being 3, eight 5, gives 35; therefore every ticket the two last figures of which are 35, whatever hundred it may be in, is a prize of 10

The first drawn white ballot being 3, ninth 2, gives 32; the second drawn white ballot being 7, fourth 5, gives 75; therefore every ticket, the two last figures of which are either 32 or 75, is a prize of 5

Every ticket, the last figure of which is either 3, or 7, or 9, being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn white ballots, is a prize of 3

J. B. YATES. } Managers.
A. M'INTYRE. }

Those who have had the good fortune to draw prizes, will please call at the Post-office *Rochester* and receive the cash, or tickets in the next Lottery.

The Union Canal lottery 13th class will be drawn in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month. Highest prize $25,000, price of tickets $5.

The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by the subscriber, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $60, $50 and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, or (that which is better) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-office where adventurers are invited to call for rich prizes. A. REYNOLDS.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of September 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Benjamin Abell
Jacob Alvord, 2
Lyman Avery.

B.

Horr Briggs
Anthony Brice
Joseph Birdseye
Reuben Beals
Nathaniel Burbanks
Doct Baleum
Alanson Bacon
Alvan Betts 3
John Batte's
George L. Beckwith
Ann Betts
John Bourdman
Walter Brigham

C

Charles C. Coldvin
Charles Cleveland
Erastus A. Camfield
Jonathan Chesley
Robert F. Curry
Sarel Carpenter
Morris Cromlein
John S. Clark
Ella F. Cock
Peter Coughlin
Wm. Campbell 2
Hunan Cooley
Stephen Cutler
Clarinda Cutler
Aura Cronkhite
Elisha Colin
Daniel Constable
Hiram J. Clark
John Coldwell
Elisha Clark
George Cadwell
Armenia L. Carman
Chester Carpenter
Eunice Chapman

D

Sarah Dunn
Zebulon Doty 2
Jane L. Dean
Patrick Dickinson
John O. Day
Cyrus Dunbar
Chauncey Dodge
Benjamin Davis
Alexander H. Dana

E

John Enright 2
Hezekiah Eldredge
Samuel C. Ellis
E. R. Everest 2
Samuel Ellison
Henrietta Ellison
Abel Eaton

F

Wm. C. Forbes 2
Fenelley Frasier
John B. Ferris
Sally Ann Forbes 3
Wm. Falk
L. Fenton

G

Thomas Gilbert
Wm. Graham Jr.
Wm. Gernsey
Alfred Griswold
Wm. Green Esq.
Orange Garon
Ruby Gould
Thomas Griffiths

H

John Hunniden
Hannah Hodge
Wm. W. Hopkins
Charles Higgins
Alexander H. Hooker
Joseph T. Howland
Thomas Holinsbn
Wm. R. Hart 2
Wm. Hunter
Rev. Thomas Hand
Benjamin Hall
Lewis Hayden
Cyrus Howard
Luke Hopkins
Isaac Hoy
Michael Henderhen
J. S. Hakes
John S. Highlands
David Hamilton
Henry W. Harris
Nathaniel Hayward
M. Hunt
Asahel Hater
Penelope Hepburn
Ebar Hubbard

J K

Richard Jones
Rhoda Jackson
Isaac Johnson
Sally Johnson
Reuben D. Jones
Lemuel King
Wm. Kniffin
Albert Kellogg
Silas Kerr

L

Ebenezer Loomis
Samuel Lane
Charles Larotte
Wm. Lormoe
E. Lewis

M

Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Henry S. Moore
Edward Mead
James McRisty
John Morris
Benjamin Minor
Edward Mallory
Asahel H. Mallory
Robert B. Mintum
Ephraim Mead
Asahel W. Mallory
George Miller
John McVain
Daniel McNulty
James McBancher
Patience Masters
Wm. Mitchell
Price & Miller
Mrs. Murphey

N

Abiel Newton 2
G. W. Newcomb

O

Abraham Osterhout
Gen. Odall

P

Edward Pratt
Wm. Palmer
Seth Pope
Jabez W. Piersons
Jonathan Parry
Oliver Perry
Foskett M. Putney
James Perrine
Isaac Page
John Putt
Harriet A. Park
Benjamin W. Parker

R

Mr. Rosannah
Amanda M. Richmond
Apollos Rogers
Patrick Reyrdon
E. J. Roberts
Charles Roetto
John F. Rutter

S

Orlando B. Skiff
Phelps Smith
Isabella B. Spalding
Fanny C. Shirts
James Savage
Ashbel Steel Jr.
Eli Stilson
Ira Stowell
Isaac Spinnings
Jabez Stone
Mahitable Stafford
Elias Streetar
Malinda Stillman
Stephen Severy
Stephen Spencer
Jacob See
Leonard Stillson

T

Isaac Thorn
John Thorn
Sally Tables
David Thatcher
Mariah Thompson 2
Charles Tables
Catherine Taggert
Mr. Tucker
James Teate
Mary J. Tilton
John Turner
Miles H. Turner
Betsey Tibbles
L. Taylor

V

John VanWincle
Isaac Vanarsdalen
Wm. Vincent
Tunis Vanest
John Vanhousen 2

W

Joel Wheeler 3
James S. Wybest
Cornelius S. Whitney 2
E. Q. Wright
Chester White
Charles Waterous
Martin C. Woodbury
Abner Wallace
Patience Waterous
Leonard Worcester
Oliver A. Willard

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERINGHIMS & CO.
Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having relinquished the publication of the Rochester Telegraph, will in future devote his attention more particularly to the printing of

Books, Cards, Handbills

AND JOB PRINTING

generally, and will execute all orders with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the old stand in Carroll-Street.

BOOK-BINDING

in all its branches neatly and expeditiously executed. EVERARD PECK.
Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 1w45

THE OCEAN.

The Ocean has its silent caves,
Deep, quiet and alone;
Though there be fury on the waves,
Beneath them there is none.
The awful spirits of the deep
Hold their communion there:
And there are those for whom we weep,
The young, the bright, the fair

Calmly the wearied seamen rest
Beneath their own blue sea,
The ocean solitudes are blest,
For there is purity.
The earth has guilt; the earth has care,
Unquiet are its graves;
But peaceful sleep is ever there,
Beneath the dark blue waves.

FROM THE DIARY OF
TOM SHUTTLECOCK.

Sunday, August 14th. For year *vide supra*. Mine host of the Coach and Horses is a copper-nosed, jolly-faced, brisk little man, between forty-five and fifty-three years of age, with "a fair round belly," a kind of jerking halt in his gait, and a quite natural one-sided swing of his head.

"His here is by his eres round yshorn;
His top is docked like a priest beforn;
Ful longe is his leg, and ful lene,
Ylike a staff; there is no calf yseen,"

and "wel he loves garlike, onions and lekes, and for to drinke stronge wine as red as blood." His spouse, a very comely, good-natured, busy-bodied sort of personage, he married, he tells me, just twenty years ago. She was a wild, sprightly young thing then, he adds, but has become steadier since, if not completely sobered by the *bonds* of matrimony. By her he has two daughters—one in her seventeenth and the other in her fifteenth year—*pulchrarum puellae*; consequently became perfectly at home in their company, or at least it was not long before I was well acquainted with them; and, indeed, as for that matter, the eldest, I suspect is somewhat inclined to play the coquet with me, if I can judge by the silent glances of a pair of roguish blue eyes; but "*nil nobis*," that's my affair. The hotel is a perfect establishment of the kind. The rooms are all spacious, well furnished, and well aired. The larder is full of the finest meats, and the cellar of the choicest liquors; and the whole premises kept in admirable neatness and order by the various chamber maids, kitchen girls and servant men of the household; and although on my arrival several well dressed waiters came to the door and offered me their services, with as much anxiety to please as my own footmen would have done after a hard hunting day at home, yet mine host suddenly stepped forward, and ordering them to prepare the blue chamber for Mr. Shuttlecock, lighted me to bed himself, and kindly told me, as we went up stairs, that I had only to express my wishes, when he and Mrs. ——, and in fact the whole family would be at my devotion. "Heigh ho! *nunc Morpheus* exercise thy right," I exclaimed, the moment after my landlord bid me good night; and undressing myself as soon as possible, I flung myself upon the couch. Rang for the servant five times during the night; once to have him extinguish the candle which I had carelessly left burning in the fire place; once to request the lady in the contiguous room not to talk so much in her sleep, once to enquire what the hour was, having miscounted the number of times the neighbouring clock had just struck; once to ask what strange fellow it might be, who ever and anon bellowed out in the street,

"All's well, and a cloudy mornin,"

to the great discomfiture of all drowsy and dream disposed citizens; and once to ascertain whether they breakfasted by day-light at the hotel, being determined to rise before I eat any thing, in order to save my appetite. However, and notwithstanding my determination, and although, "*somnum ego hac nocte oculis non vidi meis*," I did not get a wink of sleep all night long, nevertheless I fairly overslept myself in the *morning*, and in fact was only roused from my slumbers by the tremendous ringing of the church bells. Threw up my window sash in great consternation, beheld the streets filled with people of every condition, what could it mean: concluded there must be some terrible conflagration; hurried down stairs with nothing but my night-gown, night-cap, and slippers on; rushed headlong into the street, vociferating "Fire! fire! fire!" as furiously as if I had been an engine-man. A crowd soon gathered around me. Continued running up and down, and crying out "Fire! fire!" Men women and children stood amazed—some pointed at me and said, "There is no fire"—others that "the fellow is crazy, and ought to be carried to the hospital"—others, "What does he mean? Surely he is beside himself, for the bells are only ringing for divine service." Saw my error in an instant, recollected it was Sunday; skulked half ashamed back to the hotel. Mine host and landlady ran tittering up stairs, maids screamed in the kitchen, and a general laughter burst from every part of the house. "Deil of a blunder," thought I, and made directly for the breakfast room. Sat down to table—no appetite, so much out of breath; heard two or three young bucks whispering in the corner; "D—d curious fellow; something of a quiz, I guess; wonder what he'll take for his head piece?" Remembered that I still had my night-cap on. Unable to eat a morsel, from my fright about the fire; wished the whole town had been in flames; came near being choked to death in attempting to swallow a bowl of boiling hot coffee; hopped and jumped about in great pain, flew to my chamber in a fit of madness; broke the bell wire in ringing for a servant; enquired for a barber—'Don't keep one sir, in the house; get one from out doors then: shops all shut up, sir, by this time.' 'Go buy a razor then.' 'Nobody sells none, sir, of a Sunday.' 'Borrow one, then, of the landlord.'—'He don't own any, sir.' 'March out of the room, then about your business.' Tried to shave with my pen knife; dull as a hoe, cut my chin in twenty different places; gave up in despair; put on my best coat and trowsers; spilled a bottle *eu de Cologne* all over me, in endeavoring to wash my gashed face—forced to change my clothes, in order to get rid of the scented water; could not get my left boot on, nor right one off; was compelled to wear one boot and one shoe—turn yesters me—sallied out to view the curiosities of the city. *Tempora mutantur*, nearly ten years since I resided in town, and the innovations, improvements, &c. that have crept in during that time are truly *mirabile visu*. Lanes widened, alleys lengthened, new streets formed, old ones repaired, and although they cross each other as often, and in as many different places as ever, yet they are much better paved, and consequently more passable than formerly. Nearly all old-fashioned mansions have disappeared, their places being supplied by others of more modern fashion; and new ones without number are rising up in every part of the city. The principal stores and public buildings, and a few dwelling-houses, are built of stone of a dirty grey color—prefer the blue granite myself, both for beauty and durability—by the bye have a considerable quarry of the latter on my estate in the country, and though don't actually want money at present, think I should like to sell a few tons to my friends of the metropolis. *Mem.* To speak to the stone-cutter about it to-morrow. Strolled down to the new market house—consider it a great speculation of the Mayor's.—*Quere*, Vonder (as the Frenchman would say) ven it vill be finished? Went to the Athenæum and could not get in; suppose because the door was locked. Bostonians are quite shrewd with respect to their names. Fort Bill—so called from the gun-house there. State-street, from the old state-house near the centre. Washington-street, from a hotel having a sign post with a picture of one Washington, a great warrior, painted on it, &c. &c. Passed into Tremont—unable to get over Pemberton's Hill; at a loss to account for it; supposed, at length, it must be owing to the excavations lately made there. Corner of Hanover-street, two grey horses running away with a coach; stopped them and helped three ladies out—much obliged to me—begged to know to whom they were so much indebted—gave them my card, and was 'off,' as the fly said when he jumped out of the mustard pot. Brattle-square church, saw half a cannon ball lodged over the door. *Quere.*—Wonder how it came there? *Mem.* To ask the sexton of the parish. Walked to a wide, open plain called 'The Common.' *Quere.*—Whence does it derive its appellation? Must be from the number of *common* people that congregate there. *Rosarum Stagnum.* Frog Pond, bathed in it—miserable hole—water muddy, and not more than three feet deep—suspect it must be owing to the shallowness of the place; saw several frogs leaping about, and heard others croaking aloud, like those of Aristophanes—

"Brec, ckex, coax, coax, oop, oop."

Enquired of a boy what ailed them? He replied, that they were celebrating the death of one Godong, a Frenchman, and a great eater of frog-pies. My curiosity excited. Listened attentively—distinguished words. Old frogs would cry out in a gram voice, 'Old Godong's dead! Old Godong's dead!' Young ones would answer, in a sharp tone, 'I'm glad on't—I'm glad on't'—and then they would all join in chorus of 'So are we all! So are we all!' Reminded me of a story I have in manuscript of some Frogs and one Log of Wood, a King, together with a serpent and one Jupiter Olympus, a God—it is little known now-a-days.—*Mem.* To publish it for the benefit of the rising generation. Cut my name in the bark of the great tree. *Aarbor freedom.* Viewed the Mill Dam. Nothing to say about it at present—Examined the flats belonging to the city. *Quere.* If well filled with trees, would they not make a grand public garden. *Mem.* To speak to the Mayor about it. State house—knocked at the gate.—No one came to admit me—Apprehend it is uninhabited—Gazed at the edifice from the street—Observed staging erected around it—Conjectured that galleries are building on the outside—Great improvement—Lost my way twice—Entered the Coach and Horses just as the dinner-bell rang, hungry as a bear—Sat down to the *table d'hote*—Eat like a trencherman. Drank wine, smoked, and talked about virtue and morality all the afternoon.

Am. Traveller.

From the Westmoreland (Pa.) Republican.

THE LOST CHILD.

Fifty years ago, Adam Nicely settled at the foot of the Chesnut Ridge, in Ligonier Valley, where he has continued to reside ever since. Mr. Nicely is now more than eighty years of age. When he commenced clearing his little spot of land in the then wilderness, he had three or four sprightly and interesting children, who were "their father's hope and their mother's joy." Not long after this period, two of them, one evening left their lowly habitation for the purpose of gathering strawberries. They were followed by their little brother Jacob, without the knowledge and consent of his parents, and who did not return with the other children—nor was he seen by them. The alarm was immediately given, and the neighbourhood scoured, but search proved ineffectual. For two weeks, with intense anxiety of mind, & feelings, that cannot be described, the unhappy parents sought their darling little Jacob in the wilderness. He could not be found. It was at length concluded that he had fallen a prey to the ruthless panther.

Some time since, Mr. John Wolf, a young man who formerly resided in Ligonier Valley, emigrated to the state of Ohio. Having occasion lately to return on a visit to his friends, he stated that, during his travels, he had become acquainted with a white man near Fort Seneca, who lived after the manner of the Indians, and who stated, that when very young he had been taken from his parents in Ligonier Valley, by a party of Indians, & had continued with them ever since.—When this information was communicated to old Mr. Nicely, he concluded that this man must be his son Jacob, who had been lost so many years. Under this impression notwithstanding his age, he made the necessary arrangements to visit him; and succeeded in finding & once more beholding his darling son. Jacob Nicely resided near Fort Seneca, and though comparatively more civilized, still his habits and manners were not dissimilar to those of the Indians who surrounded him. And from the resemblance of his features to those of the other members of his family, the time and manner of his capture—the recollection of his name by himself, along with other circumstances—all conspired to convince Mr. Nicely, that he is indeed his son. Thus it is that Providence has, in its own way, after many years, restored a lost child to his affectionate parents, before their grey hairs descended to the grave. John Nicely is soon expected on a visit to his relatives.

Hamilton College.—The annual commencement at Hamilton College took place at Clinton on Wednesday 24th ult. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on twenty three young gentlemen, and that of Master of Arts on five of the Alumni of the institution. Gov. Cass of Michigan received the honorary degree of L. L. D. and the Rev. Mr. Fisk of Goshen, the degree of D. D. After the exercise of the day were completed, an association of the graduates was formed for the purpose of establishing a fellowship.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
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Celebration at Groton Heights.—The 6th inst. was the day appointed for the celebration at Fort Griswold, near New-London, in commemoration of the gallant resistance made by Colonel Ledyard, and a small number of troops, principally volunteers from the neighbourhood, to a body of British sent against it by the traitor Arnold. By the account, the ceremonies of the day were appropriate to the commemoration of such an event, by a display of about three thousand troops, and the assembly of numerous spectators from different parts. A sketch of the Heights follows.

"New-London harbour, for the protection of which, Fort Griswold was constructed, is formed by the river Thames, and is at once safe, capacious and easily accessible, having a ready communication with the Atlantic, with a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships, and being protected from the winds by a range of high hills. Fort Trumbull is built a little distance south of the town, which stands on the western bank of the river; but being completely overlooked by the high hills in the vicinity is quite indefencible alone. On the approach of Arnold, this post was therefore deserted by all but about thirty men, and Fort Griswold, then an inconsiderable work on the opposite high ground, in the limits of the town of Groton, was reinforced by volunteers from the neighbouring farm houses, to the number of 120. Arnold landed on the West side of the river with 800 men, took Fort Trumbull, burnt the town, and then posted himself on a hill to witness the operations of Colonel Ayer, whom he had despatched with 800 more, to occupy Groton Heights. He states in his official letter, that he did not expect any resistance on the part of the Americans: but he says also, that the destruction of the town was the effect of accident, which is known not to have been the case.

Col. Ledyard had the offer of terms, but refused to treat, and the fort was attacked under cover of a wood on the South East side. The work was so small and feeble that it is surprising it could have been defended against such a force; but it was defended for a time with obstinacy, though the gallantry of the defenders procured for them only a barbrous death.

Colonel Ledyard was run through with his own sword, and nearly all the garrison put to death in cool blood. The conquerors had the barbarity to throw the dead and wounded into waggons, and roll them down the side of the hill, which was steep and rocky.

The effect of such a battle and massacre on the surrounding country, where almost every house was left to mourn the loss of its pride and strength, may be imagined. As a specimen of the devastation which it produced, nine men by the name of Avery were among the dead, although several of their kinsman, who entered the fort with them, escaped allive. Some of the latter, we are informed, survive to this day; and one of them is on the committee of arrangements.

A few miles up the river Thames, in a spot retired from the scene of carnage, the remains of the dead were interred, and their tomb stones are still to be seen near a little grove of trees near the margin."

N. Y. Advertiser.

[*From the Franklin Post*]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer contains an account of a new mode of treatment for consumption and other diseases of the lungs, invented by Dr. Middleton, a distinguished English physician, being himself affected with a disorder of the lungs, and having lost two promising children by pulmonary consumption, he directed his whole attention & studies to those diseases. All his other professional business was given up, and his investigations gave rise to the mode of treatment, which he is now communicating to the sword gratuitously.

His theory is founded upon the absorbing power of the lungs, which is so great, that he states the lungs of a sheep will take up four ounces of water, injected by an aperture in the windpipe, in the course of a few hours, without occasioning any apparent suffering. Medicines in substance or in a fluid state, as Dr. Middleton has proved by a variety of experiments, are carried into the circulation much sooner when thrown into the lungs than into the stomach. Dr. Middleton's plan then is, instead of loading the stomach with drugs & debilitating the whole system for the cure of a local disease, to administer it directly upon the lungs, and supply the stomach with a generous tho' not too stimulating diet.—The medicines to be employed are calcined sponge, dandelion or stramonium for tubercles on the lungs, and myrrh and bark in more advanced stages of disease. These are administered by means of an instrument called an *inhaler*, which is block-tin case, in which is a cylindrical wheel having bristles inserted in its sides, and turned by a crank on the outside. At the top is a mouth piece which conveys the preparation to the lungs. The substance to be inhaled is first reduced to an impalpable powder, and being put into the inhaler, is set afloat by the wheel. When the air of the box is sufficiently loaded, the patient closes the nostrils, while he makes a full inspiration from the mouth pieces of the inhaler, by which the powder is conveyed to the seat of the disease. This is repeated three or four times a day. The success that has attended Dr. M's own practice has demonstrated the superiority of his system to any other heretofore practised upon. He considers consumption a contagious disease, and cautious persons against inhaling the breath of those who are labouring under infections of the lungs.

WOMAN.

It has been often remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart; and there is not.—A man's breast may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait alone and sleepless, the struggle of the dawn into the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will bring to itself a creeping in of selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which despite of all his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove, in one instance at least, his manly weakness. But see a mother, or a [illegible] self. In silence and in the depths of night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified term may express our meaning joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches the slightest stir or whisper, or breath of the now more-than-ever-loved one who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or signal, would not waken to muse: if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort and devotion; and thus night after night she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed—*her* eye never winking, *her* mind never palled, *her* nature, that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a super-human strength and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant.

Meat Breakfasts.—It is too much the practice in London, and amongst the artisans of the country, to sit down after three hours work in the morning, to a cup of tea and a few slices of bread and butter; and this partly accounts for the sickly squalid countenances that are so frequently to be met with. Tea should never be taken as an article of food, but merely as a refreshing beverage; and meat should be always eaten for breakfast when people can afford it, except in a few cases of delicate habits, whose stomachs can not digest it until the latter part of the day. If a man has been indulging, the night before, and feels dry in the mouth, and if he also has a wish for a cup of tea, it will be highly proper to take it; but then he should endeavour to engage his appetite to a small bit of ham, or rump steak, or an egg, if possible, and so furnish the stomach with something to employ its juices upon. Let it be ever so small, a bit of meat in the morning should be eaten by those who wish to be strong. And we firmly believe, that if men could return to the ancient mode of breakfasting, namely, beer, beef, and dried flesh, they would be a stouter race than the present *souchong* breed.—Tea is much better for an evening beverage, than for morning, unless when the stomach is under the effects of too much exertion.—Coffee, *if it effects the bowels*, is the best fluid for breakfast, but if it does not effect the bowels, it is the worst. The observation applies also to roasted grain.

To make Yeast that will keep six months.—Boil one quarter pound hops in two gallons soft water; when boiled half an hour, add one table spoonful of salt, half pint of molasses, 2 quarts rye meal, half pint good common yeast, and let it stand till it ferments; then stir in Indian meal till it is as hard as it can be made; then roll it to the thickness of about half an inch, and cut in pieces of 2 or 3 inches diameter; lay it on a board and dry it in the sun, or in a warm room. When it is wanted for use, soak it in warm water, or pound it fine. I have used yeast made as above for five years, and prefer it to any other kind.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Wool Carding.—A Manufacturer communicates for the Albany Gazette the following information, which he regrets has been delayed to so late a period: however he trusts that all wool growers will keep it in remembrance for many a year.

"Merino wool, either partly or fully blooded, has a gum adhering to it near the roots, or next to the skin of the animal. The gum must be cleaned off before the cards will afford good rolls; and the best way to do it, is prescribed in the following *receipt:*

"Mix one pail full of stale chamberlye with four pails full of soft water; heat this mixture as you can bear your hand in; turn it into a cistern or tub sufficient to hold fifty pounds of wool; stir the wool thorougly with a stick till the gum is disengaged, then put the wool into a basket and rinse it clean with water.

"Too much oil or grease often renders it impossible for the carder to make good rolls. To eight pounds of wool, use one pound of grease, free from salt or other impurities; or, to ten pounds of wool, one pound of pure spermaceti oil."

Dr. Prujeau.—A certain lady waited on this able physician in great trouble about her daughter. "What ails her?" says the doctor. "Alas, doctor! I cannot tell; but she has lost her humour, her looks, her stomach; her strength consumes every day, so we fear she cannot live." "Why dont you marry her?" "Alas, doctor! *that* we would fain do, and have offered her as good a match as she could ever expect, but she will not hear of marrying." "Is there no other, do you not think, that she would be content to marry?" "Ah, doctor! that is what troubles us; for there is a young gentleman we doubt she loves, that her father and I can never cosent to." "Why, look you, madam, replies the doctor gravely, (being among all his books in his closet,) then the case is this—your daughter would marry one man, & you would have her marry another:—in all my books I find no remedy for such a disease as this."

The tomb of Knox, the Penobscot Gazette states, is near to the mansion which the patriot soldier occupied, in a small grove of laurels, surrounded by a low wall of rough stones, laid in lime. Directly over the door of the vault is a small monument, six or eight feet in height, consisting of a pedestal and obelisk, on the front of which is an inscription, in the following words:

The tomb of major general H. Knox.
Who died October 25th, 1806,agd 56 years.
"Tis fate's decree, farewel thy just renown,
The hero's honour and the good-man's crown."

On the reverse is—"In memory of Marcus Camillus, George Washington and M. William Bingham and Marcus Washington, of Julia, Carol, Augusta and Allice Wentworth, nine childrn of Henry and Lucy Knox, all of whom died before their parents."

Directly in front of the little enclosure are several fragments of ancient monuments, which mark the spot as having been the burying place of the first settlers. Perhaps the first interments were made from the fort, which was built near this place, about the middle of the last century.

James B. Ray, (at present Governour pro-tem,) has been elected Governour of the state of Indiana, for the ensuing term, by a considerable majority over Mr. Blackford, his opponent.

John Murphy has been elected Governour of Alabama.

Capitol of the United States.—Its immense pile covers an extent of [illegible] —the projection of the centre landing steps, 63 feet—west projection 83 feet, making the whole depth of the centre [illegible] feet. The height of the wings to the top of the centre dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representatives room in the south wing is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet—greatest length of the Senate chamber in the north wing, 74 feet—greatest height 42 feet. The great central rounds, whose top is the dome, is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high; the library room is 92 by 34 feet, and 38 feet high. In the capitol likewise are a variety of rooms for committees and officers connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the Supreme Court of the United States holds its sessions. The splendor of this building, when it shall be completed, cannot well be described to the eye of the imagination: its massy walls—its immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air on nothing but themselves—its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor—all these must be seen to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of republican liberality in encouraging the arts. The grounds of the capitol are enclosed within an iron railing, and embraces more than 20 acres. Now that the work on the *capitol* is not completed, these grounds present the uncouth appearance of temporary sheds and buildings in their rough state, and the rubbish of stones and other materials for building. When the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenues graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

GREECE & THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The intelligence respecting Greece in the following letter is not entirely new, but it is a more consistent account than has hitherto appeared.

"*Argostoli, June 16.*—I wrote to you three or four weeks since on Greek affairs, to communicate the capitulation of Navarino to the Turks, under Ibrahim Pacha. Shortly after the fortress was given up, the garrison went to Kalamata (not Kalamos,) with the exception of some of the chiefs, whom it is said Ibrahim Pacha thought proper to detain. The Philhelenists in this place have subsequently been much dispirited, until the day when intelligence reached us that spread universal rejoicing among them: but of that anon. I believe I told you that the loss of Navarino was attributed to the inactivity of the adherents of Colocotroni, who refused to fight, in consequence of their chief being under arrest at Hydra. In consequence, the Government will be compelled to resort to a measure somewhat humiliating, of which he will, doubtless, take care to remind them hereafter. They proclaimed an amnesty, and in a moment of defeat set Colocotroni and the other chiefs at liberty. For the present, at least, a reconciliation is effected, and they have marched against Ibrahim Pacha. What may result, or may have occurred, we have yet to lear, having only rumours, which cannot be fully relied on.—Meantime another most splendid naval victory serves to occupy the public mind. The Constantinople fleet had put to sea to the amount of 100 sail, men of war and transports together, and seemed to be directing their operations against Hydra and Spezzia; the Greek squadron were looking for them, and made a very gallant attack on them in the waters between Cape Doro, the southermost point of Negropont, and the Island called Andros—employing, as usual, their destructive fire-ships, burnt the flag-ship, and a great many others; many, in the consternation, ran on shore on the neighbouring Islands, Syra, Tino, and others; in short, the Captain Pacha (who had taken the precaution not to be on board the flag-ship,) escaped with only 27 sail from the second division of the Greeks, which gained this victory; and this remnant was immediately chased by the Admirals Miaulis and Sactouri, with the first division, which came up in time to follow up the affair. This you may regard as official, an express having arrived in Zante with the printed proclamation of the Government, from Napoli di Romania. The engagement took place on the 20th and 21st of May. There have also been two affairs with the Egyptian fleet of minor extent, but sufficient to cripple it effectually: the firts was in the port of Modon, and only partially successful, an Austrian schooner having, it is said, apprized the Turks of the premeditated attack; the second, off Cerigo, where the Greeks burned a frigate and two corvettes, and took nine transports under Austrian colours. The Turkish naval equipments for this season may be considered as annihilated; and in this light it is viewed by the Greek Government, who, in their proclamation, exhort the land forces to act with courage, and not fear the numerical force of the Turkish army, which, being deprived of supplies, must soon become ineffective. The *on dits* are, that Odysseus has again joined the Greeks, and, with Goura, beat the Turks near Salona, having killed 6,000 of the infidels. A story is told to account for the re-conversion of Odysseus, that Goura, his old lieutenant, intercepted a firman from Constantinople, ordering that the former should be beheaded, as the usual reward for submission. Goura solicited an interview with Odysseus, and showed him the firman, which produced another change in his politics. It is also said that Ibrahim Pacha, in attempting to penetrate to Tripoliza, has got himself entangled in the mountainous districts, at a very intricate pass, called the "Dithi" or the "Key," where he is hemmed in by the Greeks, and where neither his cavalry nor heavy ordnance can act."

CONSPIRACY AT HAYTI.

We published in Saturday's American, a letter from Cape Haytien, alluding to the discovery of a company which had been formed against the government by some individuals of that place. In relation to this subject, we have since been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a merchant of Cape Haytien to his friend in this city, dated August 13th:

"Since I last wrote you, an event of great moment to this country has taken place, with which you are no doubt acquainted ere this—the acknowledgement of its independence by France. The news was a source of much joy, which was demonstrated by splendid illuminations and an elegant dinner; after this they were to have finished with a grand ball, but whilst the company were assembling it was discovered that a conspiracy was on foot against some of [illegible] Christophe's old Generals. The pleasures of the night were much lessened, but the discovery was made in time to prevent any mischief. It appears that the plot had been in agitation for some months before, and this moment of rejoicing was conceived by the projectors as a favourable one to strike the blow. It is said they first intended to commence their nefarious work at the dinner, but something interfered and it was then postponed for the ball; when finding their intentions were discovered the scheme was abandoned. There are various reports in circulation as to the intentions of the conspirators, but all concur in the important point that foreigners were to be respected. It created considerable alarm, but I must say, although I was cautioned to have my doors shut early, that I felt not the least uneasiness. The President was in Gonaives on his way to this place, when he received information of the plot. He immediately sent four of the most prominent characters, and ordered them to Port au Prince to await his return. On the road one of them, Gen. Tousant, shot himself. The President has declared his intention to remove all the disaffected, whom I believe are generally known from this quarter."—*Balt. Amer.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY SEPT. 20, 1825.

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Monroe Republican is removed to the corner of Buffalo & Caroll-streets, over the store of Mess. Hart & Saxton. Entrance from Buffalo-street. August 23.

Mr. Peck fired his last gun in the Telegraph of the 6th inst.—that paper having passed into the hands of Mr. Thurlow Weed—(& if *report* speaks true, of some half-dozen others, with whose names the publick are not favoured.) On taking his leave of his patrons, Mr. Peck takes occasion to hazard a fling at his old political adversaries, the republicans of the District, and to congratulate himself upon having "contributed in some degree, at least, in producing a change of publick sentiment on some important subjects, as salutary as it now promises to be permanent." Not so fast, Mr. Peck! It is true, that the republican ticket in this county and District was outvoted at the last election: and that your friends the federalists, succeeded in electing their candidates by a very considerable majority. But it is also true, that the republican strength of this county, at least, remains firm and unbroken; and defeat, so far from having diminished the numbers or impaired the confidence of its friends, has only served to add to their energy and to stimulate their zeal—causes of difference, arising out of the Presidential question, have no longer an influence—they are no more remembered—and another election, we have no doubt, will witness the active and united efforts of all those who have heretofore, in this county, professed the principles, and sustained the usages of the democracy of the state.

That Mr. Peck should exult in what he denominates a change of sentiment, is natural enough. Such exultation he has never before been permitted to indulge; and if he should exhibit a little extravagance upon this occasion it will be readily excused. We trust, however, that republicans will take care that his cause of exultation shall be as brief as it was unexpected.

Mr. Peck speaks also, of having opposed, "with steady perseverance, the encroachments of aristocracy and usurpation," and of having aimed "to defeat the machinations of ambitious and aspiring demagogues, whose only claim to favour was their blind and devoted attachment to a party."

Mr. Peck has here made a small mistake, by omitting to call things by their right names and by jumping at conclusions, without premises. If by "aristocracy and usurpation" is meant a scrupulous regard for the rights and privileges of the people, and the adoption and steady pursuit of measures calculated to secure the one and preserve the other, then we will not quarrel with Mr. P's. language, nor call in question the truth of his declaration—and if by "ambitious and aspiring demagogues," he intends to designate those whose time and talents have been ever devoted to maintaining the principles and usages of the democratic party, hitherto comprising a majority of the people of this state, then, again we will not deny that his statement is true to the letter

There is something exceedingly amusing in witnessing the ceaseless and untiring efforts of men of Mr. P's. political stamp to get rid of the unpopular name of federalist, and to disguise from the view of the people the aristocratic nature of their opinions and policy. But when they talk of their adversaries as "factionists" and "demagogues," their language becomes absurd and ridiculous. Let them look at home; let them reflect a little—let them recount the instances in which they have abused and vilified, and then, anon, have puffed and supported the same individual candidates for office—let them call to mind the different measures of policy which they have alternately advocated and condemned—let them review the almost interminable twistings and turnings to which they have never scrupled to resort whenever the furtherance of any political object or the attainment of political power was the end or the motive, and they can be at no loss in fixing the charge of "factionist" and "demagogue," to say the least of it, *very near home.* At all events, the people understand these things, and seldom fail in calling things by their right names.

With respect to Mr. Peck, personally, we bear him much good will, and are sorry at losing his good company upon the editorial course. From the bitterness of party feelings he has been as free as could reasonably have been expected, and we are free to exonerate him from the charge of having "indulged in expressions of personal invective or recrimination." We should not probably have hazarded these observations upon his valedictory had we not deemed ourselves in a measure challenged so to do by the strain of his remarks above alluded to—and we willingly dismiss the subject without the wish or the intention of overstepping the line of our duty.

On the subject of the mode of choosing presidential electors, our neighbour of the Telegraph has declared his preference of the District System. We are glad that in this instance he has thought correctly, and shall be pleased to avail ourselves of his assistance in recommending this system to the favourable consideration of the people.

Commodore Stewart.—From the nature and formidable number of the charges preferred against Com. Stewart, many fears were entertained by the publick, that he would be unable to sustain with honour the scrutiny of a Court Martial. We are glad to learn that these fears have proved unfounded, and that the result of a strict investigation, so far from depriving him of a single laurel, has given him fresh claims upon the gratitude of the American people.—The glow of honest pride which we formerly felt on hearing the names of Porter and Stewart, need not now be repressed, since the former has been convicted only of too eager a desire to sustain the honour of his country, and the latter has passed through the ordeal of trial, without a single shade to obscure the brightness of his fame.

We have received the second No. of the "Stage Register," published in Boston by Messrs. Badger & Porter, publishers of the Boston Traveller. The work is neatly executed, and the information contained in it, so far as we can judge, is extremely correct. Travellers and Tavern-Keepers will find it particularly useful.

Mr. B. Ferguson, editor of the Gazette, Black Rock, has sold that establishment to Mr. Smith H. Salisbury.

By recent information from Lockport we learn that the Canal will not be completed and the water let in, until some time between the 5th and 15th of October.

On Friday evening, the President's House was opened, according to publick notice, for the purpose of giving the citizens an opportunity of taking leave of General La Fayette. Mrs. Adams was prevented by indisposition from receiving guests, and her place was supplied by Miss Hellen. The rooms were filled at an early hour, there being scarcely any individual in our city, at this moment, who was not desirous to offer this final token of personal esteem to the guest of the Nation. He, himself, looked remarkably well, and received with graceful vivacity the many farewell addresses which the ladies, in particular, crowded round him to offer. Nearly all the naval officers now in the city were present.—*Nat. Jour.*

We have been favoured by Aaron Vancleve, Esq. Marshal, for taking the census of this town with the number of inhabitants of Batavia; from which it appears, that there are, in the village 1870
In the remaining part of the town, 1974

Total,3858

Of which 1621 are females, leaving an excess of 111 males. The increase in our village, in 4 years, is 564. The last village census was taken in 1821.—*Advocate.*

Liberal Bequest.—We understand that Mr. James Thomson, lately deceased, bequeathed the sum of twelve thousands dollars to the following charitable institutions in this city, and in the following proportions.

To the Orphan Asylum Society, five thousand dollars.

To the American Bible Society five thousand dollars.

To the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with young children, two thousand dollars.

The testator was one of our most opulent merchants, and a Scotchman by birth; and we learn, that besides the above munificent and praiseworthy donations, he has given liberal to some relatives and friends in his native land. Mr. Thomas has left a widow and one child, (a son) to inherit the residue of his large and valuable estate.—*Statesman.*

The Astor Claim.—We are informed, that Mrs. Morris, widow of Roger Morris, lately died in England, and that the death of this lady will of course bring up for decision, the claim which has been so much talked of in this state, upon the lands in Putnam county, which are sold as forfeited. We presume it will be the cause of interesting discussion in the next legislature.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

Visit of the President.—We understand it to be the intention of the President of the United States to visit this city, and vicinity immediately after the embarkation of Gen. La Fayette for Europe.—*Bos. Cent.*

From the National Journal of Sept. 7.

At noon, this day, we bid farewell to our beloved Guest, the amiable and distinguished *La Fayette.* On this occasion we rejoice to see a spirit of emulation pervading our city and district, as to the best mode of testifying our mingled affection and regret. All business will be suspended, in order to enable every class of our fellow-citizens to join in the universal tribute to him who commands our universal esteem, not more for services rendered to us, than for his own intrinsic worth. He has gratified his own feelings, and ours, by visiting every state in the Union; and the manner of his reception every where demonstrates the deep satisfaction which his presence has imparted. Notwithstanding the toilsome exertion which it has cost him to traverse such a vast extent of country, including 15 degrees of latitude, and as many of longitude, with the rapidity which has marked his progress, and the round of personal ceremony to which publick kindness subjected him, at every step, we shall return him to his native France, with the blessing of Providence on his voyage, uninjured by change of climate; unimpaired by a succession of fatigues; unbroken in vigor of mind or of constitution.

Speculation. A person lately bought six crates of *crockery* ware at Thompson's island—part of the cargo of a vessel that was bound to *Philadelphia* and wrecked, and paid for them 12 dollars per crate. When opened at Charleston they were found to contain laces, silk, goods, &c. which, though damaged, were sold for 500 dollars.

Mr. Carter the senior Editor of the Statesman, who is now in Europe, has commenced a series of letters descriptive of the scenery, the manners and incidents which fall under his observation. From the known talents of the gentleman and from the specimens of his letters already published, we have no hesitation in saying that the productions of his pen will excite general interest, and we shall therefore take frequent occasion to lay before the publick such extracts as our limits will allow. From his ninth letter dated at Liverpool, we have taken a description of the docks of that commercial city.

The first objects, which arrested our attention on arriving at this place, were its splendid docks. These far exceed any thing of the kind I had before seen, or which I probably shall see, to whatever countries my tour may extend. The disadvantages of nature have more than been counterbalanced by the works of art; and what seemed an insurmountable barrier to the convenience of trade has led to its greatest facilities. Such are the achievments of wealth, enterprize, and perseverance. The tides in the estuary of the Mersey, which rise twenty-five or thirty feet, are so rapid that vessels cannot with any kind of convenience lie along its shores, to take in their cargoes.—At low water, their docks would be fifteen or twenty feet below the wharves, along which as one walks, he sees boats sailing far beneath him.

These embarrassments induced the merchants to construct artificial channels resembling the locks and basins of canals, extending into the very heart of the town, and to the doors of the ware-houses. Vessels go in at flood tide; the gates are then closed, and sufficient water is retained for purposes of navigation, from one wharf to another. These are called *wet* docks. In other basins vessels are high and dry at ebb tide. The latter are distinct from the docks, where ships are caulked and repaired, with as much ease as they could be upon the stocks. It is in vain for us to look for the same conveniences at New-York; as the tide is not equal to the depth of the hull. The difficulty may however in some measure be obviated by excavations, and by works of art. There is scarcely any thing, which the ingenuity of our countrymen has not been able to accomplish, & there is no deficiency of enterprize, I believe, in the Dry Dock Association.

The Liverpool docks are constructed of large stones, accurately hewn, and adjusted with the most exact masonry. Their sides are as smooth and as handsome, as the walls of a house. Vessels move or lie by the side of them, without the slightest attrition.—Some idea may be formed of the expense of these gigantic works, when it is known that upwards of four miles of artificial wharf has been constructed in this way with a perpendicular wall of thirty feet in height. For the greater part of this distance the channels are artificial, in some places excavated, and in others filled up. On the walls, the feet are marked from 1 to 30, corresponding to the marks on the prow of the ship, so that the depth can be ascertained at a glance. Across the channel, swing bridges, like the locks of a canal, some of them of cast iron, are placed at convenient distances. The piers along the wharves are also in some instances of iron. In short, the whole structure seems calculated to endure for ages.

The view of these docks, filled with the commerce of the world, and presenting a forest of masts, rising among the houses and stores in various parts of the town, is at once strikingly novel and interesting. It is by far the most peculiar and prominent feature in the town. The most rigid regulations are enforced in the police of the docks. A fire would be destructive not only to all the shipping in a basin, but would also endanger the neighbouring stores and houses. Such accidents are guarded against, by prohibiting the smoking of cigars upon the wharves, the importation of gunpowder within the docks, and other regulations equally strict. The officers live in buildings erected purposely along the quays, and are constantly upon the alert. To one who takes an interest in commercial affairs, or in naval architecture, a walk by the side of the wharves, where vessels may be seen from almost every port on the globe, is both instructive and agreeable. Prince's Dock is the most splendid; and it so happens that this is the rendezvous of vessels from the United States. They are decidedly the finest ships in the port, both externally and internally. You may tell a Yankee vessel as far as you can see her. She sits like a Swan upon the water, with her deck forming a beautiful curve, and her bow not so round and full as those of other nations.

In many places by the sides of the docks, open buildings in the form of markets, have been erected to protect sea-faring men and merchants as well as their merchandise from the inclemency of the weather, in loading and unloading vessels. Some of the warehouses also have piazzas, which are extremely convenient in case of rain. In short, no expense has been spared in promoting and facilitating the commerce of the port. The stores are spacious an commodious, some of them being twelve or fourteen stories high, with tackles for raising articles expeditiously to the upper lofts.

Wednesday next is fixed on, by Gen. *La Fayette*, for his departure from the Seat of Government, to embark for his native country. He will leave the city between 2 and 3 o'clock, in the Steam-boat Mount Vernon, which has been engaged by the Government to carry the General and his family to the national ship *Brandywine*, which awaits him near the mouth of the Potomac, 80 or 90 miles below the city. The General will be accompanied to the ship by the Secretary of the Navy, and such other officers of the Government as the limited accommodations of the boat will permit to be invited, also, by the Mayors of the City, of Alexandria and Georgetown, the Marshal of the District, and the Commanding General of the Militia of the District.

The Corporation of Georgetown will send a deputation in a seperate Steamboat, to attend the General to the ship. By these and other preparations, announced in to-day's paper, our readers will perceive, that arrangements have been made to pay the illustrious Guest of the Nation every mark of respect on his departure from amongst us, which love, veneration and gratitude, can suggest. A numerous company of Revolutionary Officers and other citizens, will proceed round in steam vessels, from Baltimore, we understand to meet the General at the ship and pay their parting respects to him.

The corporate authorities of the city and towns of the District, will attend at the President's Mansion, at one o'clock on Wednesday, where, in their presence, and that of all the officers of the Government

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

...l other admitted citizens, the President of the United States will take leave of his honoured Guest. The Officers of Government, the Corporations, the Military, &c. will then escort the General to the place of embarkation, and there take their leave of him.

The world will see that the demonstrations of effection with which this venerable and venerated man was received on these shores a year ago, so far from abating, have been continued by our people in every spot which he has visited in his extensive journey through our country, with increasing ardour, if that were possible, to the moment of his departure from amongst us. The history of this visit to the United States, would alone falsify the dogma that republics are ungrateful.

We ought not, in this notice, to forbear to advert to the liberal manner in which the deportment of the President of the United States towards the public Guest, has accorded with the national feeling. The most ample hospitality and attention have been sedulously extended to him in the President's mansion, as well as every attention by the President personally, of which some evidences have been made public. On Friday evening the house of the President was thrown open to all citizens who wished to visit the General, of which a large number of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves; and on Tuesday next, the General's birth day, the President gives a splendid entertainment in honour of the occasion.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Waverly Novels.—It is announced in the Paris papers, by the publisher of the last Waverly novel, that the history of Napoleon mentioned in the preface to that work, is preparing by "Walter Scott." To show the different opinions, however, which still prevail on this subject, we extract the following article from a London paper of the 10th July, entitled "Common Sense and Weekly Globe."—*Eve. Post.*

A new light thrown on the Scotch novels.

Sir Walter Scott has had these famous novels thrust upon him, and although he disowns the bantling, still will the town father it upon him.—There is horrid affectation in the idea of "the great Unknown!" but circumstances have fixed it, to a certainty, on an ex-professor, a man of high intellect capable of writing things far beyond the novels in question, and who, when in the shade of concealment, got a livelihood by the press. From the period of his disappearing at Edinburgh, branded with the name of Corydon to that of these novels being published, he lived in great mediocrity, but on their succeeding so amply, his appearance and fortunes altered. In some of the prefaratory addresses, his being under a cloud is alluded to, and an idea of his reappearing is hinted at, (this we doubt.) There is a chain of unbroken circumstances and evidence to corroborate what we here state. It may be that the celebrated Borderer takes the practical department of the work, or gives the fine, rich and glowing tints of his pencil. But we boldly and fearlessly ask the Great Unknown if his name be not Greenfield? and if he did not, and does not, assume the name of Rutnerford?

A boat was launched on the 18th ult. in Chautauque co. designed for the oyster trade on the seaboard. The Capt. intends to sail for New-York as soon as the Grand Canal is completed at the Mountain Ridge. Who can correcrly estimate the benefits which will be conferred on our country by the system of internal improvements so rapidly going forward? and who will deny to the individual who staked his reputation on the issue of the enterprize, as great a share of merit as he would have received of obloquy had it failed? These are reflections which force themselves upon every mind, not blinded by selfishness, whenever these vast advantages are presented to view.

Several gentlemen of the first respectability in the state, have lately associated in Albany, for the purpose of promoting prison discipline.—Samuel M. Hopkins is President, and James Stevenson, Secretary and Treasurer. Unless something can be done to make confinement in our state and county prisons a *punishment*, and increase its tendency to produce reformation, it is thought the benevolent design of their construction will be entirely defeated.

Those who have had the management of the Trenton Bank have made report, by which it would seem the bank is yet solvent: but the report of an agent, appointed by the stockholders, gives a different shade to the picture. The stockholders have appointed a committee of five to make further investigations, and it is evident from what has transpired that the institution is in a very crippled condition, and little prospect remains of its speedy resumption of business.

An unhappy affair occurred in the town of Dryden, on Thursday night last. Several persons had assembled around a house of doubtful reputation; when in the course of the proceedings, one of the party, *Amasa Barnes*, received the contents of a loaded musket in the breast, and immediately expired. The gun was fired by *Elias Laraby*, an aged man, and revolutionary pensioner, who had concealed himself behind a tree or stump; was suspected; and on examination before a magistrate, confessed the fact. The unfortunate old man, after his commitment attempted to put an end to his existence. While seated at his breakfast table, at Mr. Guinip's in Dryden village, he seized the carving knife, and inflicted a deep and dangenous stab, just below his breast. He was prevented by the by-standers, from a full accomplishment of his object; and we learn that there is a prospect of his recovery. The house assaulted was occupied by Laraby's daughter; and a person who was in the house, and whose presence there occasioned the assemblage, has been committed to the jail in this village, as an accessary to the killing of Barnes. This man, and Laraby, if he survives, will receive their trials in due season, when their degrees of guilt will be fully established, and the circumstances of the affair, now contradictorily stated, will correctly appear.—*Ithica pa.*

Grand Canal Celebration.

At a meeting of merchants and citizens of the city of New-York, holden on the 27th, inst. in the Chamber of Commerce, at the Tontine Coffe House, to confer on the propriety of celebrating the completion of the great Western Canal, William Bayard, Esq. was called to the chair, John Pintard, Esq. appointed secretary; when the following resolutions, submitted by William W. Woolsey, Esq. were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is proper to celebrate the completion of the *Erie Canal*, by which the waters of the great Western Lakes with those of the Ocean, and benefits of immense importance secured to this state, and especially to the city of New-York.

Resolved, That a committe consisting of the following gentlemen, be appointed to make enquiry and to give publick notice of the day on which the great event will occur, and when the celebration should take place. And that it be the duty of the committee to confer with the corporation on this subject, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to call out a full expression of the publick feeling in relation to an event so important to the interests of the community.

Resolved, That the committee consist of fifteen members.

The following persons were then nominated and appointed:—Wm. Bayard, John Pintard, Thos. R. Mercein, Wm. W. Woolsey, M. M. Noah, John Rathbone, Jr. Eldad Holmes, G. Griswold, Joseph G. Swift, Campbell P. White, Jonathan Coodhue, Cadwallader D. Colden, Isaac Carow, Silas Richards, Lockwood Deforest.

The meeting was then adjourned.

WM. BAYARD, Ch'n.

JOHN PINTARD, Sec'ry.

The people of this part of the state will recollect the unprovoked and wanton assaults which were made upon the character of Gen. P. B. Porter by certain individuals in Buffalo, about two or three years ago. Gen. Porter had recourse to the law, and a prosecution has produced from the Editors of the Buffalo Journal who published those charges, a full recantation. Had the following Letter been elicited by a sense of justice, rather than a fear of consequences it would have been more honorable to the writer.

Buffalo, August 31, 1825.

SIR,

Having became fully satisfied that the Various representations (made through the medium of the Buffalo Journal, and of a pamphlet which I printed for the Buffalo Harbor Committee) respecting your conduct as an officer during the late war, and also in relation to the part you took in the Harbor controversy, impeaching your integrity and imputing to you dishonorable conduct, are unfounded and incorrect, I therefore, as an act of justice towards you, hereby retract them; and it is a subject of regret that their publication should have been made by me.

DAVID M. DAY.

Gen. P. B. PORTER.

Communicated.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

This distinguished patriot and apostle of Liberty, has left our shores and embarked for his native country, in the new frigate, called the *Brandywine*. I have ever been among those, who thought our citizens could not too highly honour the man who came with such timely aid to our suffering country, and who took such an active part in our struggle for freedom. I have watched his course through our republic, with mingled feelings of admiration, respect, and love. I have been delighted at the spontaneous expression of gratitude with which he has been every where welcomed. Wherever he has been, in whatever company he has been placed, he has always appeared the same, dignified, great and good. Accessible to all, by a singular felicity, he has been able to meet & receive all in a manner which could not but satisfy and delight all. Whether folding to his bosom his old compatriots in arms, and fellow-sufferers in the dubious fight or embracing their lisping children—whether seen melted into tears at the tomb of Washington, or surrounded by the heads of Department in the city which bears Washington's name, he ever stands before us, an object of our admiration, an object worthy a Nation's Gratitude. I make no loud professions of religion, but if ever I added a hearty "Amen" to any prayer, it was to the one which was offered up in St. Luke's Church on Sunday last, that the "Eternal God, who alone spreadest out the Heavens and rulest the raging of the sea, would guard this veteran from the dangers of the great deep, from sickness, and from every evil to which he might be exposed, and conduct him in safety to the haven where he would be." B.

Statistical.—The district of Pennsylvania which lies south of the blue mountains contains a denser population than any other portion of territory of equal extent within the United States. Its area is 7369 square miles, its population in 1820 was 569,355 or 77 to a square mile. Massachusetts has 72 to a square mile; Rhode Island 68; Connecticut 59; New-Jersey 40; Maryland 37.

A letter from St. Louis, to a gentleman of Washington, mentions the recent death of Governor Bates, of Missouri, and of Judge Pettibone, of the same state.

Singular notice.—Mr. Calvin Field, of Mt. Pleasant, Genesee county, gives public notice, that his domestic avocations are such, that he "*refuses to be considered a candidate for any office, which the public might be anxious to bestow upon him!*" The poor public will no doubt be sadly disapointed.—*Buff. Patriot.*

A letter from General Wilkinson, dated at the city of Mexico, states that he has procured a large tract of land in the province of Texas, and wishes to settle it with Americans, to whom he holds out liberal inducements.

A divine, dwelling on the hardships of the ministry, feelingly remarks——"We have first to persuade people that they have souls to be saved, and then to persuade them to save their souls."

Another speculation. The black cook of a vessel lately carried to Liverpool, as his adventure, a live rattlesnake and eight alligators. They cost him 15 dollars, and he sold them for 42*l.* 10*s.*—$188,92.

We understand that *Nicholas F. Beck*, esq. of Schenectady, has been appointed by the Governor, Adjutant General of this state, in the place of the late Col. Haines. Mr. Beck is a lawyer, of acknowledged worth and capacity. *Albany Argus.*

☞ *To Correspondents.*—The poetical communication of "H." will appear next week.

"A Root Doctor," will also be published next week.

MARRIED,

At New-Hartford Oneida Co; on Thursday last, Mr. *Erastus Cook*, of this village to Miss *Clarissa Remington.*

At Deerfield, on the 31st August, by the Rev. Mr. Akin of Utica, Mr. John Robinson of this village to Miss Caroline L. Kent of the former place.

DIED

In this village, last week, Rachel, infant daughter of Mr. N. Barber.

At Charlotte, on the 16th Inst. Hellen Maria, daughter of G. H. Holden aged 8 months.

Very suddenly at Waterville Me. Rev. *Tho. Baldwin D. D.* Pastor of the second Baptist church in Boston; aged 72. His remains were carried to Boston and a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, (in the meeting house where he usually preached,) to a crowded audience of mourning spectators.

To-Day!!

NEW-YORK
LITERATURE LOTTERY
DRAWS THIS DAY.

For the fortunate tickets, apply at G. W. PRATT'S OFFICE, Carroll-st.

Tickets 6,00—Halves 3,00—Quarters 1,50.
September 20th, 1825.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
GENERAL ORDERS!

HEAD QUARTERS, Albany, Sept. 5th, 1825.

THE Commander in chief hereby orders that the Company of Horse Artillery in the Village of Palmyra, and the three companies of Cavalry, in the Villages of Rochester, Penfield, & Canandaigua, be organized into a battalion of Horse Artillery.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
CHARLES A. CLINTON
Acting Adjutant Genereral.

LECTURES ON
PHRENOLOGY.

DOCT. TAYLOR'S next Lecture to be delivered *to-morrow* evening, being "A Phrenological explanation of the vocal illusion, commonly called *Ventriloquism.*

☞ SELLING OFF!!

A large assortment of
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,
in quantities to suit the purchasers, for sale at cost, for cash only.

Persons indebted to, or having demands against the subcriber, will consult their interest, by calling immediately.

HENRY T. SMITH.
Adjoining the Erie Coffee-House.
September 20, 1825. 2w47

UNIVERSITY
LOTTERY.
(SEVENTH CLASS.)

WILL be drawn at Baltimore, the 30th of this month.

☞ Positively the next Lottery to be drawn.
P. CANFIELD, *Manager.*

Scheme.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	:	10,000	10,000
1	:	5,000	5,000
1	:	2,500	2,500
1	:	1,303	1,303
5	:	1,000	5,000
10	:	500	5,000
44	:	100	4,400
88	:	50	4,400
528	:	12	6,336
5,676	:	6	34,056
6,356 Prizes. 13,244 Blanks.			$98,000
19,600			

ENQUIRE AT
G. W. Pratt's
LOTTERY OFFICE, Carroll Street.
September 20, 1825.

JUST LANDED
a part of a very general assortment of
NEW & CHEAP
GOODS,
at the Stone Store north side Buffalo-st.
☞ Particulars next week.
ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
September 20, 1825.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Perrinton Monroe county, on Monday the 12th, inst. a Sorrel *Horse Colt*, one year old. Said Colt had a small white spot on the forehead, and is remarkably gentle. When he went away he had on a poke. Whoever will return the said colt, or give information of him to the subscriber or to this office, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN PENINGTON.
Perrinton, Sept. 14, 1825. 3w47

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CYRUS PACKARD, (deceased), late of Perrinton, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM PACKARD.
ROSWELL EVERETT.
Perrinton, Sept. 10, 1825. 6w47

UNCURRENT MONEY.

NOTES of the Banks of Canada, Chenango, Plattsburg, Washington and Warren, Niagara and Jefferson County. Also, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island Money, purchased at the lowest rates of discount, at

G. W. PRATT'S
Lottery-Office,
Carroll-street. Sept. 20. 48

A General Meeting

WILL be holden on the 24th and 25th inst. by the *Christian* convention in the town of Chili, near Lewis Wine's on Chesnut Ridge two miles and a half west from Dean's mills Preaching on Saturday to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sunday 9 o'clock A. M. Sept. 20th, 1825.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

AS the period is not far distant when a SHERIFF must be chosen for the three ensuing years, and the time actually arrived when your minds ought to be concentrated on the individual who is to be clothed with that important trust; and reflecting on the experience which I have had in the duty by serving as deputy for several years, I have thought proper to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election.—Although the many candidates already before you may seem to lessen my claim, still I shall depend for my success on the old proverb "*stultus pro successu.*"

WM. ALVORD.
Clarkson, September 16, 1825-

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.
who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.
Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825- 8m45

$228,800!!!

☞ All to be drawn on the 20th day of this month! ☜

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers, 9 Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	IS	25 000
2	:	10 000	20 000
1	:	5 696	6 696
2	:	5 000	10 000
20	:	1 000	20 000
20	:	500	10 000
38	:	200	7 600
114	:	100	11 400
228	:	50	11 400
1710	:	12	20 520
14,364	:	6	86 184
16,500 Prizes, 29,260 Blanks,			$228 800

☞ Price of Tickets $6,00, Halves $3,00, Quarters $1,50. For sale at

G. W. Pratt's
Lottery-Office.
September 6, 1825

EDWARD WHITMAN,
AT THE
Fancy and Variety Store,
(*Opposite the Bank.*)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or whole-sale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and *on better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825. 46

SADDLE TREE, &
Hame
Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Harness &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,
SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,
comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.
September 13, 1825. 4m46

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

JUST published and for sale by E. PECK
THE WESTERN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

calculated for the meridian of Rochester, and containing the usual variety of interesting and useful matter. A liberal discount will be made to whole sale purchasers.

ALSO,
THE CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

Republished from the Boston edition, excepting the calendar pages, which are calculated expressly for the meridian of Rochester.—Price ten cents single, $6 per hundred. This Almanac contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper, and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the patronage of the christian publick.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

DRAWN NUMBERS,

in the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery, drawn at Philadelphia the 7th inst.

2, 29, 19, 23, 18, 63, 62, 50 51,

The fortunate holders of PRIZES, are requested to call and receive the CASH or exchange them for TICKETS in the

Literature Lottery,

which draws the 20th, at

G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY OFFICE
Caroll Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF *MONROE.*

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't.
J. MASTICK.
August 15.

JOB PRINTING
neatly executed at this Office.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS,
DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote, Guatamala, Bengal and Orleans } Indigo,
5 1-2 " Nicaragua,	50 lbs. Nutgalls,
7 " Fustick,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	2 tons grd. White Lead
20 half do. do.	3 " Dry do. do.
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 " Venetian Red,
20 " Campeachy do.	1 " Spanish Brown,
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " do. White,
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Paris White,
3000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Yellow Ochre,
1000 " Madder,	1-2 " French Yellow,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Red Lead,
2 hhds. do.	1 cask India Gum Copal,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 do. S. American do.
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	7 bbls. Glue.
200 " summer do.	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	
7000 Teazles,	
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
60 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
100 " American do.	500 Baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bu. White Beans,
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage,	Silsby & Co's warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
Blocks, different sizes,	
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had else where.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 13. 46

HAVE Doct's SMITH & HARRAL, located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.

Sept. 15, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.

JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between James Fraser & Josiah Shelden, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of June 1825. The notes and accounts of said firm are lodged with A. Gardiner, Esq. for collection.

JAMES FRASER.
JOSIAH SHELDEN.
September 13, 1825. 3w46

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST on Saturday the 9th inst. somwhere between this village and King & Adams Tavern in Ogden, a red morrocco *Pocket-Book*, containing the following notes:

3 Notes, two of $112 each, and one of $100 against Chandler Maltby, running to the subscriber, dated in March last, one note of $10, against Samual Utley, together with several smaller notes, and valuable receipts.

☞ All persons are cautioned against buying said notes, and whom will return said Pocket-Book to the owner shall be generously rewarded. LUTHER MALTBY.

Rochester, Sept. 20, 1825. 3w47.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
STORE.

THE subscriber has receceived from New-York, an extensive & elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser.

The following are a part:
6 Pipes BRANDY,
3 do. Holland GIN,
4 Hhds. RUM,
16 do. E. I. MOLASSES,
16 Hhds. and Bbls. SUGAR,
30 Bags COFFEE,
34 Chests TEA,
20 Kegs TOBACCO,
10 do. GINGER, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choisest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for
Pot & Pearl Ashes, Pork,
&c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.
Rochester, Sept. 1824.

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

DOWS, MEECH & CARY.
UTICA, Aug. 19, 1825

WE, passengers on board the Green Bay, Capt. Holbert, take this opportunity to offer our thanks to him for his polite and respectful attention to us while on board his boat, and to recommend his boat to travellers as not inferior in accommodation and speed to any conveyance we have met with on the Canal.

GEO. ARMITAGE & SON, Philad.
WM. P. WHITNEY, Boston.
JOHN CLEMENT, Philad.
SAMUEL SHENOR, New-Jersey.
JOHN CHAMPION, Philad.

August 1, 1825.
C. DUNNING & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY
Three Cases New Goods,
CONTAINING
Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.
ALSO
30 NESTS BAND BOXES
And an assortment of Ladies WILLOW BASKETS

WALKER & WARRENT,
Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

, Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.
Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

Wholesale & Retail.
WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000	Sides Spanish	Sole	Leather
600	do	Upper	do
200	do	Horse	do

Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.

400 BARRELS SALT
very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 29, 1825. 44

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Howes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondiquot landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 10, 1825. 46

MONROE COUNTY, } ss.
Surrogate's Office.

WHEREAS *Rufus Smith*, Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and credits which were of Elias Smith, late of New-London county, Connecticut, Tanner, deceased, hath by his petition presented to Orrin E. Gibbs, Esquire, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, set forth that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of the said Surrogate in the premises. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, to show cause before the said Surrogate, at his Office in the village of Rochester, on Monday the thirty-first day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. why all the real estate whereof the said Elias Smith died seised, should not be sold for the purpose of paying his debts.

RUFUS SMITH, *Administrator.*
Dated Rochester, Sept. 14, 1825. 4w47

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the
Republican Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

E. COOK

IS NOW OPENING AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE,
Military Goods,
Musical Instruments,
Watch Materials,
Jewelry & Silver Ware,

Which are offered WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOW PRICES for READY PAY. 40
Rochester, May 10th, 1826.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Proposes insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL, *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghim & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—ALSO—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.
Nov. 16, 1824. 8tf

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
500 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
3000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
6 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
3 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
ochester, June 18, 1825. 40

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit

S. G. ANDREWS.
Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER

UNION.

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqu Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forward the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Ainsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern Tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER.
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Coursa Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on hand 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the farm of the late Rev. Comfort Williams, 7 Sheep, marked, by the right ear being cut off. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EDMUND BRIDGES.
Brighton, Aug. 30, 1825. 3w44

WHISKEY.

350 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READER

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daboll's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,
25 pasturing & wood Lots,

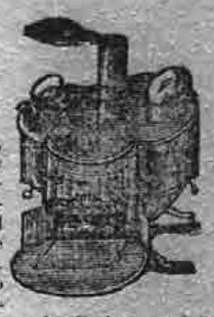
are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. &. T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Copyonical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*
Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w10

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.
July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 12th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMAC LEAF,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in the town of Ridgeway, about the 12th of July last, a bright Brown Cow of middling size, with a brockle face, and four years old. Any person who will give information where the said cow may be found to the Monroe Republican office, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable charges paid.

TISDALE B. PIRCE.
Ridgeway Sept. 6, 1825. 5w45

Stray Cow.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on the 17th inst. a large White Cow excepting some red about the neck, supposed to be about 7 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL HEDGES.
Rush, Aug. 26, 1825. 3w45

OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY
and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheiden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d,

Together with a general assortment of

Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Main-street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD.

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Current Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality,
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott,* will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3,0 1825. 44

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS,

ONTARIO
AND
MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Barr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor, John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE, } Proprietors.
ELISHA ELY, }
L. & S. DENISON. }

Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

NEW YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers,* 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$25 000	IS	25 000
2	10 000		20 000
1	6 656		6 656
2	5 000		10 000
20	1 000		20 000
20	500		10 000
38	200		7 600
114	100		11 400
228	50		11 400
1710	12		20 520
14,364	6		86 184
16,500 Prizes,			$228 800
29,260 Blanks,			

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, the No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 7th, $6,666

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the

2d 5th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 5th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the

3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 7th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 228 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 5th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any one of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of 6fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES, } *Managers.*
A. M'INTYRE, }

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
25, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, and by Eben Ely Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office*

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.
Dated April 22. 6m26

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office. }
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state, and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed of to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819 which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS
E. POMEROY, Att'y 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1818, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Sweden, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Bull's land, thence east to lot 88 to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the house of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER
J. HULL, Att'y. 6w37

BY order of Ashley Sawyer, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Sweden in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 8th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross,* and *Walter Ross,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Ross, and county of Monroe, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Ross, and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Barns deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots, and extending so far south the full width of said lots, that an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everet to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Jonathan Cole* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 80 feet front on state street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

JOB PRINTING

neatly executed at this office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 48---VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1825. WHOLE NO. 464.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

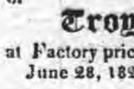
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.



THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.

9th month, 13. 46

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL, HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.

September 13, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.

Sept. 13, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.

JONA. CHILD.

Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824 40

BOSTON BARD.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription,
THE LIFE OF THE
"BOSTON BARD."
WITH A PORTRAIT BY DURAND,

In youth, I saw the rugged road
My feet were doomed to tread;
And sane, I took misfortune's load,
And bared to heaven my head.

TO THE PUBLICK.

THE frequent request of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the publick generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "*Boston Bard*," has, at length, induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of his poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative.—Misconception of character; unmerited censure; loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if "*variety's* the very *spice* of life," the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently *seasoned*—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—*these* calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself: that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.——Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living *relative* for any favor whatever.—If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed; if, under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse, or enlighten the understanding, the *kindness* of *kindred* has not, in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events.—If I have been an hungered, the Bread of the *stranger* has strengthend me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed, slumbered, and awoke refreshed; to the *stranger*, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—*gratitude*. The heat of the day has been borne *alone*, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, (N. Y.) March, 1825.

CONDITIONS.

The work will contain about two hundred pages, duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with a fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers at one dollar—cash on delivery.

There will not be a greater number of copies printed than what are subscribed for.

☞ Subscriptions received by E. F. Marshall, Rochester. 3w45

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY,

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ⋈ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
600 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy,
Rappee, &
Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING
TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.

S. SAWYER.

Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal, } Indigo.
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
	Sacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1, 1825. 40

GROCERIES.

LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin,
Loaf and Lump,
White Havanna, } SUGARS.
Brown,
New Orleans,
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th. 1825. 6w-44

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.

Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

Prize List.

THE following are the drawn ballots in the Washington Canal & Ct. State Lottery, 1st, Class.

White Ballots.

3 7 9 5 0 8 7 5 2 8

Red Ballots.

0 7 24 37 27 30 23 33 15 25 28 2 34 32 11 1 56 21 14

The first drawn white ballot being 3, second 7 tenth 8, gives 378 for the three last figures of the Capitals; Therefore

The first drawn red ballot being

	0	0 378	is entitled to $20,000
second	7	7 378	10,000
third	24	24 378	5,000
fourth	37	37 378	3,000
fifth	27	27 378	
sixth	30	30 378	
seventh	23	23 378	each 1,000
eighth	38	38 378	
ninth	15	15 378	
tenth	25	25 378	
eleventh	38	38 378	
twelfth	2	2 378	
thirteenth	34	34 378	
fourteenth	32	32 378	
fifteenth	11	11 378	each 500
sixteenth	1	1 378	
sevent'th	56	56 378	
eight'nth	21	21 378	
ninet'nth	14	14 378	

The fourth drawn white ballot being 5, fifth 0, sixth 8, gives 508, therefore every ticket the 3 last figures of which are 500, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 100

The third drawn white ballot being 9, fourth 5, fifth 0, gives 950; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 950, whatever thousand it may be in, is a prize of 50

The fifth drawn white ballot being 0, sixth 8, seventh 7, gives 087; therefore every ticket the three last figures of which are 087, is a prize of 50

But as it ends with 7, it is also entitled to a prize of $8, in the whole 58

The first drawn ballot being 3, eight 5, gives 35; therefore every ticket the two last figures of which are 35, whatever hundred it may be in, is a prize of 10

The first drawn white ballot being 8, ninth 2,, gives 32; the second drawn white ballot being 7, fourth 5, gives 75; therefore every ticket, the two last figures of which are either 32 or 75, is a prize of 5

Every ticket, the last figure of which is either 3, or 7, or 8, being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn white ballots, is a prize of 3

J. B. YATES. }
A. M'INTYRE. } Managers.

Those who have had the good fortune to draw prizes, will please call at the Post-office *Rochester* and receive the cash, or tickets in the next Lottery.

The Union Canal lottery 18th class will be drawn in Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month. Highest prize $25,000, price of tickets $5.

The following are among the numerous prizes which have been sold by the subscriber, viz. one of $10,000, several of $1000, and a great number of $500, $100, $60, $50 and smaller prizes, all of which have been punctually paid, or (that which is better) exchanged for other tickets, at the Post-office where adventurers are invited to call for rich prizes. A. REYNOLDS.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of September 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Benjamin Abell
Jacob B. Alvord, 2
Lyman Avery.
B.
Horris Briggs
Anthony Brice
Joseph Birdseye
Reuben Beals
Nathaniel Burbanks
Doct Balcum
Alanson Bacon
Alvan Betts 3
John Batte's
George L. Beckwith
Ann Betts
John Bourdman
Walter Brigham
C
Charles C. Coldvin
Charles Cleveland
Erastus A. Camfield
Jonathan Chesley
Robert I. Curry
Surel Carpenter
Morris Cromlein
John B. Clark
Eliza F. Cook
Peter Coughlin
Wm. Campbell 2
Hunan Cooley
Stephen Cutler
Clarinda Cutler
Aura Cronkhite
Elisha Coffin
Daniel Constable
Hiram J. Clark
John Coldwell
Elisha Glark
George Cadwell
Armena I. Carman
Chester Carpenter
Eunice Chapman
D
Sarah Dunn
Zebulon Doty 2
Jane L. Dean
Patrick Dickinson
John O. Day
Cyrus Dunbar
Chauncey Dodge
Benjamin Davis
Alexander H. Dana
E
John Enright 2
Hezekiah Eldredge
Samuel C. Ellis
E. R. Everest 2
Samuel Ellison
Henrietta Ellison
Abel Eaton
F
Wm. C. Forbes 2
Fenelley Frasier
John H. Ferris
Sally Ann Forbes 3
Wm. Falk
L. Fenton
G
Thomas Gilbert
Wm. Graham Jr.
Wm. Gernsey
Alfred Griswold
Wm. Green Esq.
Orange Garon
Ruby Gould
Thomas Griffiths
H
John Hannifen
Hannah Hodge
Wm. W. Hopkins
Charles Higgins
Alexander H. Hooker
Josheph T. Howland
Thomas Holinson
Wm. R. Hart 2
Wm. Hunter
Rev. Thomas Hand
Benjamin Hall
Lewis Hayden
Cyrus Howard
Luke Hopkins
Isaac Hoy
Michael Henderhen
J. S. Hakes
John S. Highlands
David Hamilton
Henry W. Harris
Nathaniel Hayward
M. Hunt
Asahel Huter
Penelope Hepburn
Ebar Hubbard
J K
Richard Jones
Rhoda Jackson
Isaac Johnson
Sally Johnson
Reuben D. Jonce
Lemuel King
Wm. Knifin
Albert Kellogg
Silas Kerr
L
Ebenezer Loomis
Samuel Lane
Charles Larotte
Wm. Lormoe
E. Lewis
M
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Henry S. Moore
Edward Mead
James McRisty
John Morris
Benjamin Minor
Edward Mallory
Asahel H. Mallory
Robert B. Mintum
Ephraim Mead
Asahel W. Mallory
George Miller
John McVain
Daniel McNulty
James McBancher
Patience Masters
Wm. Mitchell
Price & Miller
Mrs. Murphey
N
Abiel Newton 2
G. W. Newcomb
O
Abraham Osterhout
Gen. Odell
P
Edward Pratt
Wm. Palmer
Seth Pope
Jabez W. Piersons
Jonathan Parry
Oliver Perry
Foskett M. Putney
James Perrine
Isaac Page
John Putt
Harriet A. Park
Benjamin W. Parker
R
Mr. Rosannah
Amanda M. Richmond
Apollos Rogers
Patrick Reyrdon
E. J. Roberts
Charles Roetto
John F. Rutter
S
Orlando B. Skiff
Phelps Smith
Isabella B. Spalding
Fanny C. Shirts
James Savage
Ashbel Steel Jr.
Eli Stilson
Ira Stowell
Isaac Spinnings
Jabez Stone
Mahitable Stafford
Elias Streetar
Malinda Stillman
Stephen Sevory
Stephen Spencer
Jacob See
Leonard Stillson
T
Isaac Thorn
John Thorn
Sally Tubles
David Thatcher
Mariah Thompson 2
Charles Tubles
Catherine Taggert
Mr. Tucker
James Teate
Mary J. Tilton
John Turner
Miles H. Turner
Betsey Tibbles
L. Taylor
V
John VanWincle
Isaac Vanarsdalen
Wm. Vincent
Tunis Vanest
John Vanhousen 2
W
Joel Wheeler 3
James S. Wybert
Cornelius S. Whitney 2
E. Q. Wright
Chester White
Charles Waterous
Manlius C. Woodbury
Abner Wallace
Patience Waterous
Leonard Worcester
Oliver A. Willard

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having relinquished the publication of the Rochester Telegraph, will in future devote his attention more particularly to the printing of

Books, Cards, Handbills
AND JOB PRINTING

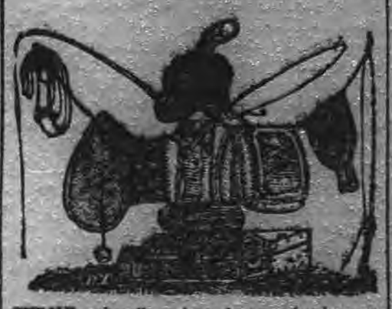
generally, and will execute all orders with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at the old stand in Carroll-Street.

BOOK-BINDING

in all its branches neatly and expeditionaly executed. EVERARD PECK.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 4w45

SADDLERY.



THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.

Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

WILL be drawn on the twentieth of September next, and finished in a few minutes.

66 *Numbers*, 9 *Ballots to be drawn.*

Selling Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF		$25 000	IS 25 000
2	: :	10 000	: 20 000
1	: :	6 696	: 6 696
2	: :	5 000	: 10 000
20	: :	1 000	: 20 000
20	: :	500	: 10 000
38	: :	200	: 7 600
114	: :	100	: 11 400
238	: :	50	: 11 400
1710	: :	12	: 20 520
14,364	: :	6	: 86 184
16,500 Prizes, }			$228 800
29,250 Blanks, }			

To determine the Prizes in this scheme, 66 No's. from 1 to 66 inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers will be entitled to the prize of $25,000

Those having on them the 4th, 5th and 6th, or 7th 8th and 9th, each $10,000

That having on it the 4th, 6th and 7th, $6,696

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, or the 6th, 7th, and 8th, each, $5,000

Those having on them the

2d 6th and 6th, 2d 5th and 7th, 2d 5th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 6th and 7th, 2d 6th and 8th, 2d 6th and 9th, 2d 7th and 8th, 2d 7th and 9th, 2d 8th and 9th, 3d 4th and 6th, 3d 4th and 7th, 3d 4th and 8th, 3d 4th and 9th, 3d 5th and 6th, 3d 5th and 7th, 3d 5th and 8th, 3d 5th and 9th, 3d 6th and 7th, 3d 6th and 8th, each, $1,000

Those having on them the

3d 6th and 9th, 3d 7th and 8th, 3d 7th and 9th, 3d 8th and 9th, 4th 5th and 7th, 4th 5th and 8th, 4th 5th and 9th, 4th 6th and 7th, 4th 6th and 8th, 4th 6th and 9th, 4th 7th and 8th, 4th 7th and 9th, 4th 8th and 9th, 5th 6th and 8th, 5th 6th and 9th, 5th 7th and 8th, 5th 7th and 9th, 5th 8th and 9th, 6th 7th and 9th, 6th 8th and 9th, each $500

All others with three numbers on them, (being 38,) each $200

Those 114 Tickets which shall have Two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 1st and 8th or the 1st and 9th, each $100

Those 238 Tickets which shall have two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 5th, the 6th and 6th, or the 6th and 7th, each $50

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, (being 1710,) each $12

And all those with any *one* of the drawn numbers on them, (being 14,364) each, 6.

No ticket which shall have drawn a Prize of superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject, as usual, to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

J. B. YATES. }
A. M'INTYRE, } *Managers.*

Drawn numbers in the last class of Literature Lottery.

1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.
26, 42, 54, 31, 36, 13, 24, 10, 1.

Tickets and Shares for sale by A. REYNOLDS, at the Post-Office, and by Eben. Ely Rochester. Price of Tickets Six Dollars.

☞ All orders by mail or otherwise from abroad, attended too with particular care

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 30 1825. 44

August 1, 1825.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE RECIVED THIS DAY

Three Cases New Goods,

CONTAINING

Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Moreens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c

ALSO.

30 NESTS BAND BOXES

And an assortment of Ladies Willow Baskets

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote, }
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, }
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and } Indigo,
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans }
20 half do. do.	60 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " Campeachy do.	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " Nicaragua,	3 " Dry do. do.
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown,
1000 " Madder,	1 " do. White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Paris White,
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2 " French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer do.	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
100 " American do.	500 Baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bu. White Beans,
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
Blocks, different sizes,	
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
6 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on as good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,
AT THE
Fancy and Variety Store,
(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered very *cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Brazes and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825. 46

JUST published and for sale by E. PECK

THE WESTERN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

calculated for the meridian of Rochester, and containing the usual variety of interesting and useful matter. A liberal discount will be made to whole sale purchasers.

ALSO.
THE CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

Republished from the Boston edition, excepting the calendar pages, which are calculated expressly for the meridian of Rochester.—Price ten cents single, $6 per hundred. This Almanac contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper, and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the patronage of the christian publick.

Rochester, September 18, 1825. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 4

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825- 5m45

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Perrinton Monroe county, on Monday the 12th, inst. a Sorrel *Horse Colt*, one year old. Said Colt had a small white spot on the forehead, and is remarkably gentle. When he went away he had on a poke. Whoever will return the said colt, or give information of him to the subscriber or to this office, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN PENINGTON.

Perrinton, Sept. 14, 1825. 3w45

A General Meeting

WILL be holden on the 24th and 25th inst. by the *Christian* convention in the town of Chili, near Lewis Wire's on Chesnut Ridge two miles and a half west from Dean's mills Preaching on Saturday to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Sunday 9 o'clock A. M. Sept. 20th, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The Solitary Grave,

On the banks of the Genesee.

Yes, here, Louisa, by thy lonely grave,
A moment let me stand and meditate
On what thou wast, and art, and all must be!
Tho' from the cold, gray clouds that slowly drift
In sullen masses on, the western breeze
Blows chill, and watry snow-flakes, and big drops
Of rain fall fast, and patter on the leaves
That strew the ground, here by the moss-grown trunk
Of this old oak, that spreads its massive arms
Above thy tomb, I'll stand and think on thee!
Years have gone by, since in my boyish days,
I knew thee, young, and beautiful, and happy!
Ah, thou didst seem the favourite of Heaven—
And all did bless thee—e'en the wither'd face
Of age, and poverty, and wretchedness,
Grew brighter, at thy presence, for thou hadst
A heart of soft compassion, and a hand
Open as charity—and art thou dead!
In the gay dance the eyes of envious belles
Did follow thee admiring, and thy looks
Of sportive innocence, did win all hearts—
In other lands I have remembered thee—
Oft, when I saw the tear of pity steal
Down the soft cheek of beauty, I have thought,
Such, but far lovelier was Louisa!
'Twas told me thou wast wedded, and to one
Most worthy of thee, and I hoped to see
Thy tender nurslings, heirs of thy perfections
Formed to fair virtue by thy fostering hand!
But here alas! thou liest, and they are orphans;
God of the orphan! be their friend and guide!
Yet 'tis a lovely spot where thou art laid—
And thou hast loved it, living—loved to sit
Beneath these oaks, when spring was waking them
From their long winter's sleep, & clothing them
With a new beauty, and to catch the sound
Of the soft breeze, which, in their nestling boughs,
Made an enlivening music, and to look
Downward upon the Genesee's dark stream,
That struggled on, far, far beneath thy feet,
And on whose brink the lofty cedar seem'd
The nursling of a year—and thou didst love
To watch the dying foliage of these oaks,
As it assum'd a thousand different hues,
And lingered still, when the gay fields were dead!
Nor was the solemn moan of autumn winds,
That strew'd that foliage leaf by leaf, and yet
Howled on, unlovely to thy pensive ear—
This spot, these aged oaks, were dear to thee—
And they are still the same—but what art thou?
Oft shall the spring renew their beauty—oft
Rebuild the verdant roof above thy head
Which autumn winds shall strew upon thy grave,
But thou shalt not regard it—no, sleep on!

H.

On Thursday the 15th inst. according to previous appointment, the ceremonies preparatory to the foundation of a Jewish City of Refuge, were performed at Buffalo.—In the morning a salute was fired, and at 10 o'clock the masonic and military companies walked in procession to the Church, when after the appropriate services, Mr. Noah delivered an address to the crowded audience. This address together with Mr. Noah's Proclamation, we this week publish at the request of several subscribers, and though of considerable length, they will repay an attentive perusal.

PROCLAMATION
TO THE JEWS.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, to manifest to his chosen people, the approach of that period, when in fulfilment of the promises made to the race of Jacob, and as a reward for their pious constancy and triumphant fidelity, they are to be gathered from the four quarters of the Globe, and to resume their rank and character among the governments of the Earth. And whereas, the peace which now prevails among civilized nations;—the progress of learning throughout the world, and the general spirit of liberality and toleration which exists, together with other changes favorable to light and to liberty, mark in an especial manner, the approach of that time, when "peace on earth and good will to man," are to prevail with a benign and extended influence, and the ancient people of God, the first to proclaim his unity and omnipotence, are to be restored to their inheritance and enjoy the rights of a sovereign independent people.—THEREFORE, I, *Mordecai Manuel Noah*, Citizen of the United States of America, late Consul of said States for the city and kingdom of Tunis, High Sheriff of N. York, Counsellor at Law, and by the grace of God, Governor and Judge of Israel, have issued this my proclamation, announcing to the Jews throughout the world that an asylum is prepared and hereby offered to them, where they can enjoy that peace, comfort and happiness, which have been denied them, through the intolerance and misgovernment of former ages. An asylum in a free and powerful country, where ample protection is secured to their persons, their property, and religious rights; an asylum in a country, remarkable for its vast resources, the richness of its soil, and the salubrity of its climate; where industry is encouraged, education promoted, and good faith rewarded. "A land of milk and Honey," where Israel may repose in peace, under his "vine and fig tree," and where our people may so familiarize themselves, with the science of government, and the lights of learning and civilization, as may qualify them for that great and final restoration to their ancient heritage, which the times so powerfully indicate.

The asylum referred to is in the state of New-York, the greatest state in the American confederacy. New-York contains 43, 214 square miles, divided into fifty five counties and having six hundred and eighty seven Post towns and cities, containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, together with six million acres of cultivated land, improvements in agriculture and manufactures, in trade and commerce, which include a valuation of Three Hundred Millions of dollars of Taxable property. One hundred and fifty thousand militia, armed and equipped, a constitution founded upon an equality of rights; having no test oaths, and recognizing no religious distinctions, and seven thousand free schools and colleges affording the blessings of education to four hundred thousand children. Such is the great and increasing State to which the emigrations of the Jews is directed.

The desired spot in the state of N. York to which I hereby invite my beloved people throughout the world, in common with those of every religious denomination, is called *Grand Island* and on which I shall lay the foundation of a City of Refuge to be called ARARAT.

Grand Island in the Niagara river, is bounded by Ontario on the North, and Erie on the South, and within a few miles of each of those great commercial Lakes. The island is nearly twelve miles in length and varying from three to seven miles in breadth, and contains upwards of seventeen Thousand Acres of remarkably rich and fertile land. Lake Erie is about two hundred and seventy miles in length, and borders on the States of N. York, Pennsylvania and Ohio: and westwardly by the possessions of our friends and neighbours, the British subjects of Upper Canada. This splendid Lake unites itself by means of navigable rivers, with Lakes St. Clair, Huron, Michigan and Superior, embracing a lake shore of nearly three thousand miles; and by short canals those vast sheets of water, will be connected with the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thereby establishing a great and valuable internal trade to New-Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Lake Ontario on the North, is one hundred and ninety miles in length, and empties into the St. Lawrence, which passing through the Province of Lower Canada carries the commerce of Quebec and Montreal to the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus fortified to the right and left by the extensive commercial resources of the Great Lakes, and their tributary streams—within four miles of the sublime Falls of Niagara, affording the greatest water power in the world for manufacturing purposes,—directly opposite the mouth of the Grand Canal of three hundred and sixty miles inland navigation, to the Hudson River, and City of New-York, having the fur trade of Upper Canada to the west, and also to the great territories towards the rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean; likewise the trade of the western states of America; Grand Island may be considered as surrounded by every commercial, manufacturing and agricultural advantage, and from its location is preeminently calculated to become in time the greatest trading and commercial depot in the new and better world. To men of worth and industry it has every substantial attraction, the capitalist will be enabled to employ his resources with undoubted profit, and the merchant cannot fail to reap the reward of enterprize in a great and growing republic, but to the industrious mechanic, manufacturer and agriculturalist, it holds forth great and improving advantages.

Deprived as our people have been for centuries of a right in the soil, they will learn with peculiar satisfaction, that here they can till the land, reap the harvest, and raise the flocks which are unquestionably their own; and in the full and unmolested enjoyment of their religious rights, and of every civil immunity, together with peace and plenty, they can lift up their voice in gratitude to him, who sustained our fathers in the wilderness and brought us in triumph out of the land of Egypt; who assigned to us the safe keeping of his oracles, who proclaimed us his people, and who has ever walked before us like a "cloud by day and pillar of fire by night."

In his name do I revive, renew and re-establish the Government of the Jewish Nation, under the auspices and protection of the constitution and laws of the U. States of America, confirming and perpetuating to our rights and privileges, our name, our rank, and our power among the nations of the earth as they existed and were recognized under the government of the JUDGES.—And I hereby enjoin it upon all our pious and venerable Rabbis, our Presidents and Elders of Synagogues, Chiefs of Colleges, and Brethren in authority throughout the world to circulate and make known this my proclamation, and give to it full publicity, credence, and effect.

It is my will that a census of the Jews throughout the world be taken, and returns of persons, together with their age and occupation, be registered in the archives of the Synagogues where they are accustomed to worship, designating such in particular, who have been and are distinguished in the useful arts, in science, or in knowledge.

Those of our people who from age, local attachment, or from any other cause prefer remaining in the several parts of the world which they now respectively inhabit, and who are treated with liberality by the public authorities, are permitted to do so, and are specially recommended to be faithful to the governments which protect them. It is however expected, that they will aid and encourage the emigration of the young and enterprizing, and endeavor to send to this country such, who will add to our national strength and character, by their industry, honor and patriotism.

Those Jews who are in the military employment of the different sovereigns of Europe are enjoined to keep in their ranks until further orders, and conduct themselves with bravery and fidelity.

I command that a strict neutrality, be observed in the pending wars between the Greeks and the Turks enjoined by considerations of safety towards a numerous population of Jews now under the oppressive dominion of the Ottoman Porte.

The annual gifts which for many centuries have been afforded to our pious brethren in our Holy City of Jerusalem, to which may God speedily restore us, are to continue with unabated liberality; our seminaries of learning and institutions of charity in every part of the world, are to be increased, in order that wisdom and virtue, may permanently prevail among the chosen people.

I abolish forever Polygamy among the Jews, which without religious warrant, still exists in Asia and Africa. I prohibit marriages or giving *Keduchim* without both parties are of a suitable age and can read and write the language of the country which they respectively inhabit, and which I trust will ensure to their offspring, the blessings of education and probably the lights of science.

Prayers shall forever be said in the Hebrew Language, but it is recommended that occasional discourses on the principles of the Jewish faith, and the doctrines of morality generally be delivered in the language of the country, together with such reforms which without departing from the ancient faith may add greater solemnity to our worship.

The Caraite and Samaritan Jews, together with the black Jews of India and Africa, and likewise those in Cochin China, and the sect on the coast of Malabar, are entitled to an equality of rights & religious privileges, as are all who may partake of the great covenant, and obey and respect the Mosaical Laws.

The Indians of the American Continent in their admitted Asiatic origin, in their worship of one God, in their dialect and language, in their sacrifices, marriages, divorces, burials, fastings, purifications, punishments, cities of refuge, division of tribes, in their High Priests, and in their wars and in victories, being in all probability the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel, which were carried captive by the King of Assyria, measures will be adopted to make them sensible of their origin, to cultivate their minds, soften their condition and finally re-unite them with their brethren the chosen people.

A capitation Tax of three shekels in silver per annum, or one Spanish dollar is hereby levied upon each Jew throughout the world, to be collected by the Treasurers of the different congregations for the purpose of defraying the various expenses of re-organizing the government, of aiding emigrants in the purchase of agricultural implements, providing for their immediate wants and comforts, and assisting their families in making their first settlements, together with such free-will offerings as may be generously made in the furtherance of the laudable objects connected with the restoration of the people and the glory of the Jewish nation.—A Judge of Israel shall be chosen once in every four years by the Consistory at Paris, at which time Proxies from every congregation shall be received.

I do hereby name as commissioners, the most learned and pious Abraham de Cologna Knight of the Iron Crown of Lombardy, Grand Rabbi of the Jews, and President of the Consistory at Paris, likewise the Grand Rabbi Andrade of Bordeaux, and also our learned and estimable Grand Rabbis of the German and Portugal Jews, in London, Rabbis Herschell and Mendola, together with the Honorable Aaron Nunez Cardoza, of Gibraltar, Abraham Busnac, of Leghorn, Benjamin Cradis, of Bordeaux, Dr. E. Gans and professor Zunz, of Berlin, and Dr. Leo Woolf of Hamburgh, to aid and assist in carrying into effect the provisions of this my proclamation, with powers to appoint the necessary agents in the several parts of the world and to establish emigration societies in order that the Jews may be concentrated and capacitated to act as a distinct body, having at the head of each Kingdom or Republic such Presiding officers as I shall upon their recommendation appoint. Instructions to these my commissioners shall be forthwith transmitted. And a more enlarged and general view of plan, motives and objects will be detailed in the address to the nation. The Consistory of Paris is hereby authorized & empowered to name three discreet persons of competent abilities to visit the United States, and make such report to the nation as the actual condition of this country shall warrant.

I do appoint Roshodes Adar, Feb. 7, 1826, to be observed with suitable demonstrations as a day of Thanksgiving to the Lord God of Israel, for the manifold blessings and the signal protection which he has designed to extend to his people, & in order that on that great occasion our prayers may be offered for the continuance of his divine mercy, and the fulfilment of all the promises and pledges made to the race of Jacob.

I recommend peace and union among us, charity and good will to all, toleration and liberality to our brethren of every religious denomination, enjoined by the mild and just precepts of our holy religion. Honour and good faith in the fulfilment of all our contracts, together with temperance, economy and industry in our habits.

I humbly intreat to be remembered in your prayers, and lastly and most earnestly, I do enjoin you to "Keep the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his ways, to keep his statutes and his commandments and his judgments and his testimonies as it is written in the Laws of Moses, that thou mayest prosper in all thou doest, and whithersoever thou turnest thyself."

Given at Buffalo, in the State of N. York, this second day of Tisri, in the year of the world, 5586, corresponding with the fifteenth day of September, 1825, and in the fiftieth year of American Independence.

By the Judge,
A. B. SIEXAS, Sec'y Pro Tem.

SPEECH.

Brothers, Countrymen, and Friends,

Having made known by proclamation the re-establishment of the Hebrew government, having laid the foundation of a city of refuge, an asylum for the oppressed in this free and happy republic, I avail myself of that portion of my beloved brethren here assembled, together with this concourse of my fellow-citizens, to unfold the principle, explain the views and detail the objects contemplated in the great work of regeneration and independence to which it has pleased the Almighty to direct my attention.—Truth and justice demand that I should candidly state the motives which have induced me to aim at higher objects than mere colonization. The world has a right to know what inducements have led to this declaration of independence, and what measures are contemplated to carry the design into successful execution.—The peace of mankind—the security of persons and property—the charges incidental to the revival of the Jewish government—the progress and effect of emigration, and all those vicissitudes arising from change of climate—new laws and new society, admonish me to be explicit in my declarations and candid in my statements. I shall not deceive the expectations of the world.

Two thousand years have nearly elapsed since the dissolution of the Jewish government, and no period has presented itself more auspiciously than the present for its reorganization. Peace exists among civilized powers, the march of learning and science has been rapid and successful, and mankind are at this day better qualified to estimate the blessings of toleration and liberal views, and better disposed and capacitated to encourage and enforce them, than at any former time. Religion generally, though divided and subdivided into various sects assumes a milder aspect and feelings of universal love and charity have superceded the darkness and bigotry of former ages. The nations of the old and new world including the children of Africa, have had their rights acknowledged, and their governments reorganized. The oldest of nations, powerful in numbers and great in resources, remains insulated, without a home, a country or a government.

The Jews have been destined by providence to remain a distinct people. Though scattered over the face of the globe they still retain their homogeneousness of character—the peculiarity of their tenents, the identity of their faith. In their prosperity and adversity they have uniformly been the chosen people—proud of their God, proud of their distinction, and even proud of their sufferings. Bending before the tribunals of power, yielding to persecution and torture, tranquil in misfortune, and resigned to fate, they patiently endured, not meanly surrendered, they bravely defended their rights and the rights of their country, and have never despaired of divine protection or given up hopes of human justice.

Looking forward to a period of regeneration and to the fulfilment of the prophecies, the Jews have preserved within themselves the elements of government in having carefully preserved the oracles of God assigned to their safe keeping and the time has arrived when their rights as a nation can be recognized, when, in the enjoyment of independence, the lights of learning and civilization, & the obligation of industry and morality they can cultivate a friendly and affectionate understanding with the whole family of mankind and have no longer enemies on earth.

In calling the Jews together under the protection of the American Constitution and laws and governed by our happy and salutary institutions, it is proper for me to state that this asylum is temporary and provisionary. The Jews never should and never will relinquish the just hope of regaining possession of their ancient heritage, and events in the neighborhood of Palestine indicate an extraordinary change of affairs.

The Greeks are almost independent of the Ottoman Porte. The Turkish sceptre becomes weaker daily. Russia will march upon Constantinople. The Egyptians are cultivating the useful arts, and are encouraging commerce and agriculture. The Turks, driven beyond the Bosphorus may leave the land of Canaan free for the occupancy of its rightful owners, and the wealth and enterprize of the Jews may make it desirable for them to reclaim their former possession by and with the consent of the christian powers, who more enlightened, and consequently more tolerant, may be duly impressed with a sense of Justice due to an injured and oppresed people.

Called together to the Holy Land by the slow but unerring finger of Providence, the Jews coming from every quarter of the Globe would bring with them the language, habits and prejudices of each country. Assimilating only in religious doctrines, and divided on temporal affairs, they would present innumerable difficulties in organizing under any form of government, and the diversity of opinions and views would create factions as dangerous and difficult to allay as those fatal ones which existed in the time of the first and second Temples. It is in this country that the government of the Jews must be organized. Here, under the influence of perfect freedom, they may studdey laws—cultivate their minds, acquire liberal principles as to men and measures, and qualify themselves to direct the energies of a just and honorable government in the land of the Patriarchs.

Conforming therefore to the constitution and Laws of the United States, there is no difficulty in organizing and concentrating the Jewish nation. Originally we were a race of shepherds each man governed his own family, and to the enjoyment of domestic happiness they added the blessing of a pure religion. Israel accumulating in strength was led to Egypt, delivered from bondage and conducted to the promised land, by the illustrious legislator of the Jews and the great benefactor of mankind. The moral political and ecclesiastical code of laws which the Almighty through Moses, presented to the children of Israel, forms, even at this day the basis of every civil and religious institution. The victorious Joshua settled the Israelites in the land of Canaan, and divided it according to tribes. After a short interregnum on his death, government of the Judges commenced, which existed 300 years until it was merged in the kingdom which commenced with Saul and terminated after a brilliant epoch in the captivity. The government of the High Priests succeeded and continued 428 years, followed by the Maccabean Kings of Judah, and the nation became finally dispersed under Herod the Idumean.

In selecting from the primitive, the judicial, the regal and sacerdotal governments, a form best adopted to the times, and also to the condition of the Jewish people, I have deemed it expedient to re-organize the nation under the direction of the Judges.

The authority of the Judges extend to all religious, military and civil concerns—they were absolute and independent like the Kings of Israel and Judah without the ensigns of Sovreignty. The Judges were immediately from the people, mingling in their deliberations, directing their energies, commanding their armies, and executing their Laws. The office is not hereditary, conforms in some respect to that of Chief Magistrate, and is in accordance with the genius and disposition of the people of this country.

It is difficult at this period to decide with certainty on the manner and forms adopted in choosing the judges of Israel. Most of the distinguished men who had filled that station were "raised up" by divine influence. Their skill in war and wisdom in peace, their valour and experience, their capacity to govern and incidental and necessary qualifications calculated to excite public confidence were passports to office.

Dispersed as the nation now is, and no possibility of concentrating the general voice, there can be no just power to grant—no right to withold—the office must be assumed by divine permission, and the power exercised by general consent and approbation. He who assumes this power, who takes the lead in the great work of regeneration and judges righteously, will always be sustained by public opinion. By this test I wish to be judged.

Born in a free country, and educated with liberal principle familiar with all the duties of government, having enjoyed the confidence of my fellow-citizens in various publick trusts—ardently attached to the principles of our holy faith, and having devoted years of labor and study to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, with an unsullied conscience and a firm reliance on Almighty God, I offer myself as an humble instrument of his divine will and solicit the confidence and protection of our beloved brethren throughout the world. If there be any person possessing greater facilities and a more ardent zeal in attempting to restore the Jews to their rights as a sovereign and independent people, to such will I cheerfully surrender the trust.

I cannot be insensible to many difficulties which may present themselves in the successful progress of the great work of regeneration.—The attempt may be pronounced visionary and impracticable—the reluctance of some to countenance the effort—the timidity of others, and the apprehensions of all may be arrayed against an enterprize extraordinary and interesting, but always feasible. I indulge in no chimerical views. I know this country, its soil, climate and resources, and confidently embark in the undertaking. Firm of purpose, when the object is publick good, I allow no difficulties to check my progress. Urged to its consideration by strong and irresistible impulse, the project has always presented itself to me in the most cheering light, in the most alluring colors; and if the attempt shall result in ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and shall create a generous and liberal feeling towards them and open to them the avenues of science, learning, fame honor and happiness, who shall say that I have failed? I ask the trial—and will abide the result.

The Hebrew nation with its sublime Theocracy, its moral laws, its warlike character and powerful government originated in a family of shepherds. From an ancestry not more illustrious, arose the heroes and sages of Greece, and to the neglected children of the forest was Rome, once mistress of the world, indebted for existence. From origins the most humble, and from projects the most doubtful, the world has been indebted for signal benefits and blessings. A few pilgrims, driven to our continent by European persecution, have laid the foundations of a splendid empire. We have less difficulties to encounter, because we are surrounded by civilization; and a few Jews in this happy, land admonished by the past, and animated by anticipations of the future, may increase rapidly and prosperously, and under good government and wholesome laws, may fall back in time towards the Pacific Ocean, and possess a country the most fertile as it is capacious and valuable. We have long submitted patiently in oppression: we have long anxiously expected a temporal deliverance; but throughout the most terrible periods of our calamity, we have done nothing for ourselves. The Almighty, who has covered us with the shield of his paternal love, has given us moral agents, by which, with his divine aid, we are to effect our deliverance.—We have senses, judgment, powers of self-government, energy, capacity and wealth. If, with all these great requisites we still "hang our harps upon the willow," we still cover ourselves with sackloth and ashes, and do not make one effort for independence, how can we reasonably continue to supplicate God for our restoration, who made man in his own image, and proclaimed him free? Why should the parent of nations, the oldest of people, the founders of religion, wander among the governments of the earth, intreating succor and protection, when we are capable of protecting ourselves?

The time has emphatically arrived to do something calculated to benefit our own condition, and excite the admiration of the world, and we must commence the work in a country free from ignoble prejudices and legal disqualifications—a country in which liberty can be insured to the Jews without the loss of one drop of blood.

The present condition of our people throughout the world is not without interest and instruction. The rightful possessors of Palestine are slaves in their own territory, and the pious attachment of the present Jews of the Holy Land, gives them the highest claims on our charity and protection. There are several hundred families in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Tiberias, three of the most ancient congregations in the world, and the number in the Holy Land may be computed at 100,000. Those on the borders of the Mediterranean are engaged in trade and manufactures, those in the interior and particular in Jerusalem, are poor and dreadfully oppressed. They are the great sentinels and guardians of the law and religion, and amidst the severest privations and the most intense sufferings, they have for centuries kept their eye upon the ruined site of the temple and said, "the time will come—this day will be accomplished." The Samaritan Jews, which formerly were numerous and scattered over Egypt, Damascus, Ascalon and Cæsarea, are now reduced to a few hundred poor but inoffensive persons, principally residents of Jaffa and Naplouse. As there is no essential difference between their doctrines and the rest of our brethren, the distinction between them should cease. The Caraite Jews, who are numerous are principally residents of the Crimea and the Ukraine, and are a respectable body of men.—They reject the Talmud and rabbinical doctrines, adhering closely to the precepts of our divine law. On the borders of Cochin China, we have a large colony of white and black Jews. Their numbers are computed at 10,000. The white Jews reside on the sea coast, and the blacks in the interior. The blacks, who call themselves *Beni Israel*, must have existed at the time of the first temple. The researches in the interior of Africa may, at some future period, give us immense colonies of Jews, which emigrated at an early period from Egypt. There are on the coast of Malabar and Coramandal, and in the interior of India, a considerable number of wealthy and enterprising Israelites. Measures will be adopted to ascertain their force and condition. Upwards of a million and a half of Jews reside in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, including the Barbary States. In Constantinople and Salonichi, there cannot be less than one hundred thousand. They suffer much from the oppression of the Turks—are severely taxed, and treated with undisguised severity; but their skill in trade and their general quickness and intelligence as bankers, bankers, brokers and merchants, give them the entire control of commerce and the command of important confidential stations in the empire. The same character and condition may be likewise attributed to those numerous Jews residing in Egypt and in Persia; they have many wealthy men in Alexandria, Cairo, Ispahan, and the numerous cities beyond the Euphrates.

From countries yet uncivilised, we turn to those, which, still withholding the rights of man from the descendents of the Patriarchs, are nevertheless more mild and tolerant in their measures, more liberal and generous to afflicted people.

The settlement of the Jews in England was coeval with Julius Cæsar; the inroads of the Saxtons and Danes have obliterated much of the chronicles and traditions relative to their early existence in that country. William the Conquerer brought with him a large colony from Normandy, and for a stipulated sum of money conferred upon them certain commercial privileges, and assigned them places to inhabit. It was in the feudal ages that the Jews of Britain were the most enlightened, tolerant and polished. Opulent in circumstances, and enterprising in the developement of resources, they gave an early impetus and direction to that trade and commerce, which has since successfully extended itself to every quarter of the globe. During the of William Rufus and Henry II. the Jews were favored and protected, though always considered vassals of the crown, to be tolerated or pillaged according to the caprices of government. The cruelties practised towards them during the misguided periods of the Crusade, caused many of the most respectable to abandon the country. Several families however, returned under an invitation from King John, to be again pillaged, proscribed and murdered; and for five hundred years their condition underwent no material change. Occasionally protected, but too frequently oppressed, deprived of the natural rights of subjects and citizens, it was not surprising if the Jews in England, during those periods, acquired wealth without consideration, and power without respect. During the reign of George II. a bill was introduced in Parliament for the naturalisation of the Jews. It was supported by the ministry, though opposed with warmth by the people, and produced great excitement in the public mind. It nevertheless became a law; but such was the strenuous opposition manifested on the occasion, that it was considered prudent to repeal it at the ensuing session. The same legal disqualifications still exist in Great Britain; but it is gratifying to know, that the government affords to the Jews certain rights, immunities and protection, and our people in that country in addition to wealth and influence, are rapidly advancing in the career of learning and civilization, of charity and liberal feelings.

The miseries inflicted upon our nation in England, during the Crusade, extended their unhappy consequences to France. The Jews were among the earliest sailers in Gaul, and by their superior talent and advantages, endeavored to to encourage and extend civilization among a rude and barbarious people.—Their sufferings, banishments and massacres during the reign of Philip Augustus, Lewis the ninth, Philip the Fair, Philip the Tall, Charles the Sixth and several successive kings, fill the sanguinary pages of history, and present a list of enormities that makes humanity shudder.—In 1566, they were all banished the kingdom, and in the succeeding year, only four families were permitted to return. In the 17th and 18th century, they were gradually permitted to reoccupy their former places of residence, though still exposed to the scorn of the ignorant and the insults of the barbarians, and such feelings were encouraged and perpetuated by an edict of the government compelling them to wear a distinctive dress.

During the French Revolution the Jews claimed from the constituent Assembly, the rights of citizens; many enlightened states espoused their cause, and the decree of 1790 gave them a legal existence. Among the philanthropists of the age who raised his voice successfully in their behalf, was my venerable and pious friend the Bishop Gregoire, to whom the Jews owe an incalculable debt of gratitude. The civil revolution in the condition of our brethren in France, gave rise to the moral one, which resulted from the proceedings, of the Sanhedrim, convened at Paris, by the decree of 1806, and which presented to the world a galaxy of talent and learning which would do honor to any age or country. The Jews in France are citizens, and the charter granted by the good king Louis the 18th, confirmed all their rights. They are manufacturers, agriculturalits, merchants and bankers, and many of them possess distinguished talents.

The history of our people in Spain is of peculiar interest. Spain was a country dear to the Jews, and after their dispersion, the seat of Learning and the birth place of our greatest scholars.

The Jews first appeared in Spain, during the reign of the Emperor Adrian, and in his time were numerous and wealthy, but like our brethren in Brighton and France, their lives and property were held by a frail tenure, and the Goths exercised a lucrative oppression over this proscribed and unhappy people.

After the expulsion of the Jews from Syria and Egypt, they joined the Saracens and aided them in the conquest of Spain. Favoured by the Caliphs and united by a reciprocal hospitality towards the christians, the Jews found asylum and protection from the Saracen Monarchs, and the most brilliant epoch in our history from the destruction of the temple, may be traced to this period. In the early ages the Jews were enlightened and learned in the Law, they were the foes of paganism, the enemies of idolators; but it was under the Caliphs of Bagdad, and the Saracens of Spain that they cultivated the sciences, and established Seminaries of learning, and schools of literature and philosophy.

The revolutions in that country commencing in the eleventh century, eventuated unfortunately for the Jews; and the war declared by Ferdinand against the Saracens, was the commencement of their troubles and calamities. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries many learned Rabbis appeared, which did honour to the age and country.—They were not only deeply versed in cabalistical, allegorical and mystical interpretations of the law, but distinguished mathematicians, astronomers, masters of the dead and living languages, and natural philosophers. In Toledo and Andalusia they had colleges in the most flourishing condition, and the pretty and illustrious talents of Abraham Ben Esdra, Maimonides Kimchi, Halleri Abravenel and others, attested the brilliancy of that epoch in Jewish history.—The fury of the Crusaders was perhaps more severely felt by the Jews in Spain than in any other part of the world, and more of our people abandoned that country than were brought out of the land of Egypt by Moses. Under the enlightened and liberal Moorish Kings, the Jews lived prosperously in Spain, but the destruction of the Moors caused their ruin, and to this day they have been banished the country. Upwards of a million of Jews speak the Spanish language, and will never cease to regret the barbarous edicts which prohibit their residence in that beautiful but neglected part of the globe.

Spain is a miraculous and providential instance of the impolicy and impiety of religious persecutions. She is weaker in resources, in character, in the means of sustaining independence and national rights, in arts and in arms, than when under the dominion of the Caliphs.

Portugal in ancient and modern times was not more liberal, tolerant, and humane towards the Jews than Spain; they banished, tortured, and burnt them, and Portugal from this proscriptive and cruel system is not more happily conditioned than her neighbor.

The Jews have resided in Rome since they were brought captive to that Capital, by Titus Vespasian, yet, while subjected to the persecution of the Christian monarchs throughout Europe, it is pleasing to recollect and grateful to acknowledge the kindness and protection afforded them by several of the Roman Pontiffs, particularly Gregory the Great, Alexander 2d. Gregory the 9th, Clement the 5th, Clement 6th, Boniface 9th. Nicholas 2d, Alexander 4th, Paul 3d, &c. Men who practised the precepts which they preached. In modern times the Jews have been tranquil residents of that ancient City, yet at this day, they are compelled to wear a distinctive badge, to reside in a separate part of the town, and at periods to attend mass under penalty of a certain sum of money. In most of the cities in Italy, the Jews enjoy protection and privileges; they are a cultivated people, far advanced in science and polite literature, and I have long esteemed them as a learned & distinguished branch of the nation.

Many of the emigrants from Spain and Portugal, took refuge in Holland, which together with those from Germany, formed a considerable congregation, and in the 17th century they were wealthy and flourishing. The Jews in Amsterdam established colleges and academies, over which some of the greatest men of our nation have presided.—It is supposed that there are nearly 100,000 Jews in Holland, mostly of Amsterdam.—Incomparison with the cruelties inflicted upon our nation by other powers on the continent, the Jews in Holland may have been considered happy and protected, yet they were neither free by law, nor by public opinion, and in many instances they were shut out from honourable and lucrative employments.

Notwithstanding these prohibitory decrees and unfortunate internal divisions existing among the nation. Holland has produced many eminent physicians, counsellors and literary men, particularly since the adoption of the constitution by the States in 1796, and the Jews are now held in estimation by the government.

In the Austrian and Russian dominions, in Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Hanseatic towns, and throughout Germany, there must be nearly two millions and a half of Jews. Nearly a million of which were in Poland previous to the partition of 1772. In all those countries their condition has been ameliorated, yet they do not in all enjoy political rights, though their personal deportment acquires consideration and respect, if merited. Of late some strong edicts have been passed relative to the Polish and Russian Jews, and it is to be lamented that they still labour under strong personal and religious prejudices.

It will thus be perceived that with all the toleration of the times, with all the favourable condition of the Jews, they suffer much and are deprived of many valuable rights.

Our religion embraces all that is pure and upright, all that is just and generous. In temperance, in industry, in patience and in all the duties of husband father friend and citizen, the Jews may claim an equal rank with those of any other religious denomination. If there are some who occasionally wander from the paths of rectitude, let it be remembered that they are men, and subject to human frailties. If in the narrow and crooked channels of traffic, in which persecution has driven some of them, they at times have disregarded the high injunctions of purity and good faith let us call to mind that their virtues have never been accredited, while their faults have been magnified. Shut as in more noble pursuits, they have been

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left without that incentive to good actions, that encouragement to upright conduct, that reward of merit which has been amply afforded to others.

Why should Christians persecute Jews?—Sprung from a common stock, and connected by human ties which should be binding; if those ties are empty and evanescent where is the warrant for this intolerance? not in the religion which they profess; that teaches mildness charity, and good will to all. I judge religion from its effects, and when I look round and see the Seminaries of learning and institutions of charity: when I see temperance united to industry: virtue and wisdom, benevolence and good faith, existing among Christians-if this be the result of their religion, God forbid that it should be destroyed. Let it flourish. I will sustain that faith in its purity; but let us be equally charitable to all. The Jews and Christians are only known by their hostility towards each other. This hostility neither religion recognizes. We should no more censure the Christians at this day for the cruelties practised towards the Jews in the early ages, than the Jews should now be made answerable for the factious policy of our ancestors. 500 generations ago. Times have undergone an important change; we all begin to feel that we are formed of the same materials, subject to the same frailties, destined to the same death, and hoping for the same immortality. Here, then, in this free and happy country, distinctions in religion, are unknown; here we enjoy liberty without licentiousness, and land without oppression.

Among the many advantages which an asylum in this country promises, the pursuits of agriculture are the most prominent, and of all pursuits the most noble.

The Jews were an agricultural people, before they were a nation; the fruitful vallies of Canaan, the plains of Nineva, Greece, Persia, Egypt, and in modern times Lithuania, the Ukraine, and Moldavia, exhibit their devotion and attachment to this pursuit. In no country on earth can they enjoy in this respect equal advantages to those which we hold forth. Land of a fertile quality well wooded and watered, may be purchased on the most reasonable terms; taxes are equalised and moderate: and by a recent act of the Legislature of this State, aliens can hold any quantity upon declaring their intention of becoming citizens. This great privilege which in other countries is denied to the Jews, is here afforded, together with every personal security. The lands they cultivate are their own; no sovereign or feudal lord, or magistrate can wrest their property from them, no tithes, no exactions, no persecutions await them; they will be called upon to contribute that moderate support to government, which is cheerfully yielded by every good citizen.—They will be themselves Lords of the Soil, and Sovereigns in their own right, eligible to office and honors, and acquiring that consideration and respect which unavoidably await correct deportment, talents and reputation.

The State of New-York is far advanced in improvements of every kind. There are upwards of six millions of acres of cultivated land, producing grain in abundance and every variety of fruit, and rich grazing meadows. A farm of one hundred acres well cultivated will, with industry, afford an ample livelihood and corresponding happiness to a family. I again repeat, agriculture is the natural and noble pursuit of man. Between the handles of the plough, in felling the oak of the forest, in the harvest and in the season of fruits, the farmer is still the same free and happy citizens, and has all the resources of life within himself. His cattle are raised in his pastures, his grain produce him bread, his sheep afford him wool, his trees sugar, his fields flax, he is his own brewer and distiller; his forests afford him fuel; he has all the comforts and frequently luxuries which wealth can give. He sees the sun rise in glory and set in majesty. He who wishes to be truly religious and be surrounded with the admonitions of piety, should be an agriculturist. To the man of capital the advantages held forth in this state, are numerous and acknowledged. To the land proprietor there is plenty and happiness; to the merchant and trader the most profitable facilities, and unceasing encouragement to the manufacturer and mechanic.

The laws and customs in Europe, present many obstacles to the Jews becoming mechanics. To be perfectly independent, they should learn some branch of the mechanick art. In this country, our mechanics are numerous, opulent and influential. Masons, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Tailors, Hatters, Shoemakers, Curriers and the more light branches of labour, are always amply encouraged, and with the acquirement of a trade, in this country no industrious man can possibly want.

The rising importance and value of our manufactories, should attract the attention of Jewish capitalists. The Congress of the U. States, has, by a judicious revision of the Tariff, so regulated the duties on foreign fabrics, as to give permanent encouragement to our own. The market value of articles annually manufactured in this state alone, is computed at several hundred millions of dollars, and the investments are principally in Grist-Mills, Saw-Mills, Oil-Mills, Fulling Mills, Carding Machines, Cotton and Woolen Factories, Iron Founderies, Trip Hammers, Distilleries, Tanneries, Asheries, Breweries, &c. &c.

The organization of a system of Finance for the promotion of emigration, affording aid to settlers, erecting and supporting institutions of charity, establishing seminaries of learning, and for all the purposes of an efficient and economical government, is not without some difficulty. Our means are ample but they are diffused, spread over the globe, and not readily concentrated.

Our law prohibited the King of Israel from "multiplying to himself silver and gold. This prohibition was intended to preserve the people from ruinous and oppressive taxation, and therefore limited the Sovereign to the moderate exigencies of his Court; but it appears from our prophet Samuel, and indeed from the ancient laws, of Babylon, also in force among the Greeks, and Romans, that the *jus regum* was computed at one tenth. The tithes afforded to the High priests were of similar value in cattle, first fruits, the harvest even to "Mint, Cummin and Anise." A considerable portion was also secured to the Levites. It is, however, obvious that these exactions were exorbitant, and while they gave splendour to the government, they tended to impoverish the people.

[*To be continued.*]

A new way of raising the wind.—There is no end to the ingenuity of villany. A few weeks since a complaint was made to the police magistrates, against a young *gentleman* of fashionable exterior, who was practising some of his feats of skill in the upper parts of the city. Officers were immediately despatched in search of the culprit, but he eluded their vigilance. Shortly after, he was seen very composedly sitting in the Sessions room, listening to the various trials there going on; and at the moment he was seized by the officer, a broad grin was visible on his features, excited by the relation of a simple negro, who had been robbed of his all, by a villain at the bar. In vulgar language, the laugh was changed to the other side of his mouth, when he found himself seized by some person, whom on turning, he recognized as a police officer. But there was no alternative, go he must; so resigning himself to his fate, and *innocently* whistling a tune, down he went to the offic. But alas! how soon fled the look of innocence. The shrill *whistle* of hope and defiance was changed to the stillness of despair and humility. In brief, the young *gentleman* stood accused of being an *imposter*. When the word *impostor* came out, he stood a moment as if thunderstruck. Having recovered his scattered faculties, he demanded who dared accuse him of imposition. "I do. and I, and I," resounded from a dozen voices. Who that has ever seen the renowned Kean, in Richard, when the spirits of his murdered friends and relatives rise before him in awful retribution, can imagine the look of, or the agony which beset the prisoner's countenance; when he saw before him the victims of his crimes. Determined not to be tacitly sacrificed, he demanded the particulars of his acts of imposition. And first Mr. A. B. testified that the prisoner had a few weeks ago, come to his house, stating himself to have been employed by the Corporation for the purpose of taking the census; and further, by virtue of this authority, and by direction of the Corporation, *that he was to receive one shilling a head* from each householder. Mr. C. D. followed to the same effect. Mr. E. F. and G. H. and so on, through the alphabet The prisoner was then asked for his defence. He *now* acknowledged his offence, but said he had only received one dollar in the whole, and that he had been driven to it by poverty. This his garb belied, and he was accordingly sentenced to be *imposed* on the stepping-mill for six months.—*N. Y. American.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY SEPT. 27, 1825.

Erie Canal—The era for the entire completion of the Grand Canal, has nearly arrived, and public attention has been directed to the subject with a view of celebrating the consummation of this stupendous work, with ceremonies suitable to the occasion. It is a source of pride and exultation to the citizens of this state, that an undertaking of such vast publick utility has been achieved by their own exertions, and that although the doors of the treasury of the general government were closed against them, their own resources have proved fully adequate to the execution of their object. Such exultation is commendable, and well may the people rejoice at the accomplishment of a work, unrivalled in grandeur and extent, either in the old or new world, and which will remain as a durable monument of their wisdom, energy and liberality. More valuable than Pactolus with its golden sands, it promises to roll a tide of wealth upon our industrious yeomanry, and yield a rich return for the labour and expense employed in its construction. When this enterprise was first taken into consideration, and even after a commencement was actually made, its ultimate completion was regarded by many as the work of a future generation, and not a few honest individuals, who have since participated in its benefits, lamented that the ordinary limits of human life would not permit them to witness its consummation. After a revolution of eight years we behold the work accomplished: its advantages we have already begun to enjoy and the prospect which it opens before us, is bright with anticipated blessings. Encouraged by our success, other states have caught the generous ardour, and their exertions in the cause of internal improvement, which, but for the *impetus* afforded by our example, might have slumbered for years, are now in active operation.

Several methods have been proposed, to celebrate "the meeting of the waters." The first which attracted our attention, was that of placing at proper distances on the line of the Canal, large pieces of cannon; that when the final blow was struck, the signal should be given by the nearest gun, and the glad news conveyed to the shores of the Atlantic by successive discharges of artillery, and again re-echoed by the cannon's repeated thunders joined with the acclamations of the people, to the western lakes. Another suggestion is, (and we believe that measures are already taken to put it into execution) to fit out a number of handsome boats, load them with the productions of the west, and send them from different points on the Canal at the same time. These are to be met at Albany by a fleet of steam-boats, and escorted "with all the pride, and pomp and circumstance" of joyous festivity to New-York, where the jubilee will be observed with appropriate splendour.

It will be seen however, that this latter project will have little further influence than to add life and interest to the celebration in New-York. We presume that in connexion with this, measures will be taken, by which all our citizens who reside near the canal, will have an opportunity of participating in the joyous proceedings, and of joining in the commemoration of an event, which promises to be so important in its results.

The plans which have already been named, are as suitable, perhaps, as any that can be devised. But the *mode* of celebration is unimportant, provided any one is generally agreed upon. We only say, let the rejoicings be publick, and let them be universal.

We observe that the no-party anti-caucus men of the seventh District have met in *Caucus* at Waterloo, and proceeded to nominate Mr. Truman Hart for Senator. What an excellent commentary upon the professed principles of these gentlemen, and how striking the consistency evinced by these immaculate politicians! We presume we shall hear nothing more of "King Caucus" from that quarter.

The venerable La Fayette has again left us, to visit his native shores, and the prayers of millions of freemen attend him on his passage across the deep. His parting scene with the President, was one of thrilling interest, and the address of Mr. Adams, clothed as it was, in language that breathed the soul of eloquence and feeling, was replied to by the aged veteran, in a strain that excited the deepest emotion.—May propitious gales waft him to his home, and in returning to the arms of an affectionate family, may no event occur to diminish the rapture of the meeting.

The Eagle Bank at New Haven stopped payment, and closed its doors on the 19th inst.

"*Op'd wide his mouth,*
"*And bawled aloud for Nathan.*"
[Blind man in a fright.

There is a practice that many, very many people indulge in, in and about this village, which is in itself ridiculous and disgusting. It is the practice of *bawling in the streets;* and of swearing the most blasphemous and outrageous oaths in hearing of the whole of the people in it. Now every man that has had, as the saying is, "any bringing up," will not allow himself to commit these depredations upon common civility and common decency—but there are some, who, destitute of all semblance of modesty, and perhaps of every moral principle, are continually stunning our ears with oaths and imprecations, which are too frequently used in their common-place talk, or are calling out in voices that make "the welkin ring," to their companions who are at a distance, tho' perhaps they may be in the same street. It is but a few days since, that I was on the side walk in Carroll-st. when a rough looking fellow passed,—He was a hard faced man, and appeared as if he had encountered hardships "by flood and field." He immediately bawled out "Halloo, Bob, fetch up the jug out of the waggon." His lungs were such that the "halloo" went clean through my head—I staggered "like a bacchanalian striding the shadow of a sign-post by a dim moon-light," and recovered from a half stumble in time to hear "Bob" tell him to come after it. A most disgusting colloquy of oaths and imprecations ensued in hearing of the whole street. Cases of this kind are frequent in our streets, and it would "show more of the man, and less of the brute," were some to dispense with them. M.

A very singular state of affairs would seem, by the ensuing extract from the St. Louis Enquirer, to exist in the state of Missouri.—All the heads of the government are it appears, dead or absent;

State Affairs. A combination of unavoidable events renders it necessary, that the public attention should be immediately called to the present deranged state of our own affairs. We have lately been deprived of the services of our Governor, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court—the Lieutenant-Governor is out of the state on important public duty; and the Secretary of State is absent, we presume, on necessary business. This state of things but rarely happens to any organized Government; and the public interest requires the speedy adoption of the means provided by the Constitution to meet such occurrences. The President of the Senate pro tempore, whose duty it is, will we expect immediately take the steps required of him by the Constitution, to fill the office which has been so suddenly and unexpectedly vacated.

The Grand Ship Canal Company is organized and going into operation in London, with the immense capital of four millions sterling, ($17,777,777.) Its object is to contract a canal through which ships of the line may pass from Portsmouth to London, without exposure to the delays and danger of the sea navigation around the Forelands &c.—Another company, with a capital of £1,750,000, is incorporated for the construction of harbours and a ship canal, of 15 feet deep, by 90 in width, and 44 miles long, from Seaton Bay, in the English Channel, to Bridgewater Bay, in the Bristol channel; considered as a higly advantageous and beneficial work. The steam navigation company, for Atlantic and South American voyages, is also progressing. They propose to send a boat from the Thames, to Halifax and New-York, once a fortnight, to perform the voyage with certainty, and within two thirds of the usual time.—Packets will also sail regularly to the West-Indies and South-America. This is braving the violence of thoe elements from which the canal companies are providing the means of escape by retreating. *Noah's Adv.*

The Telegraph, published in the second district, says, "From all parts of this senatorial district the prospects of the republican party are highly flattering. In Westchester, where there were unfortunate divisions at the last election, harmony has been restored among the republicans. Putnam is as firm in her republican character as her mountains.—Orange, a proud pillar of the republican party in the worst of times, is improving, and her republicans uniting.—Ulster and Sullivan will rouse to the support of the good old cause. Rockland, heretofore faithful, will remain so still. And Old Dutches will again take her station in the republican ranks at the next election."

A clergyman for sale.—In an auction Advertisement in the Yorkshire Gazette the following are offered to highest bidder at the Tiger Inn, Beverly. A most excellent Freehold and Tithe-free Farm; also the Perpetual nomination to the Church of north Dalton, worth upwards 70*l* a year also the present incumbent, aged 80 years."

Marshal Mc Donald, (who is now travelling in Scotland) appears to be about 60 years, thin in person, and rather above the middle size. His hair is quite grey, his eyes dark, his countenanc rather round and sedate.—He is plainly dressed in black, and like his celebrated friend Bonaparte, takes snuff in great quantities. He speaks very little English, and that little imperfectly.—The fatigue of a soldier's life, and the anxieties of political struggles, appear to have brought on premature age, for he walked feebly, appearing in an infirm state of health. When on the field of Culloden, he expressed his surprise at the imbecility which dictated the choice of that spot for the position of the Pretender's army. No spot could be worse chosen for the position of an irregular body of men, acting on the defensive against regular troops; and the wonder was increased, the General observed, when the neighbouring high ground, behind the water of Nairn, afforded so fine a position to obtain the objects and suit the circumstances of the Jacobites.

London paper.

If we may judge from such expressions as have been given through the public prints & public meetings, the choice of presidential electors by *districts*, will be preferred by a large majority of the electors of the western part of the state.—*Argus.*

NAVY SCHOOL

From the Philidelphia Freeman's Journal

The old steam corvette Fulton now lies at the navy Yard, New-York. Her engine has been taken out altogether, and she has been fitted up as a receiving ship. She is to be furnished with a complete set of masts, spars and rigging, and is to serve as a Rigging School. Sailors, when first employed, will be placed on board this vessel, when competent masters will determine whether they are qualified as seamen. If so whenever a vessel of the Navy is despatched, her complement of seamen will be of the first character. If, upon being placed on board the Fulton, they are found unacquainted with the duties which they will be called on to fill, they reciere such instruction as is necessary. It is calculated that every month the Fulton will present the appearance of a full rigged ship, again that of a dismasted one. The scholars will be kept continually at work in making, arranging & taking down the different parts of the rigging.—The establishment of this school is very laudable. By these means our navy can always be supplied with first rate seamen, and, of course, raw and inexperienced hands will recieve such knowledge as will fit them for their profession.

Full Emigration.—The emigration to this country, which suddenly ceased in the beginning of July last, as is usual in the harvest months, has again commenced. About two weeks since, the emigrants began to arrive, and the steam-boats and schooners that reach our wharves, and the taverns in town and country, have been filled to overflowing. The emigration is still principally from the western (the richest) counties of New-York. It appears that a knowledge of this country has not yet reached farther east than the co. of Onondaga. Western New-York, however, pours in her thousands, and excellent emigrants they are; calculated well to make a new country rich and powerful, by their intelligence, enterprise and capital. *Del. Gaz.*

A Toast lately given by the Jackson Guards, New-York "*Our Country*—the white oak of America; its bark can tan the hide of any nation."

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Montgomery, Sept. 8. 1825.

"I have just returned from a visit to the Hudson and delaware Canal. There are about 1000 men employed already, and increasing daily. The contractors appear to be men of business, and their men very civil. I was gratified to see the management of the contractors: they have their rules and regulations, which if any transgress, they are immediately discharged. They are prompt in their payments, and give from $12 to 14 per month for good hands.—The engineers are busily employed in establishing the line.—It is expected that the whole line, from the Hudson to the Delaware, will be under contract by the first of November next, and that the canal between those rivers will be finished in the course of next season. *Goshen Rep.*

Gen. La Fayette's papers recovered.

A letter has been received in Savannah, (says the Republican of the 20th ult.) from a lady in Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the trunk containing the papers and valuables of Gen. La Fayette which were sunk in the Steam-Boat Mechanic, on her passage from Nashville to Louisville, have been recovered, and that they have sustained little or no injury. The stick formerly belonging to Gen. Washington, which was presented to Gen. La Fayette by Mr. Curtiss, was also found attached to one of the trunks.

Going! Going! Gone!—A. and B. two auctioneers, were remarkably disproportioned in thei statrne. A. was a mere dwarf, and B. very tall. At a public sale, A. mounted a hogshead partly filled with scotch snuff in bladders, which stood on one end.—As he was repeating one and ten, one and ten going, going, going, gentlemen—the head gave way, and A. descended out of sight—*gone!* says B.—and the sneezing of A. left no doubt of the fact, for though out of sight, he was not out of hearing. The effect on the crowd was indescribable.

☞ The Communication of "Root-Doctor" is unavoidably left out this week owing to length of Mr. Noah's speech.

The Rev. Mr. Grenell from New-Jersey, will preach at the Court House this evening.

MARRIED.

At Winchester Conn. Frederick Whittlesey, Esq. of this village to Miss Ann Hinsdale, daughter of Bissell Hinsdale, Esq.

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. F. H. Cuming, Mr. Ulysses Sage to Miss Eliza Sargeant.

LECTURES ON
PHRENOLOGY.

DOCT. TAYLOR'S next Lecture will be delivered *tomorrow evening*, at the usual time and place.

Money Found,

IN this village on the 19th inst., the owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

C. T. PAYNE.

Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1825.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG Gentleman acquainted with business, and understands Book-keeping, wishes to get employment in a respectable counting house. Satisfactory recommendations of character and qualifications will be produced, a line addressed to A B. & left at the store of H. & E. Scrantom will be attended to.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825. 3w43

Cedar Post.

THE subscriber has on hand & for sale about 2000 red Cedar Posts, of various sizes, and expects to be supplied constantly with the article. T. BURR.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825. 48tm

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber a few days since, one yoke of oxen, supposed four or five years old, the owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

WM. COBB.

Rochester, Sept. 27, 1825. 48

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of *dry Goods, Groceries, Drugs & Medicines, Crockery &c.*

Rochester, Sept. 26, 1826. 48

E. *VILLAGE LOTS.*

POMEROY, Esq. sells for me till I return. J. BISSELL Jr.

Rochester, Sept. 24th, 1826 48

ROCHESTER
CIRCUS.

THE Proprietor most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester and vicinity that the Circus will be open every evening this week, in the course of which, will be brought forward a great variety of new and interesting performances.

This Evening September 27th. The performance will commence for the first time in this place, with the Comic Scene of the

Miller's Frolick, or

My Grandfather and Grandmother's return from the Mill.

Grandfather, *Mr. Lewis*—Grandmother, *Mr. Buncker*—Comic the Clown, *Mr. Gates*—Miller's &c. by the Company.

GRAND ENTRE

Of 8 beautiful Leopard Horses, who will go through many feats and postures, in which they stand unrivalled.

HORSEMANSHIP,

by Master Burton, without saddle or bridle, who performs many feats that are not surpassed by any one of the age in the Union, among them will be that of leaping Whips, Hoops, four separate Garters, through a BALLOON, and will conclude by leaping over a surface of canvass *NINE FEET WIDE* and alight again on his horse while in full speed.

Riding Master Mr. Champlin. *Clown* Mr. Gates.

THE WONDERFUL DWARF PONEY,

Imported from Shetland, will for the first time in this place, be introduced and go through his pleasing performance.

HORSEMANSHIP

On a single Horse, by Mr. TURNER the flying horseman, who for energy, ease, and grace, is surpassed by few in the Union.

For the First time in this place Mr. CONNER will go Through his grand Equilibriums on the

Slack Wire.

STILL VAULTING,

By the whole Troop, viz:—Messrs. Champlin Turner, Buncker, Lewis, Carter Conner, Jones, and Masters Burton and Henry. *Clown*, Mr. Gates.

The evenings entertainment to conclude for the first time in this place, with

Grand Trampoline

By Mr. LEWIS the celebrated flying somerset performer who *will* throw somersets over Gartners, Men, &c. He *will* throw a somerset thro' a hoop only three feet in diameter; he *will* throw a wonderful flying somerset over SEVEN *real* horses, and conclude by going thro' a *Bal-loon* on fire: 16 feet high.

Price of admission——Box 50 cents——Pit 25. Doors open at 7 Performance to commence half past 7. Tickets to be had at Christopher's Col. Leonard's Mr. Bond's and the Circus.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll st. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish Milliners with any articles in their line on *good terms*.

Also, a full and rich assortment of Ladies

Hair Curls, Shell Combs &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap*, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—Millinary removed up stairs where Milliners and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.

Rochester Sept. 27th, 1825.

JUST LANDED

a part of a very general assortment of

NEW & CHEAP
GOODS,

at the Stone Store north side Buffalo-st.

☞ Particulars next week.

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.

September 20, 1825.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CYRUS PACKARD, (deceased), late of Perrinton, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM PACKARD.
ROSWELL EVERETT.

Perrinton, Sept. 10, 1825. 6w47

UNCURRENT MONEY.

NOTES of the Banks of Canada, Chenango, Plattsburg, Washington and Warren, Niagara and Jefferson County. Also, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island Money, purchased at the lowest rates of discount, at

G. W. PRATT'S
Lottery-Office,

Carroll-street. Sept. 20 48

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13, 1825. 3m46

WALKER & WARRENT,

Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have recently commenced business on their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for Distillers.
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns
of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States for neatness and durability.

All Kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞ Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST on Saturday the 9th inst. somewhere between this village and King & Adams Tavern in Ogden, a red morrocco *Pocket-Book*, containing the following notes:

2 Notes, two of $112 each, and one of $100 against Chandler Maltby, running to the subscriber, dated in March last, one note of $10 against Samuel Utley, together with several smaller notes, and valuable receipts.

☞ All persons are cautioned against buying said notes, and whom will return said Pocket-Book to the owner shall be generously rewarded. LUTHER MALTBY.

Rochester, Sept. 20, 1825. 3w47

SELLING OFF!!

A large assortment of

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

in quantities to suit the purchasers, for sale at cost, for cash only.

Persons indebted to, or having demands against the subscriber, will consult their interest, by calling immediately.

HENRY T. SMITH.

Adjoining the Erie Coffee House.

September 20, 1825. 2w47

UNIVERSITY
LOTTERY.

(SEVENTH CLASS.)

WILL be drawn at Baltimore, the 30th of this month.

☞ Positively the next Lottery to be drawn.

P. CANFIELD, *Manager.*

Scheme.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,303	1,303
6	1,000	6,000
10	500	5,000
44	100	4,400
88	50	4,400
628	12	6,336
6,676	6	34,056
6,856 Prizes		$98,000
13,744 Blanks.		
19,600		

ENQUIRE AT

G. W. Pratt's

LOTTERY OFFICE, Carroll Street.

September 20, 1825.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF *MONROE.*

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take this liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much has, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't serv't.
J. MASTICK.

August 15.

August 1, 1825.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED THIS DAY

Three Cases New Goods,
CONTAINING
Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Crapes, Bombazines, Green and Crimson Morcens, Muslins, 9-8th Print, &c.
ALSO
30 NESTS BAND BOXES
And an assortment of Ladies Willow Baskets

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the
Republican Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL, on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everinghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERINGHIM *Jr. Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—*ALSO*—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey, &c.*

JOHN W. STRONG.
Nov. 16, 1824. 8tf

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Fixtant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
150 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Pigg Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
ochester, June 12, 1825. 40

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

THE subscriber has receeceived from New-York, an extensive & elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser.

The following are a part:

6 Pipes BRANDY,
3 do. Holland GIN,
4 Hhds. RUM,
16 do. E. I. MOLASSES,
16 Hhds. and Bbls. SUGAR,
30 Bags COFFEE,
24 Chests TEA,
20 Kegs TOBACCO,
10 do. GINGER, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot & Pearl Ashes, Pork, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.
Rochester, Sept. 1824.

Justices Blanks

By the dozen, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, Grockery, and Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.
Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

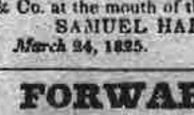
THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.



THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Ainsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 18tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.
Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
600 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Couraso Morocco,
60 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

2000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Mens's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIERS TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 6th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Stray Sheep.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on the farm of the late Rev. Comfort Williams, 7 Sheep, marked, by the right ear being cut off. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READER

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s 3d to 1s 6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 23

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Cuymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*
Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.
July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY, *(AT ROCHESTER,)*

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 18th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester. August 9, 1825 41

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in the town of Ridgeway, about the 12th of July last, a bright Brown *Cow* of middling size, with a brockle face, and four years old. Any person who will give information where the said cow may be found to the Monroe Republican office, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable charges paid.

TISDALE B. PIRCE.
Ridgeway Sept. 6, 1825. 3w45

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
28 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding.

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between James Fraser & Josiah Shelden, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of June 1825. The notes and accounts of said firm are lodged with A. Gardiner, Esq. for collection.

JAMES FRASER,
JOSIAH SHELDEN.
September 13, 1825. 3w44

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

MONROE COUNTY, } ss.
Surrogate's Office. }

WHEREAS *Rufus Smith*, Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and credits which were of Elias Smith, late of New-London county, Connecticut, Tanner, deceased, hath by his petition presented to Orrin E. Gibbs, Esquire, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, set forth that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of the said Surrogate in the premises. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, to show cause before the said Surrogate, at his Office in the village of Rochester, on Monday the thirty-first day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. why all the real estate whereof the said Elias Smith died seized, should not be sold for the purpose of paying his debts.

RUFUS SMITH, *Administrator.*
Dated Rochester, Sept. 15, 1825. 4w47

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Howes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondiquot landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 10, 1825, 56

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS.

ONTARIO

AND

MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON. } Proprietors.

Rochester, 25th May, 1826. 4m31

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do
Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather
Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1826. 44

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1826. 40

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 3d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.
Dated April 22. 6m39

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office. }

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Meadon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of town ships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Cellin and Perrin Tract of six thousand acres in said town and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the house of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.
J. HULL, Att'y. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent*

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross*, and *Walter Ross*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Bates, and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given by the same by Ezekiel Bates deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots and extending so far south the full width of said lots, as that an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everet to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 9th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 30, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jonathan Carr in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 50 feet front on state street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 9th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 30, 1825.

JOB PRINTING

neatly executed at this Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 49---VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1825. WHOLE NO. 465.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED
AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.

9th month, 13. 46

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL, HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.

September 13, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.

Sept. 13, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.

JONA. CHILD.

Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824 40

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY,

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ⋈ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.
FINE CUT, & SMOKING
TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.

S. SAWYER.

Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

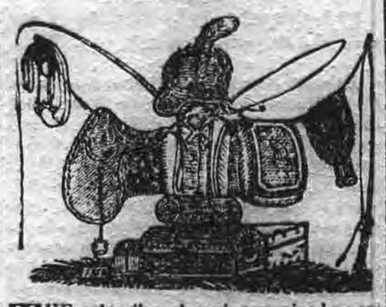
NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood, Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do. Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic, Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood, Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut } Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do. } Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. } Bengal, } *Indigo.*
Camwood, Ground } Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Guatamelia,
Pure. Press Papers,
English Alum, Tenter Hooks,
do. Copperas Jacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1, 1825 40

SADDLERY.



THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMES,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.

Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 5,0 1825. 44

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the
Republican Office.

GROCERIES.

LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson, } TEAS.
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin, }
Loaf and Lump, } SUGARS.
White Havanna, }
Brown, }
New Orleans, }
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th. 1825. 6w-44

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.

Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,
7 " Fustick,
30 bls. gro. Camwood,
20 half do. do.
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,
20 " Campeachy do.
30 " Nicaragua,
2 tons Copperas,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,
1000 " Madder,
20 bags of Alum,
2 hhds. do.
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,
200 " summer do.
1000 " Linseed Oil,
7000 Teazles,
20 gross press papers,
Sp. Flote, } *Indigo,*
Gautamala, }
Bengal and }
Orleans }
50 lbs. Nutgalls,
1 case Aqua Fortis,
2 tons grd. White Lead
3 " Dry do. do.
1 " Venetian Red,
1 " Spanish Brown,
1 " do. White,
1 " Paris White,
1 " Yellow Ochre,
1-2 " French Yellow,
1 " Red Lead,
1 cask India Gum Copal,
1 do. S. American do.
7 bbls. Glue.

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,
500 " Litharge,
100 " Tamerick,
Paint brushes, all sizes,
1 cask Sweet Oil,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,
100 " American do.
81 bales Oakum,
25 bbls. Pitch,
20 " Rosin,
20 " Tar,
3 tons Cordage,
Blocks, different sizes,
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,
10 Packs Gold Leaf,
5 " Silver do.
100 Patent Cradles,
White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
25 gross Velvet Corks
5000 Spanish Segars,
1000 Shaker Brooms,
500 Baskets of different sizes,
100 bbls. Mess Pork,
100 bu. White Beans,
25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had else where.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

JUST published and for sale by E. PECK
THE WESTERN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

calculated for the meridian of Rochester, and containing the usual variety of interesting and useful matter. A liberal discount will be made to whole sale purchasers.

ALSO,
THE CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:

Republished from the Boston edition, excepting the calendar pages, which are calculated expressly for the meridian of Rochester.—Price ten cents single, $6 per hundred. This Almanac contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper, and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the patronage of the christian publick.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of September 1825.

☞ Persons calling for the following Letters, will please say they are advertised.

Benjamin Abell
Jacob B. Alvord, 2
Lyman Avery.
B.
Horris Briggs
Anthony Brice
Joseph Birdseye
Reuben Beals
Nathaniel Burbanks
Doct Balcum
Alanson Bacon
Alvan Betts 3
John Batte's
George L. Beckwith
Ann Betts
John Bourdman
Walter Brigham
C
Charles C. Coldvin
Charles Cleveland
Erastus A. Camfield
Jonathan Chesley
Robert I. Curry
Sarel Carpenter
Morris Cromlein
John B. Clark
Eliza F. Cock
Peter Coughlin
Wm. Campbell 2
Hunan Cooley
Stephen Cutler
Clarinda Cutler
Aura Cronkhite
Elisha Coffin
Daniel Constable
Hiram J. Clark
John Coldwell
Elisha Clark
George Cadwell
Armena L. Carman
Chester Carpenter
Eunice Chapman
D
Sarah Dunn
Zebulon Doty 2
Jane L. Dean
Patrick Dickinson
John O. Day
Cyrus Dunbar
Chauncey Dodge
Benjamin Davis
Alexander H. Dana
E
John Enright 2
Hezekiah Eldredge
Samuel C. Ellis
E. R. Everest 2
Samuel Ellison
Henrietta Ellison
Abel Eaton
F
Wm. C. Forbes 2
Fenelley Frasier
John H. Ferris
Sally Ann Forbes 3
Wm. Falk
L. Fenton
G
Thomas Gilbert
Wm. Graham Jr.
Wm. Gernsey
Alfred Griswold
Wm. Green Esq.
Orange Garon
Ruby Gould
Thomas Griffiths
H
John Hannifen
Hannah Hodge
Wm. W. Hopkins
Charles Higgins
Alexander H. Hooker
Josheph T. Howland
Thomas Holinson
Wm. R. Hart 2
Wm. Hunter
Rev. Thomas Hand
Benjamin Hall
Lewis Hayden
Cyrus Howard
Luke Hopkins
Isaac Hoy
Michael Henderhen
J. S. Hakes
John S. Highlands
David Hamilton
Henry W. Harris
Nathaniel Hayward
M. Hunt
Asahel Huter
Penelope Hepburn
Ebar Hubbard
J K
Richard Jones
Rhoda Jackson
Isaac Johnson
Sally Johnson
Reuben D. Jones
Lemuel King
Wm. Kniffin
Albert Kellogg
Silas Kerr
L
Ebenezer Loomis
Samuel Lane
Charles Larotte
Wm. Lormoc
E. Lewis
M
Patrick McCowley
Eli Miller
Henry S. Moore
Edward Mead
James McRisty
John Morris
Benjamin Minor
Edward Mallory
Asahel H. Mallory
Robert B. Mintum
Ephraim Mead
Asahel W. Mallory
George Miller
John McVain
Daniel McNulty
James McBancher
Patience Masters
Wm. Mitchell
Price & Miller
Mrs. Murphey
N
Abiel Newton 2
G. W. Newcomb
O
Abraham Osterhout
Gen. Odall
P
Edward Pratt
Wm. Palmer
Seth Pope
Jabez W. Piersons
Jonathan Parry
Oliver Perry
Foskett M. Putney
James Perrine
Isaac Page
John Putt
Harriet A. Park
Benjamin W. Parker
R
Mr. Rosannah
Amanda M. Richmond
Apollos Rogers
Patrick Reyrdon
E. J. Roberts
Charles Roetto
John F. Rutter
S
Orlando B. Skiff
Phelps Smith
Isabella B. Spalding
Fanny C. Shirts
James Savage
Ashbel Steel Jr.
Eli Stilson
Ira Stowell
Isaac Spinnings
Jabez Stone
Mahitable Stafford
Elias Streetar
Malinda Stillman
Stephen Severy
Stephen Spencer
Jacob See
Leonard Stilison
T
Isaac Thorn
John Thorn
Sally Tubles
David Thatcher
Mariah Thompson 2
Charles Tubles
Catherine Taggert
Mr. Tucker
James Teate
Mary J. Tilton
John Turner
Miles H. Turner
Betsey Tibbles
L. Taylor
V
John VanWincle
Isaac Vanarsdalen
Wm. Vincent
Tunis Vanest
John Vanhousen 2
W
Joel Wheeler 3
James S. Wybert
Cornelius S. Whitney 2
E. Q. Wright
Chester White
Charles Waterous
Manlius C. Woodbury
Abner Wallace
Patience Waterous
Leonard Worcester
Oliver A. Willard

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 3m45

The following lines extracted from the N. Y. American, are founded upon the tale we give below.

"My horse, my horse! away, away,
"My gallant courser speed thee on,
"Ere breaks the glorious dawn of day,
"Deeds high daring must be done.
"Haste, haste thee on, 'tis Yamma calls:
"I come my love—by Arab speed,
"Seek we the Parsees lovely halls;
"Oh! falter not, my noble steed."

Away, away with slackned rein,
Through storm and gloom he rides for love—
They pass the Parsees holy plain,
They reach the Brama's sacred grove;
On, onward still they hold their way,
The Broma's holy fane is past—
Ha! 'tis the swelling ocean's spray;
The beach of sand is reached at last.

One tear drop swelled the rider's eye;
"Now speed thee on my gallant horse;
"Yama, I come, your love is nigh,
"Fear not the mighty ocean's force."—
The noble charger speeds him, still
He shrinks at naught that Arab brave,
One bound—it is his master's will,
His fetlocks press the yielding wave.

On, onward still he holds his way,
Around him nought but ocean foam;
Proudly he braves the dashing spray,
And still his rider cries, "I come."
That gallant steed was seen no more,
Yet oft amid the raging storm,
Is heard far o'er the tempest's roar
That riders cry, "I come, I come."

AUTUMN.

By Barry Cornwall.

There is a fearful spirit now:
Already have the elements unfurl'd
Their banners; the great sea way is uncurld
The cloud comes: the fierce winds begin to blow
About, and blindly on their errands go,
And quickly will the pale, red leaves be hurl'd
From their dry boughs, and all the forest world
Stripp'd of its pride, be like a desert show.
I love that moaning music which I hear
In the bleak gusts of Autumn, for the soul
Seems gathering tidings from another sphere;
And in sublime, mysterious sympathy,
Man's bounding spirit ebbs and swells more high,
Accordant to the billow's loftier roll.

"The greenwood tree: the greenwood tree!
He is fair and tall and goodly to see;
He lifteth his leafy head to the sky.
And spreadeth his green arms wide and high.
The wind may blow he hears it not;
He puts forth his arms rejoiceingly
And for king and barron careth not he—
And we will not be like the greenwood tree!

"The greenwood tree! the greenwood tree!
Goodly shelter granteth he
To the birds that on his boughs are singing,
To the flowers that at his foot are springing.
His shade is sought by the dappled doe
When the merry archer bends his bow,
And the hare and the kid to his broad shade flee,
For the weak and the succourless sheltereth he;
And we will be like the greenwood tree.

"Then hail to thee! thrice hail to thee!
Pride of the forest greenwood tree!
Who gives alike to thy good schawe
To the proud barron and the bold outlaw;
When the north winds blow, may it shake thee not;
When the lightning glares, may it scathe the not;
But when we are gone where all shall be,
May thy gallant branches wave wide and free,
Pride of the forest, greenwood tree!"

From the London Literary Gazette.

FORTY YEARS IN THE WORLD,

Or, Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life.

We have often thought how aptly the varieties of volumes may be compared to the varieties of vehicles now in fashion. There the poet of high degree dashes along the Parnassian course like a chaise and four; then there is the lumbering quarto, heavy outside and in, like a broad-wheeled wagon, differing, however, in not often leaving such deep traces behind; then your modern novels, barouches with their fine gentlemen and ladies exhibitionizing, and all your chaises, gigs, dennets, stanhopes, cabriolets, (these are authors with their hoods up masquerading incognito) curricles, (though those by the bye are gone out of fashion, authors no longer hunt in pairs, *a'la* Beaumont and Fletcher,) tilburies, &c. may all find their likenesses in the divers hotpressed, unpressed, compressed tomes of the modern myriads of literati. The one before us has its similitude as well as the rest: we cannot but compare it to a stage-coach with a great variety of passengers, paths, and places, where even if the company be rather commonplace, yet there is both variety and plenty of amusement. Its author seems to have considered the great business of life not so much to eat as to write; he describes every scene, and sketches every character he meets with. His Indian remembrances are the best part of the book; he vouches for the truth of the following tale:

"I led my friend towards the Parsee cemetery on the sea-shore. The Parsees neither burn nor bury the bodies of their dead, but expose them in two receptacles, one for males and the other for females, made of solid masonry, and open only at the top for the admission of birds of prey. Having deposited the corpse in one of these sepulchres, through a door at the bottom, it is left, slightly covered with a muslin cloth, to be devoured. The bones are then carefully collected and buried in an urn, with certain ceremonies. This mode of sepulture was common in ancient times, in some parts of Persia. It excites surprise now, by its seeming barbarism; and that it should be practised by such an enlightened and humane tribe as the Parsees of Bombay, who are very justly called the Quakers of the East, is strange. Precept and example will, however, school the human mind to any thing; and, therefore, we need not wonder at strange customs, when we reflect, that our own are considered surprising and ridiculous in their turn.

"As we were nearing this curious golgotha, we beheld about forty men and women, whom we recognized as forming a Parsee funeral procession. Amids them was a corpse, which we afterwards found to be the body of a young female, on a cot, or low bed, that served for her bier. They all seemed to be her near relations; and, instead of the solemn decency which I had before observed at such ceremonies, this exhibited hurry and secresy: the hour was unusually early; the lamentations were not loud; there was no beating of the breasts by the women; but, in long dresses, smeared with ashes and paint, and with dishevelled hair streaming to the morning breeze, they were uttering low groans and imprecations. Tears were flowing copiously down two of the woman's cheeks, and we could hear them lament that ever they had been born, and utter wildly-suppressed rejoicings, that she whom they bore along was dead. When they arrived at the receptacle, instead of unlocking the door, and placing the body on the platform with tenderness, it was thrown with apparent detestation, from the parapet; and we heard the echo of its fall with a chill of horror.

"All this naturally aroused my curiosity; and through the instrumentality of Hormongee and Monogee, to the latter of whom I promised my interest respecting the canteen, by way of bribe for divulging the secrets of his sect, I received the following particulars, which I have every reason to believe perfectly true, and in strict accordance with Parsee usage.

"Limgee Donabjee, a respectable trader in jewels, had a daughter called Yamma, whose beauty equalled the lustre of the finest diamond. She appeared, among the virgins of her tribe, as a gem of Golconda amidst beads of glass. Her parents saw in her, as in a flattering mirror, their fondest wishes. They pearled her jet black hair with many a costly transparent row; their rubies in burning glow were pendant from her delicate ears; their sapphires from her graceful nose; while many a far fetched mine glittered on her bosom, sparkled on her fingers and arms, and shed its light on her [illegible] and ankles. Gold and silver gave splendor to her dress; in short, in the impassioned phrase of Lord Byron, and perhaps with less of poetical hyperbole—

'She was a form of life and light,
'That seen became a part of sight.

This charming young Parsee, or Peri, was about fourteen years old, an age at which the female figure attains the sound perfection of beautiful ripeness in India. Indeed marriage takes place generally at a much earlier period of life; but in Yamma's case, the young man to whom she was affianced had been detained at Surat nearly two years, by important commercial affairs, in which he was deeply concerned; and the expensive ceremony, on solemnization of wedlock, had been postponed from time to time, in anxious expectation of his return.

"Yamma's prospects were bright as the star of Venus. In her tribe women are treated with great consideration; they act an important part in the publick and private concerns of their husbands, go unveiled, and in point of personal freedom, they are under no restraint beyond that which delicacy and the custom of their mothers impose.—The Parsee usages, with respect to marriage, are founded upon the happiness of domestic life, and they provide for the preservation of purity in the fair sex so effectually, that it is the boast of this admirable class of the Indian community, that their wives never prove unfaithful; nor is there an instance of prostitution among their daughters. Indeed their character in this respect is so well established at Bombay, that it is believed every aberration from virtue in their tribe is punished with immediate death, and the notoriety of the family disgrace carefully suppressed. The Parsee laws and usages are so well framed for the prevention of crime and the adjustment of dispute, that an instance scarcely ever occurs of a reference to British justice. A Parsee can have but one wife. If she die, her family are bound to find a widow for the forlorn one's second mate; for he is not allowed to marry a young girl, as with us, in his old age; nor is he obliged to wed again, should he be desirous of preserving fidelity to his departed half. The same rule holds if the husband die; his family are bound to find a widower, in compliance with a wish on the subject indicated by the lady's friends.—By this judicious arrangement, the frailties of human nature are restrained, and even converted into a public benefit. The Parsee women receive the advantages of education; many of them can read, write, play on the Indian guitar, make up accounts accurately; and, in some transactions I have had with them, they appeared very sensible and intelligent. All public business, however, is transacted by the men. The women do not appear in mixed company; but in influencing affairs, and in private negotiations, they are powerful instruments.

"Such was the lovely Yamma, and such were the promises of hope, when it was her fate to be rescued from imminent peril by the intrepidity of Captain S——. She had accompanied her mother, in a covered and gorgeously decorated hackery, to a garden-house, which belonged to the father on Colabah. They staid in the garden rather longer than their attendants wished, pleased with its cooling fruits, neat walks, silver streams, and shady trees. The golden banana, glittering mangoe, and imperial

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

ck, attracted their gaze and touch. At length the bullocks, in splendid housings, proud of the music of the silver bells which played in suspension from their necks, approached the bed of the tide, which I have before described as separating the island of Colabah from Bombay. The raft was beginning to ply in the lower part of the channel, but the carriage-road, along the crest of the high rock, was practicable, though the rising tide might be seen glittering in streams across its black ravines. The drivers and runners calculated that the bullocks would cross before the tide covered the rocks, and they urged them at full speed. A strong breeze, however, came into Bombay harbour, with the flow from the ocean; and before the hackery reached the shore, the ladies saw with terror that the devouring element was floating them, that their footmen were swimming and in great agitation, striving to keep the bullocks' heads towards the land. Alarm soon finds utterance. The mother and daughter mingled their cries, and wept in pity more for each other than for themselves; but their agony was drowned by the roar of the flood, and the crowd at the ferry were too much absorbed in their own views, and too distant, had it been otherwise, to afford them aid.

"At this awful moment, Captain S—— was galloping from the fort; and, hoping that he should be in time to cross the rocks, he made directly for the course of the hackery, saw the life-struggle of the men, heard the piercing cry for help by the women, and plunged in to their assistance. His horse was a strong docile Arab, & Captain S——, being exceedingly fond of field sports, had accustomed him to swim rivers, and even the lower part of this ferry, though a quarter of a mile wide. The horse, therefore, swam as directed, to the hackery, and Captain S——, having perfect confidence in his strength and steadiness, placed the daughter, who was as light as a fairy, before him; and, with the mother clinging behind, gained the shore in safety, while the hackery and bullocks were swept away by the force of the tide. The terror of the animals, preventing their effectual struggle, destroyed them; for a moment after the perilous escape of the ladies, the hackery was upset, and the bullocks were drowned.

"Many battles and dangers require a longer time in description than in action.— It was just so in this case. Short, however, as the time had been, a crowd was gathering; and not only the ladies, but all tongues were loud in thanking Captain S—— for his gallant conduct. Mean while he gazed on Yamma with wonder, and she on him with grateful surprise. Many of the Parsees have fair complexions, and Yamma's was transparently so. Indeed, she looked, though pale with fright, and dripping with brine, so much like Venus rising from the Ocean's bed, that S—— pronounced her, in his own mind, the lovliest of creation. He galloped to the fort, procured palankeens, & saw the fair Parsees conveyed home in safety.

"I wish for Captain S——'s sake—I wish for the sake of a happy termination to my story that his acquaintance with Yamma had here terminated; but I am impelled, by the laws of history and the nature of my information, to proceed, not with the wing of fancy, but with the plume of plain matter-of-fact. In short, then, Captain S—— used every means in his power to win the love of Yamma. He corresponded with her through the medium of fakiers, or religious mendicants and fortune-tellers. He loved her to distraction; he offered to marry her; for S—— had a soul too noble to ruin the object of his adoration. She listened to the magic of his addresses; she forgot all the customs of her tribe; she afforded her lover opportunities of seeing her; he visited her in the disguise of a Hindoo astrologer, and she agreed to leave father and mother and follow him for life. Unfortunately they were discovered, and so promptly followed by three stout and well-armed Parsees, that S—— was nearly killed in an unequal contest to preserve his prize; and poor Yamma was returned to the enraged and disgraced family.

"The reader may conceive her terror and confusion—how she protested her purity and innocence."

"The heads of the tribe were assembled, and an oath of secrecy having been taken, the fair Yamma was introduced. After certain ceremonies, her mother and grandmother approached her, where she sat like a beatiful statue; and, presenting a poisoned bowl and dagger, said, in a firm tone— "Take your choice."—"Farewell, mother! farewell, father! farewell, world!" replied the heroic Parsee daughter, taking the deadly cup; "Fate ordained that this should be Yamma's marriage"—and she drained its contents! Her leaden eyes were watched till they closed in death: she was then stripped, arrayed as a corpse, and conveyed to the receptacle of the dead, as I have described.

"When S—— heard that Yamma was gone, and suspected that she had been murdered, according to the customs of the Parsees, the noble fabric of his brain gave way, and reason fell from her throne. "My horse, my horse!" cried he; and as he patted his war neck, the seise saw the fire of his tear-starred eye and trembled.—Away went horse and rider—far behind ran the groom. He heard the hoof of thunder on the ground, and his master's voice urging his spirited steed toward the foaming surf—then a loud explosion, as of breaking billows; and, on gaining the sea-shore, he saw a black point on the stormy suface of the ocean, but he never saw the brave S—— and his Arab more!"

"The three volumes would have been better reduced to one; but still there is considerable amusement, and indeed information, scattered through their pages."

Gratitude.—In the advance of the French army in the fatal campaign against Russia, a French Colonel, whilst strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plunder and ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl, who appeared the only inhabitants. He instantly interfered, but the marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, and the Colonel who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received some slight wounds, and a ball grazed his cheek. The old Jew and his daughter were profuse in their thanks, [illegible] their [illegible] made them [illegible] during the period his regiment remained in Wilna. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the worn out soldier in rags sought the dwelling of the Jew, & with difficulty was recognized, so completely changed was his appearance.— Every service that active benevolence and gratitude could prompt was instantly exerted; the Jew, his daughter and household wept over him, watched his bedside, nursed him with the fondest care, and when the Russians entered kept him concealed till he was perfectly recovered.— The Jew then completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him thro' the hostile armies to France. At the peace the colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris to the amount of 5000*l*, with the following note:—"He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder, at the imminent risk of your own existence, sends you an humble offering of his gratitude, in the hope it may be useful to you, and which he can well spare from the ample means he possesses; the only return he requires is, that if ever hereafter you hear the Jews contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful."—The sequel is still more extraordinary.—The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French funds, visited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He soon become a lover, and she soon consented to be his wife; and with her hand he received more than 1000,000*l* as a dowry.

Eng. pa.

MR. NOAH'S SPEECH,

Concluded from our last.

Taxes should be equalized and always levied in correspondence with the wants of the nation. In organizing the Jewish Government, the poorest should be enabled to participate in the great and glorious act; and with this view I have imposed a capitation tax of Three Sheckels of silver which is equal to one Spanish dollar, to be paid annually, a sum within the means of the poorest, and if paid and collected will be amply sufficient to defray the expenses of the government in its incipient organization. This small tax, however does not prevent free will offerings in our Synagogues, which the liberal and wealthy may make in the furtherance of the great objects in view.

A suitable person will be appointed to direct the finance department, and likewise such other officers as are usually named in all well organized governments. The Jewish capital throughout the world, may be estimated at a vast amount. Since the termination of the wars on the Continent, a great portion of the capital has returned to the coffers of its proprietors. A few millions of dollars judiciously invested and thrown into the Western District of this State, would realize a reasonable profit, and be of immense benefit to this thriving and populous section of our country.

During the European wars, many Jews joined the different armies, and I learn have distinguished themselves in sundry campaigns; several have been honored with important commissions, and given proofs of valor and fidelity. Such who prefer a military life, and who may at the present period have arms in their hands, may continue in their ranks; their arms must never be turned against the country they serve; but we have lost our ancient military character, and the discipline, courage, and constancy, of those who have in modern times seen service, may be necessary to constitute the material from which future armies may be organized.

Wars are necessary in defence of national rights when unjustly assailed. So God has thought, and fought with us. So man now thinks. We may not have again such generals as Joshua, David and Maccabees, but in blending our people with the great American family, I wish to see them able and willing to sustain its honor with their lives and fortunes. Time which matures and brings forth many surprising events, may give us a territory beyond the Lakes, great in extent and resources; we may occupy a position of importance on the Pacific, and wherever providence may lead the nation, I wish to have its rights manfully sustained. I have enjoined a strict neutrality in the existing war between the Greeks & Ottoman Porte. While it would afford me great happiness to aid any oppressed nation in a contest for liberty, we must not jeopardize the safety of millions living under the Mussulman Government, and who would be instantly sacrificed by their relentless rulers, upon the least succor being afforded to the revolutionists. While prudence, and a due regard to the safety of innocent people, enjoin us not to mingle in this contest, it is due to the cause of freedom, not to throw obstacles in the way of its successful advancement.

The discovery of the lost tribes of Israel, has never ceased to be a subject of deep interest to the Jews. That divine protection which has been bestowed upon the chosen people, from the infancy of nature to the present period, has, without doubt, been equally extended to the missing tribes, and if, as I have reason to believe our lost brethren were the ancestors of the Indians of the American Continent, the inscrutable decrees of the Almighty have been fulfilled in spreading unity and omnipotence in every quarter of the globe. Upwards of three thousand years have elapsed, since the nine and a half tribes were carried captive by Palmanazar,
King of Assyria. It is supposed they were spread over the various countries of the East, and by international marriages, have lost their identity of character. It is, however, probable that from the previous sufferings of the tribes in Egyptian bondage, that they bent their course in a northwest direction, which brought them within a few leagues of the American Continent, and which they finally reached.

Those who are most conversant with the public and private economy of the Indians, are strongly of the opinion that they are the lineal descendants of the Israelites, and my own researches go far to confirm me in the same belief.

The Indians worship one supreme being as the fountain of life, and the author of all creation. Like the Israelites of old, they are divided into tribes having their Chief and distinctive Simbol to each. Some of their tribes it is said are named after the Cherubinical figures that were carried on the four principal standards of Israel. They consider themselves as [illegible] all the religious pride which our ancestors are known to have possessed. Their words are sonorous and bold, and their language and dialect are evidently of Hebrew origin. They compute time after the manner of the Israelites, by dividing the year into the four seasons, and their subdivisions are the lunar months, or our new Moons commencing according to the ecclesiastical year of Moses, the first Moon after the vernal equinox. They have their prophets, high Priests, and their sanctum sanctorum, in which all their consecrated vessels are deposited, and which are only to be approached by their archimagas or high Priest. They have their towns or cities of refuge—they have sacrifices and fastings—they abstain from unclean things, in short, in their marriages, divorces, punishment of adultery—burial of the dead, and mourning, they bear a striking analogy to our people. How came they on this continent, and if indigenous, when did they acquire the principles and essential forms of the Jews? The Indians are not Savages, they are wild and savage in their habits, but possess great vigor of intellect and native talent, they are a brave and eloquent people, with an Asiatic complexion, and Jewish features. Should we be right in our conjectures, what new scenes are opened to the nation—the first of people in the old world, and the rightful inheritors of the new? Spread from the confines of the north west coast to Cape Horn, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If the tribes could be brought together, could be made sensible of their origin, could be civilized, and restored to their long lost brethren, what joy to our people, what glory to our God, how clearly have the prophecies been fulfilled, how certain our dispersion, how miraculous our preservation, how providential our deliverance.

It shall be my duty to pursue the subject by every means in my power.—

I recommend the establishment of emigration societies throughout Europe, in order that proper aid may be offered to those who may be disposed to visit this country, and also to ascertain the character and occupation of each emigrant, and supply them with pasports and information. Passage in all cases should be taken for New-York.—It should be distinctly understood by emigrants of limited means, that it will be necessary to have at least, a sufficiency to support their families for six months, as by that time they may be enabled to realize the fruits of enterprise and industry, and a sufficient sum may at that period be paid into the general Coffers, to aid them in their purchase of land. No mistaken impression should exist, that the Jews must not labor in this country; we all are compelled to work, but with the same portion of industry, exercised in other parts of the world, we realize a greater portion of happiness, tranquillity and personal rights. We shall not be prepared to receive emigrants on Grand Island, until the ensuing summer, and this notice is given to prevent an indiscriminate and hasty emigration, which may defeat many good objects.

It is very desirable that education should be more generally diffused among the Jews, it is the staff of their existence—the star of their future happiness. There is no part of our religion which should be altered, nothing should be taken from the law, for if the power of innovation existed, there would be no end to the pruning knife. Our religion demands from us many temporal sacrifices, which should be cheerfully yielded, as a slight acknowledgment for the protecting favours of the Almighty.

Although no law permits polygamy among the Jews, there is no religious statute which prohibits it, and from this omission, an indulgence is claimed in the eastern countries incompatable with morality. Having personally witnessed the observance of this custom among the Jews in Africa, I have deemed it important as one among the first acts of the government, to protest against the practice, and abolish it forever. The duties of Husband and Father can never be safely or honorably fulfilled, when those duties are subjected to the caprices which sensuality produce. Neither can a wife thus circumstanced ever receive that consideration, affection, and respect, to which virtuous, and good wives, are always entitled. Another and a serious evil is to be apprehended from the prevalence of this custom, in the promiscuous, and probably incestuous marriages, which accidental circumstances may produce among children of one father, and several living mothers. In civilized communities, the laws which are paramount, admit of no such privileges. Our religious divorces are too loosely exercised, and demand the strong arm of authority; marriage is a sacred tie, and such alliances should not be lightly dissolved.

I have made it imperative on parties contracting matrimony, to read, write, and comprehend the language of the country, which they respectively inhabit. Early marriages among our people, are enjoined by the strongest principles of religion, and many of those important alliances are formed even in infancy, and before the responsibility of the obligations can be duly estimated. It is thus that ignorance may become hereditary, and a just policy calls for the adoption of measures, which may secure to children at least that portion of intelligence and education, which the times demand, and further generations will by such means be progressively improved and enlightened.

There are many subjects of great interest, which I reserve for future communications.

Thus commences auspiciously, I hope, the attempt to revive the Government of the oldest of nations, and lead them, if not to the promised, still to the happy land.

The effort may be successful, but otherwise, can never be injurious. It directs public attention to the claims of an oppressed people—it will admonish Sovereigns to be just and generous to them—it may produce a better state of toleration and religious feelings—it may place our people in the road to honor and fame—it opens to them the avenues to industry and competence, in short it makes men and citizens of them, gives them a name, a rank, an interest and a voice among the nations of the earth—thus, in fact, fulfilling the promises made to the descendants of the Patriarch—that the Lord God, may say to an admiring and astonished world, "Behold my people Israel—here is the nation that I have sworn to protect—I was their Shepherd—their Sun—their shade—their Light and their right hand.—In the days of prosperity, they forgot me not, and in the hour of tribulation have I not forgotten them." "In a little wrath I hid my face from thee, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer."

To him who shelters and protects the whole family of mankind, the great omnipotent and omnipresent God, do I commit the destinies of Israel, and pray that he may have you all in his safe and holy keeping.

Wash. City Gaz.

A faithful Servant.—A few days ago, a gentleman of the society of Friends, residing in Wiveliscombe, Somerset, had just returned home to dinner, and the joint, which was a fine leg of mutton, was already on the table; before he had seated himself, however, to partake of it, a large dog entered the room, and seizing the mutton, dragged it from the table, and deliberately walked homeward. The worthy Friend, not approving of the unceremonious manner in which the dog had helped himself, resolved to follow him; and the faithful creature led the way to the house of his master, Mr. H—, of the profession of the law, to whom the complainant submitted the following question:—"Friend, thou art a gentleman, therefore though wilt give me a candid answer to this question.—Suppose thou had sent thy servant to buy a leg of mutton, and when it was on the table, a dog were to come and take it [illegible] wouldst thou expect to pay for it, thy [illegible] owner of the dog?" The professional gentleman replied—"the owner of the dog." "Then" said the Quaker, "thy dog has run away with my leg of mutton, and I shall expect thee to pay for it 4s 9d." The gentleman paid him the 4s 9d, and addressed him as follows:—"Sir, I know you are a gentleman, therefore you will not of course object to pay me for the professional advice which you required, and which I have given." The Quaker somewhat astonished, asked the amount of his charge: 6s 8d was the reply; the money was paid, and the latter gentleman was consequently that a mount minus by the affair.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY OCT. 4, 1825.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

We invite the attention of our republican friends in the several towns in this county to the notice in this paper calling a County Convention, to consist of three delegates from each town, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial District Convention; and also for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Members of Assembly, Sheriff, Clerk, and Coroners, at the ensuing election.

It is hoped and confidently expected, that all the towns will be fully represented in the convention, that a general expression of the wishes of the people, in relation to the selection of suitable candidates to be supported in this county, may be obtained. The federal strength has been organized and in training for weeks past—caucus after caucus has been held by their active men, to devise the ways and means by which their power may be preserved, their influence extended, and their leaders rewarded with office. It behooves republicans, therefore, to be watchful and vigilant in the discharge of their political duties. Activity on the one side must be met with equal energy on the other. Eternal vigilance is the condition upon which liberty is granted to man—and the fair prospect of success, ought to stimulate us to the exertions necessary to insure to our cause an eventual and complete triumph.

Beginning to act.—A federal caucus was held at Pitsford, in this county, on Thursday the 29th ult. agreeably to notice in the last Telegraph; at which Henry Fellows, of Penfield, was nominated for Member of Assembly; Jacob Gould, of Rochester, for Sheriff; and Simon Stone 2d for Clerk. A similar caucus was held in this village on Friday the 30th ult.; at which the Pittsford nominations for Sheriff and Clerk were concurred in, and Vincent Mathews, of Rochester, nominated for Member of Assembly. Another similar caucus was held at Churchville on Saturday the 1st inst. at which the Pittsford nominations for Sheriff and Clerk were *non-concurred* in; and Samuel Works, of Rochester, was nominated for Sheriff, Enos Pomeroy, of the place, for Clerk: and Isaac Lacey, of Chili, for Member of Assembly. All the gentlemen above named, except Mr. Lacey, are old and respectable members of the federal party.

We congratulate the republicans of the county upon the course which political affairs are evidently taking at this juncture.— The federal party, not only in this quarter, but throughout the state, are shaking off the "troublesome disguises" which they have hitherto been content to wear; are buckling on their old armour; and are preparing to go forth to the fight under their veteran leaders. It has always been foreseen by republicans, that whenever the federal party should imagine itself strong enough to cope with its adversaries upon something like equal terms, it would at once throw aside the entanglements into which views of temporary expediency or policy had involved it, and again assume an independent stand upon the broad ground of party distinction and discipline. Such has ever been the case in those counties in which they have been able to preserve their majorities. In those counties they have all along regularly held their county and district conventions, and have maintained their corresponding committees and committees of vigilance. In some counties, too, they have come out boldly under their ancient name, and have preserved and enforced the ancient distinctions. In this and other counties, however, they have been obliged to resort to policy, deception, and evasion. Their distinctive appellation has been studiously avoided; their party character has been unblushingly denied; and they have condescended to a degrading coalition with the over-ambitious and disaffected portion of their former opponents, upon very unequal terms. That they occasionally succeeded in deceiving republicans with their hypocritical professions of being uninfluenced by party feelings and considerations, we have no doubt. The changes upon the themes of "the people," "no party," and "anti-caucus," were rung so loudly and incessantly, that they may perchance have induced, even in some of their own number, a belief in their sincerity. But this charity we have not for all. The knowing ones laughed in secret at the credulity of a portion of their old adversaries and a few of their immediate followers; and whilst they toiled, and talked, and wrote, in support of men and measures that were alike odious to them, were consoling themselves with the idea of ultimate and exclusive gain. But the result of the last election has induced them to change their course almost *in toto.* Confident of their own strength, they disdain to associate any but old and tried friends on their list of candidates. The terms of the coalition with their temporary supporters are disregarded, and they are free to recommend their old systems, and to frown upon the pretensions of their late allies.

Things are now as they should be: we know the ground upon which we tread, the enemy with whom we have to contend, and the true merits of the controversy in which we are engaged.

We own that we think better of our adversaries for the bold and manly stand they have taken. Had they always assumed and maintained it, it had been much more for their credit, and we think for their interest. Honourable warfare could not have lessened the attachment of their own partizans, whilst it would have increased our respect for them individually and as politicians—and the contest would eventually have assumed, on their side, as it ever has done on ours, the shape of a generous strife for the support of measures tending to the furtherance of our common interests, instead of a mere scramble for office and power.

If Jotham Goodrich, alias the Editor of the Telegraph, does not mind his own affairs, we shall avail ourselves of the offer of a friend to communicate to the publick some curious particulars respecting some late operations in which he has been particularly interested.— Break not thy shins against thine own wit, good Jotham.

☞ *Grand Canal.*—Mr. Bouck, the Canal Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Lockport Committee, in which he says that "the unfinished parts of the Erie Canal will be completed, and in a condition to admit the passage of Boats on the 26th day of October."

☞ *Monroe County Agricultural Society.*—We this day publish the list of Premiums from the Agricultural Society in this County. There is also a liberal donation of $42, to be paid by the Brewers of this village, to the growers of Barley, agreeably to a notice published in the Republican of February last.

Alfred S. Pell, Esq. a flaming "People's Man," and a resident of the *first* District, has nominated himself as a candidate for the Senate from the *Second* District. Our neighbour of the Telegraph thinks that Mr. Pell's services are *not wanted* in the Senate. The times are changed. "People's Men" and self-nominations will no longer go down with these cunning federal politicians—none but the "old stand-bys" can now be trusted.

Nominations.—John L. Viele, Esq. of the third District; Gerret Smith Esq. of the fifth District; and Ethan B. Allen Esq. of the Eighth District, all respectable and prominent members of the federal party, have been nominated by federal *Conventions* in their respective Districts, as candidates for state senators, at the ensuing election.

Rochester Album.—By an advertisement in our paper, it will be seen that the Editors of this paper intend issuing their first number on or about the 18th inst.

We are glad to see Mr. Clark's notice for a school of sacred musick, which appears in our paper of to-day. A competent instructer of singing we have long wanted in our village, and our citizens, we hope, will not hesitate to avail themselves of the opportunity now presented for their improvement in this art. Mr. Clark has experience and talents which eminently qualify him for the business to which he intends devoting himself. We wish him all possible success.

☞ Several articles on file for to-day's paper, have been unavoidably omitted.

Domestic Summary.—The sentence of the Court Martial cashiering Lieut. Wolbert has been approved by the President.—A boat composed entirely of sheet-iron is now constructing at York, Pa. intended as a passage boat on the susquehannah.—President Adams has left Washington on a visit to his father at Quincy Ms. The cotton crops in the vicinity of Savannah are said to be destroyed.—An agent from Holland has arrived in this country, authorized to subscribe for, and take two thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal stock, if the remainder be insured to be taken up.—Proposals are issued for a new paper, to be established at Salina, entitled "the Western Sentinel" & another in Lewis co. to be called the "Black River Gazette."— Thirteen sheep of the broad tail or Tunisian breed, procured in the interior of Africa have recently been brought into New-York.— They are said to be highly valuable not only on account of the superiority of their wool, but for their flesh. Two of them were designed for Gen. Van Rensselaer of Albany.— Part of the Tunnel of the Union Canal, near Lebanon lately caved in and covered eight of the labourers, four of whom were killed.— The work upon the Farmington Canal is progressing rapidly. Last week a contract was completed for a line of sixteen miles extending to a point about three miles above Farmington.—A new steam engine invented by Mr. John Babcock of Portsmouth R. I. is now in operation, which requires much less fuel and water than those hitherto used and the machinery occupies a space of eight feet only.

Foreign Summary. The Goverment of Buenos Ayres has addressed a communication to Admiral Lobo positively disclaiming any part in promoting the insurrection of the Banda Oriental, or in rendering it any assistance. This goverment has also resigned the executive functions of the United provinces, with which it was invested, thereby checking the disposition of congress to declare war.— Alarmed at this step, the congress solicited the Goverment to retain its executive authority, and the power of the latter has been by this means greatly augmented.

Spain continues to be agitated by civil dissension. Many persons have been killed in conflicts between the militia and royalist volonteers. The inquisition has been established in several dioceses.—The King of Sardinia has prohibited the teaching of reading and writing to any who do not possess property to the value of 1500 francs.

The report of the defeat and capture of Ibrahim Pacha is confirmed. No other Greek news of any importance is received.

The Pope has issued a circular to the American bishop and arch-bishops, in which, after dwelling on the injury the cause of religion has received from the crime of rebellion, he exhorts them to illustrate to their congregations the distinguished qualities of his beloved son Ferdinand, whose solid virtues induces him to prefer the success of religion and the happiness of his subjects to personal aggrandizement!

Another conspiracy has been detected in Cuba, the professed object of which, was to destroy all the whites.

Gerrit Smith, esq. a respectable federalist of Madison county, has been nominated, by a convention composed of federalists and clintonians, as a "republican" candidate for the senate in the 5th district; and John L. Viele, esq. another well known federalist, of the county of Saratoga, has been nominated, chiefly by a similar description of politicians, as a "republican" candidate in the 4th district. It is amusing to notice with what gravity the old *federal* Albany Gazette, Lansingburgh Gazette and Utica Sentinel speak of these very gratifying *republican* nominations! Without reference to the abuse of the term republican in its application in this way, these nominations show very clearly that the federalists, numerous and respectable as they are as a body, are resolved no longer to play the part of unpaid waiters upon, and helps to the friends of Mr. Clinton, but that the time has come when they are prepared to claim at least an equal participation in the rewards of power and office. A few days will exhibit a result in this district that will afford still stronger evidence of the pertinacity with which the claims of the federalists will be enforced. It is fortunate that it is to be so.— Things will then be known by their right names. Whatever may be the attempts to conceal their former political character, they will be insufficient to dupe republicans, who, seeing their old opponents, dressed up even as they will be in borrowed garments, will act all together with the strength and effect of other times.—*Argus.*

We learn, says the Genesee Journal that Mr. Joshua Stevens, a respectable farmer of Canesteo, Steuben co. who had previously left his house in search of cattle, was found dead in a field near a road, on Tuesday the 27th inst. a rifle ball having been shot into the lower part of his body. The ball had passed thro' one of his hands, which it is supposed was at the time in a pocket of his pantaloons, a circumstance indicative that he was not aware of danger. Four Indians, Old Sundown, George Curlyeye, Sam Curlyeye & Isaac Westfall, belonging to Squawky Hill, who were hunting in the vicinity at the time, have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

Some days since we published a paragraph stating that a small sixteen gun brig, a Patriot privateer, was sweeping the Spanish vessels from the Mediterranean, and bidding defiance to Governor O'Donnel at Algesiras, who either had not the means or spirit, to offer successful resistance.—History scarcely furnishes an instance of a more rapid decline of regal power. In 1797—less than thirty years ago—Spain possessed nearly all South America, Mexico, and the finest islands in the West Indies—was powerful abroad, and respected at home—had a standing army of no less than a hundred and fifty thousand men—twenty sail of the line, as many frigates, and innumerable guarda costas, or gun boats. Now, in 1825, she is stripped of South America and Mexico; of all her West India possessions, Cuba and Porto Rico only remain; in Europe her army has dwindled away to a handful of guerillas, herself into a province of a neighboring power, and her fleets in the proud harbour of Algesiras, which once bid defiance to Britain and her thousand ships, unable to resist a petty privateer! The most sanguine expectations of the friends of liberty could not have anticipated such a rapid prostration of the bigoted power of Spain: which, for some wise dispensation of Providence, of all the wreck occasioned by the French Revolution, she alone seems doomed to remain the solitary monument of the wrath of that political tempest. Without the fact of this decreped condition of Spain, South America, probably, could not now, have fought her way to freedom. She might have worn her chains another century, and been locked up from the ken of the rest of the world. To the French Revolution and to Bonaparte, that master spirit who gave it direction for a quarter of a century, does South America, under Bolivar, owe her present emancipation. To the same cause are we indebted for the acquisition of Louisiana, and much of the territory south of the Mississippi. For a thousand years to come, the effects of the revolution of a single kingdom may not produce so many brilliant results, all conducive to the liberty and happiness of mankind. The political condition of half the globe has been so much benefited by it.

Hayti.—From a conversation held with a gentleman, (says the Baltimore American) lately arrived from Jeremie, we learn that great discontent existed throughout all Hayti, in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France.— The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways; and our informant adds, that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti, for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of that treaty. The non-publication of the treaty in the papers of the island is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it.—*Noah.*

Happy Place.—The town of Carver, Plymouth county, has three meeting houses in good repair, and no minister—no clients, and no lawyer; no deputy sheriff, no doctor and but one pauper.

At the recent commencement of Yale College, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was confered on the Rev. J. Bennet, of Rotheram, Eng. and on the Rev. Samuel Nott, of Franklin, Conn. The degree of Dr. of Laws was conferred on Jared Mansfield, of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and on James C. Ester, Chief Justice in the Island of Bermuda.

Prof. Olmsted, of the University of North Carolina, and late tutor in Yale College, is elected to the professorship of mathematics and Natural Philosophy vacant by the death of Prof. Dutton.

A man employed to explain the contents of a museum, pointing to a sword—there, said he, ladies and gentlemen, there is the sword with which Balaam killed his ass. A stander by, put him right, observed that Balaam had no sword, and did not kill his ass—that he only wished for one. Well, resumed the explainer without embarrassment, *then this is the sword, ladies and gentlemen, which Balaam wished to have had.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Effects of Gaming.

Paris, Aug. 8.—A little brochure has just been published here entitled, "Eurore une Victime des Maisons de Jeu," (Another victim of the Gaming house,) in which a father details the overwhelming ruin and misery that have been brought upon him by his son's fatal passion for gambling. He states that his son Eugene was studying law in Paris. After a very long silence he receives a letter from him, stating that he had been utterly ruined by frequenting the gambling houses. The letter thus concludes:—"The son whom you loved so much has covered himself with indelible disgrace—he cannot, be ought not, ever see you again.—I beseech you not to curse me when you know the enormity of my crime." The ill-guided young man had forged the name of a banker to various bills, amounting to 50,000 francs (£2000.) The unfortunate father hastened to Paris to reimburse the banker whose name had been forged, and who threatned to prosecute. Not knowing his son's lodging, he had to apply to the police for the address. On entering the chamber, the son being absent, he found the table covered with playing cards, upon some of which were traced the infernal combinations that had cost him his fortune, and his son his honour—some ragged articles of dress, a pair of pistols, and a strong does of laudanum. The police agent who accompanied him, suggested that the most likely place to find his son was at the Hotel d' Angleterre, the vilest and most disgusting houses with which Paris is invested.—Of this place, to which he repaired, he gives the following description:—"I had scarcely advanced a few steps into this horrible place, when my body became covered with a cold perspiration. It is difficult to conceive that amongst the brigands who plunder on the highway, there should be any whose countenances are marked with more decided signs of reprobation than those impressed upon the faces of the hideous beings whom I here saw. The greatest number were covered with rags—some were sleeping in a corner, others were grouped round a table, upon which they were hazarding the recently acquired fruit of their plunder or deception. A ferocious joy glared in the eyes of those who won, while the losers actually foamed with rage, and expressed their despair in the most loathsome and abhorent terms. The very air seemed thick with curses and pestilence. But still more disgusting than all this was the appearance and conduct of the wretched women who frequent this den." The son was not found there on this occasion. The next day the father received a letter from his wife, informing him that the night before some person had scaled the garden wall, got into his office, broken open his desk and took therefrom 130,000 francs (£4,800.) The robber, it appeared afterwards, was his own son. The father, who was a receiver of taxes, immediately ordered his wife to dispose of all his property to make up the deficit, and sent in his resignation to the Minister of Finance. Twelve days afterwards his wife joined him in Paris, with 7,000 fcs. (£208,) the remnant of their fortunes. Immediately on her arrival she was attacked with a malignant fever, and was a corpse in twenty-four hours. The writer of the brochure then goes on to state—"A month after this event, on issuing from the Palais Royal I thought I recognized my son in the midst of a group of those wretches whom I had seen at the Hotel d'Angleterre. I called out to him—he turned round, cried out with a loud voice, Oh! my father, and rushing towards me, dropped senseless at my feet. I raised him up, and to my shame I say it, I took advantage of this moment of insensibility, and pressed him to my heart.—On recovering him from his fainting fit, I found that his reason was gone. For three months I have unceasingly watched over him; but little hope now remains—he is quickly verging towards the tomb." The author concludes by calling upon fathers of families, to take warning by his misfortunes, and to make an energetic representation to the Government, calling for the suppression of these odious houses—which are like gulphs, ever open to swallow their fortunes and the honour and happiness of their children

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Departed this life on the morning of the 27th inst. at the house of Mr. Gillman in this village, in the fiftieth year of his age, Moody Farman, of Manlius, Onandaga county.

The premature death of this worthy citizen, is such as ought to call forth the sympathies of humanity; for in his exit we have added to the many instances, a prominent example of the instability of human life, and as sacred writ declares "whilst in the midst of life we are in death," so it was with him; for in usefulness, as a mechanic of the first order, and basking as it were in the sunshine of prosperity, making calculations upon long life and happiness, he was deprived of his mental faculties, in an instant, yes! in an instant! and oh! sad reality of fate, never! no, never recovered them again until ushered into the presence of a merciful and just Judge, there to receive a righteous sentence, and we hope to receive the welcome greeting of a benevolent Saviour, "well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the kingdom of rest." The fate of this deserving man, was owing to his having been precipitated headforemost against the wall of the cellar of the house where he boarded, and fractured his skull. This accident occurred between the hours of four and five o'clock in the morning, previous to any person of the house being up, as the deceased had occasion to get up, and as he designed to return to his bed chamber again, he made a mistake and opened the door that led into the celler and fell about seven or eight feet down the stair way and struck his head against the wall! from whence he was taken up in a complete state of insensibility. Two or three physicians were called in immediately who performed an operation upon the scull, which was found to be considerably fractured, besides some of the internal blood vessels being materially injured. He had several awful spasms previous to his departure which took place between eleven and twelve o'clock A. M. on said day. He has left a wife and three children and an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance to bemoan his loss.—*Comm'd.*

POSTSCRIPT.

The New-York committee has made arrangements with Elisha Ely, Esq. of this village, for planting CANNON UPON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ERIE CANAL, which is to convey the intelligence of the letting in of the water, from Buffalo to Albany.

PAY THE POSTRIDER.

IRA STONE calls earnestly on all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make immediate payment to Mr. N. Hall, the present Postrider, who is duly authorised to settle the same. This friendly notice will not be repeated.

Churchville, Oct. 3d, 1825.

MONROE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monroe county Agricultural Society, at the house of J. G. Christopher, in Rochester, on the 25th of Jan. 1825, pursuant to adjournment, the following Resolutions were adopted.

Resolved that the following premiums be awarded on the several articles hereunto annexed for the year 1825:

	best,	2d best,	3d
Stud Horses	$10	5	0
Breeding Mares with their coults over one year old	6	4	0
Bulls over one year old	8	6	4
Milch Cows three years old and over	6	4	3
Heifers between one & three years old	5	3	2
Pairs of working oxen, for draft and field, of four years old and over	6	4	3
Do. of stears 2 & 3 years old	4	3	2
Full blooded Merino bucks	5	3	2
Common and mixed blood do. reference had to carcase and wool	5	3	2
Half score of full-blooded Merino ewes	5	3	2
Do. common and mixed blood do	5	3	2
Boars	5	4	3
Breeding sows with a litter of pigs, under one year old	5	4	3
One acre of wheat, quality and quantity	6	5	4
Do. of corn do. do.	5	4	3
Do. of barley do. do.	5	4	3
Half acre of potatoes do. do. by weight	5	4	3
Do. of flax the greatest quantity	5	4	3
Do. of common field pease free from bugs	4	3	0
Clover-seed; the greatest quantity	4	3	0
Cheese, a sample of a hundred lbs.	4	3	2
Butter do. of 25 lbs.	4	3	2
Maple sugar do. of 25 lbs. with the process given	3	2	0
Cloths of domestic manufacture, fulled cloths, 15 y'ds. by three quarters wide, either of Merino or common, flannel 15 yds. by seven eights, dressed	4	3	0
Do. 12 y ds. by one wide undressed	4	3	0
Flax linnen, 10 y'ds. by seven eights do.	5	4	0
Table do. 10 y'ds. by three quarters	5	4	0
Checked do. 10 y'ds. by three quarters	3	2	0
Carpeting, 20 y'ds.	4	3	0
Cotton & woolen coverlets	4	3	0
Pairs of rose blankets	3	2	1
Straw bonnets	3	2	0
Axes, parcels of 3 or more	2	0	0
Tight barrels, two or more	2	1	0
Pails not painted, 2 or more	1	0	0
The best specimen of ploughing one eight of an acre, to be done in one hour by one yoke of oxen or span of horses without a driver	6	4	3

To those farmers who shall raise crops affording the greatest nett profit per acre (after deducting the expense of seed, manure, tillage &c.) on one or more acres, in a rotation of crops; making wheat one of the crops during the 3 following years. 16 12 9

N. B. the competitors will be required to commence with the sod, and annually on the day of the fair, to give a statement of all the expenses incident to the cultivation of each crop, stating the time and value of the labor bestowed—of the seed, and the quantity and kind of manure put on, with a full and precise account of the manner of tillage, and the produce of the crop verified on oath; to be accompanied with a certificate of one of the town managers of the extent of the ground employed in his routine of crops. He must also make known his intentions to compete for the whole couse, with his first return, in order that acurate minutes may be kept of each crop.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monroe Agricultural Society, held at J. G. Christopher's inn, on the 27th Sept. for the purpose of naming the day and place of the annual exhibition, and to appoint the Committees of Arrangement and inspection.

The Board proceeded to business, and named Thursday the 20th day of Oct. inst. for the annual exhibition in the village of Rochester, and appointed

Committee of Arrangements—Giles Boulton, Jacob Gould, Warham Whitney, Ira West, Ashley Sampson.

On Horses—David Mc'Cracken, Henry Gileman, Ezra Platt.

On Bulls and Oxen—Thomas Loury, Ebenezer Gooding, Libbeus Ross.

On Cows, Steers and Heifers—Jonathan Russell, Samuel Shepherd, Jonathan Parish.

On Merino, common, and mixed blood Sheep—William Armstrong, Thomas Blossom, Horace Bush.

On Swine—Lyman Hawley, Giles H. Holden, Abel Baldwin.

On Agricultural products—Henry Kennedy, Nathan Nye, Levi Lacey.

On Dairies and Maple Sugar—S. M. Smith, John G. Christopher, Rawson Harman.

On Woolen Cloths and Carpeting—Gilbert Evernghim jr. William Rathburn, Jonathan Childs.

On other than Woollen Cloths—Abraham Plumb, Charles J. Hill, George Wood.

On Straw Bonnets—John Lake. C. Dunning, Jabez T. Taylor.

On Axes, Barrels and Pails—William Cobb, Seth Silsby, Thomas Morgan.

On the best specimen of Ploughing on an eighth of an acre, to be done in an hour by one yoke of oxen or span of horses without a driver—Tho's. Lawry, Ebenezer Gooding, Libbeus Boss.

On unenumerated articles—Frederick Bushnell, Levi Ward, John Garbutt.

Resolved, that the Board adjourn to meet again at the same place on the day of the fair at 8 o'clock A. M. and fill the vacancies of absent members on the several inspection committees, and those members who attend are requested to report themselves to the board as early as convenient, that the committees may be ready by 10 o'clock to commence the inspection at the ringing of the bell.

JESSE HAWLEY, Pres't.
GILES BOULTON, Cor. Sec'y

MARRIED

In Gorham, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Merril, Mr. *Ormond Spalding*, of this village, to Miss *Olivia Stearns* of the former place.

In Mendon on the 29th ult. by Elder Root, Mr. Artemas Stearns to Miss Mary Harris; and Mr. Blanchard of Fabius to Miss Laura Root.

FANCY

DRY-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO,

HAVE received, & will be receiving in all this week, an **UNUSUALLY RICH** and Splendid supply of

FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

well adapted to this or the Canada Market—Consisting of a much more extensive assortment than they have ever before offered to the publick, all of which **SHALL BE SOLD** at Wholesale and retail **AS LOW** as at **ANY** establishment in the Western District.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican Convention consisting of three delegates from each town, will be held at the house of Seth Lamb in Rochester, in the county of Monroe on Tuesday the 11th day of October instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing three delegates to the Republican Senitorial Convention for the 8th Senatorial district, which is to be holden at Warsaw in Genesee county, on the 13th October instant. And also, if the convention shall deem it expedient to nominate and recommend suitable persons to be supported at the next election for members of Assembly, Sheriff Clerk, and Coroners, for the said county.

The Republicans of the county are requested to meet in their respective towns, on Monday the 10th day of October inst. to choose their delegates to the County Convention.

JOSIAH SHELDEN,
D. D. BARNARD,
T. H. ROCHESTER,
DAVID BUSH,
DERICK SIBLEY,
} *Central Committee.*

N. B. The republicans of the town of Gates are requested to meet at the house of Charles Millard, in said town, on Monday the 10th October inst, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; and the republicans of the town of Brighton are requested to meet at the house of Seth Lamb, in said town, on the same day and at the same hour; for the purpose of choosing their respective delegates to the county convention.

ALBUM NOTICE.

OWING to some unaccountable tardiness and delay in the forwarding of our press from New-York, and the unfinished state of the building, in which we purpose to locate our office, the *Rochester Album* will not be issued till the 13th inst. Therefore we beg the patience of our patrons and friends a few days longer.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

N. B. Advertising customers are requested to send in their favours as soon as convenient, M. S. & H.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1825.

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE

Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls. are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

BUCK-SHIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to himself, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cobb & White, is by its own limitation dissolved this day. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call without delay and settle the same.

☞All debts due, must be paid without further notice.

WM. COBB,
ALMON WHITE.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

LOST.

AT or near the house of E. & J. Carpenter, on the 26th or 27th inst. A NOTE against Ralph Brown of York, of one hundred and forty two Dollars, payable to Michael Ryon or bearer with interest; dated 8th September 1825, with $6 endorsed. A reasonable reward will be given for returning the note to myself or to E. & J. Carpenter.

All persons are forbid purchasing said note. MICHAEL RYON.

Scottsville, Oct. 4, 1825. *1w

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

G. W. PRATT'S

OFFICE—CARROLL-ST. OCT. 4th.

THE following is a list of the different Lotteries soonest to be drawn—and in which TICKETS and parts of Tickets in great variety of numbers, may be had at the above Lottery-Office.

TO-MORROW, OCTOBER 5th.

Washington Canal & Delaware STATE LOTTERY.

1st Class—Highest Prize $10,000, Lowest $4 00. Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

OCTOBER 15th.

Grand State Lottery OF RHODE-ISLAND,

3d CLASS—A BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Highest prize $25,000

Smallest $4 00. TICKETS $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

ON THE 9th OF NOVEMBER,

The Popular

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY,

OF MARYLAND.

This scheme presents uncommon inducements for the patronage of adventurers. The purchaser of two Tickets is warranted one prize at least, and may draw three!—and by hazarding a very little money, stands two chances for the Capital Prize, which is

$30,000.

TICKETS in either of the above Lotteries can be furnished if applied for personally, by mail or otherwise, at

G. W. Pratt's

LOTTERY OFFICE, Rochester.

☞N. B. The Splendid Literature Lottery 3d Class, draws January 4th 1826. Highest Prize $100,000.

The old and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY 19th Class, draws Feb. 1, 1826. Capital prize **$50,000**. TICKETS and shares in these Lotteries, will also be furnished, and the schemes published in detail at a suitable time previous to the drawings.

Drawn numbers in the Literature Lottery, Class No. 2.

59, 54, 39, 10, 62, 5, 40, 47, 21.

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO.

HAVE removed to the new Brick Store, a few doors north of their former stand, and nearly opposite the Bank, where they have just received and are opening a new and extensive assortment of Staple and

Fancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware and Hard Ware.

All of which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Tavern keepers are particularly invited to call and examine their stock of Groceries.

Rochester Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

SACRED MUSIC.

THE subscriber purposes opening in this village, a school, for instruction in *SACRED MUSIC*. All persons, of whatever religious denomination disposed to patronize it, are requested to meet at the School House, near the Episcopal Church, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. D. CLARK.

Rochester Oct. 4, 1825.

☞The Court sitting this week, renders it impossible to meet at the court house, as notice was given in the churches on Sunday last.

NEW-YORK STATE

LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1825,

Will be drawn on the 4th day of January 1826, and finished in a few minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

SELLING SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1 ———	50,000	—	50,000
1 ———	20,000	—	20,000
1 ———	10,500	—	10,500
2 ———	5,000	—	10,000
4 ———	2,500	—	10,000
10 ———	2,000	—	20,000
39 ———	1,000	—	39,000
78 ———	500	—	39,000
168 ———	100	—	46,800
4446 ———	50	—	222,300
5051 Prizes, 9139 Blanks,			$567,600

In this Scheme composad of 45 numbers by combination, with six drawn ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, each with three of the drawn numbers on; 585, each with two of the drawn numbers on; and 4446, each with one of the drawn numbers on; those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,190 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45, inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the prize of $100,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th, 50,000.

That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, 20,000.

That having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th. 10,500.

Those two tickets having on them the 2d, 4th, and 5th, or the 2d, 4th, and 6th, each 5000.

Those four having on them the 2d, 3d, and 6th, the 2d, 5th, and 6th, the 3d, 4th, and 6th, or the 3d, 5th, and 6th, each 2,500.

Those ten tickets having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th, the 1st, 2d, and 5th, the 1st, 2d, and 6th, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 1st, 3d, and 5th, the 1st, 3d, and 6th, the 1st, 4th, and 5th, the 1st, 4th, and 6th, the 1st, 5th, and 6th, and the 2d, 3d, and 5th, each 2000.

Those 39 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 5th, each 1,000

Those 78 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 4th and 6th, or the 5th and 6th, 500—All others (being 4368) with any other two of the drawn numbers on, each, 100—And all tickets, (being 4446) having but one of the drawn numbers on, each, 50.—No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

TICKETS for sale by A. REYNOLDS.

A. REYNOLDS' PRIZE LIST.

DRAWING OF THE

N. Y. STATE LITERATURE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

59-54-39-10-62-5-40-47-21.

WASHINGTON CANAL, AND Delaware State Lottery.

Authorized by acts of the Congress of the U. S. and of the Legislature of Delaware.

(FIRST CLASS.)

To be drawn the 5th of October next.

Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$10,000	IS	$10,000
2 :	5,000	:	10,000
2 :	2,500	:	5,000
1 :	1,796	:	1,796
12 :	1,000	:	12,000
12 :	500	:	6,000
30 :	100	:	3,000
186 :	50	:	9,300
186 :	20	:	3,720
1488 :	8	:	11,904
13950 :	4	:	55,800
15870 Prizes, 26970 Blanks, 42,840 Tickets at $4.			$128,520

For Capital Prizes apply to A. Reynolds, Post-Office, Rochester.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of October 1825.

A
Elsworth Avery
John R. Averill
Lodrick Ames
Arza Andrus
N. Ambrose
Isaac Akeley
Norman Allen

B
Jane Baner
O. N. Bush
Silas Ball
R. Bennett
Charles B. Bristol
Ezra Brewster
Jonathan Barns
Henry Buront
John J. Beavup
Martin C. Bissel
Jesse L. Burdett
R. Bently
Nathaniel Briggs
Pecham Barker
Cyrus Bartlett
Henry Bookhout
Clifford Belden
John Burrows
Matilda Bell
Wm. N. Bennett
James Brown

C
Isaac Caswell
William Courtney
Absalom Cowles
Isaac Chase jr.
Dr. Alexander Celsey
Alden Childs
Charles Colter
Isaac Castle
William H. Corey
Hosea Chase
Isaac Crocker
Reuben Crosby
Wm. Cheney
David B. Collins
David Cable
Eunice Corey
Charles Cleveland
Morris Cromelan
Charles Colter

D
William Danfield
Adam Devendorf
James Dalzell
Phebe Dewey
Martha Dulittle
Griffing G Dunkin
George Dunn
Erastus Deweys
Peter Dumont
Rev. John Dempster
Emeline Duning
Chauncey Dodge

E
George Evans
Hezekiah Eldredge

F
Dr. H. A. Fenn
Ann Fredericks
Moody Farmane
James Filane
James Flynn
George Forrel
Abel Follet
Henry Follet
Lewis Follet
Jacob Fuller

G
Hervey Gilman
Mary W. Green
Reuben Gillet
Joel George
Annis Gillet
Ann Gillet
Abigail Gum
Sarah-Ann Goodman
Samuel Graves
Jane Gansey
Susan Getchell
Joseph H Hull
Ebenezer Hovey
Isaac High
H. & H. A. Howard
Benjamin Holmes
Elizabeth Hayes
Capt. Hallet
James Henry
James P. Horton
John Haskett

I
James Irwin

J
Smith Jones
Joseph Jefferson
Phebe Johnson
James Johnson
Solomon Johnson
John M. Jones
Alva Justin
John J. King
Joel King
Lixum Knapp
John G. Kramer
P. and W. Kearney

L
Gertrude M. Labagh
Hervey Little
Joseph Leach
William Lormur
Samuel Lane

M
Josiah Marsh
William H. Moore
Margaret Magennes
Henry Mc'Crum
Bowman Mathews
Jacob S. Mc'Callie 2
Alfred Mills
Timothy Morey
Lynns Merrit
William Merret
Ezekiel Moore
Henry Martin
Peter Mullin
William Mitchell
William Mc'Adams

N
George W. Newcum
William Nickolls
John Nickolls

O
Rodney P. Odall
Colman Omsted

P
J. F. Page
James Powell
Mr. Parker
Asahel Philips
William Phelon
Asa Perry
John S. Penny
William Palmer

R
Nicholas Reed
Charles Richardson
William Redge
Henry Ripsou
Silvester Remington
Henry Raymon
Duncan Ross
Amos T. Richardson
William Rider, 2
Peter Rose
James Raymond

S
Munson Sherman
Capt. Stark
John Sacket
Doct. Elisha Smith
Samuel Sherman
James Sprague
Joseph Stone
George Snow 2
James Sheakar
Samuel Shadwick
Hiram G. Smith
Levi Swan
Mr. Seely
Sophin Simpson
Silas Simkins
Chester C. Symons
William Stewart
Nathan Seargent
Erastus Spalding
Roswell Starr

T
Susan Thornton
George Thomas
Purdon Tourtelott
William Terry 2

V
Sarah Vandeveer

W
John White
Rev. Benajah Williams
Calvin Wooster 2
Alfred Waner
J. B. Wix
Mr. Ward
Thomas Whelan

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PARMA, N. Y on the 1st of October, 1825.

Asa Adams
Edwin Avery
Cornelius Bennett
Lucy Brewer
Elihu Cross
George Durkman
Robert Day
John Davis
Amasa Dutton
Eli H. Evans
James Fransisco
Elisha Hill
John Hiller
Daniel Kreamer
Sylvenus Kelly
Leonard Phelps
Louisa Pease
Sydney Pease
James Perine
Henry Phillips
Jonathan Peek
Michael C. Parker
Stephen Randal
Joseph Randal
Benjamin S. Remens
Frederick Roe
Ann Sutton
Enos Spence
Samuel Smith
Orphis Thompson
Samuel Underwood
Cynthia Webster
Thomas Webster
Dr. Joseph White
Robert T. Winchel
Daniel Wilcock
Amasa Walker
David Warner
Miss Oliva Wadhams

J. GOODEL, P. M.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*

Rochester, Sept. 22, 1825. 14w49

MONEY——FOUND

IN this village on the 19th inst., the owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

C. T. PAYNE.

Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1825.

NEW NEW

GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Sarton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality*.

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.

Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

WHEREAS it has been slanderously reported, that I Wm. P. Kendrick of Henrietta, borrowed a horse and wagon, or chaise, of the Rev. Mr. Brown of North Wilbraham (Mass.) and came off from that region *and had never been seen or heard of since*, and as it is stated that the Nashes, (meaning Joseph and Lewis) have said it; and as I have suffered in consequence of this scandal; therefore to show that I am innocent of this reproach and ought not so unjustly to suffer, I shall here insert the following extract of a letter from Mr. Brown upon this subject.

Wilbraham, May 16th, 1825.

REV. & DEAR SIR,

Yours of the 11th of April, come to hand on the 28th. You may think it strange that I have not answered it sooner. But Sir, I thought its contents were of such a nature as to demand some attention to be paid to the characters of the persons who have spread the slanderous report of which you speak in your letter. I have taken pains to visit Ludlow, and have made inquiry respecting the two young men. I can inform you that I have learnt from Ludlow that they are persons of no respectability, their word is not at all to be depended upon; in a word, they are among the worthless part of community.

As it respects your absconding with my old wagon, I know not that such a thought ever entered my mind or the mind of any one in this part of the country. It is certain sir, that I never entertained the most distant idea of any thing of the kind.

Your friend & Brother in Christ the Lord,

EBENEZER BROWN.

Pastor of the Church in the North Parish of Wilbraham.

Henrietta, Sept. 29th, 1825.

I Lewis Nash, having been sued at law by the Rev. Mr. Kendrick of Henrietta, for reporting something prejudicial to his reputation, in relation to his obtaining a horse and wagon, or chaise of the Rev. Mr. Brown of North Wilbraham (Mass.) *and not returning the same.* Now therefore, I wish all people who have any concern or interest in this matter, to understand that I do not *know* or *believe* that the Rev. Mr. Kendrick has ever been guilty of any impropriety of conduct relative to any such property as above mentioned.

LEWIS NASH.

Henrietta, Sept. 29th, 1825.

As it has been stated that I Joseph Nash, have reported something prejudicial to the moral character of the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, in relation to his obtaining a horse and wagon or chaise, of the Rev. Mr. Brown of North Wilbraham (Mass.) and not returning them. Now therefore, I wish all people who are interested in the matter, to understand that I do not know or believe that the Rev. Mr. Kendrick has ever been guilty of any impropriety of conduct relative to any such property as above mentioned.

JOSEPH NASH.

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES,

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low:

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6,
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825 39

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphin Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL, on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

Cash for Rye Corn &c.

THE subscriber will pay Cash for 10,000 Bushels of Rye & Corn,

—ALSO—

Cash, and the highest price paid for *Pork in the Hog, Pot & Pearl Ashes, Wheat, Whiskey,* &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Nov. 16, 1824. 3tf

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

ochester, June 13, 1825. 4

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STORE.

THE subscriber has receceived from New-York, an extensive & elegant assortment of

Goods,

which he is enabled to offer to the publick, at wholesale and retail, at prices which shall be satisfactory to any purchaser.

The following are a part:

6 Pipes BRANDY,
3 do. Holland GIN,
4 Hhds. RUM,
16 do. E. I. MOLASSES,
16 Hhds. and Bbls. SUGAR,
30 Bags COFFEE,
24 Chests TEA,
20 Kegs TOBACCO,
10 do. GINGER, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements through an agent in New-York, he will receive

GROCERIES,

direct from the Importers, intending at all times to keep his assortment good, and of the choicest kind—he therefore particularly invites Merchants and Tavern-keepers to call and examine, assuring them, that his contiguity to the Canal and the arrangements he has made as above mentioned, will enable him to sell, (as he is determined to do,) at a very small advance from cost, adding transportation.

Cash paid as usual for

Pot & Pearl Ashes, Pork, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN W. STRONG.

Rochester, Sept. 1824.

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, Grockery, and Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 28tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, Marcb 7, 1825. 19tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are desired to call and pay their notes or accounts without delay.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Jan. 1, 1825. 10

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
600 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Curaso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READER

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

UNCURRENT MONEY.

NOTES of the Banks of Canada, Chenango, Plattsburg, Washington and Warren, Niagara and Jefferson County. Also, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island Money, purchased at the lowest rates of discount, at

G. W. PRATT'S Lottery-Office,

Carroll-street. Sept. 20. 48

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

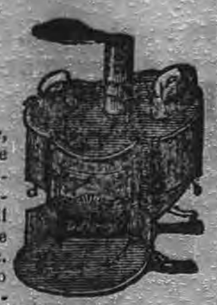
J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan.. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*

Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 15th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Perrinton Monroe county, on Monday the 12th, inst. a Sorrel *Horse Colt,* one year old. Said Colt had a small white spot on the forehead, and is remarkably gentle. When he went away he had on a poke. Whoever will return the said colt, or give information of him to the subscriber or to this office, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN PENINGTON.

Perrinton, Sept. 14, 1825. 3w47

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY

and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*

W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine,
years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,

AT THE

Fancy and Variety Store,

(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825. 46

MONROE COUNTY, } ss.
Surrogate's Office.

WHEREAS *Rufus Smith,* Administrator of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and credits which were of Elias Smith, late of New-London county, Connecticut, Tanner, deceased, hath by his petition presented to Orrin E. Gibbs, Esquire, Surrogate of the county of Monroe, set forth that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts, and requested the aid of the said Surrogate in the premises. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, to show cause before the said Surrogate, at his Office in the village of Rochester, on Monday the thirty-first day of October next, at 2 o'clock P.M. why all the real estate whereof the said Elias Smith died seized, should not be sold for the purpose of paying his debts.

RUFUS SMITH, *Administrator.*

Dated Rochester, Sept. 16, 1825. 4w47

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Howes,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondiquot landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 10, 1825. 5w

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS,

ONTARIO

AND

MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sackett's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sackett's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sackett's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sackett's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genessee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE,
ELISHA ELY,
L. & S. DENISON. } Proprietors.

Rochester, 25th May, 1825. 4m31

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do

Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 23, 1825. 44

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

C. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823 40

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at publio vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.

Dated April 22. 6m36

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office.

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER

J. HILLS, Att'y. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross,* and *Wilber Ross,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thadeus Barns and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Barns deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots, and extending so far south the full width of said lots, until an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Everet to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

August 20, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Jonathan Cass* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 50 feet front on state street, and 100 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

August 20, 1825.

JOB PRINTING

neatly executed at this Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 50—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1825. WHOLE NO. 466.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

**A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock. [Sundays excepted] and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.
A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable
BOOTS & SHOES,
of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!
H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,
at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of
Troy Cut Nails,
at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED
AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 15. 46

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRIAL,
HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.
September 18, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,
INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.
Sept. 13, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
½ Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.
THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1825 40

Hardware Store,
(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
Hollow, Hard-Ware,
& CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2
Naller and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2. to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Spake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy,
Rappee, &
Scotch } SNUFF.
FINE CUT, & SMOKING
TOBACCO.
at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

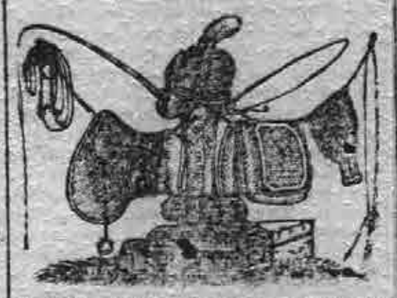
NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal,
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote, } *Indigo.*
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamela,
English Alum,	Pre Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
August 1, 1825	Jacks, Brushes, &c.

40

SADDLERY.



THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, &c. &c.* Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMES,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Allcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 30 1825. 44

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the
Republican Office.

GROCERIES.

LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS.
Loaf and Lump, White Havanna, Brown, New Orleans, } SUGARS.
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th. 1825. 6w-44

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1200 BBLS. FINE SALT,
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—
for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, } *Indigo,*
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " Campeachy do.	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " Nicaragua,	3 " Dry do. do.
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown,
1000 " Madder,	1 " do. White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Paris White,
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2 " French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer do.	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	and Axes.
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

JUST published and for sale by E. PECK
THE WESTERN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:
calculated for the meridian of Rochester, and containing the usual variety of interesting and useful matter. A liberal discount will be made to whole sale purchasers.

ALSO,
THE CHRISTIAN
ALMANACK,
FOR
1826:
Republished from the Boston edition, excepting the calendar pages, which are calculated expressly for the meridian of Rochester.—Price ten cents single, $6 per hundred. This Almanac contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper, and no pains have been spared to render it worthy the patronage of the christian publick.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 47

MONROE COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monroe county Agricultural Society, at the house of J. G. Christopher, in Rochester, on the 25th of Jan. 1825, pursuant to adjournment, the following Resolutions were adopted.

Resolved that the following premiums be awarded on the several articles hereunto annexed for the year 1825:

	best.	2d best.	3d
Stud Horses	$10	5	0
Breeding Mares with their colts over one year old	6	4	0
Bulls over one year old	8	6	4
Milch Cows three years old and over	6	4	2
Heifers between one & three years old	5	3	2
Pairs of working oxen, for draft and field, of four years old and over	6	4	3
Do. of steers 2 & 3 years old	4	3	2
Full blooded Merino bucks	5	3	2
Common and mixed blood do. reference had to carcase and wool	5	3	2
Half score of full-blooded Merino ewes	5	3	2
Do. common and mixed blood do	5	3	2
Boars	5	4	3
Breeding sows with a litter of pigs, under one year old	5	4	3
One acre of wheat, quality and quantity	6	5	4
Do. of corn do. do.	5	4	3
Do. of barley do. do.	5	4	3
Half acre of potatoes do. do by weight	5	4	3
Do. of flax the greatest quantity	5	4	3
Do. of common field pease free from bugs	4	3	0
Clover-seed, the greatest quantity	4	3	0
Cheese, a sample of a hundred lbs.	4	3	2
Butter do. of 25 lbs.	4	3	2
Maple sugar do. of 25 lbs. with the process given	3	2	0
Cloths of domestic manufacture, fulled cloths, 15 y'ds. by three quarters wide, either of Merino or common, flannel 15 yds by seven eights, dressed	4	3	2
Do. 12 y ds. by one wide undressed	4	3	0
Flax linnen, 10 y'ds. by seven eights do.	5	4	0
Table do. 10 y'ds. by three quarters	5	4	0
Checked do. 10 y'ds. by three quarters	3	2	0
Carpeting, 20 y'ds.	4	3	0
Cotton & woolen coverlets	4	3	0
Pairs of rose blankets	3	2	1
Straw bonnets	3	2	0
Axes, parcels of 3 or more	3	0	0
Tight barrels, two or more	2	1	0
Pails not painted, 2 or more	1	0	

The best specimen of ploughing one eight of an acre, to be done in one hour by one yoke of oxen or span of horses without a driver 6 4 3

To those farmers who shall raise crops affording the greatest nett profit per acre (after deducting the expense of seed, manure, tillage &c.) on one or more acres, in a rotation of crops; making wheat one of the crops during the 3 following years. 15 12 9

N. B. the competitors will be required to commence with the sod, and annually on the day of the fair, to give a statement of all the expenses incident to the cultivation of each crop, stating the time and value of the labor bestowed—of the seed, and the quantity and kind of manure put on, with a full and precise account of the manner of tillage, and the produce of the crop verified on oath; to be accompanied with a certificate of one of the town managers of the state of the ground employed in his routine of crops. He must also make known his intentions to compete for the whole couse, with his first return, in order that ocurate minutes may be kept of each crop.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Monroe Agricultural Society, held at J. G. Christopher's inn, on the 27th Sept. for the purpose of naming the day and place of the annual exhibition, and to appoint the Committees of Arrangement and inspection.

The Board proceeded to business, and named Thursday the 20th day of Oct. inst. for the annual exhibition in the village of Rochester, and appointed for the

Committee of Arrangements—Giles Boulton, Jacob Gould, Warham Whitney, Ira West, Ashley Sampson.

On Horses—David Mc Cracken, Henry Gileman, Ezra Platt.

On Bulls and Oxen—Thomas Loury, Ebenezer Gooding, Libbeus Ross.

On Cows, Steers and Heifers—Jonathan Russell, Samuel Shepherd, Jonathan Parish.

On Merino, common, and mixed blood Sheep—William Armstrong, Thomas Blossom, Horace Bush.

On Swine—Lyman Hawley, Giles H. Holden, Abel Baldwin.

On Agricultural products—Henry Kennedy, Nathan Nye, Levi Lacey.

On Dairies and Maple Sugar—S. M. Smith, John G. Christopher, Rawson Harman.

On Woolen Cloths and Carpeting—Gilbert Evernghim jr. William Rathburn, Jonathan Childs.

On other than Woollen Cloths—Abraham Plumb, Charles J. Hill, George Wood.

On Straw Bonnets—John Lake. C. Dunning, Jabez T. Taylor.

On Axes, Barrels and Pails—William Cobb, Seth Silsby, Thomas Morgan.

On the best specimen of Ploughing on an eighth of an acre, to be done in an hour by one yoke of oxen or span of horses without a driver—Tho's. Lawry, Ebenezer Gooding, Libbeus Ross.

On unenumerated articles—Frederick Bushnell, Levi Ward, John Garbutt.

Resolved, that the Board adjourn to meet again at the same place on the day of the fair at 8 o'clock A. M. and fill the vacancies of absent members on the several inspection committees, and those members who attend are requested to report themselves to the board as early as convenient, that the committees may be ready by 10 o'clock to commence the inspection at the ringing of the bell.

JESSE HAWLEY, *Pres't.*
GILES BOULTON, *Cor. Sec'y*

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica.
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

For the Republican.

[*Formerly published in the New York Mirror.*]

Omnific Fancy, I invoke thy power—
Oh! bear me hence away to the dear home,
I loved so well in childhood's happy hour,
And still must love through each dark year to come—
It was not one the proud admire—a dome
Which wealth & art had reared, but a neat cot,
Deep, deep in woods where wild deer loved to roam—
Yet did I wish no other home, and thought
That none had ever known a sweeter, lovelier spot!
Or do I dream? or does it meet my sight,
The elm that wont to shade that simple dwelling!—
It blooms as fair as when in young delight
I sported 'neath its shade—my heart is swelling,
And from my eye tears fast, but still, are welling;
For of the humble cot, that erst did guard
My infancy, remains no token telling
Where once it stood—and where are they who shared
My childish gaieties, and all their charms endeared!
Some far away, some to the dust gone down—
And I alone am here—but where is she,
My more than mother! she who ne'er did frown
Upon my frowardness, but strove to be
My guardian and my guide!—she was to me
The kindest, dearest—she did love me well—
None since have loved me so—oh memory!
How lovely thou dost show her, as I dwell
Upon her kindness! where is she! the grave can tell!
Yes, Amaryllis, thou didst love me much!
When the cold dew of death was on thy brow,
And life was withering from his icy touch,
Even then thy love to me was warm, and thou
Didst call upon my name—well may ye flow,
My tears!—she called me, but I was not near—
My name died on her lips—a gasp, a throe,
And all was still—and now lone lingering here
When oft I met her love, the very earth how dear!
How quick, how wonderful thy power, oh death!
One moment the heart glows with tenderness,
Which flows forth warmly on each shaking breath,
And strives in broken accents still to bless—
But words are failing fast, and less and less
The quivering lips obey—they move no more—
Yet the dim eye demands the wished caress
Of the last parting—fondly as before,
It turns on each loved face—ah, that deep groan—'tis o'er!
What hast thou done, oh death! say, what the power,
By which thou didst even in a moment, still
The throbbing of that heart—one little hour
Has scarce gone by—the form which lies so chill,
Was quick with life and health—the vital thrill
Shot gaily through it—but thy viewless dart
Hath touched it—yet go on dread power—thy will
Hath baffled and shall baffle human art—
We cannot know thy ways, tho' we must feel the smart.

H

LITERARY QUARREL.

Paris, 11th July.

The appearance of Gen. Gourgaud's volume, entitled "Napoleon and the Grand Army in Russia; or, a Critical Examination of the work of Count Philip de Segur," has excited a strong sensation, which it was easily foreseen must end in a duel between the two military authors. Segur's work is too well known to your readers, to offer a comment on it. Here, it was a matter of wonder how he obtained all the information contained in it, for he seems to have been at Napoleon's elbow, constantly to have witnessed every thing that passed in the Council and out of it: but the book was a delightful one to read; and being pleased, we were not over scrupulous in questioning either the sources or the authenticity of the statements it contained. Not so with Gourgaud:—the General had lived three years with the "great man," at St. Helena; he had been his orderly officer during the campaign in Russia, he had already written on that sore subject, Waterloo; and though his work was proved to be a tissue of falsehoods and absurdities from one end to the other, by M. Gamot, the brother-in-law of Marshal Ney; yet that did not disconcert him in the least, and he wrote some rodomontade on St. Helena.—Therefore, a publication that reduced the great Colossus to something like the natural size, was sure to disturb his bile. His work is well written, and, when the reputation of his idol is not interested, it may be consulted as curious, and oftentimes important. He exposes the numerous errors into which Segur had fallen, and very satirically accounts for them from the fact, that there was nothing military about *General* Segur, save his title and his epaulettes. Segur was Marechal-des-Logis du Palais, Quarter-Master of the Palais, and all his functions he says, consisted in acting as courier to the Emperor, starting a few hours before his Imperial Master, and preparing lodgings for him. This being the case, Gourgaud naturally enough begins by turning into ridicule Segur's dedication to the veterans of the grand army, whom he styles his *companions*, whose noble foreheads are furrowed with all the thunders of Europe. Gourgaud asks which of them were his companions? in what field they fought or bled together? He tells him boldly that he wears a maiden sword, and has nothing military about him, save his embroidered coat. He asks where he got his information? as he was never in the Emperor's Cabinet, save to prepare it for his reception; that he could see nothing, know nothing, save the gossip of the anti-chamber; and he only knew of a Council being attended by such and such officers, except from seeing them going backwards and forwards through the anti-chamber. But we will let the General speak for himself: "He relates by turns, and at the same time, politics and military feats. Who revealed to him the political part? a stranger to affairs, having never approached either the Cabinet, the Councils, or Statesmen, with whom his services of Quarter Master furnished him no means of contact? Where did he obtain his documents? in the pamphlets or the conversation of the detractors of Napoleon.

As to military deeds, they are confined to his work, to a series of recitals incorrectly stated, unfounded statements, and false accolades, for the most part imaginary, or frequently a literal transcript of writings dictated by malevolence.

"No doubt it would be unjust to demand of M. de Segur, under a military point of view, what he has not put in his book. He had, it is true, the rank and title of General; but when did he obtain his experience? He obtained all his military rank in the performance of civil functions, to which the custom of the Court attached embroidered uniforms and epaulettes; he exercised no others during the campaign in Russia, &c."

Certainly these circumstances, which happen to be strictly correct, do not give us a very high idea of the accuracy to be expected in a work wherein all is detailed from hearsay, but if M. de Segur be thus disqualified for writing the history of the Russian campaign, certainly Gourgaud himself is not much better fitted for it. He was Buonaparte's officer d'ordonnance—true, he entered the cabinet of the great man—true, but what were his functions, we care not to: what name they were designated, they were that of military messenger, a route to be placed somewhere between an aid-de-camp and a common servant, he was letter-carrier to the Emperor, and in this capacity certainly entered the cabinet and frequently received his orders from his master's own lips, therefore he could know about as much of the political part as Segur; as to the military part it was different. Gourgaud was remarkable for a quick perception, and for considerable military knowledge and experience, and wherever the action appeared hottest Napoleon sent Gourgaud to bring him an account of what was going on. He was the last, it is asserted, who entered the Kremlin at Moscow and dismissed 500,000 lbs. of gunpowder, which Rostopchin had forgotten to destroy, and which was more wanted, as 21,000 cannon shot had been fired by the French at the battle of the Moskwa. Gourgaud's work has therefore, in a military point of view, a higher claim to accuracy than Segur's, as Gourgaud was really an eye-witness, and was twice wounded in the Russian campaign; his volume contains some important discoveries, one of which regards us, Moscow was set on fire at the instigation of the English Government, and English gold assured the polar fidelity of Rostopchin!!! We knew English gold had done much, but we were yet to learn that it had burnt Moscow.

The perpetual tone of irony in Gourgaud's work, which always designates Segur as quarter-master Segur, and the positive lie given to many parts of the work, induced Segur to call him out; the gendarmes being informed by some kind friends, prevented the meeting, but the next day (yesterday) they did meet, Segur attended by General Lobau and Dejean, both ex-aids-decamp of Napoleon, and Gourgaud by General Pons and Col. Duchamp. Segur received a slight wound in the arm, and Gourgaud one in the body, when the seconds interfered, and made up the quarrel.

EDMUND SPENCER.

[*The following character of the poet Spenser is taken from a late number of he Edinburgh Review.*]

SPENSER was steeped in Romance. He was the prince of magicians, and held the keys which unlocked enchanted doors. All the fantastic illusions of the brain belonged to him; the dreamer's secrets, the madman's visions, the poet's golden hopes. He threw a rainbow across the heaven of poetry, at a time when all seemed dark and unpromising. He was the very genius of personification; and yet his imagination was less exerted than his fancy. His spirit was idle, dreaming, and voluptuous. He seems as though he had slumbered through summer evenings, in caves or forests, by Musa's stream or the murmuring ocean. Giants and dwarfs, fairies and knights, and queens, rose up at the waving of his charming rod. There was no strangeness in his fancy, no poverty in his details. His invention was without limit. He drew up shape after shape, scene after scene, castle and lake, woods and caverns, monstrous anomalies and beautiful impossibilities, from the unfathomable depths of his mind. There is a prodigality and carelessness of wealth about his creations, which reminds one of the dash and sweep of Reuben's pencil; but in other respects his genius differed materially from that of the celebrated Fleming. In colouring they are somewhat alike, and in the "Mosque of Cupid," some of the figures even claim an affinity to the artist's shapes. But, generally speaking, Spenser was more ethereal and refined. Reuben was a decided painter of flesh and blood.—He belonged to earth, and should never have aspired to heaven. His men were, indeed, some time chivalrous and intellectual (his beasts were grand and matchless!) but his women were essentially of clay, and of a very homely fashion. Spenser sketched with more precision, and infinitely more delicacy. He had not the flash and fever of coloring which lighted up the productions of the other; but his genius was more spiritualized, his fancy traversed a loftier eminence, and loved to wander in remoter haunts. His brain was verily like an ocean, casting up at a single effort a most uncommon and extraordinary flood; while the poet had a wilderness of depth, from whose silent glades and haunted plains stole forth the airiest fictions of Romance. The nymphs of Spenser are decidedly different from those of the painter; and his sylvans have neither the hideous looks of Poussin's carnal satyrs, nor that vinous spirit which flushes and gives life to the reeling Bacchanalians of Reuben's works.

Truth is ever simple and consistent: honesty always holds one language, does not tell one story to-day and another story to-morrow; the man of honesty does not set practice against profession, and profession against practice, but "holds the even tenor of his way," without resorting to temporary expedients, or yielding to the pressure of circumstances that will skew the nave to a thousand shifts and turnings. Want of consistency evinces a want of honesty, and is common. We know that the man who is guided by no principle, by no rule of conduct, is governed altogether by selfish considerations, and is not fit to be trusted. Apply these plain rules to the two political parties, and there can be no difficulty in coming to a correct conclusion as to their merits.

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Republicans have always held to regular nominations; they hold to them yet, as best calculated to collect the sense of the people, and most accordant with our free institutions. Whether in prosperity or adversity, on this subject they have always held the same language. The most adverse circumstances never have induced them to attempt to disorganize the opposite party by crying down regular nominations. Republicans have always held that there were two parties, divided by important differences in principle and practice, and that parties were useful and necessary in a free government, to induce the people to turn their attention to affairs of state, to acquire information, and watch over the conduct of men in office. The most adverse circumstances have never induced them to say there was no party, or to attempt to merge all divisions and names in the general appellation of "the people" in order to hide themselves and their principles amongst their political opponents. By such consistent conduct, under every variety of circumstance, they have given the best possible evidence of their attachment to principle and the sincerity of their professions. How is it with the opposite party? they have rung all the changes of federalists, friends of order, friends of religion and good government, friends of commerce, peace party folks, Clintonians, friends of the state administration, friends of the people, the people, and republicans. When weak, they are opposed to conventions and in favor of self nominations; when confident in their own strength they resort to conventional nominations, to reconcile differences and secure the integrity of their party. When weak they profess to discard party, nominate their opponents for office, and declare there is no longer any political distinctions. When strong, every thing must yield to the good of *the party,* and they find no more offices to dispose of, than are claimed by their own adherents. Three years ago, in this county, they claimed the public confidence, principally on the score of their hostility to conventional nominations. This year they call a convention of their own party, without offering any kind of apology for the inconsistency of their conduct. Three years ago, they nominated Judge Mc'Fadden for Sheriff and four Republicans for Assembly, in order to buy them over, with their friends, and divide our party. This year we shall see such men put aside, or turned off with trifling offices. They have often cryed out for the *best men* without regard to party; but when republicans nominate the very best of men, they do all they can to oppose them. Last fall they were the friends of reform, and the very especial friends of the people; but no sooner were they elected than they went to plotting and caucusing to make Judge spencer (proved to be an aristocrat by his own speeches) U. S. Senator; and these very good friends of the people become the supple instruments for applicants for monied incorporations, were lavish of the public funds, *doubled* the contingent expences of the assembly, and some of them even took pay for time not devoted to the public service. They pass a law for choosing presidential electors *by districts,* and then go at work to defeat their own doings, and induce the people to vote for the *general ticket.*

These are facts within the knowledge of every reader. Such glaring inconsistancies and deceptions if exhibited by an individual in the common affairs of life, would destroy his character, and cut him off from all intercourse with the respectable part of society. By the same rule should we judge political parties, and never trust the destinies of the state with men who have not honesty enough to adhere, for a twelvemonth, to one set of principles.

Cay. Pat.

POETRY.

From the Edinburg Review, for April.

In so far as poetry may be considered one of the fine arts, we apprehend that it is undoubtedly the first of them, because it combines nearly all the excellences of the other arts, with much that it is peculiar to its self. It has the vivid beauty of painting, the prominence and simplicity of sculpture, and the touching cadences of music, while it outlasts them all. For time, which presses on most things with so wasteful a force, seems to have no effect on the masterpieces of poetry, but to render them holy. The Venus of Apelles, and the 'grapes, of Zeuxis, have vanished, and the music of Timotheus is gone; but the bowers of Circe still remain unfaded, and the 'chained Prometheus' has outlived the 'Cupid' of Praxiteles and the 'Brazen Bull' of Perillus. Poetry may not always attain its end so perfectly as painting or sculpture; but that is because its end is so high, and its range so much extended. It deals with more varied and more remote objects: with abstract ideas and questions of intellect, which are beyond the reach of the other arts. It may be considered as a moral science, operating both upon the passions and the intellect, although it never, strictly speaking, addresses itself directly to the latter.

It is produced by various powers common to most persons, but more especially by those which are almost peculiar to the poet, viz. *Fancy,* and the crowning spirit *Imagination.*

Imagination differs from Fancy, in as much as it does by a single glance, what the latter effects by deliberate comparison. Generally speaking, imagination deals with the passions and the higher moods of the mind. It is the fiercer and more potent spirit; and the images are flung out of its burning grasp, as it were, molton and massed together. It is a complete power, including those faculties which are called by metaphysicians, Conception, Abstraction and Judgment. It is the genious of personification. It concentrates the many into one, coloring and investing its own complex creation with the attributes of all. It multiplies and divides and remoddles, always changing, in one respect or another, the literal fact, and always enriching it, when properly exerted. It merges ordinary nature and literal truth in the atmosphere which it exhales, till they come forth like the illuminations of sunset, which were nothing but clouds before. It acts on all things drawn within its range; sometimes in the creation of characters, as in Satan and Ariel, &c. and sometimes in figures of speech and common expression. It is different in different people; in Shakespear, bright and raped as the lightning, *fusing* things by its power; in Milton, awful as collected thunder. It peoples the elements with fantastic forms, and fills the earth with unearthly heroism, intellect and beauty. It is the parent of all those passionate creations which Shakespear has bequeathed to us. It is the origin of that terrible generation of Milton: Sin and the shadowy Death; Rumour and Discord with its thousand tongues; Night and Chaos, 'ancestors of Nature;' down to all those who lie

'Under the boiling ocean *wrapt in chains.*'

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." So says the poet: but here is a notable exception, furnished by the London Literary Gazette:

"*Antiquities.*—Sundry old gentlemen who fought a battle just half a century ago, among whom was Gen. La Fayette, have been amusing themselves, by laying the foundation of a monument on Bunker Hill, to preserve the memory of their exploits, lest they should forget them."

At any rate, theire is no danger of their ever being forgotten by Old England.—*West. Rev.*

Female Beauty.—For the consolation of those who have thin lips, and are not shrews or niggards, I must give it here as my firm opinion, founded on what I have observed, that lips become more or less contracted, in the course of years, in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humour and generosity, or previshness and a contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-temper or [illegible] has upon the lips, and judge what may be expected from an habitual series of such moments. Remark the reverse, and make a similar judgment. The mouth is the frankest part of the face. It can the least conceal its sensations. We may affect what we please; but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause, it will only make our observers resent the endeavour to impose upon them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotions, as the eyes are of another; or rather, it expresses the same emotions but in greater detail, and with a more irrepressible tendency to be in motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of a trembling tenderness; of sharp sorrows, of a full and breathing joy, of candor, of reserve, of a carking care, of a liberal symathy. The mouth out of its many sensibilities, may be fancied throwing up one great expressions into the eyes, as many lights in a city reflect a broad lustre into the heavens. On the other hand, the eyes may be supposed the chief movers, influencing the smaller details of their companions, as heaven influences earth. The first cause in both is internal and deep-seated.

"The more we consider beauty, the more we recognize its dependence on sentiment.—The handsomest mouth without expression, is no better than a mouth in a drawing-book. An ordinary one, on the other hand, with a great deal of expression, shall become charming. One of the handsomest smiles I ever saw in a man, was that of a celebrated statesman who is reckoned plain. The handsome Mrs. Jordan was, when she laughed! who, nevertheless, was not a beauty."

[From the Boston Patriot.]

An accomplished thief.—The following circumstances have been narrated to us as having occurred in a town in Worcester county. They represent a skill and boldness in the way of thieving which might do credit to the most accomplished graduates of European prisons, and a genius worthy of the most noted of the light-fingered gentry in this country. A man on horseback, in the dress of a farmer, overtook upon the road a lad driving a yoke of oxen, with whom he entered into conversation; in the course of which he learned of the lad that he was driving the cattle to a distant pasture, and that his father was back upon the road, but was to meet him at a certain tavern. The man, when they come near to the appointed tavern, told the boy to go forward to the house and direct the bar keeper to make him a mug of punch and he would immediately follow on with the cattle; but as soon as the boy was out of sight, which was but a short time, for his generous and unsuspecting nature prompted him to great alacrity in the discharge of his commission to oblige his quandem companion he turned off with the cattle into a bye road and drove them some distance round and beyond the tavern. In the mean time the mug of punch was made, and the boy and soon the father were both anxiously waiting the coming of the man with the oxen; but after nearly exhausting their stock of patience in waiting, and then wearying themselves in an unsuccessful search after them, they set off for their homes. The following day the man drove back to the tavern, stating that he had purchased a yoke of oxen, but they did not drive well and he doubted whether they would answer his purpose; and remarked that he had been induced to buy them because they had been offered cheap, but as they did not exactly suit him, he would sell them at a small advance on the cost. The landlord who had never before seen either the driver or the cattle, and had not therefore the least ground for doubting the correctness of the story told him, finally bought them, and the man spent the night at the house. It had not escaped the watchful eye of our traveler, that the landlord had a very handsome horse in the pasture into which his horse had been put; he therefore in the morning, with a view to exchange, took his saddle on his arm telling the landlord he would save him the trouble of bringing up his horse to the door, by taking him from the pasture as he passed along. As others have done before him, however, he mistook his horse, and saddled and bridled the landlord's with which he rode off toward the seaboard where he sold him for a very high price. In the course of the day the owner of the oxen came to the tavern to inquire if any thing had been heard of his stray cattle, and was not a little pleased to find them in the landlord's possession. But the chagrin of the latter was quite equal to the satisfaction of the former, on finding that he had purchased unwittingly the cattle stolen from the farmer the day before. In such a case, however, there is no appeal and the right owner drove off his cattle. With the money he had received for the horse, our traveller transformed himself into a *well dressed gentleman,* and his disguise, retracing the road he had travelled, called at the tavern where he had before stopped; and while very carelessly looking round the bar room, discovered among others the landlord's advertisement for his horse offering a reward of $100 for the return of the identical horse which he had stolen. After questioning the landlord as to the correctness of the description given to the horse, and severely taxing his own recollection, our gentleman in disguise remembered that he had seen such a horse somewhere in his travels; and upon being assured by the landlord that the offered reward should be paid on the horse being returned to him, immediately set out for the sea board, contrived to steal the horse from the person to whom he had sold him, and returned to the tavern-keeper, who paid him the reward; but the landlords suspicions being awakened, inquiry was instituted, and in the assumed garb of the *gentleman,* was discovered the 'farmer,' the 'ox-thief,' the 'driver,' the 'horse thief,' and finally the 'gentleman-in-disguise.'

MR. Jefferson AND MR. OWEN.

The following letter from Mr. Jefferson, shows the light in which the philosopher views the new system of society, introduced by Mr. Owen: *Monticello. Oct. 22, 1824.*

Sir: I return thanks for the pamphlet you have been so kind as to send me on the subject of Commonwealths,* its moral principles meet entire approbation, its philanthrophy especially, and its views of the equal rights of man. That on the principle of a communion of property, in small societies, may exist in habits of virtue, order, industry and peace: consequently, in a state of as much happiness as Heaven has been pleased to deal out to imperfect humanity. I can readily conceive, and indeed have seen its proofs in various small societies, which have been constituted on that principle, but I do not fell authorised to conclude, from these, that an extended society like that of the United States, or of any individual state, could be governed happily on the same principle.

I look to the diffusion of light and education, as the resource most to be relied on, for ameliorating the condition, of promoting the condition, of promoting the virtue, and advancing the happiness of man. That every man shall be made virtuous, by any process whatever, is indeed no more to be expected than that every tree shall be made to bear fruit, and every plant nourishment—the briar and bramble can never become the vine and olive—but their asperities may be softened by culture, and their properties improved to usefulness in the order and economy of the world. And I do hope, in the present spir[illegible] the blessings of instruction. I see a prospect of great advancement in the happiness of the human race, and that this may proceed to an indefinite, although not to an infinite degree. Wishing every success to the views of your society which their hopes can promise, and thanking you most particularly for the kind expression of your letter towards myself.—I salute you with assurances of great esteem and respect. TH: JEFFERSON.

To Mr. BLATCHLY, New-York.

*Elucidating Mr. Owen's System of Communities.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 11, 1825.

TROUBLE.—If we were not too much disgusted with their duplicity and shameless efforts at intrigue, we should be exceedingly amused at the predicament into which the federalists of this county have been drawn in consequence of their recent attempts to nominate candidates for officers at the ensuing election. After holding caucus after caucus in this village, and running up and down the county to stir up their followers, and to prepare the minds of the *uninitiated* for the nomination of their favourite candidates, the federal leaders now find themselves in a worse situation than when they first started in the race. A brief narrative of their *publick or official* acts, for we do not pretend to comprehend their *secret* movements, will best explain our allusions.

In the Telegraph of the 27th ult. there appeared three several notices, duly signed by persons styling themselves, respectively, secretaries of last year's meetings, calling meetings of the "Electors" of the several towns in the county, at *three* several places, on *three several and successive days,* for the purpose of making out nominations for the county. All the electors of the county were not to meet at any one place; but those of specified towns were to meet at one place, on one day; those of certain other towns, at another place, on the next day; and those of certain other towns, at another place, on the third day. The notice, although *signed* by different persons, were all drawn in precisely the same language; and made their first and only appearance in the same number of the same paper.

The meeting first called, was held at Pittsford on the 29th ult. agreeably to notice. The people of the eastern towns, it was supposed by the leaders, could be most easily managed, inasmuch as their candidate for the Clerkship was to be taken from that quarter, and the "Electors" could not reasonably ask any thing further. Their plans succeeded to a charm.—Their candidates for Sheriff and Clerk were nominated without difficulty; and the seal set, as they supposed, to their decree on the subject. The next day, the 30th ult. the second meeting was held in this village, also agreeably to notice. There the farce of concurring in the Pittsford nominations was enacted with all desirable gravity. To be sure, they could *cordially concur* in the Pittsford nomination for member of Assembly, whilst they could barely *approve* of the nomiations for Sheriff and Clerk. The managers, however, carried their main point, and appeared to be tolerably well satisfied. On the third day the first inst. the third meeting was held at Churchville, also pursuant to notice, & as the result of this last meeting was, a *non-concurrence* in the two previous nominations for Sheriff and Clerk, we shall notice the proceedings a little more particularly.

The notice, we have said, was to the "Electors" of certain specified towns. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a chairman in usual form—but when a nomination was made, as is customary, for Secretary, it was opposed by one of the "no-party" gentry, upon the ground that the gentleman nominated did not belong to their clan. Upon this, the gentleman who made the nomination produced the notice calling the meeting, and observed, in reply, that the person nominated for Secretary was an Elector of one of the towns designated—and further, that any objection or interference in the business came with a bad grace from one who was not, and never had been even a resident in any of the towns specified in the notice. A debate then arose upon the question, whether the person last alluded to, the objector, should be allowed to act in that meeting by reason of his being an actual resident in the village of Rochester, and, of course not invited by the terms or intent of the notice. The debate was closed by an appeal to the Chairman, who, knowing, no doubt, that the gentleman was a *delegate* to the meeting from the "high mightinesses" at Rochester, and recollecting a similar distinction in the case of Delegates to Congress from the several Territories of the Union, very *properly* decided, that the gentleman should be allowed the privilege of debating, but should not be permitted to vote upon any question before the meeting. This decision of the chair, however not being agreeable to a majority of the meeting, who could see no good reason why a non-resident of their District should interfere at all in their nominations for elective officers, the chairman of the "no-party" gentry refused to officiate longer, and with his 'no-party' friends, *delegate* and all, to the number of SEVENTEEN precisely, retired from the meeting. Not being able to manage the independant electors of that part of the county, who composed the majority of the meeting, the *seventeen* retreated into a seperate room, and there organized a "minority caucus." But even here, alas, the delegate could not succeed in effecting the object of his mission. The stubborn fellows could not be brought to a concurrence with the two previous nominations for Sheriff and Clerk; but insisted upon nominating different candidates for both offices.

Affairs being thus situated, they have had recourse to the *dernier resort,* and have called a *Convention of Delegates* from all the towns in the county, to administer consolation to the distressed managers and their more distressed candidates—and the Telegraph has promptly come forward with its aid on the occasion, and talks confidently about the good feeling and harmony to be anticipated from the doings of this convention.

[illegible] Republicans of the county these proceedings of their adversaries are fraught with lessons of the first importance, and of the deepest interest. They pretend an anxiety to get at the will of the people in relation to nominations for elective offices, and in such a way as that no opportunity shall have been had for previous management and intrigue; and what is their practice!! They first meet in caucus day after day, and night after night, to concert measures and lay their plans of operations.—Some little disagreement arises amongst themselves with respect to particular candidates.—Upon this the knowing ones contrive to anticipate a decision by causing a notice to be published that A. B. and C. D. their favourite men will be the candidates—they then call meetings in different parts of the county, on *different days,* beginning with that part of the county most easily managed, and reserving the most unmanageable part for the last—hoping that the force of authority and of example will effect what cannot be done by intrigue. They could not, it appears, call their meetings upon the same day. Their people could not deliberate as well when acting independently as when under the care of some artful manager or special delegate. Such inconsistencies in them, however, are not surprising. They wish to give the people the semblance of a voluntary choice, whilst in fact, all the arrangements have been previously matured.

"I should consider nothing which could be said of me so bad as a report that I had become a Democrat. I trust in God that stigma shall never be rightfully attached to me."

The above is an extract from a speech delivered some years since to a federal caucus in Rhode Island by Mr. Burgess of that state. This Mr Burgess has been recently elected to congress from the same state; and his election has been announced in some of the federal papers in this state as a *Republican* triumph!! It is a pity these gentlemen could not be gratified in their wish to assume the name of republicans; and for distinctions sake we would suggest the propriety of designating them as "Burguess Republicans."—

Proscription.—The "*Burgess Republicans*" composing the majority of the board of supervisors of this county, closed their labours on Saturday evening last by removing their old clerk, Mr. Josiah Sheldon, and appointing Moses Chapin Esq. in his place—no reasons were offered for the removal; but it was silently effected by the vote of a disciplined majority.—Mr. Sheldon has been the clerk since the first organization of a board of supervisors in this county, and has ably and faithfully discharged the duties of the office—but he was an old democrat, and firm and unyielding in his attachment to republican principles and usages.—Hence the hostility and persecution of the "no party politicians of the day.—

"Look here, on this picture and on this;"

Enos Pomeroy Esq. a respectable and prominent federalist of this village, was on Tuesday last, appointed a commissioner for the Town of Gates, by the supervisors and judges of this county; a majority of both being republicans.—

We have been favored with the perusal of Dr. Horatio G. Spafford's second Edition of his "Pocket Guide for the Tourist "and Traveller along the line of the Canals" and the interior commerce of the State of "New-York" lately issued from the press in Troy.—

We consider it a very useful and intelligent companion to the traveller in furnishing him with information of his various routes by land or water on the principal lines of communication throughout the State, and far more accurate than he could hope to obtain by a thousand questions of his travelling companions and strangers on the road.

Its utility is so obvious that we presume its publication needs only to be announced to procure for the author a liberal patronage.

Domestic Summary.—Some villians in Ohio, in a recent attempt to rob the mail murdered the carrier, but were deterred from the further prosecution of their design by the approach of persons called to the spot by cries of murder. One individual has been committed for examinaton.—A company has been formed in Philadelphia to construct a rail road between the Schuylkill & Delaware. The distance is about three and a half miles and the expense is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000.—Two midshipmen belonging to the frigate Constellation, have lately been engaged in a duel, which terminated in the death of one of them, a Mr. Shoemaker of Philadelphia.—That section of the Miami canal, on which the ground was first broken by Governors Clinton and Morrow, is already completed in a substantial and handsome manner.—A public dinner has been given to the Hon. John Trumbull, author of McFingal on the occasion of his leav ing Hartford, to reside at Detroit.—The annual auction sales in this state, are estimated at twenty millions of dollars. During the months of April, May and June, the sales in New York amounted to seven millions on which the duty paid the state was $76,000.—E. B. Child of Albany, proposes to publish in that city, a paper devoted to masonic & miscellaneous subjects.—Mr. Monroe late president of the U. S. has been elected president of the London (Va.) auxiliary colonization society. A newly invented machine for packing cotton is now in operation in north Carolina, with which two hands can in one day pack from eight to twelve bales.—An ox is exhibiting in London that weighs 4000 lbs. fed by Lord Yarborough. he is 14 and a half feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, 5 feet 7 inches the top of his shoulders, and 11 feet 8 in the girth.—A salt spring has been discovered in the town of Ellisburgh Jefferson co. the water of which is said to be stronger than that of the salina Springs, and promises an abundant supply.—

Foreign Summary. The Paris papers state that an additional French force consisting of eight thousand men are about to enter Spain. It is expected that an attempt will be made to dethrone Ferdinand, and elevate his brother Don Carlos to the royal dignity. One plot for this purpose has already been discovered, and the motions of Don Carlos are closely watched. The troops at Corunna manifest symptoms of mutiny and commit daily disorders and excesses.—The finances are represented to be in so distressing a situation, as scarcely to afford enough to pay the door keepers of the treasury. The Greeks under the command of Prince Ypsilanti have defeated a very superior Turkish force before Napoli di Romania. The last accounts mention that the Turks at Tripolizza had been surrounded by the Greek army, and had surrendred to Colocotroni.—An anonymous proclamation has made its appearance in several of the principal cities in Portugal, calling on the people to throw off all connection with the English, form a Regency with the Queen at its head, and place the country under the protection of the sovereigns of Europe.

A most dreadful hail storm has spread desolation over a large district of Italy.—The vineyards have been devastated the crops destroyed, and much other damage done.—The hail stones are represented to have been larger than a hen's egg.—Numberless birds, hares and foxes were the victims of this tremendous visitation.

Slavery in Brazil.—The number of Negroes imported from Africa into the port of Rio Janeiro alone has amounted to about *thirty three thousand* per annum on an average for several years past.—One entire long street is appropriated for a slave market, and the buildings on either side are *slave warehouses,* where are seen buyers and sellers, *Slave brokers,* and *Slave commission merchants.*

STUMP CANDIDATES.

We have of late been much amused on opening the numerous country papers with which this state abounds, to read the several addresses and cards of candidates offering their services to the good people in the several capacities of senator, member of assembly, clerks, sheriffs and coroners. They all understand that this peculiar mode of nomination is the most acceptable substitute for the cobwebs, of party discipline or regular nominations, and they proceed modestly to detail their claims and qualifications for a preference. As this office, says one "demands fidelity, liberality, honour and experience, I presume to consider myself duly qualified." Another, more retiring, ventures to hope that "his well known standing in the county will ensure him a seat in the assembly."—One claims because there is no longer any party—another because he is one of the oldest settlers—a third because he flew to arms during the war—a fourth because he is favourable to a certain local question. One honest fellow, with more frankness than discretion, requests the people to spare themselves unnecessary trouble because he cannot accept of any office which they may be anxious to confer upon him. Here is the true picture of a state without party—of politicians without those safe and wholesome systems by which the interest and security of a country are protected and which by its cautious policy and sound recommendation prevents ignorance and selfishness from filling posts of honour and profit. This may be called the experiment, the first asking, and we rejoice to say that it is creating, throughout the state, the most undisguised hostility and disgust, and so far from this mode of stump nominations being successful, we hazard nothing in declaring that both branches of the next legislature will have majorities of what is known as old republicans friendly to regular nominations. This result should be anxiously desired by every friend of the state, because if self nominations always resulted in the choice of the most approved and the most worthy, no better mode could be desired; but the chances are, that in the multiplicity of candidates the least meritorious will succeed, and men of higher character and delicate feelings cannot make the efforts which those of subordinate claims will make, and will triumph in. There are some candidates, self nominated, of good character and pretensions, who will succeed, but on a general scale the system is dangerous—the low arts of the intriguing and designing may prevail or the corruption and bribery of the wealthy may carry the day. Adhering to our usual faith in the safety, the fitness and propriety of party and party discipline, we urge our political friends to support their county conventions—their primary assemblies and regular nominations. There may be abuses in the system. No human institution is free from error, and taking the aggregate of benefits to the state, we always shall prefer these systems. In primary assemblies delegates to a convention are carefully selected, and before this convention the claims of candidates are spread, and after due consideration, such are recommended to the people who are most worthy. As long as we faithfully adhere to the discipline of party judiciously and liberally exercised, so long will union and tranquillity exist. Men are free to choose their party but when chosen they cannot without forfeiting their principles abandon or attempt to break it down. One of the peculiar advantages of regular nominations, when honestly made and zealously supported, is the surrender of private attachments and personal resentments, which are all sacrificed upon the altar of public good. The period is at hand when the system must once more prevail with its former unanimity, and from conviction under all circumstances it is the most judicious, the most approved and safest mode of concentrating public opinion. *N. Y. Adv.*

Federal Nominations.—The federalists have determined to do their business in their own way, and no longer trust the rule of political matters in the hands of their *new friends,* those republicans who have joined them, and who they have heretofore suffered to manage the affairs of their party. In the 4th Senitorial district, John L. Velie, a well known and thorough partizan of the old federal school, has been nominated for the Senate; and in the 5th District, Gerret Smith, another federalist of the old blue stamp, has been nominated for the Senate in that District. It would seem that the old ultra federalists, who compose a large portion of what has been called the *people's party,* have been dissatisfied with the conduct of their political friends in the legislature; they are determined to have more thorough going men at the head of their affairs, and accordingly those who have heretofore been foremost in their party are to stand back, and the management is to be entrusted to federalists. This at once brings the political parties of this state on the old grounds, of Federalist and Republican. It must also convince those republicans who have acted with the federalists in the *people's* party, that the result of their labors will be to elevate *the old federal party to power, and to put down themselves;* for the federalists have shown a disposition not to trust them any farther than they are compelled, and it is natural that they should prefer their old and long tried political friends, to those who have heretofore opposed them with zeal, and now most cordially [illegible] their political character and principles. This is a most hopeless situation for those republicans who have unwillingly become the tide-waiters of the federal party; but it is confidently believed that a large portion of these are heartily sick of their company, and will no longer serve them in their political operations.

Rep. Tel.

It has been frequently predicted, that whenever the *Federalists,* by the assistance of those who, from various causes have seceded from the Republican party, acquired strength sufficient to compete with that party or power, with any prospect of success, we should see them, regardless of the claims of those, to whose aid and exertions this strength was chiefly owing, grasping at the highest offices in the state for their exclusive benefit. Flushed with the partial victory they gained at the last election, they, in the majesty of their strenght, have already nominated *Gerrit Smith,* Esq. of the 5th, and *John L. Viele* Esq. of this district, both uniform *Federalists,* as candidates for the Senate, thereby, in some measure verifying the prediction. This, it is hoped, will serve to arouse and unite the Republican party, and convince those who, for the last five or six years have been acting with *Federalists,* what an unpolitic course they have been pursuing.—*Mohawk Herald.*

From the Oneida Observer.

The Federal convention which met in this village on Tuesday last nominated Garret Smith, esq. of Peterborough, Madison county, for the Senate. We cannot but felicitate our Republican friends upon this selection—it furnishes conclusive evidence that parties have got on their old ground and that the legitimate distinction of Republicans and Federalist will hereafter be generally recognized and acted upon. The union of Republicans will furnish cause for the happiest anticipations, and open prospects exhilerating to the real friends of the people.

It is stated in the Morning Chronicle, on "the most unquestionable authority" that an arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane by the Greek Deputies and Committee, by which a large sum of money is to be immediately placed at the disposal of his lordship, to be expended by him in whatever way he may think most advisable for the successful prosecution of the war with the Turks. His Lordship had left town for Scotland, whence he would return and immediately to proceed to Greece. It is further said, that a military force of 3,500 men was to be procured & placed under the command of Sir Robert Wilson, to act in co-operation with his Lordship. His Lordship has left it to the committee to settle the amount of the recompense to be awarded to him for his services; but he expressly stipulates, that the auxiliary expedition shall be placed under his whole and sole control—the trammels in which his Lordship repeatedly found himself while in South America, having tended greatly to impede, and even endanger the success of his naval operations.—*Statesman.*

Zante, July 6.—The Martyrdom of a Monk of the Convent of the Virgin Mary, in Aracynthe, is the subject of admiration among the faithful here. This old man having been brought by the Turks before the Tribunal of Reschid Pacha, who asked him what his name was, answered, "Ambrose."—"Your country?" demanded his prosecutors. "The Monastery of the Holy Virgin," replied the Monk. "And your dwelling?" "My dwelling place," said he, "were these rocks, until they were levelled by your soldiers; and soon," lifting up a cross at the same, "my dwelling will be in heaven."—"What have you done with the sacred vessels of the church?" "I have rescued them from the defilement of your soldiers."—"Where are they?" "That secret rests with myself." "Speak?" "You may put my body to the rack; God only has power over my soul." They immediately began to apply the torture; not a word, however, has escaped him, but "Lord have mercy on me!" They drove sharp instruments under his finger nails, but the martyr glorified God, and prayed for his persecutors; who enraged by his patience of suffering, impaled him, and left him to perish in view of the trenches of Missolonghi. This news was communicated by a Piedmontese deserter.—Such are the tortures to which which Christians are subjected in the 19th century.

IRON. The shares of an extensive Iron Company in Nova-Scotia have lately advanced twenty per cent. This looks well. What is there to prevent the extensive and profitable smelting and manufacture of iron in the United States? Mines of iron are of more real value to any country than mines of silver and gold; for the experience of past ages have shown that the nations which have produced these last in abundance have invariably become weak and enervated. Look at the present condition of Old Spain: her territories during the last three centuries have probably produced more silver and gold than those of all the rest of the world. Yet for many years she has been at the mercy of the iron countries of Europe. There are extensive iron mines in New-York and Vermont bordering on Lake Champlain: large bodies of iron ore are likewise found in New-Hampshire. Pennsylvania also abounds in iron mines. A writer in that state calculates that it will be much more for their interest, in carrying into effect the splendid improvements contemplated, to construct rail-roads than canals, because in the former the principal expense will be the iron necessary to be used, which may be profitably produced among themselves.

N. H. Pat.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. An attempt is making in Massachusetts to establish an Agricultural Institution for preparing young men for a life of agricultural pursuits. In this age of professions, when every boy, whose parents can scrape money enough together to buy a diploma, must have a profession, we think no plan can be more useful. Only make agriculture a *profession,* (in the polite sense of the word,) and it will be the most honorable in the world's estimation, as it is in fact in the eye of wisdom, of all the callings of men. The plan is the most laudable undertaking we have seen. Agriculture is a science, the most useful, healthful and delightful, of all the departments of human employment, and only requires to be taught in a scientific manner, to make it sought after with more avidity than any other of the learned professions.

Balt. Pat.

The project of opening an uninterrupted sloop navigation between prescott and Montreal has excited the attention of the inhabitants of Ne[illegible], and a public meeting was to be held [illegible]

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

encourage it. The following statements have been made to show the advantages which such a work, in connection with the Welland Canal round the falls, would produce to that part of the country.—The transportation of 1000 staves from Lake Erie to Montreal now costs 90 dollars. If sloops could pass it would be reduced to 50. A sloop which could carry 6000 staves, making six voyages in a season, would earn 1800 dollars, without calculating for a return cargo. The freight of a barrel of flour from Lake Erie to Montreal would be reduced from 6s. to 3.; and that of a ton of merchandize from Montreal to prescott, from 4l. 5s. to 1l 7s

N. Y. Adv.

THE Committee of arrangements for celebrating the completion of the Erie Canal, are requested to meet at Christopher's this evening at 7 o'clock A punctual and general attendance is particularly requested.

V. MATHEWS, Chair'n,

To Correspondents.—The Communication signed J, V.—could not appear this week owing to a crowd of matter—it shall appear next week, Also "Root Doctor" that was promised is in type and will be published in our next.

☞TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Owing to a great increase of our Advertiseing, we shall next week issue an extra.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Ensworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

L. POMEROY.

Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

RARE CHANCE!!

THE attention of adventurers is invited to the Scheme of the

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY

of MARYLAND, to be drawn Nov. 9th. This Lottery contains more Prizes than Blanks!

The purchaser of two tickets or shares of tickets, is warranted at least one prize! and many draw three!! For further particulars, and for tickets, please enquire at

G. W. PRATT'S

Lottery Office Carroll Street.

Oct. 11, 1825.

Stray Cow.

CAme into the inclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of October, a dark red Cow, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges & take her away.

BENJAMIN MILLER.

Brighton Oct. 11, 1825. 3w

Stayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 6 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

MOROCCO.

50 DOZEN Goat and Horse Skins MOROCCO of a superior quality for sale low by

S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Lost,

A BEAUTIFUL young Spaniel DOG, any person that will give information where he may be found shall be liberally rewarded.

S. SAXTON.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber a dark brindle white fac'd Cow. A satisfactory reward shall be given to whoever will return her.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Oct. 3, 1825. 50

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER KELSEY, late of Rush, deceased, and all persons having demandsagainst the said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts, with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

ROSWELL WICKWIRE. } *Administrators*
DANIEL KELSEY. }

Henrietta, Oct 11, 1825. 2w50

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill grac'd promises.*

Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50.

ALBUM NOTICE.

OWING to some unaccountable tardiness and delay in the forwarding of our press from New-York, and the unfinished state of the building, in which we purpose to locate our office, the *Rochester Album* will not be issued till the 13th inst. Therefore we beg the patience of our patrons and friends a few days longer.

MARSHALL, SPALDING & HUNT.

N. B. Advertising customers are requested to send in their favours as soon as convenient. M. S. & H.

Rochester, Oct. 1st, 1825.

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

ROCHESTER

CIRCUS.

THE proprietor of the CIRCUS returns his most respectful thanks to the publick for their liberal patronage, and again begs leave to inform them, that by particular request from several families of distinction, the CIRCUS will be opened EVERY EVENING during the week, when a great variety of new and interesting performances will be introduced.

THIS EVENING, TUESDAY Oct. 11.

Performance will commence with a

SUPERB

Grand Entree

of 8 beautiful Leopard Horses,

who will go through many pleasing and wonderful positions,

GROUND AND LOFTY

TUMBLING,

By the whole company, who will exhibit many feats and postures, in which they stand unrivalled.

SPORTS OF THE RING,

by the whole troop, showing every way of mounting and dismounting without the use of stirrups.

Horsemanship,

on a single Horse by Mr. BANCKER, who will perform many feats.

Horsemanship,

Without Saddle or Bridle, by Master BURTON, the American prodigy, 13 years old, who stands classed by our critics as one of the first riders in America; he will peform many astonishing and unrivalled feats, such as leaping Whips, Hoops, four separate Garters, thro' a Balloon, and he will take a surprising flying leap over a surface of canvass NINE FEET WIDE, and alight on his horse while in full speed, and end with exhibiting the much celebrated Roman attitudes.

The celebrated leaping Horse

WHITE SURRY,

Will for the first time in this place be introduced and will go through his astonishing performance such as leaping Bars, Balloons, &c. and will end by an unrivalled flying leap over two real Horses 16 hands high, for which he has drawn the most unbounded applause in the principal cities in the United States.

Slack Wire,

BY MR. CONNER.

The Wonderful Dwarf

PONEY,

Imported from Shetland will be introduced and go through his pleasing performance.

The entertainment will conclude, for the first time in this place and third in America, with the introduction of the

GRAND WAR HORSE

NOBLE,

Who will stand docile while enveloped in flames

Price of admission—Box 50 cents—Pit 25. Doors open at 7, Performance to commence at half past 7. TICKETS to be had at Christopher's Col. Leonhrd's, Mr. Bond's and the Circus.

Oct, 11, 1825.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having been highly censured for expressing a *belief* that the Rev. Mr. Kendrick of Henrietta, might have conducted improperly, in conveying from the Reverend Mr. Brown of Wilbraham Massachusetts, a one horse waggon, I have thought proper to lay before the public the following letter, to show on what I founded my belief. It is true that I have expressed myself heretofore in a manner which would give any one to understand that I believed the reports which were, (and which the following letter will show) in circulation, respecting the abovenamed gentleman. Most persons are apt to believe a report which seems to be corroborated by certain facts and the mouths of people of known veracity, and as truth always at last gains the ascendancy over error, an innocent man has not a right to blame one who should accuse him of fraud, if the accuser's belief was founded upon certain acts deleterious to his character which he could not, or had not had time to clear up.. Those only are to blame who propagate reports without foundation. or endeavor to induce people to believe things which *have* existed, but which have been satisfactorally cleared up. And as the object of this is merely to let those concerned know that my belief was founded upon circumstances which existed, I shall only give the letter which follows, leaving them to draw their own conclusions, and dismiss the subject.

DANIEL OLNEY.

Henrietta, Oct. 11, 1825.

To all people whom it may concern—Know ye, that we the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Ludlow in the county of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify, that the Rev. Ebenezer B. Wright, minister of said Ludlow being in a low state of health in the year 1828, he obtained a Rev. gentleman by the name of William P. Kendrick to supply his desk for two or three months; which service the Rev. Mr. Kendrick performed, we believe to the satisfaction of people generally: and we further certify that some considerable time after Mr. Kendrick's term of service had expired in the town of Ludlow, a report was in circulation in said town of Ludlow (and we believe in the neighboring towns,) that the said Kendrick had applied to, and obtained of the Rev. William Brown of Wilbraham, North Parish, a one horse waggon to go a short journey and visit his friends and return it at a certain time, that after obtaining the waggon, he set out on his journey and had not been heard of for several months after, and that the probability was that Mr. Brown had in this way, lost his waggon.

Ludlow Sept. 19, 1825.

This certifies, that a report similar to that stated above, was in circulation in the town of Ludlow in the absence of the Rev. Mr. P. Kendrick, at the time and for the purposes above specified; and that it originated from the known fact that Wm. Kendrick's visit to his friends, was protracted, without giving information, several weeks longer than he proposed when he left my house.

EBENEZER BROWN

Pastor of the Church of Christ in North Wilbraham.

ASAHEL ROOD } Select-men of the
JOHN DORMAN } town of Ludlow.
ELY FULLER, Town Clerk of do.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street.) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern Keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.	
Wilson's	do. do. do.
S. Stafford's	do. do. do.
Oven,	do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin	do. from 1, to 6.
Do.	do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall	do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.	
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.	

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

HSVO NEW HSVO

GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street,)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞BROADCLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.

Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,

HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE

Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.

are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to himself, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PAY THE POSTRIDER.

IRA STONE calls earnestly on all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make immediate payment to Mr. N. Hall, the present Postrider, who is duly authorised to settle the same. This friendly notice will not be repeated.

Churchville, Oct. 3d, 1825.

SACRED MUSIC.

THE subscriber purposes opening in this village, a school, for instruction in *SACRED MUSIC.* All persons, of whatever religious denomination disposed to patronize it, are requested to meet at the Long Room, Merchant's Exchange, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

D. CLARK.

Rochester Oct. 11, 1825.

FANCY

DRY-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE received, & will be receiving in all this week, an UNUSUALLY RICH and Splendid supply of

FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

well adapted to this or the Canada Market—Consisting of a much more extensive assortment than they have ever before offered to the publick, all of which SHALL BE SOLD at Wholesale and retail AS LOW as at ANY establishment in the Western District.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cobb & White, is by its own limitation dissolved this day. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call without delay and settle the same.

☞All debts due, must be paid without further notice.

WM. COBB,
ALMON WHITE.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

G. W. PRATT'S

OFFICE—CARROLL-ST. OCT. 4th.

THE following is a list of the different Lotteries soonest to be drawn—and in which TICKETS and parts of Tickets in great variety of numbers, may be had at the above Lottery-Office.

TO-MORROW, OCTOBER 5th.

Washington Canal & Delaware

STATE LOTTERY,

1st Class—Highest Prize $10,000, Lowest $4 00. Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

OCTOBER 15th.

Grand State Lottery OF RHODE-ISLAND,

3d CLASS—A BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Highest prize $25,000

Smallest $4 00. TICKETS $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

ON THE 9th OF NOVEMBER,

The Popular

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY, OF MARYLAND.

This scheme presents uncommon inducements for the patronage of adventurers. The purchaser of two Tickets is warranted one prize at least, and may draw three!—and by hazarding a very little money, stands two chances for the Capital Prize, which is

$30,000.

TICKETS in either of the above Lotteries can be furnished if applied for personally, by mail or otherwise, at

G. W. Pratt's

LOTTERY OFFICE, Rochester.

☞N. B. The Splendid Literature Lottery 3d Class, draws January 4th 1826. Highest Prize $100,000.

The old and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY 19th Class, draws Feb. 1, 1826. Capital prize $50,000 TICKETS and shares in these Lotteries, will also be furnished, and the schemes published in detail at a suitable time previous to the drawings.

Drawn numbers in the Literature Lottery, Class No. 2.

59, 54, 39, 10, 62, 5, 40, 47, 21.

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO.

HAVE removed to the new Brick Store, a few doors north of their former stand, and nearly opposite the Bank, where they have just received and are opening a new and extensive assortment of Staple and

Fancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware and Hard Ware.

All of which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Tavern keepers are particularly invited to call and examine their stock of Groceries.

Rochester Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

A. REYNOLDS' PRIZE LIST.

DRAWING OF THE

N. Y. STATE LITERATURE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. TWO—FOR 1825.

59-54-39-10-62-5-40-47-21.

WASHINGTON CANAL, AND

Delaware State Lottery.

Authorized by acts of the Congress of the U. S. and of the Legislature of Delaware.

(FIRST CLASS.)

To be drawn the 5th of October next.

Scheme.

1 PRIZE OF	$10,000	IS	$10,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,500		5,000
1	1,796		1,796
12	1,000		12,000
12	500		6,000
30	100		3,000
186	50		9,300
186	20		3,720
1488	8		11,904
13950	4		55,800
15870 Prizes,			$128,520
26970 Blanks,			
42,840 Tickets at $4.			

For Capital Prizes apply to A. Reynolds, Post-Office, Rochester.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*

Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that a Republican Convention consisting of three delegates from each town, will be held at the house of Seth Lamb in Rochester, in the county of Monroe on Tuesday the 11th day of October instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing three delegates to the Republican Senitorial Convention for the 8th Senatorial district, which is to be holden at Warsaw in Genesee county, on the 13th October instant. And also, if the convention shall deem it expedient to nominate and recommend suitable persons to be supported at the next election for members of Assembly, Sheriff Clerk, and Coroners, for the said county.

The Republicans of the county are requested to meet in their respective towns, on Monday the 10th day of October inst. to choose their delegates to the County Convention.

JOSIAH SHELDEN,
D. D. BARNARD,
T. H. ROCHESTER,
DAVID BUSH,
DERICK SIBLEY, } *Central Committee.*

N. B. The republicans of the town of Gates are requested to meet at the house of Charles Millard, in said town, on Monday the 10th October inst, at 6 o'clock, P. M.; and the republicans of the town of Brighton are requested to meet at the house of Seth Lamb, in said town, on the same day and at the same hour; for the purpose of choosing their respective delegates to the county convention.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of October 1825.

A

Elsworth Avery
John R. Averill
Lodrick Ames
Asa Andrus
N. Ambrose
Isaac Akeley
Norman Allen

B

Jane Baner
O. N. Bush
Silas Ball
R. Bennett
Charles B. Bristol
Ezra Brewster
Jonathan Burns
Henry Buroat
John J. Beavup
Martin C. Bissel
Jesse L. Burdett
R. Bently
Nathaniel Briggs
Peeham Barker
Cyrus Bartlett
Henry Bookhout
Clifford Belden
John Burrows
Matilda Bell
Wm. N. Bennett
James Brown

C

Isaac Caswell
William Courtney
Absalom Cowles
Isaac Chase jr.
Dr. Alexander Celsey
Alden Childs
Charles Colter
Isaac Castle
William H. Corey
Hosea Chase
Isaac Crocker
Reuben Crosby
Wm. Cheney
David B. Collins
David Cable
Eunice Corey
Charles Cleveland
Morris Cromelan
Charles Colter

D

William Danfield
Adam Devendort
James Dalzell
Phebe Dewey
Martha Dalittle
Grifling G Dunkin
George Dunn
Erastus Deweys
Peter Dumont
Rev. John Dempster
Emeline Daning
Chauncey Dodge

E

George Evans
Hezekiah Eldredge

F

Dr. H. A. Fenn
Ann Fredericks
Moody Farmane
James Filane
James Flynn
George Forrel
Follet
Henry Follet
Lewis Follet
Jacob Fuller

G

Hervey Gilman
Mary W. Green
Reuben Gillet
Joel George
Anna Gillet
Ann Gillet
Abigail Gun
Sarah-Ann Goodman
Samuel Graves
Jane Gansey
Susan Getchell
Joseph H Hull
Ebenezer Hovey
Isaac High
H. & H. A. Howard
Benjamin Holmes
Elizabeth Hayes
Capt. Hallet
James Henry
James P. Horton
John Haskett

I

James Irwin

J

Smith Jones
Joseph Jefferson
Phebe Johnson
James Johnson
Solomon Johnson
John M. Jones
Alva Justin
John J. King
Joel King
Lixon Knapp
John G. Kramer
P. and W. Kearney

L

Gertrude M. Labagh
Henry Little
Joseph Leach
William Lormor
Samuel Lane

M

Josiah Marsh
William H. Moore
Margaret Magennes
Henry Mc'Cram
Bowman Mathews
Jacob S. Mc'Calle 2
Alfred Mills
Timothy Morey
Cyrus Merrit
William Merret
Ezekiel Moore
Henry Martin
Peter Mullin
William Mitchell
William Mc Adams

N

George W. Newcum
William Nickolls
John Nickolls

O

Rodney P. Odall
Column Omsted

P

J. F. Page
James Powell
Mr. Parker
Asahel Philips
William Phelon
Asa Perry
John S. Peany
William Palmer

R

Nicholas Reed
Charles Richardson
William Redge
Henry Ripson
Silvester Remington
Henry Raymon
Duncan Ross
Amos T. Richardson
William Rider, 2.
Peter Rose
James Raymond

S

Munson Sherman
Capt. Stark
Joan Sacket
Doct. Lucas Smith
Samuel Sherman
James Sprague
Joseph Stone
George Snow 2.
James Shankar
Samuel Shadwick
Hiram G. Smith
Levi Swan
Sir. Seely
Sophia Dawson
Silas Simkins
Chester C. Symons
William Stewart
Nathan Seargeat
Erastus Spalding
Roswell Starr

T

Susan Thornton
George Thomas
Pardon Tourtelott
William Terry 2.

V

Sarah Vandeveer

W

John White
Rev. Benajah Williams
Calvin Wooster 2.
Alfred Waner
J. B. Wix
Mr. Ward
Thomas Whelan

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PARMA, N. Y on the 1st of October, 1825.

Asa Adams
Edwin Avery
Cornelius Bennett
Lucy Brewer
Elihu Cross
George Durkman
Robert Day
John Davis
Amasa Dutton
Eli H. Evans
James Fennisco
Elisha Hill
John Hiller
Daniel Kreamer
Sylvenus Kelly
Leonard Phelps
Louisa Pease
Sydney Pease
James Perine
Henry Phillips
Jonathan Peck
Michael C. Packer
Stephen Randal
Joseph Randal
Benjamin S. Remens
Frederick Roe
Ann Sutton
Enos Spence
Samuel Smith
Orpha Thompson
Samuel Underwood
Cynthia Webster
Thomas Webster
Dr. Joseph White
Robert T. Winchel
Daniel Wilcock
Amasa Walker
David Warner
Miss Olive Wadhams

J. GOODEL, P. M.

WALKER & WARRENT,

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for Distillers,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 46

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll-st. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry

GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish Milliners with any articles in their line on *good terms.*

Also, a full and rich assortment of Ladies

Hair Curls, Shell Combs &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap,* are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—Millinary removed up stairs where Milliners and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.

Rochester Sept. 27th, 1825.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

As the period is not far distant when a Sheriff must be chosen for the three ensuing years, and the time actually arrived when your minds ought to be concentrated on the individual who is to be clothed with that important trust; and reflecting on the experience which I have had in the duty by serving as deputy for several years, I have thought proper to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election.—Although the many candidates already before you may seem to lessen my claim, still I shall depend for my success on the old proverb *"nullius pro suecessu."*

WM. M. FORD.

Clarkson, September 16, 1825.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF MONROE.

THE time is approaching when you will be called upon to elect a sheriff and other officers for said county. I therefore take the liberty to give notice that I offer myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the office of sheriff—being fully aware at the same time, that much lies, and will be said about regular, irregular and self nominations. I wish, however, to have it fully understood that this communication is made that my fellow citizens may be aware that I will accept said office should they think proper to give me their patronage; having a desire at the same time, not to disengage or oppose any measures which may be best calculated to give to the people, every possible information of, and concerning every candidate who shall be offered for their consideration, and in a manner which they shall deem most proper, and best calculated to promote the publick good.

I am respectfully
your ob't. serv't.
J. MASTICK.

August 16.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG Gentleman acquainted with business, and understands Book-keeping, wishes to get employment in a respectable counting house. Satisfactory recommendations of character and qualifications will be produced, a line addressed to A B & left at the store of H. & E. Scrantom will be attended to.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825. 3w48

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. Hendee to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 39, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, Fe as Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 79 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE Lot No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. Allcott, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 4w

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

86w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL, on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New-York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everynghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHHM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.
Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 40

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825- 3w45

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.
Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market, THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courass Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,
Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLON Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single,—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

UNCURRENT MONEY.

NOTES of the Banks of Canada, Chenango, Plattsburg, Washington and Warren, Niagara and Jefferson County. Also, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, and Rhode-Island Money, purchased at the lowest rates of discount, at

G. W. PRATT'S Lottery-Office,

Carroll-street. Sept. 20. 48

MONEY——FOUND

IN this village on the 19th inst., the owner can have it by proving property and paying charges.

C. T. PAYNE.
Rochester, Sept. 20th, 1825.

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

Now Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY,* &c. &c.

THOMAS HART.
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*
Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.
July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 18th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres: Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres: the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Perrinton Monroe county, on Monday the 12th, inst. a Sorrel *Horse Colt*, one year old. Said Colt had a small white spot on the forehead, and is remarkably gentle. When he went away he had on a poke. Whoever will return the said colt, or give information of him to the subscriber or to this office, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN PENINGTON.
Perrinton, Sept. 14, 1825. 3w47

ROCHESTER OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 3d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,

AT THE

Fancy and Variety Store,

(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chisels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825 46

LAKE ONTARIO STEAM-BOATS.

ONTARIO AND MARTHA OGDEN.

THE ONTARIO,

William Vaughn, Master.

WILL leave, (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Monday,
Genesee River, on Tuesday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Wednesday,

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock P. M.

Ogdensburgh on Thursday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Friday,
Genesee River, on Saturday.

THE MARTHA OGDEN,

Daniel Reed, Master,

WILL leave (weather permitting,) the following ports, going down, at three o'clock, P. M.

Lewiston and Niagara, on Thursday,
Genesee River, on Friday,
Sacket's Harbor, on Saturday.

Returning to Niagara, will leave at three o'clock, A. M.

Ogdensburgh, on Monday,
Sacket's Harbor, Tuesday,
Genesee River, on Wednesday.

☞ Both boats will touch at Morristown, going and returning.

Rates of Passage.

Fare from Niagara to Genesee River, $3
" " Genesee River to S. Harbor, $5
" " S. Harbor to Ogdensburgh, $5

Returning at the same Rates.—Forward Cabin passengers at 3-4ths the above rates.—Deck passage, one half.

The Boat Ontario having undergone thorough and complete repair, is now fitted up in superior style, for the accomodation and comfort of Passengers. From the well known reputation of her Captain, the Proprietors feel confident that general satisfaction will be given.

The Martha Ogden is a new boat, well found—her accommodations good—her captain well qualified for the command.

The proprietors are determined to carry into complete effect the above arrangements, (the weather permitting. The arrangements are made, that passengers going to, or returning from Lake Erie, will not meet with delay, as the Ontario will be at Niagara in time for passengers to reach the Superior on Lake Erie, and to receive passengers from her.

It is expected the Boats will perform their trips in the month of November—but as the weather may be boisterous, it is not mentioned on what particular days they will leave the different ports.

Agents for the Boats.

William King, Niagara; J. Hawkins, Genesee River; T. Burr, & C. A. Van Slyck, Rochester; L. & S. Denison, Sacket's Harbor; John C. Bush, Ogdensburgh.

ENOS STONE, } Proprietors.
ELISHA ELY, }
L. & S. DENISON }

Rochester, 26th May, 1825. 4m31

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do

Harness, Bridle, and Skirting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand.

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1825. 44

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST on Saturday the 9th inst. somwhere between this village and King & Adams Tavern in Ogden, a red morrocco *Pocket-Book*, containing the following notes:

3 Notes, two of $112 each, and one of $100 against Chandler Maltby, running to the subscriber, dated in March last, one note of $10, against Samual Utley, together with several smaller notes, and valuable receipts.

☞ All persons are cautioned against buying said notes, and whom will return said Pocket-Book to the owner shall be generously rewarded. LUTHER MALTBY.

Rochester, Sept. 20, 1825. 3w47

VILLAGE LOTS.

E. POMEROY, Esq. sells for me till I return. J. BISSELL Jr.
Rochester, Sept. 24th, 1825. 48

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Hewes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondiquot landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
Sept. 10, 1825. 5w

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE
Dated April 22. 6m36

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office. }
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe. ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe. ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, *Assignee.*
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham C. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Carlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.
J. HILLS, Att'y. 6m37

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Goold of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at five o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—*Dated* this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent*

BY virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels of *Willard Ross*, and *Wilbur Ross*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the following pieces of Land, situated in the town of Riga, and county of Monroe, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land being part of lot 37, in the west Pultney township, (so called) and bounded east by a road on the east line of said lot No. 37—south by the state road, west by land owned by Thaden Barns and north by land owned by the heirs of Willard Ross, deceased, containing two and a half acres, reference had to a certain deed given to the same by Ezekiel Barns deceased, to said Willard Ross, bearing date May 14, 1821. Also one undivided third part of fifty acres of the north part of lots No. 36 and 37, in township aforesaid, bounded north by a road leading through the north part of said lots, and extending so far south the full width of said lots, until an east and west line shall contain within the aforesaid bounds said quantity of 50 acres. Also, the undivided third part of one other piece of land being part of said lot No. 37, bounded on the north by the last described piece of land, east by the highway on the east line of said lot, south by the highway leading from the former residence of Eli Ross east to Samuel Church's mills, west by a line parallel with the east line, and so far distant as to contain two acres—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village of Rochester, on the 8th day of October next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

BY virtue of a writ of *fi. fa.* issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Jonathan Case* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken the east part of lot No. 79, on state street in the village of Frankfort, (so called) situated in the town of Gates and county of Monroe, as surveyed by Benjamin Wright, Esq. being 80 feet front on state street, and 160 feet deep—which I shall expose for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the village Rochester, on the 8th day of October next at one o'clock, P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
August 20, 1825.

JOB PRINTING
neatly executed at this Office.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 51—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1825. WHOLE NO. 467.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY, BY

EDWIN SCRANTOM.

(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)

Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line, well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.

July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted

GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.

9th month, 13. 46

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL, HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.

September 13, 1825. 48

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels. He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.

Sept. 13, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.

JONA. CHILD.

Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.

THOMAS HART.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824 49

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ⋊ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 dor. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 dozen. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 do. Martin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING

TOBACCO.

at the factory prices.

S. SAWYER.

Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,		Blue Vitriol,	
St. Domingo do.		Oil Vitriol,	
Cuba Fustic,		Dutch Madder Woad,	
Hatch Wood,		Nutgalls,	
Cam. Logwood, cut	}	Verdigris, Circumo,	
Cuba Fustic, do.	}	Red Tartar,	
Hatch Wood, do.	}	Bengal,	} Indigo.
Camwood, Ground	}	Spanish Flote,	}
In barrels, Warranted Pure.		Guatamella,	
English Alum,		Press Papers,	
do. Copperas		Tenter Hooks,	
August 1, 1825		Jacks, Brushes, &c.	40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.

Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setting with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH.
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 3,0 1825. 44

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,

HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE

Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.

are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT,

☞ CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.

Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock. The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail mus. be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,

Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.

S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala,	} Indigo,
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans	
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
	2 tons grd. White Lead	
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.	
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,	
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,	
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,	
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre,	
2 hhds. do.	1-2 " French Yellow,	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,	
200 " summer do.		
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.	
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.	
20 gross press papers,		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars;* that of the country paper, *four dollars,* if paid within the year—otherwise *five.*

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'*our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,*' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity, and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill gra'd promises.*

Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1824 4w50

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of October 1825.

A
Elsworth Avery
John R. Averill
Lodrick Ames
Aron Andrus
N. Ambrose
Isaac Akeley
Norman Allen
B.
Jane Baner
O. N. Bush
Silas Ball
R. Bennett
Charles B. Bristol
Ezra Brewster
Jonathan Burns
Henry Buront
John J. Beavnp
Martin C. Bissel
Jesse L. Burdett
R. Bently
Nathaniel Briggs
Pecham Barker
Cyrus Bartlett
Henry Bookhout
Clifford Belden
John Burrows
Matilda Bell
Wm. N. Bennett
James Brown
C
Isaac Caswell
William Courtney
Absalom Cowles
Isaac Chase jr.
Dr. Alexander Celsey
Alden Childs
Charles Colter
Isaac Castle
William H. Corey
Hosea Chase
Isaac Crocker
Reuben Crosby
Wm. Cheney
David B. Collins
David Cable
Eunice Corey
Charles Cleveland
Morris Cromelan
Charles Colter
D
William Danfield
Adam Devendorf
James Dalzell
Phebe Dewey
Martin Dubttle
Griffing G Dunkin
George Dunn
Erastus Deweys
Peter Dumont
Rev. John Dempster
Emeline Daning
Chauncey Dodge
E
George Evans
Hezekiah Eldredge
F
Dr. H. A. Fenn
Ann Fredericks
Moody Farmane
James Filane
James Flynn
George Forrel
Abel Follet
Henry Follet
Lewis Follet
Jacob Fuller
G
Hervey Gilman
Mary W. Green
Reuben Gillet
Joel George
Annis Gillet
Ann Gillet
Abigail Gum
Sarah-Ann Goodman
Samuel Graves
Jane Gansey
Susan Getchell
Joseph H Hull
Ebenezer Hovey
Isaac High
H. & H. A. Howard
Benjamin Holmes
Elizabeth Hayes
Capt. Hallet
James Henry
James P. Horton
John Haskett
I
James Irwin
J
Smith Jones
Joseph Jefferson
Phebe Johnson
James Johnson
Solomon Johnson
John M. Jones
Alva Justin
John J. King
Joel King
Lixum Knapp
John G. Kramer
P. and W. Kearney
L
Gertrude M. Labagh
Hervey Little
Joseph Leach
William Loemur
Samuel Lane
M
Josiah Marsh
William H. Moore
Margaret Magennes
Henry Mc'Crum
Bowman Mathews
Jacob S. Mc'Calle 2
Alfred Mills
Timothy Morey
Lynus Merrit
William Merret
Ezekiel Moore
Henry Martin
Peter Mutlin
William Mitchell
William Mc'Adams
N
George W. Newcum
William Nickolls
John Nickolls
O
Rodney P. Odall
Colman Omsted
P
J. F. Page
James Powell
Mr. Parker
Asahel Phillips
William Phelon
Asa Perry
John S. Penny
William Palmer
R
Nicholas Reed
Charles Richardson
William Reuge
Henry Rupson
Sylvester Remington
Henry Raymon
Duncan Ross
Amos T. Richardson
William Rider, 2.
Peter Rose
James Raymond
S
Munson Sherman
Capt. Stark
John Sacket
Doct. Elisha Smith
Samuel Sherman
James Sprague
Joseph Stone
George Snow 2.
James Sheakar
Samuel Snadwick
Hiram G. Smith
Levi Swan
Mr. Seely
Sophia Slawson
Silas Simkins
Chester C. Symons
William Stewart
Nathan Seargent
Erastus Spalding
Roswell Starr
T.
Susan Thornton
George Thomas
Pardon Tourtelott
William Terry 2.
V.
Sarah Vandeveer
W.
John White
Rev. Benajah Williams
Calvin Wooster 2.
Alfred Wauer
J. B. Wit
Mr. Ward
Thomas Whelan

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PARMA, N. Y on the 1st of October, 1825.

Asa Adams
Edwin Avery
Cornelius Bennett
Lucy Brewer
Elihu Cross
George Durkman
Robert Day
John Davis
Amasa Dutton
Eli H. Evans
James Fransisco
Elisha Hill
John Hiller
Daniel Kreamer
Sylvenus Kelly
Leonard Phelps
Louisa Pease
Sydney Pease
James Perine
Henry Phillips
Jonathan Peck
Michael C. Parker
Stephen Randal
Joseph Randal
Benjamin S. Remens
Frederick Roe
Ann Sutton
Enos Spence
Samuel Smith
Orpha Thompson
Samuel Underwood
Cynthia Webster
Thomas Webster
Dr. Joseph White
Robert T. Winchel
Daniel Wilcock
Amasa Walker
David Warner
Miss Oliva Wadhams

J. GOODEL, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to himself, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines.

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

BEAUTY.

What is beauty? Alas! 'tis a jewel—a glass—
A bubble—a plaything—a rose—
'Tis the sun, dew or air; 'tis so many things rare,
That 'tis nothing one well may suppose.

'Tis a jewel, love's token; glass easily broken;
A bubble that vanishes soon;
A plaything that boys cast away when it cloys;
A rose quickly faded and strewn.

Like the air it is felt; like snow it will melt;
It refresheth the heart like the dew;
And as nothing can vie with a brilliant blue eye,
'Tis like nothing, dear lady but you.

Being willing that those who feel agrieved by communications in our paper, should have an opportunity of replying, we have inserted the following part of a communication from a Root Doctor. We have not room to publish the whole, and must say to the author that want of room will necessarily exclude further articles on that subject. We have taken the liberty of *correcting* some part of the communication.

THE ROOT DOCTOR.

Mr. Scrantom,

Sir—during the time I have resided in Monroe county, I have been a subscriber to the Republican. I have seen pieces in some of your later numbers relating to Root and Patient Doctors; I am of opinion that every editor who gives place to publications intended to the prejudice of any class of men, his columns should be opened to their reply. The first peace I observed was in the Republican of the 15th of July which appeared to have been taken from the Geneva Palladium relating to a child who had swallowed a garden bean, if editors had been as industrious in giving insertions to the reply of Doctor Rogers as they were in publishing Mr. Wilson's accusations, the public would before this time have been satisfied on that subject. The reply of Dr. Rogers appeared in the Geneva Gazette on the 27th of July accompanied by a certificate signed by the father and mother of the child and other respectable citizens, declaring the child in question died three years since, that no such operation took place as stated by Mr. Wilson. At the time of reading this piece I was an utter stranger to the practice set forth by Samuel Thompson, in order to satisfy myself on this subject, I immediately purchased the pattent, I have given the book a careful perusal and find it in general a good work; but like other medical authors it contains many errors which can only be discerned by such as are acquainted with Pharmacy, Botany and Physiology, with a share of which, every man professing to be a Root Doctor, should be acquainted, to a library of a man of science, this book will make a valuable addition, and some of the compositions might do credit to our general Pharmacopeia. The editor of the Palladium, says Thompson has sold rights, he has done so and very justly too, but these rights excepting a few cases where a full right has been given, do not extend beyond the limits of their own families. The next publication appeared in the Republican was signed the Farmer who has told us almost as great a story as the editor of the Palladium and I think with about the same truth, burning to the bone, giving a large spoonfull of red pepperseed, and a large tea cup full of black pepper powdered. This looks to me much too large to gain credit: If the Farmer is willing to come forward as a public champion in order to drive an enemy from the camp, it was his duty to point out where that enemy was, and who he was, as such a man should be exposed and banished from society; but I consider the writer of this publication to be one who like the silver smith of Ephœsus, thought his craft in danger; one writer inquires what operation the steem will have on bedbugs. I think the Farmer could give the best information on this subject, as the Farmer declares that he was a witness to a whole days steeming; if there was any bedbugs about the bed it is likely they experienced a share of the operation: another statement informs us that several colored children were poisoned to death by Lobelia—I think it possible that they might have been poisoned, but not by Lobelia as I defy any Patent Doctor, or other Doctors to prepare Lobelia in any manner or quantity whereby to destroy my life or in any respect to injure me more than by a common emetic or ipecacuana. I have delayed this publication one week in hopes of seeing the second number of Callisthenes. He has not like the Farmer acted the hipocrite, he has told us some truth, but as I consider him under some mistakes, shall with your leave pay my respects in a few lines at a future day. ROOT DOCTOR.

OLD FURNITURE.

I love old furniture. It revives a thousand agreeable associations, and reminds us of days of ease, comfort, and competence. When I see the comely chair with its tall, twisted back, so conveniently constructed as to give repose to the human frame, and its extended arms, forming an ample resting place to the tired elbows, I mourn the capriciousness of taste, which has deprived us of so convenient an article of domestic economy. We sit upon chairs 'tis true; but how unlike the chairs of our forefathers! No comfortable cushions; no tall, capacious backs; no ample seats, with room to spare. He who should venture a nap on a modern chair would risk the dislocation of his neck. Good readers; if you are six feet high, (which thank my stars I am not) often must you have been vexed with those musocial inconveniences. If you are an old man, perhaps you remember the time when after a hard bout at riding or walking, you have kicked off your travelling boots, snugly invested your feet in your warm slippers, and throwing yourself in your capacious armchair, have reclined your head upon its accommodating back; then bringing your thumbs in comfortable juxta-position, you have sunk into a doze with as much facility and satisfaction, as if you had been reposing on your pillow. Those hours of enjoyment are passed. You have no chance of such a thing now-a-days. You may indeed manage an apology for a nap, supposing you are a short man, by pitching the hinder part of your head, look-fashion, upon the back of your chair, protruding your heels, and reclining in coeuo, supported only by the edge of the seat; but this is a perilous situation and the odds are twenty to one, that your worship and the floor become near acquaintance.

The vanity of self-contemplation has alone preserved the mirror as an article of furniture for the drawing-room. But modern innovation has done its best to strip it of all its ancient splendour. It is no longer inclosed in the curiously carved oaken frame, or the perforated gold one. A barbarous taste has on many occasions even displaced the glass from its old tenure, to invest it in a gew-gaw enclosure of modern invention, whilst its former companion has either been thrown in the lumber room, or doomed to the ignominious office of lighting the fire.

There is one article of old fashioned furniture, whose dismissal I sincerely deplore. I mean the screen. To say nothing of its convenience, for hiding a pretty girl, or concealing you from a dun, it was a vastly comfortable appendage on cold winter nights, to keep the wind from your shoulders. You could collect your snug family party round the fire, and throw an air of social comfort over the circle, truly delightful. Then were the times for the "quips and quirks and wreathed smiles;" then the enigma, the rebus, and the conundrum puzzled the young, and amused the old; the tale and joke and spiced wine went round, and Winter, stripped of all his terrors, laughed merrily, and enjoyed the scene. The screen was also a pleasing vehicle for taste and ingenuity. Its decorations were often of the most splendid and fanciful description:—classical paintings, wreathes and bouquets of flowers, or beautiful japanned gold work; impressing the eye with a sense of elegance and grandeur, as well as convenience.

I venerate the collectors of china. They remind one of the searches after the organic remains of a former world; and I love the careful spirit which prompts them to secure from the vain touch of the vulgar, and to shield from the handling of carless fingers, these relics of the infancy of tea-drinking.—A complete antique tea equippage, is a rare sight. It is absolutely refreshing to the eyes of a connoisseur to behold one in an undiminished state of preservation. The queer shaped tea-pot; the Lilliputian cups and saucers, scarcely one half the modern size, and whose diminutive appearance, marked the scene a luxury which was formerly attached to the infusion of the Chinese herb; the tall beaker, the canister, and the delightful et-ceteras which made up the ancient compliment of the tea table;—to behold, I say, in its pristine perfection, without crack or blemish, such a coup-d'œil of oriental elegance, is worth all the exertions of the modern era in this way, with their correct taste, and the classical *a-la Grecque* porcelain of the French, into the bargain. There is beauty in the very eccentricity of old china, which modern ingenuity cannot attain. The droll figures, unlike any thing "in heaven above or earth beneath;" the sprawling dragnons, infinitely shaped, and with no anatomical marks of distinction, by which to discern the head from the tail; the uncouth ornaments, like the no-meaning pattern of a Turkey carpet; the brilliant colours,—red, blue and gold;—all present a striking combination, which a purer taste in vain attempts to emulate.

When I cast my eyes toward the ceiling of an antique habitation, and to observe the rich stucco ornaments, or the paintings *al fresco*, that adorn it, and carry them down to the inconsequential articles of furniture that occupy the floor,—the cabinet piano, with its profusion of silk curtains and gilt work, the petite chairs, the squab couches, the window hangings, with their varnished rods and tasselled finery, all in the pretty taste of gew-gaw and glitter, the contrast btween the sober dignity of the room itself, and the pettiness of its ornaments, strikes forcibly on my mind.—There is an incongruity that even habit cannot reconcile. I insensibly revert to the days, when damask curtains of splendid hue and intrinsic worth adorned those windows that are now decked out with valueless gaudery of the linnen-draper; when those deserted walls were covered with the paintings; when the place of those slightly fashioned tables that stand between the lofty windows were occupied by slabs of beautiful vined marble, supported by satyrs' thighs finely wrought in bronze or gilded brass; when the chimney-glass was surrounded by a frame of tortoise-shell, beautifully inlaid with moth-o'pearl, and cut glass lustres glittered from gilded scenes, reflecting in the mirrors the fair forms of ladies rustling in silks and sattins, sipping their coffee in antique porcelain, and waited upon by an ebony-faced juvenile from Africa, whose sable hue threw an air of romantic enchantment round the circle, as it contrasted with the lovely faces that smiled and prattled as they quaffed the refreshing beverage. Ye lovers of good taste! revive the fashions of our forefathers, or pull down the memorials of their enjoyments,—their habitations.

[*N. Y. Minerva.*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.

Steam-Boats.—There are nearly thirty steam boats, including those building and repairing, within the bounds of Cincinnati. Their tonnage cannot be far short of five thousand tons. Eight or ten engines are constructing, and several are undergoing a most thorough repair. Eleven new boats, we are told, are on the stocks, 8 others are contracted to be built. The immense forests bordering on the Ohio, and its tributary streams, are now becoming valuable, since the demand for timber is so great. Our builders have not only improved in the model of their boats, but in the selection of the materials of which they are composed.—Red-cedar, locust, and mulberry, are now in general use, and prove more durable than any other species of wood.

A new Anecdote.—An Irishman in this village, who a few days ago had been taking too freely of the *cratur*, or in other words, was half seas over, found himself obliged to "take a chair" upon the step of a grocery store. While sitting there, reading "like a scorpion dodging lightning," one of his brother countrymen passed and took occasion to brush hard against brother Pat, which nearly "*tipped him over*"—When Pat recovered he looked up with an insignificant grin and said—"And why do you meddle with my business?"—When the other replied only, "if you'll make known what business ye are in, then sure I'll tell ye whether or not I have meddled with it."

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Spain.—A long and interesting article has appeared in a French paper, the *Courier de Pays Bas*, repeating the rumor which had been circulated and commented upon for some works, that preparations are on foot for forcing Ferdinand to abdicate his throne. A Belgic paper furnishes an article, dated Madrid, July 21, which says, "We at length approach the denouncement of a political drama, the most monstrous that stupidity and ignorance ever performed on the theatre of the world. We are at the crisis of that ministerial conspiracy, the exposure of which must reveal to us the secrets of many others. Justice and common sense, national rights and the remains of Riego, are about to be avenged; and a ministry which have forfeited their honors, betrayed their country, and sold the South of Europe, will soon experience the chastisement which Heaven always reserves for the wicked." The article then goes on to detail the intrigues of the French with the Spanish ministry; and asserts, that by their conduct in spain, the French ministers have entirely compromised Ferdinand's crown—that they have ruined themselves by their own handy-work, and legitimacy is destroyed by its most zealous defenders. The writer after an elaborate review of the recent political transactions and speculations upon the present prospects of the kingdom, says, "We are then warranted in concluding that a great political event is preparing beyond the Pyrennees; that it will be an event calculated to revenge the violated rights of suffering humanity, and in particular those of the Spanish people, which have been most grievously insulted; and that Spain will consequently become a political cancer to the French government."

Private letters from Seville, July 30, state that Spain was threatened with a famine, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather; the crops were rapidly perishing. According to the same letters, the reign of anarchy was fast approaching; the banditti, or rather the Constitutional forces, overran most of the provinces, retiring into their fastnesses on the approach of any force to subdue them, and levying contributions with impunity, when their enemies retired from the vain pursuit of them. If these accounts be true, it would appear almost impossible that the present year could terminate without some important convulsion in that ill-fated monarchy.

MRS. COUTTS. Of this lady, who is now making so capital a figure at the Court of St. James, an English Gentleman relates the following descriptive anecdote. He could not but feel surprised that so renounced a speculatress had been admitted, merely on account of her wealth, to occupy a place in the princely company by whom his Majestie's late drawing-room was attended. It should be recollected, said he, that this celebrated belle was a favorite with her late husband before the decease of his former wife. It is also known that, suddenly, on the demise of the latter, her place was supplied by the lady who now sustains the name, and ostentatiously displays the immense wealth of the decease banker. The lady's second nuptials begin now to form the subject of public talk and anticipation; and no less a personage than the duke of St. Albans is the reported suitor. This would all be very well, and not deserve a comment, but for the *means* by which this rapid advance to fortune and to title is about to be accomplished. Previous to the death to the death of the late duke of St. Albans, and before his present grace had succeeded to his titles and estates, the union of the latter with Mrs. Coutts was the subject of negotiation and of peculiar bargains between the parties. A large bonus in money was then required as an equivolent and *sine qua non* for the honor of becoming the wife of the EARL OF BEAUFORT and the heir apparent of St. Albans. But the lady unfortunately demurred until the death of the old duke advanced the Earl to the dukedom, and suggested to him that a correspondent advance from the lady would be a proper requisite—the subject now in controversy is, not whether the parties shall marry, but how much shall be paid by the banker's widow for the honor of becoming the duke's wife.

Alb. Pat.

The Big Walnut Tree, which for many a year filled so large a space in the traveller's eye, as he passed thro' the fertile town of Hanover, Chautauque county, on his way to Ohio, was, some three years since, by a terrible wind tumbled to the ground. This giant of the forest, whose girth was about 30 feet was seized upon by a speculator, who hollowed out a piece of its trunk, and converted it into a grocery; and this mighty giant, who had withstood the rage of the elements and the frowns of a thousand winters, was now compelled to bear in its bosom the inebriating draught, to dispense the intoxicating fluid, & to hear the twice told tale. To pluck this remnant of the aged aborigine from so ignoble an employment, from a thraldom so vile, some men of enterprize have stepped forward, and are now engaged in removing this remnant from Hanover, by way of the canal, to the famed metropolis of this state; to be there fitted up not for the sale of usquebaugh, pumpkin pies and Ohio cigars, but to dispense to the fashionables on the battery, the choisest confectionary the racy champaigne, and the hilirating fumes of the segar of Havana.

Black Rock Gaz.

New Law Work—We have received a proof copy of an entire new work about to be published, entitled, "*The Justices Manual, part 1st, of the powers and duties of Justices of the Peace, &c.*" by Thomas G. Waterman, Esq. of Binghamton, N. Y.

The design of the work is to furnish justices of the peace with a plain system, embracing all their duties in cases, civil and criminal, together with forms adapted, (or which may be readily adapted,) to any supposed case. One of the greatest difficulties to encounter, has been in condensing the work, so as to bring it within the leisure and means of justices. We are of opinion that Mr. Waterman has entirely succeed, and presents an abridgement comprehensive, useful and economical. We all remember the indifference which the author of Burns' Justice met with from publishers, on presenting his valuable work, which is now on every legal shelf. Signal as the advantages of that work are admitted to be, we think Mr. Waterman has been more happy in condensing all the duties, making them comprehensive to the meanest capacity together with preserving the legal forms and adapting the whole to the laws of this state.

We learn that the work is highly spoken of by the Judges of the Supreme Court.—*Noah.*

The Plymouth Breakwater.—This astonishing work, which has enabled man to say unto the waves of the sea, "thus far shall ye come and no farther," is situated about four miles from the town of Plymouth, and extends across the sea to the length of 520 yards. It is not however, finished and therefore will be when completed, much longer. Many of the stones of which it is composed, weigh from six to eight tons; and the foundation of it was laid by means of a diving-bell, at the bottom of the sea, at the depth of seven or eight fathoms. There is no mortar or cement used in it, but it is said that it will be altered so as to present a regular form of masonry to the waves. There are several breaches in it, that were made by the tremendous gale of wind, which blew into Plymouth last March. To prevent a repetition of an occurrence like this, workmen are now employed to extend the southern side, as well as to repair the breaches and widen the parts where these breaches wern effected. In the opinion of the oldest inhabitants here, the town would have been washed into the sea in March last, if it had not been protected by the Breakwater. It is said that Goverment are about to employ 2,000 convicts in the completion of this great national undertaking.

Food.—During sleep, we remain several hours without food; and animals that are in a state of torpor, for several months require no nourishment. Sedentary persons, therefore, should be particularly cautious in the quantity and nature of the aliment which they receive. The food should be of a limited quantity, and of a laxative nature; but not too much confined to the vegetable kingdom, as such person are subject to flatulency. The human constitution is adapted to variety; and the principle it possesses called vis medicatrix naturæ, becomes weak from want of exertion. Though the wholesome laws of temperance should always be adhered to, and never allowed to alternate with the folly of excess, yet, a little freedom in the good things of this life may be occasionally indulged in. Those who feel immediately the bad effects of excess, seldom ultimately suffer much from this cause; but he who boasts of *never being sick or sorry* after it, finds at an early period that his constitution requires some intervals of rest. The practice frequently recommended by our good aunts and grandmother's to eat little and often, is highly injurious except in certain diseases; for food, to be digested, must be retained in the stomach, and unless this is in some measure filled, the contents soon pass off.

Many instances of entire and long continued abstinence are recorded; but generally in persons whose state resembled that of torpid animals. There are instances of those who have successfully employed abstinence for the cure of painful and dangerous diseases: but they have generally seemed to feel little desire for food, and after having passed through the most difficult part of the experiment appear to have suffered but little inconveniences from the absence of all nourishments.—*Md In.*

Domestic Summary. The committee appointed by the citizens of New York and Albany to devise a suitable method for celebrating the completion of the Erie Canal have met together at Albany, and recommended the adoption of the following measures. That a canal boat be handsomely fitted up at Buffalo, to pass from Lake Erie to Albany, and from thence, in tow of a steam boat to New York; that cannon of a large calliber be placed at repeating distances along the line of the canal and successively discharged when the first boat from Lake Erie passes into the canal; that the artillery companies of the state assemble on the day and fire a salute in honor of the event; that the several cities, towns and villages, make such seperate arrangements as they may judge expedient; that congratulatory committees be sent from New York to Albany from Albany to New York, and from both these cities to Buffalo; that the canal boat be met by the corporation of New York in a steam boat, attended by a fleet of vessels handsomely deccorated; the corporation to go on board the canal boat and proceed to Sandy Hook where, such ceremonies are to take place as may be agreed upon.

National Road—The first division of the Cumberland Road, from the river, embracing about ten miles is now under contract, and undergoing the operation of grading.—Contracts have also been made for the construction of the Bridges, and preperations are making for building them. The road, as well as the bridges, were taken at very low prices, compared with the cost of making the road on the east side of the Ohio river.

There is no scarcity of labourers; they can be had at almost any price; $8 per month for common labours, we undertand, is the highest wages given, and many work for less.—The robust, hardy sons of Hibernia, are with few exceptions the only persons employed on the road. They come in great numbers from different sections of the country to find employment, but at least nine-tenths of them are disappointed.

Manner of making the road.—The bed of the road is to be formed thirty feet in width, the hills cut down and valleys filled, so that no elevation in any part of the road when finished shall be greater than an angle of four and a half degrees with the horizon. The road to be covered twenty feet in width with stone to be broken in pices weighing not more than four ounces; the bed first to be formed nearly flat, having a slope of one inch to three feet from the centre of the sides.—When the stone is inspected and passed by the superintendant, they are to be sown or scattered upon the road with the shovel.—Limestone used in all cases where it is to be had. Bridges, culverts and sewers, to be made on and across the road, and ditches cut along its sides wherever it shall be necessary.

All fillings exceeding two feet, on the line of the road now contracted for, are to be made before the first of December, but no stone to be put on before the 15th of May next.—*Ohio paper.*

More consistency! The federalists and clintonians, who declaim the loudest against caucuses, which consist of the assembled representation of a county or district, are willing one and all to be governed and directed by a self-constituted "committee of vigilance," consisting of perhaps twenty persons! It is fair to presume that caucuses are generally too numerously attended to serve their purposes. They choose to act in a narrower circle.—The fewer the number, especially if that few consist of previously selected personal friends, the less the chance of opposition to favourite designs and personal arrangements. Hence their hatred of caucuses; and hence their "Regencies" and "committies of vigilance."

Argus.

France.—A writer in the U. S. Gazette states that the debt due from France to the citizens of the United States for property seized and confiscated under the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet decrees, has been estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars, not one cent of which he asserts has been returned to its real owners up to the present day. France is able to pay, he asserts, and France must pay.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 18, 1825.

Republican Nominations.—We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers this week the proceedings of the county convention held in this village on the 11th inst. A full delegation from nearly all the towns in the county attended the meeting, and the proceedings were characterized by a strong disposition on the part of all present, to act only for the promotion of the best interests of the county and of the republican party. Former differences of opinion as to the claims of particular sections of the county, or the pretensions of particular in dividuals were no longer remembered; and a spirit of harmony and good feeling & devotion to the good cause appear'd to pervade every heart and to prompt every expression.—The result is such as might justly be expected from so auspicious a state of things, and the ticket presented by the convention is worthy of that undivided support, and of those strenuous exertions upon which the republicans of the county appear resolved and to which they must be indebted for their ultimate success.—

Mr. Seymour, the candidate for sheriff, is too well known in the county to need any particular recommendation from us:—He has once held the office, for which he has now been selected as a candidate, and the proofs of his qualifications and of his ability, to execute its important duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens, and to the credit of the county, are too fresh in the recollection of all to need a particular recapitulation at this time.

Judge Barnard the candidate for Clerk, is also well known in the county;—he has long held a seat upon the bench of our county court, and has ever been found faithful and punctual in the discharge of its burthensome and oftentimes irksome duties—we have no doubt that he will be found equally faithful and attentive in the discharge of the more important duties of Clerk of the County.

Mr. Smith, one of the candidates for members of Assembly, is one of our most meritorious and worthy citizens.—He has for many successive years been selected as their supervisor by the inhabitants of Mendon; and his capacity for business added to his modest and unassuming deportment, has secured to him the esteem and confidence of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. Patterson another of the Candidates for member of Assembly, is generally and advantageously known to the Electors as the present sheriff of the county. To this office he was elected by the unbiassed suffrages of his republican fellow citizens, and in the faithful and humane discharge of its duties, the public have a sure guarantee of his honest and zealous devotion to their privileges and interests.

Mr. Garbutt, the other candidate for member of Assembly, is an intelligent and public spirited citizen, universally esteemed and beloved in the town where he resides, and amongst the people to whom he is known.

All the three candidates for Members of Assembly, are well informed republican farmers; they are all old settlers in the county, and understand its true policy and interests. With such men in our Legislature, we can have no fear of a want of attention to our individual wants and necessities, or of an enlightened zeal in the furtherance of those plans of public utility and improvement, which are within the compass of our resources, and which are required by our local position and advantages;—and we can repose with confidence in the conviction that the plans and efforts of artifice, management and intrigue, will be detected, exposed and resisted.

The Electoral Law.—It will be observed by the proceedings of the republican convention published in this paper, that the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States by *Districts* is recommended to the Republicans of the county for their adoption and support at the ensuing election. The convention preferred this mode as being the most democratic in principle; the safest and most simple in practice; and as being generally preferred by their republican friends and fellow-citizens. We had intended to offer some remarks upon this interesting subject at an earlier period; but a press of matter has hitherto excluded an article relating to it prepared for our columns. It has been freely discussed by most of the leading papers in the state, but in most instances with little animation or spirit.—The Republican papers generally support the District System, whilst the federal papers are mostly in favour of the choice by general ticket. To this remark, however, there are some prominent exceptions. For ourselves, we are decidedly in favour of a choice by Districts, in preference to either of the proposed modes. By this mode the election is brought more immediately home to the people. They have an opportunity of knowing the candidate for whom they give their votes; and are consequently less liable to be deceived either as to his opinions or his honesty. The responsibility of the successful candidate to his constituents is also, more direct and immediate, and affords a sure guaranty that their will will be respected and obeyed. It is objected by the advocates for the general ticket plan that a choice by districts will have a tendency to weaken, or perhaps destroy the influence of the state in the selection of a President—and that a choice by general ticket will secure an undivided vote to the candidate who is preferred by the majority. If we could believe this objection to be well founded, we should not hesitate to renounce our preference for the district system, and to advocate the choice by general ticket—but we have no doubt that the objection is more specious than solid. We do not believe that in this great state, if three or more candidates for President shall be at the same time before the people, any one ticket for electors can receive a majority of votes—nor do we deem it much more probable that any one ticket can be carried throughout. Local interests, partialities and prejudices will have their operation; and a ticket composed of the partisans of the several rival candidates will ordinarily be elected. If in a Legislature composed of only one hundred and sixty members, a whole ticket of the friends of a particular candidate would not be carried: how can it be expected that upwards of one hundred thousand electors can agree upon such a ticket. All admit that the district system would be preferable, if it were uniform throughout the Union. But it never can be uniform so long as individual states refuse to adopt it. In several of the states the system is already in operation; and the example of this state will have a great influence in hastening its adoption by the others. It is emphatically a republican measure, and the force of publick opinion will sooner or later secure the desired uniformity.

We learn from Warsaw that the Hon. David E. Evans of Batavia, was nominated as a candidate for Senator from this District, by the convention held at that place on the 13th inst.

The friends of Col. Simeon Cumings of Batavia, have nominated that gentleman as a candidate for the Senate from the eighth District.

The first number of "the Rochester Album" made its appearance last week. This constitutes the third weekly paper now published in this village.

The pretended anti-caucusites in this county, having with an utter disregard to decent consistency, held caucus after caucus, and brought before the public a double ticket for county officers, are now dissatisfied with the result of their labors. They have therefore called a GRAND CAUCUS, for the purpose of prescribing all, or at least a part of the very individuals whom they have set up, and of dictating to the people of this county, not only for whom they SHALL vote, but also for whom they SHALL NOT vote. And all this with a ridiculous affectation of consulting the public will, as if the people were unable to make a proper selection from all the candidates placed before them.

CIRCUS.—THIS EVENING Mr. Gates, the Clown, takes his Benefit. We understand that many good pieces will be offered, both amusing and entertaining. We hope not to hear a "beggarly account of empty boxes."

COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a Meeting of Republican Delegates from the different towns in the County of Monroe, convened pursuant to public notice at S. Lambs tavern in the village of Rochester, on the the eleventh day of Oct. 1825, John Williams Esq. was appointed Chairman, and William W. Mumford Secretary. The convention being organized proceeded to the appointment by ballot, of three Delegates to the Senatorial District Convention to be held at Warsaw in the County of Genesee, on the 13th Oct. inst.: whereupon, James Seymour, of Sweden, Addison Gardiner, of Gates, and Theron Brown, of Wheatland, where duly appointed Delegates to said Convention. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination by ballot, of County officers and members of Assembly: whereupon it was

Resolved, That the following persons be and they are hereby nominated as candidates for the several offices attached to their respective names, to be supported at the ensuing election, viz:

JAMES SEYMOUR,
of Sweden, for SHERIFF,
TIMOTHY BARNARD JUN.
of Mendon, for CLERK,
JAMES SMITH, of Mendon,
JOHN P. PATTERSON, of Gates, &
JOHN GARBUTT, of Wheatland,
for Members of Assembly, and
REUBEN WILLEY, of Perrinton,
NATHANIEL NEGUS, of Brighton,
GEORGE BROWN, of Chili, and
SAMUEL CASTLE, of Parma,
for Coroners.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the plan of choosing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States by Districts, is the most Republican, and most consonant to the views and wishes of Republicans generally; and that the District System be, and the same is hereby recommended to the unanimous and cordial support of the Republican Electors of this county.

Resolved, That the Amendment to the Constitution, of this State, providing for the Electors of Justices of the Peace by the People in their respective towns, as proposed by the present Legislature, is just and expedient; and that the Senators from this District and the members of Assembly from this County to the next Legislature, be requested to use all honorable means to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed committees, in their respective towns, to act with the Delegates to this Convention of the said towns, respectively, in carrying the above nominations into effect: Mendon John Moore, Walter Welch, John Wilcox—Perrinton: Walter Graham, Justus Beardsley, John M. Hughes, Penfield, Jonas Whiting, Oliver Reynolds, Benjamin Whitehead, Brighton: Joseph Caldwell, Adonijah Green, Loved Tisdale, Gates: Derick Sibley, Joel Wheeler, Jonathan Kingsley, Greece: Jonathan Parish Jr. Eli Reynolds, James Drake, Parma: Jabez Goodell, Roswell Atkinson, Isaac M. Hiscock, Chili: Elisha Elower, Ira C. Winans, William Chapman, Wheatland: Roswell Harmon Jr. Ira Carpenter, John Mc. Ker Jr. Riga: Samuel Shepherd, Phineas Smith, Rufus Hill—Sweden: Peter Sutphen, Perry Smith, Aaron Root—Clarkson: Simeon B. Jewitt, Stephen Beadleston, Bella Cook.

Resolved, That Josiah Sheldon, Daniel D. Barnard, Thomas H. Rochester, David Bush and Derick Sibley be continued as the central committee for the county for the year ensuing.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Monroe Republican.

JOHN WILLIAMS Chairman;
Wm. W. Mumford, Secretary.

Domestic Summary.—The whole of the Delaware and Rariton Canal has been placed under the superintendance of Myron Holley Esq. The Ontario house at Niagara falls (U. C.) owned by Mr. John Brown has been consumed by fire.—The loss is estimated at about $7,000 $8,000 insured.—A new Post-office has been established in Nunda, Allegany co. at a place lately known by the name of Schuyler, now called Portage, and Elisha D. Moses Esq. appointed Post-Master.—A mercantile company has been formed at Albany for the purpose of carrying on a direct trade with the West Indies.—Florida when ceded to the United States had a population of 15,000 inhabitants: It now contains 50,000—The amount of money due in the United States from France, for property confiscated under the Berlin Milan and Rambouillet decrees, is estimated at more than thirty millions of dollars.—The clerks of the Supreme Court resident at Utica and Albany, have notified the Gentlemen of the bar, that after the first day of December next, no credit will be given at either office.—It is announced in the Boston papers, that the apple trees and lilacs, are in full bloom, and other ordinary marks of spring are appearing.—The arrival of Bishop Hobart at New-York, is daily expected.—The Grand Jury of Bradford county, (Pa.) have presented the General Government and Secretary of the Navy for the course pursued relative to com. Porter.—The tragedian Kean is soon expected to appear in the United States.—The celebrated Race Horse Eclipse has been purchased by Walter Livingston and John Stephens, Esquires, for the sum of ten thousand dollars.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Seranton—In a late number of the Rochester Telegraph, I took occasion to remark on the fine appearance and discipline of the Military in this village. Understanding, however, that several of the officers, attached to the different corps, are dissatisfied with my remarks, (probably on account of my not wearing an *epaulette*, and the account, perhaps, being overrated,) I cheerfully, for their satisfaction, retract those encomiums, which have given so much offence. Col. Hubbard's command, however, (not including the Light Infantry attached to his regiment,) I do not include in the retraction; and I am rather inclined to confess, that too much was said in favour of the military discipline of the Riflemen.

While speaking on this subject, may I not be indulged in saying, that Capt. Gould's company of Artillery, which paraded in this village a short time since, is worthy of particular notice by every military and scientifick man in community. It is, to be sure, not to be expected, that they can appear, "*at this time of day*," like the unconquerable Towsenites; but certain it is they come nearer the "*mark*," than the Lt. Infantry did in *representing* Brown's and Wellington's invincibles. CHIPPEWA.

The Federalists have put all their machinery in motion to raise a storm; they know that it is only by enlisting the passions of the people by clamor and misrepresentation that they can hope to succeed. The calm and reflecting part of the community are against them.

Col. *Charles St. Johns*, of Madison co. was nominated at the Republican convention held in Utica, on the 28th ult, as a candidate to represent the fifth district in the senate.

A district convention of federal and clintonian delegates met in this city on Wednesday last, and nominate *Ambrose L. Jordan*, esq. of Columbia co. for the senate from this district.—*Argus.*

At the close of the last session of the legislature, the Albany Gazette, in reviewing its proceedings, remarked, that the eighteen bills for incorporating Banks which passed the Assembly, would undoubtedly have passed the Senate, had not the session closed before the lobby agents had time to entrap the Senators with those insidious artifices which had proved so successful in the assembly. If the fact be so, it is as fortunate that the senators took up the *publick business* first, and let the bank business lie over to the close of the session, as it is unfortunate that the Assembly took up the bank busines first and left the publick business to be done in a hurry at the last moment. It is a fact that the electoral law, the two resolutions for amending the constitution, and most of the important laws enacted by the last legislature, passed the senate, weeks before the people-loving assembly could find time to act on them. We notice these things now, on account of the derangement of our currency, which subjects individuals to frequent and considerable losses, and which would have increased ten fold had the banking mania in the assembly, received countenance in the Senate. A Bank may sometimes be convenient to accommodate a particular section of country. On this subject there is a diversity of opinion. But, be that as it may, we never will, knowingly, support for the legislature, a friend of *excessive banking*, who will subject the honest labourer to pecuniary losses for the benefit of the monied aristocracy.—*Cay. Patriot.*

Gen. Ethan B. Allen the federal candidate for senator is *not* the grand son of that staunch old republican flint of the revolution, Col Ethan Allen, who was always the first to engage and the last to yield to an enemy," as is pompously announced in the Rochester Telegraph:—he *is*, however, *counsel for the Holland Land Company*, which will probably subserve the views of the friends of the Telegraph as well—particularly as the taxation of that Company's debt of $7,000,000 may possibly become a subject of Legislative consideration; and in that case it is anticipated that his exertions in the Senate, if elected, will be about as serviceable to the people on the Purchase as his services in the field were dring the late war.—*Batavia Times.*

The annual election of Senators and Members of Assembly in New-York takes place in the course of a few weeks. Already the anti-caucus men are on the alert: the federal papers in all the counties advertise "*republican* conventions" to nominate their candidates! There is, however, a good prospect that these anti-caucus preachers, but real caucusers in practice, will be defeated, and that this great State will be restored to herself again. There is now no Presidential question existing in that state to raise a dust about. *N. H. Pat*

OHIO CANAL.—A few days since we conversed with a gentleman recently from the state of Ohio, who has visited every section on the route of the intended Canal; he states that nearly the whole line has been put under contract and at lower rates than had been calculated. Most of the contractors are men who perfectly understand their business, have executed similar works on the Erie Canal. The greatest exertions are making to complete this great undertaking by all classes of inhabitants, and it is confidently believed there, the whole canal, exceeding three hundred miles in length, will be navigable in about three years from this time. *N. Y. Adv.*

The Quebec Gazette, as proofs of an alarming increase of crime, publishes a list of nine persons condemned to death, for crimes committed in one district of the lower province, containing a population of between 2 and 300, 000 souls, six of whom were natives of the country.

We are authorized to say that there is no foundation in fact for a paragraph that is going the rounds of the newspapers, stating that Com. Porter has received an invitation from the Colombian Government, to take the command of its navy.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Welland Canal in Upper Canada, has been commenced, and between five and six hundred laborers have been employed, and their numbers are increasing. It is supposed that contracts will be concluded for the whole line during the month of November.

Foreign Summary.—Letters from Constantinople of July 20, received at Paris, state that Ibrahim Pacha was still in the Plateau of Tripolitza. The Captain Pacha's troops to the number of 5 or 6000, arrived at Nisa on the 7th for Tripolitza. The plague was prevalent at Mondoa and Navarino.

The Diario Romano of Aug. 3 contains a letter from Syria, stating a report that Ibrahim Pacha had burnt Corinth, and that Colocotroni had afterwards entered into negociations with them.

It is stated, by way of Venice, that Gouras had gained another victory over the Pacha of Negropont, who, after sustaining great loss, was obliged to retire to Lamia and evacuate the districts of Eastern Greece.

On the 11th July, at 10 o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in the palace of the Pacha of Scutari, which in a short time destroyed all the department, the harem, the stables, and other immense buildings comprising the residence of the Riaja Bey, and of above 2000 persons belonging the royal household.

The intended expedition of Lord Cochrane to Greece gave great satisfaction in Paris. The Journal des Debats says, "Private letters from Seville, July 30, state that Spain was threatened with a famine, in consequence of the extreme heat of the weather; the crops were rapidly perishing."

M. Listonne, chief surgeon of the hospital La Pitie at Paris, has successfully employed the chlorate of lime in preventing infection from bodies in a putrid state, and in curing simple ulcers. He has recovered several patients on whom the usual remedies had no effect, and tried the application to horses with good results.

Letters from Paris say that the measures adopted by the South American states against those countries which have not acknowledged their independence, have excited a great sensation in the commercial interest at Bordeaux and Havre. It is evident, they say, that the measures proposed to be adopted will tend principally to the advantage of England, and the prejudice to France.

A new lithographic invention is announced at Brussels, by which the French papers are to be copied and reprinted within two hours after the arrival of the mail.

Reports state that a band of Arabs are overrunning Arcadia, & devastating the country with fire and sword; that the Turkish fleet entered the gulf of Patras, and obliged the Greek ship to take refuge in the gulf of Corinth, and that Redschid Pacha is about to lay seige again to Missolonghi. Most of the transports which follow the Turkish fleet are said to be Austrian vessels.

POSTSCRIPT.

CANAL CELEBRATION.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

On the 26th inst. when the signal Gun announces that the Waters have met, the village Bells will be rung, and a national Salute fired under the direction of Capt. Jacob Gould, of the Artillery. At 10, the Committee of Arrangements will assemble at R. Ensworth's to interchange congratulations with the citizens.

On the 27th inst. at 2, P. M. the several Military companies will parade under the direction of the Marshalls, and at 3, take their station in line upon the Canal.

A feu de joie will be fired upon the approach of the Procession Boats, by the line which will then form an escort thro' the village to Child's Basin, where addresses of congratulation will be exchanged.

A procession of citizens and Military will then form in Mill-st. to escort the Guests from the Boats, thro' Carroll and Hughes-sts. to the Presbyterian Meeting House, where the Throne of Grace will be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Penney, & an address pronounced by T. Childs Esq. when the procession will form in the same order and proceed thro' Buffalo and Car. ell-sts. to the Mansion-House, where a dinner will be provided.

At 7, Capt. Fraser's Company of Rifle and Capt. Smith's Company of Infantry, will form an escort to return the Guests to the Boats in Child's Basin. The two companies will then form a line upon the Aqueduct, and fire a salute as the procession Boats pass.

A Freight Boat of the Washington Line with a com. of congratulation to proceed to Albany and N. York, will join at the basin. The Bells toring and minute guns to be fired on the arrival and the departure of the procession boats.

An ILLUMINATION of the village, from half past 6, till half past 8.

The festivities will conclude with a Grand Canal *BALL*, in honour of the occasion, at Col. Leonard's Long Room.

Order of Procession.

Martial Musick. Military. Strangers. Citizens. Band. Standard Bearers.—Village Coporation. Committee of Arrangements. Clergy. Orator. Canal Engineers. Canal Commissioners. Commissioners of the Canal Fund. Governor of the State.

The Executive Com. have made the following appointments:

Maj. H. Kennedy, Marshall, and Capt. J. Fraser and J. Gould assistant Marshalls of the day.

Committee of congratulation to Albany and N. York.—Elisha B Strong, Wm. B. Rochester, Levi Ward Jr. E. Johnson, A. V. T. Leavitt, A. Reynolds, Rufus Beach, B. F. Hurlbut, T. Childs, J. B. Elwood, O. Strong, G. Hitchcock.

Com. of congratulation to Lockport, Black-Rock and Buffalo—Jesse Hawley, J. Child, Matthew Brown Jr. Heman Norton, W. W. Mumford, A. Samson, Wm. Pitkin, J. Mastick.

Managers of the Ball.—J. Child, E. Griffin, T. H. Rochester, T. Kempshall, J. K. Livingston, E. S. Beach, A. Gardiner, J. Fraser, W. W. Mumford, J. H. Gregory, S. Matthews, H. H. Brown.

Supercargo of the Freight Boat.—C. A. Van Slyck.

The citizens of this, and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to unite with us in the celebration.

J. CHILDS,
H. NORTON,
F. F. BACKUS,
A. V. T. LEAVITT,
T. WEED,
Exec. Com.

Rochester, Oct. 18, 1825

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

BOW STREET.

Among the odd fish who were caught by the watchmen in casting their nets on Friday night, was a Hibernian wag rather advanced in years, and of course of a very seedy exterior, but possessing all the dry good humour and joke cracking disposition of his countrymen.

On being put to the bar, the watchman was called upon to state the charge, which was done in a very few words.

In fact Mr. Butler, the *detunu*, was found dead drunk, under the piazzas in Covent Garden, at two o'clock in the morning.

'Well,' said Sir Richard, 'how do you *account* for your disorderly conduct?'

Mr. B. (with a grin) O! faith Sir Richard, I never was much of an accountant, and I was myself, when I was dead drunk, as the watchman says, what I'd be saying wouldn't do much good, for dead men tell no tales.'

Sir Richard. What put you in *such* a pickle.

Mr. Butler. I suppose I brought myself into it.

Sir R. It would have been better if you had taken yourself home to bed.

Mr. B. 'Fore Gad you're right it *would* have been well, but there are *two* reasons against that—first I was blind drunk, and I couldn't see my way; and next, if my eyes were as good as your worship's, I couldn't have seen what I hav'nt got—which is a bed.

Sir. R. Have you no lodgings!

Mr. B. Devil a lodging, except in the words of the ould song, "on the could ground."

Sir R. What are you?

Mr. B. 'Faith, I'm a pris'ner I guess.

Sir. R. I mean how do you get your living.

Mr. B. Through the blessings of Providence.

Sir. R. Have you no trade!

Mr. B. Is it me?—the devil a trade I have.

Sir R. Where you brought up to no business.

Mr. B. No, by my sowl, I was tenderly rared and my education was my only patrimony.

Sir R. That sort of money does no go with a man of your inclinations.

Mr. B. (With a laugh—'Fore Gad, you're right again, all the learning in the world is no use at the *bar*. I mean a the bar of a publick house, unless you back it with a circulating medium.

Sir R. Fam afraid you have been circulating your earnings through a very improper medium.

Mr. B. Devil a truer word you never spoke in your life.

Sir R. If I let you go now, you'll set off and get drunk again?

Mr. B. I'll go bale I wont, for I hav'nt a rap in the world, and as for my credit, it is like my coat—worn out.

Sir R. you are a knowing fellnw.

Mr. B. I'm sure there's a pair of us your worship.

Sir Richard laughed, and told Mr. B. to go about his busines and mend his ways.

Mr. B. before I go, I'll ask a favor.

Sir R. Well, what is it?

Mr. B. Just give me a bit of a note to your countrymen, Mr M'Adam, and as I despair of mending my *own* was, perhaps he'll give me a job in mending the ways of others.

Sir Richard again laughed and bid him go out and wait, and he'd endeavor to put him in the way to industry.

Mr. B. shrugged up his shoulders with good humor, and pulling up his unmentionables, trotted out of the office. The worthy magistrate subsequently gave him a letter, by which would probably procure for him present occupation.

A TAKE UP.

A knowing jirk of the coachman's elbow put me in mind that I was growing fatigued that I had two miles of road before me; besides half the town to cross ere I could get home: the jostling of stage-coaches, is recommended, by a certain eccentric doctor, as an excellent cure for bile, for rheumatism, obstructions, and the other plagues of Pandora's box, so I answered the signal, and was crammed in with four more, into the vehicle which offered its daily accommodation to merchants, traders, idlers, convalescents, and visitors to the thousand and one boarding schools, seminaries, establishments, and houses of education with fine names to them, such as *Bellevue*, (marked perhaps by a brick kiln. Belvedere house, with *ninsie a vedere*. (nothing to see) but the Adam and Eve public houses, Rose Mount standing among thistles, and Paradise Hall, as black as Erebus, and such like brick and morter misnomers in the environs of our colossal metropolis, such work in fidgeting and footing it, in stowing and quartering of knees, such primming up of a governess unmarried and fifty, with her *ne quid nimis*, and such squeezing of a fat builder, who was the *neplus ultra* of a single place figure, and of whom it might be said, as of the Will Waddle of the lively G. Colman;

"So fat he appeared, he was just like a tun.
Or like two single gentlemen rolled into one."

Well, at last I was wedged in between two tradesmen, so intent on business that they would not have perceived me, but for the pressure of being dovetailed on to fit to the seat, for fellig has no fellow. By the way, one fellow, and a fat fellow he was, too, had a spy glass in his pocket, which made no small impression on my ribs; and the other was obliged to suspend his account of the meal and money market, in order to beg me to rise up, as I was squeezing a cream cheese in his pocket to an Egyptian mumie, as he called it; I complied, when the spyglass again took me in flank, and galled me desperately.—'Oh! dear,' cried I, and by a forward motion come in contact with Miss Sally Sampler's knee.—'Oh! dear,' she echoed, and started as if she had received an electric shock. 'Oh! dear sir, you annoy me most monstrously, I am so tittlish [ticklish;] I m for all the world like a sensible plant.' 'Sensitive,' if you please, 'Miss,' (uttered one of our tradesmen.)—'Well sensitive or sensible, it was my exquisite sensibility which occasions the *uneasiness*.—I cannot bear to be tiched on the knee.' I retired, and got a dig with the telescope. 'There, again my cheese!' exclaimed t'other neighbor, 'it will be as flat as pancake before I get to Mark-lane.' This made mé think of the mark which I should have in my side from repeated contusion. 'Talking of Mark-lane,' said the tradesman on my right, (the owner of the goading glass) 'corn went off dull to day.' 'Yes sir,' interrupted the builder, the *vis a vis*, 'but my corn comes on sharp enough from your treading on it.—Zooks, sir, can't you look about you, stamping on a man's toe, as if it was the step of a door.' 'Ast your pardon,' said the corn merchant. So you ought,' angrily replyed the man of brick; 'it goes to my very heart. 'Oh! exclaimed the sensitive lady, 'oh! sir, pray sir, how you do nudge me on the ribs. I'm sure you have made all black and blue.' 'Sorry for that, Miss, but folks must sit as they can.'

Any change must be for the better in point of color, thought I, for the lady was as dead a lime white as ever I beheld. 'Pray, sir,' recovering herself and addressing herself to me,) 'what do they say of the Catholic question? are the bishops?' Here a sudden pull up, and an introduction of number six stopped her inquiries for a moment, and she begged the new passenger to take the middle, observing, 'I never could ride bodkin in my life, be so complaisant.' But passenger number six, with an umbrella under his arm, was not so complaisant; 'Madam!' answered he, 'I could not stand the heat a moment, if I was thrust in between you and that gentleman beside you; moreover, I should be sick as a horse, if I did not sit with my head out of the vinder all the way,' and so saying, he proved himself to be fond of *backing* his opinions, by turning to the right-a-bout, and by shoving Miss on the builder's lap. 'I wish you would take up less room, Miss,' was the consequence of this contact of persons. 'I'm sure, sir, your room would be preferable to your company,' quoth she, a little nettled; 'I never came in *contract* with so disagreeable a body in my life; but perhaps, sir,' (meaning me,) 'you would change places with me?' 'most willingly, Ma'am,' so in she got between cheese and spy-glass—'Oh! my,' (intrepidatingly articulated she,) what have you got in your pocket'? it's an air gun, or blunderbush, I dare swear, and if it should go off, we shall be blown up, killed and murdered.' 'It's only a glass, Miss.'—'Yes, but then.'—'Miss, it's in a case.' 'Oh! that is a different case; well, sir, and the Catholic question?' 'Get out of the way, you Irish rebel, you raga muffin, with your donkey, and your potatoe cart,' sung out coachee, 'or else I'll capsize you and your rubbige; a pretty pair of you, you are—man and beast, I would'at give a mag for the whole boiling of you.'—'Arrah! come down from your wool sack, if you please, it's only your elevation that *protects* you, if you'd put yourself on an equal wid me, and give me fare play, I'd show you another story; a smack of the whip in scorn, put an end to the colloquy, and a hearty laugh disposed of the Catholic question.'

'Coachee,' cried Miss through the window, 'you are carrying matters too far, that is to say, you are carrying me too far; you was to have set me down at Stone's-end, and now you are driving me off at Lannum bridge' A general laugh, 'well done, Miss.' 'Set me down directly.'—'Wo, oh!' cried the coachee to his nags, (to the lady,) 'well, Miss, you got all this way for nothing.' 'Yes, young man, but then that's out of my way; good morning, gentlemen, your servant, Madam'—Here was another take up, a lame man with crutches.—'Where are you going to sir,' (coachee on his being squeezed in)—'Vy to Cruched Friars,' said the cad, which excited much mirth; 'I hope,' observed the builder, 'that he has nothing to do with the friars;' here I was afraid the catholic question would come on again, but the rattling of the pavement, and the passing coaches in the narrow part of the Borough, put all questions to rest, and so shook the corn-factor, that it must have gone *against the grain* indeed—out of his pocket fell a sample which was all trampled underfoot, he was disconsolate, for he had none like it to prodece; this came from the introduction of the devil upon two sticks, (for he played devil with them) and they sent to him their very hearty wishes, name'y, that they wished he had crossed the Styx (or sticks) before he came into their company 'I hope,' said the grave builder, "that we sha'nt have *no more* takes up."

'Why, there's no room for any more,' contemptuously replied the corn factor, 'unless we set one down soon.' 'There again!" cried the builder; 'you need not set your foot upon mine whether or not'—he was going to rap out an oath; my good fellow,' quoth I, 'do not be so hasty, you are more frightened than hurt;' so it proved to be—on we went, but no signs of a move, dead silence, and no *set down* yet.

In this interval, I reflected that all life is like a stage coach, and the journey proceeds with a constant change of passengers, ups and downs inequality of fortunes and ground, are encountered together, bad companions and all in a short time.

We scarcely make acquaintance together, but separation and regret follow: every stage of life and of the road has its asperities, if we are tacked to a troublesome partner, or fellow traveller, the road is rough and uncheering indeed. Yes, life and a stage coach journey, resemble very much; but as we have said so much about '*takes up*,' our next communication to our friends, shall be on '*sets down*,' if we are favored with a *place* in your conveyance of knowledge and amusement.

A Stage Coach Traveller.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Ensworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

E. POMEROY.

Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK FOR 1826:

THE subscriber has republished from the Boston Edition, the Christian Almanac for 1826, with calendar pages prepared with accuracy for the Meridian of Rochester.—The work will be kept standing in type and can be had in any quantity; application to the publisher or at the Bookstores generally in the Western district. It contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper; and besides the astronomical calculations comprises a fund of useful and instructing matter. The price is six shillings per dozen from which a discount is made to tract societies and those who purchase for distribution. From the sale of this valuable tracts a large sum is Annually raised which is applied to the funds of the American tract society.

E. PECK.

Rochester, Oct. 6, 1825. 6w51

ALSO FOR SALE

Western Almanacs for 1826 in large or small quantities.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ALEXANDER KELSEY, late of Rush, deceased, and all persons having demands against the said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts, with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

ROSWELL WICKWIRE, } *Adminis-*
DANIEL KELSEY. } *trators.*

Henrietta, Oct 11, 1825. 2w50

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

SACRED MUSIC.

MR. CLARK'S Singing School will Commence this evening at half past 6 o'clock, at the Court House.

Rochester, Oct. 18, 1825.

NOTICE

THE unsold Slips in the first Psesbyterian Church in this village will be sold and rented on FRIDAY the 28th inst. at precisely 2 o'clock P. M. at the church.

Oct. 17, 1825. 2w51

NOTICE.—The Clerks of the Supreme Court at Albany and Utica are under the necessity of informing the gentlemen of the bar, that the low rate of clerk's fees and the very small proceeds of their respective offices will not warrant them in the expense of employing agents for the collection of their accounts. They are therefore, obliged to place their respective offices on the same footing with the offices at New-York, by abandoning the system of keeping accounts, and requiring payment of fees upon the rendering of services. They therefore give notice that after the *first day of December next*, no credit will be given at either of the offices, and that services will be rendered only upon payment of fees.

From the adoption of this rule, they cannot apprehend any inconvenience to the practice of those who reside abroad, if they deposit either with the respective clerks such amount as they choose in advance, (for which an accountable receipt will be given) or if they furnish their respective agents with the means of paying for services as rendered. In the former case, the business will be punctually attended to, and the attorney regularly notified when his deposit is exhausted.

The only difference to result to the profession from the adoption of this rule, will be, whether they make a small advance either to their agents or to the respective clerks, or whether they pay the same amount at a period somewhat later. Absolute necessity compels the clerks to make this change, and they entertain the hope and belief that no serious inconvenience will be produced by it.

JNO. KEYES PAIGE, Clerk at Alb.
T. H. HUBBARD, Clerk at Utica.

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

TWO 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. On the north, or hill path side of the canal, where the abovementioned dwellings are situated, may be erected a Store-House, 200 feet in length, and 40 wide, and at least three more buildings for Groceries or Stores, without discommoding the ground for a Store-House. On the South side of the canal may be 2 or 3 more Houses with back yards &c. On the east part of the land, independent of the building Lots just mentioned, Stables to contain 50 or 100 Horses may be erected. There is now erecting within four rods of these premises, an extensive

BASIN & DRY DOCKS.

Situated as this property is, at the intersection of the canal with the great Buffalo Roads, 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. This property is now in the business part of the place, and will soon become a central stand, and is the only one in the village which conveniently unites the advantages of the Canal and Buffalo street.

For conditions of Rent, reference may be had of RAPHAEL BEACH, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

ELIAS BEACH.

Rochester, Oct. 18, 1825. 51

SCHOOL.
SAMUEL GOODRICH

HAS opened a private SCHOOL in an upper room over Mr. Wakeley's shoe store east of the court house. From his experience and success in teaching he hopes to give satisfaction to all who patronize him.—Terms of tuition, for Reading and Writing $2.50 per quarter; for Arithmetic and grammar, $2.50 for Geography Mapping and use of the globes $3.50 for Elementary and practical Geometry $4,00. Those who would know of his competency are refered to Mr. Penn v.

S. G. GOODRICH Will commence an evening school on Monday evening the 20th inst. terms $2,00 per quarter, four evenings in each week one half of the term will be spent in Grammar; the other in demonstrating the rules of Arithmetic, &c.

Rochester Oct. 18, 1825. 3w51

LAND WANTED.

THE subscribers, (superintendants for purchasing a suitable tract of Land and erecting buildings for a county Poor House will receive proposals at the store of Jacob Gould, in the village of Rochester, until the 16th day November next, for a tract of

LAND,

situated within 3 miles of Rochester an l containing from 80 to 100 acres, 10 of which must be under improvement.

Terms of payment, cash on the 13th of Feb. next.

JACOB GOULD, }
JAMES SMITH, } Superintendants.
FREDERICK BUSHNELL, }
JAMES SPERRY, }
JAMES SEYMOUR, }

Rochester Oct. 17 1825. 3w51

FANCY
DRY-GOODS.

C. DURNING & CO.

HAVE received, & will be receiving in all this week, an UNUSUALLY RICH and Splendid supply of

FANCY
DRY-GOODS,

well adapted to this or the Canada Market—Consisting of a much more extensive assortment than they have ever before offered to the publick, all of which SHALL BE SOLD at Wholesale and retail AS LOW as at ANY establishment in the Western District.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

TO PRINTERS.
For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica.

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

EVERARD PECK,

AT his BOOKSTORE, at the sign of the LEDGER, on the west side of Carrol-st. Rochester, has for sale a general assortment of

School Books,

comprising all the kinds in common use, at *reduced prices.*

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Standard Works and recent publications on Miscelaneous, Theological and Historical subjects all of which will be sold with reference to the *value* rather than the *nominal* prices and many of them at less than they are usually sold at *auction.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

A complete assortment of fine and common Stationary Ledgers, Day Books, Journals. Paper, &c.

Oct. 18, 1825. 3w51

NEW STORE.
JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarsenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th. 1825. 49

RARE CHANCE!!

THE attention of adventurers is invited to the Scheme of the

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY

of MARYLAND, to be drawn Nov. 9th. This Lottery contains more Prizes than Blanks!

The purchaser of two tickets or shares of tickets, is warranted at least one prize! and many draw three!! For further particulars, and for tickets, please enquire at

G. W. PRATT'S

Lottery Office Carroll Street.

Oct. 11, 1825.

Stray Cow.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of October, a dark red Cow, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges & take her away.

BENJAMIN MILLER.

Brighton Oct. 11, 1825. 3w

Stayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 5 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

MOROCCO.

50 DOZE Goat and Horse Skins MOROCCO of a superior quality for sale low by

S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber a dark brindle white fac'd Cow. A satisfactory reward shall be given to whoever will return her.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester. Oct. 3, 1825. 50

GROCERIES.

LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to bushes and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin, }
Loaf and Lump, }
White Havanna, } SUGARS
Brown, }
New Orleans, }
Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate,
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th. 1825. 6w48

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Monroe co Medical Society, will be held at the court house in Rochester on Wednesday the 9th day of Nov. next at 10 o'clock A. M. "All Practicing Physicians residing within the county who are not members of the Society are particularly requested to attend said meeting."

O. E. Gibbs Sec'y.

Rochester 15th Oct. 1825. 4t

NEW GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of BROADCLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞ Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.

Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYRO IGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO.

HAVE removed to the new Brick Store, a few doors north of their former stand, and nearly opposite the Bank, where they have just received and are opening a new and extensive assortment of Staple and

Fancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware and Hard Ware.

All of which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Tavern keepers are particularly invited to call and examine their stock of Groceries.

Rochester Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

To all people whom it may concern—Know ye, that we the subscribers, inhabitants of the Town of Ludlow in the county of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify, that the Rev. Ebenezer B. Wright, minister of said Ludlow being in a low state of health in the year 1823, he obtained a Rev. gentleman by the name of William P. Kendrick to supply his desk for two or three months; which service the Rev. Mr. Kendrick performed, we believe to the satisfaction of people generally: and we further certify that some considerable time after Mr. Kendrick's term of service had expired in the town of Ludlow, a report was in circulation in said town of Ludlow (and we believe in the neighboring towns,) that the said Kendrick had applied to, and obtained of the Rev. Ebenezer Brown of Wilbraham, North Parish, a one horse waggon to go a short journey and visit his friends and return it at a certain time, that after obtaining the waggon, he set out on his journey and had not been heard of for several months after, and that the probability was that Mr. Brown had in this way, lost his waggon.

Ludlow Sept. 19, 1825.

This certifies, that a report similar to that stated above, was in circulation in the town of Ludlow in the absence of the Rev. Mr. P. Kendrick, at the time and for the purposes above specified; and that it originated from the known fact that Wm. Kendrick's visit to his friends, was protracted, without giving information, several weeks longer than he proposed when he left my house.

EBENEZER BROWN.

Pastor of the Church of Christ in North Wilbraham.

ASAHEL ROOD } Select-men of the
JOHN DORMAN } town of Ludlow
ELY FULLER, Town Clerk of do.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

AS the period is not far distant when a SHERIFF must be chosen for the three ensuing years, and the time actually arrived when your minds ought to be concentrated on the individual who is to be clothed with that important trust; and reflecting on the experience which I have had in the duty by serving as deputy for several years, I have thought proper to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election.—Although the many candidates already before you may seem to lessen my claim, still I shall depend for my success on the old proverb "*stultus pro successu.*"

WM. ALVORD.

Clarkson, September 16, 1825.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG Gentleman acquainted with business, and understands Book-keeping, wishes to get employment in a respectable counting house. Satisfactory recommendations of character and qualifications will be produced, a line addressed to A B, & left at the store of H. & E. Scrantom will be attended to.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825. 3w43

BANK OF ROCHESTER,

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*

Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

PAY THE POSTRIDER.

IRA STONE calls earnestly on all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make immediate payment to Mr. Hull, the present Postrider, who is duly authorised to settle the same. The friendly notice will not be repeated.

Churchville, Oct. 3d, 1825.

ARRANGEMENTS

For the Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Monroe Agricultural Society. The court-house being provided for the Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, and the public square at the north end of the village being furnished with pens for the reception of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. It is desired that all articles and live stock intended to be offered for premiums, be delivered at those places respectively by 10 o'clock A. M. at which hour the several committees are required to commence their inspections in order to get through in time for the procession.

The ploughing will commence at the aforesaid public square at 11 o'clock, as well to ascertain the best specimen of ploughing 1-8th of an acre, as to test the strength and superiority of the oxen offered for premiums.

The inspecting committee will please to put their awards in writing, and deliver them to the President, at Mr. Christopher's as early as possible.

Samuel works Esq. Treasurer of the Society, will attend at Mr. Christopher's tavern, from 8 until 12 o'clock, to receive the annual dues from the members and from others who may choose to become members of the society. Mr. Warham Whitney will attend, during the same time, for the like purpose, at the above mentioned public square. The town managers will pay the treasurer the monies they have collected, and aid him in obtaining new members.

The procession will form at 12 o'clock in front of the court house, under the direction of C. J. Hill Esq. as Marshall, and S. H. Packard, and John Haywood as Deputy Marshall of the day in the following order viz:

Music.
Persons who are not members of the Society, two and two.
Members of the Society, with badges in their hats.
Town Managers.
The several Committees of Inspection and Arrangements.
Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditor.
The Revd. Clergy.
President and Vice Presidents.

And move in that order to the old presbyterian meeting house, where an address will be delivered by the President; after which the premiums will there be declared and paid.

After the payment of the premiums the members will return to Mr. Christopher's long room to partake of a dinner, which will be provided for three shillings, and immediately after dinner the Society will elect their officers, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary.

GILES BOULTON,
JACOB GOULD,
WARHAM WHITNEY,
IRA WEST,
ASHLEY SAMSSON,
} Committee of Arrangements

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CYRUS PACKARD, (deceased) late of Perrinton, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM PACKARD.
ROSWELL EVERETT.

Perrinton, Sept. 10, 1825. 6w47

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on hand, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices.

JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1825,

Will be drawn on the 4th day of January 1826, and finished in a few minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

SELLING SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 ———	50,000 —	50,000
1 ———	20,000 —	20,000
1 ———	10,500 —	10,500
2 ———	5,000 —	10,000
4 ———	2,500 —	10,000
10 ———	2,000 —	20,000
39 ———	1,000 —	39,000
78 ———	500 —	39,000
168 ———	100 —	16,800
4446 ———	50 —	222,300
5051 Prizes,		$567,600
9139 Blanks,		

In this Scheme composed of 45 numbers by combination, with six drawn ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, each with three of the drawn numbers on; 585, each with two of the drawn numbers on; and 4446, each with one of the drawn numbers on; those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,100 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers from 1 to 45, inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the prize of $100,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th, 50,000.

That having on it the 1st, 3d, and 4th, 20,000.

That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 5th 10,500.

Those two tickets having on them the 1, 4th, and 5th, or the 2d, 3d, and 6th, each 5,000.

Those four having on them the 2d, 3d, and 4th, the 2d, 3d, and 5th, the 2d, 4th, and 6th, or the 3d, 5th, and 6th, each 2,000.

Those ten tickets having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th, the 1st, 2d, and 5th, the 1st, 2d, and 6th, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 1st, 3d, and 5th, the 1st, 3d, and 6th, the 1st, 4th, and 5th, the 1st, 4th, and 6th, the 1st, 5th, and 6th, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th, each 1000.

Those 39 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 5d and 5th, each 1,000

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everngims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &c.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
50 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
5 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Tenerife, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 13, 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles,* as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 3m45

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods, Grockery, and Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 28tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
600 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Couraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daboll's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 3s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMNER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres: Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres: the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6, 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL, wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*

Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe. Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For particulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,

(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c.

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cobb & White, is by its own limitation dissolved this day. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call without delay and settle the same.

☞ All debts due, must be paid without further notice.

WM. COBB,
ALMON WHITE.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

ROCHESTER *OIL MILL.*

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15. 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY

and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz. Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*

W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 18, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14. 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,

AT THE

Fancy and Variety Store,

(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825 46

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do

Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1825. 44

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

WALKER & WARRENT,

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞ Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

G. W. PRATT'S

OFFICE—CARROLL-ST. OCT. 4th.

THE following is a list of the different Lotteries soonest to be drawn—and in which TICKETS and parts of Tickets in great variety of numbers, may be had at the above Lottery-Office.

TO-MORROW, OCTOBER 5th.

Washington Canal & Delaware

STATE LOTTERY.

1st Class—Highest Prize $10,000, Lowest $4 00. Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

OCTOBER 15th.

Grand State Lottery OF RHODE-ISLAND,

3d CLASS—A BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Highest prize $25,000

Smallest $4 00. TICKETS $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

ON THE 9th OF NOVEMBER,

The Popular

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY,

OF MARYLAND.

This scheme presents uncommon inducements for the patronage of adventurers. The purchaser of two Tickets is warranted one prize at least, and may draw three—and by hazarding a very little money, stands two chances for the Capital Prize, which is

$30,000.

TICKETS in either of the above Lotteries can be furnished if applied for personally, by mail or otherwise, at

G. W. Pratt's

LOTTERY OFFICE, Rochester.

☞ N. B. The Splendid Literature Lottery 3d Class, draws January 4th 1826. Highest Prize $100,000.

The old and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY 19th Class, draws Feb. 1, 1826. Capital prize $50,000. TICKETS and shares in these Lotteries, will also be furnished, and the schemes published in detail at a suitable time previous to the drawings.

Drawn numbers in the Literature Lottery, Class No. 2.

59, 54, 39, 10, 62, 5, 40, 47, 21.

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BAR. ISLE SALT.

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 42

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c. on the 3d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.

Dated April 22. 6m36

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office,
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, All that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an Indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Callio and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Burt's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. HALLS, Att'y. 6m33

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton, in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 8th day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD. *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facies to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 87, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. Reeder to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 89, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 70 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and Interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 50

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Howe,* to my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Ironduquoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Sept. 10, 1825. 50

VILLAGE LOTS.

E. POMEROY, Esq. sells for one mill return.

J. BISSELL, Jr.

Rochester, Sept. 24th, 1825. 49

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 52—VOL. IX. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1825. WHOLE NO. 468.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 6 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather,
Morocco and Calf Skins.
A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 4, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 13. 40

HAVE Doct's SMITH & HARRAL, located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.
Sept. 13, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.
THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 46

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
100 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 Set Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING **TOBACCO.**

at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood, Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do. Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic, Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood, Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut } Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do. } Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do. } Bengal, } *Indigo.*
Camwood, Ground } Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Pure. Guatamelia,
English Alum, Press Papers,
do. Copperas Tenter Hooks,
August 1, 1825 Jacks, Brushes, &c. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 8,0 1825. 44

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.

are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞ CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES, Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT,
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock. The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOOD & DYE-STUFFS.
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & H. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood, Sp. Flote, } *Indigo,*
6 1-2 " Nicaragua, Gautamala, }
7 " Fustick, Bengal and }
30 bls. gro. Camwood, Orleans }
20 half do. do. 50 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, 1 case Aqua Fortis,
2 tons grd. White Lead
20 " Campeachy do. 3 " Dry do. do.
30 " Nicaragua, 1 " Venetian Red,
2 tons Copperas, 1 " Spanish Brown,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, 1 " do. White,
1000 " Madder, 1 " Paris White,
20 bags of Alum, 1 " Yellow Ochre,
2 hhds. do. 1-2" French Yellow,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 1 " Red Lead,
500 galls. W. S. Oil, 1 cask India Gum Copal,
200 " summer do.
1000 " Linseed Oil, 1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles, 7 bbls. Glue.
20 gross press papers,

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow, 100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink, White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge, Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamarick, Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes, 4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil, 4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes, 25 gross Velvet Corks
5000 Spanish Segars,
100 " American do. 1000 Shaker Brooms,
81 bales Oakum, 500 Baskets of different sizes,
25 bbls. Pitch,
20 " Rosin, 100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar, 100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage, 25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes, Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,
10 Packs Gold Leaf,
5 " Silver do.

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars*; that of the country paper, *four dollars*, if paid within the year—otherwise *five*.

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'*our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,*' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity, and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill grac'd promises.*
Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of October 1825.

A
Elsworth Avery
John R. Averill
Lodrick Ames
Asa Andrus
N. Ambrose
Isaac Akeley
Norman Allen
B.
Jane Baner
O. N. Bush
Silas Ball
R. Bennett
Charles B. Bristol
Ezra Brewster
Jonathan Barns
Henry Buront
John J. Beavup
Martin C. Bissel
Jesse L. Burdett
R. Bently
Nathaniel Briggs
Pecham Barker
Cyrus Bartlett
Henry Bookhout
Clifford Belden
John Burrows
Matilda Bell
Wm. N. Bennett
James Brown
C
Isaac Caswell
William Courtney
Absalom Cowles
Isaac Chase jr.
Dr. Alexander Colsey
Alden Childs
Charles Colter
Isaac Castle
William H. Corey
Hosea Chase
Isaac Crocker
Reuben Crosby
Wm. Cheney
David B. Collins
David Cable
Eunice Corey
Charles Cleveland
Morris Cromelan
Charles Colter
D
William Dannfeld
Adam Devendorf
James Daizell
Phebe Dewey
Martha Dulittle
Girling & Dunkin
George Dunn
Erastus Deweys
Peter Dumont
Rev. John Dempster
Emeline Daning
Chauncey Dodge
E
George Evans
Hezekiah Eldredge
F
Dr. H. A. Fenn
Ann Fredericks
Moody Farmane
James Filane
James Flynn
George Forrel
Abel Follet
Henry Follet
Lewis Follet
Jacob Fuller
G
Hervey Gilman
Mary W. Green
Reuben Gillet
Joel George
Annis Gillet
Ann Gillet
Abigail Gum
Sarah-Ann Goodman
Samuel Graves
Jane Gansey
Susan Getchell
Joseph H Hull
Ebenezer Hovey
Isaac High
H. & H. A. Howard
Benjamin Holmes
Elizabeth Hayes
Capt. Hallet
James Henry
James P. Horton
John Haskett
I
James Irwin
J
Smith Jones
Joseph Jefferson
Phebe Johnson
James Johnson
Solomon Johnson
John M. Jones
Alva Justin
John J. King
Joel King
Lixum Knapp
John G. Kramer
P. and W. Kearney
L
Gertrude M. Labagh
Hervey Little
Joseph Leach
William Lormur
Samuel Lane
M
Josiah Marsh
William H. Moore
Margaret Magenues
Henry Mc'Crea
Bowman Mathews
Jacob S. Mc'Calle 2
Alfred Mills
Timothy Morey
Lynus Merrit
William Merret
Ezekiel Moore
Henry Martin
Peter Mallin
William Mitchell
William Mc'Adams
N
George W. Newrum
William Nickolls
John Nickolls
O
Rodney P. Odall
Colman Omsted
P
J. F. Page
James Powell
Mr. Parker
Asahel Philips
William Puelon
Asa Perry
John S. Penny
William Palmer
R
Nicholas Reed
Charles Richardson
William Redge
Henry Ripson
Silvester Remington
Henry Raymon
Duncan Ross
Amos T. Richardson
William Rider, 2.
Peter Rose
James Raymond
S
Munson Sherman
Capt. Stark
John Sacket
Doct. Elisha Smith
Samuel Sherman
James Sprague
Joseph Stone
George Snow 2.
James Sheaker
Samuel Shadwick
Hiram G. Smith
Levi Swan
Mr. Seely
Sophia Slawson
Silas Simkins
Chester C. Symons
William Stewart
Nathan Seargent
Erastus Spalding
Roswell Starr
T.
Susan Thornton
George Thomas
Pardon Tourtelott
William Terry 2
V.
Sarah Vandeveer
W.
John White
Rev. Benajah Williams
Calvin Wooster 2
Alfred Waner
J. B. Wix
Mr. Ward
Thomas Whelan

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PARMA, N. Y on the 1st of October, 1825.

Asa Adams
Edwin Avery
Cornelius Bennett
Lucy Brewer
Elihu Cross
George Durkman
Robert Day
John Davis
Amasa Dutton
Eli H. Evans
James Fransisco
Elisha Hill
John Hiller
Daniel Kreamer
Sylvenus Kelly
Leonard Phelps
Louisa Pease
Sydney Pease
James Perine
Henry Phillips
Jonathan Peck
Michael C. Parker
Stephen Randal
Joseph Randal
Benjamin S. Remens
Frederick Roe
Ann Sutton
Enos Spence
Samuel Smith
Orpha Thompson
Samuel Underwood
Cynthia Webster
Thomas Webster
Dr. Joseph White
Robert T. Winchel
Daniel Wilcock
Amasa Walker
David Warner
Miss Oliva Wadhams

J. GOODEL, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.
Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to himself, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.

'Twas when the sea, with awful roar,
A little bark assailed.
And pallid Fear's distracting power
O'er each on board prevailed,
Save one, the captain's darling child,
Who steadfast viewed the storm;
And cheerful, with composure smiled
At Danger's threatening form.
"Why sporting thus," a seaman cried,
"While terrors overwhelm?"
"Why yield to fear?" the boy replied—
"My father's at the helm."

FROM PAULDING'S LETTERS.

The Batteauxman and Wagoner.—Yesterday we landed at the little town of W———. It was Court time, and two lawyers, the pick of the whole country round were to take the field against each other, in a war between a wagoner and a batteauxman, in a case of assault and battery. You are to understand the beautiful river Shenandoah passes not far from this town and is navigable for batteaux; while at no great distance runs the great western road, which is travelled by the west country wagoners—some of whom you know, are "half horse half alligator," others, "part earthquake and a little of the steamboat," and others a compounded, according to their own accounts, of ingredients altogether different from the common constituent parts of the rest of mankind. The batteaumen are for the most part composed of materials equally combustible; and the consequence is, that occasionally, when they meet they strike fire, and blow up the powder magazine each carries about him in the form of a heart.

The history of the present contest, as detailed by the counsel for the plaintiff, is as follows:—One summer evening, when the mild air, the purple light, the green earth and the blue sky, all seemed to invite peace and repose, the batteauxman fastened his boat to a stump of a tree, lighted his fire to broil his bacon, and began to sing that famous song of "The oppossum up a gum tree." By and by a west country wagoner chanced to come jingling his bells that way, and stopping his waggon, unhooked his horses, drove them round to the little trough at the back of his vehicle, gave them some shorts, and sat himself down at the top of the bank, below which the batteauxman was sitting in his boat, and began to whistle." The batteauxman robb'd the old woman's hen roost." The batteauxman cocked up his eye at the wagoner, and the wagoner, looking askance down on the batteauxman, took a chew of tobacco with a leer that was particularly irritating.—The batteauxman drew out his whiskey bottle, took a drink, and put the cork in again, and at the same time thursting his tongue in his cheek in a manner not to be borne.—The wagoner flapped his hands against his hips and crowed like a cock, the batteauxman curved in his neck and neighed like a horse. Being, however, men of rather phlegmatic habits, they kept their tempers so far as not to come to blows just then. In a few moments the wagoner swore "he had the handsomest waggon of any man in Greenbriar. The batteauxman jumped up in a passion but sat down again and took a drink. In a few minutes the wagoner swore "he had the finest horse of any man in a hundred miles." The batteauxman bounced, pulled the waistband of his trowsers, took another drink, and bounced down again. A minute after, the wagoner swore "he had a better rifle than any man that ever wore a blue jacket." This was too much: for the batteauxman wore a jacket of that colour, and of course this amounted to a personal insult. Besides, to attck a man's rifle! He could have borne any reflection on his sweetheart or his horse; but to touch his rifle was to touch his honour. Off went the blue jacket, the batteauxman scrambled up the bank, and a set to commenced, that ended in the total discomfiture of the wagoner, with the loss of three of his grinders, and the gain of divers black and bloody bruises," as honest Lithgow says. The batteauxman waited till the moon rose, when he went whistling down the stream, to carry the news of his victory to Old Potomac; and the poor wagoner went to "take the law," as a man says, when the law is about to take him.

The honest batteauxman was arrested on his return for assault and battery on the west country wagoner. It being, you know, the great object of the law to find out which party is in the wrong, the lawyer of each side labours of course to throw the imputation on his adversary's client. It appeared clearly enough, that the batteauxman made the first assault, but it also appeared in evidence, that crowing like a cock was a direct challenge, according to the understanding of these people; that to undervalue a batteauxmans sweetheart or horse, whether he had any or not, was a mortal insult: and that to insinuate any inferiority in his ride, was an offence which none could put up with without dishonor.—That such points of honor constituted the chivalry of these people; that no class of mankind is without something of this nature—that however low a man may be, there are insults he cannot submit to, without being disgraced among his equals who constitute this world—and that to oblige him in any situation, to put up with disgrace, was to debase his nature, and to destroy every manly principle within him. Trifling as this case may appear, it called forth a display of talent, and a depth of investigation as to how far it was possible, and if possible how far it was salutary, to attempt to repress the operation of salutary, to attempt to repress the operation of those feelings which spurn men, in all situations to avoid disgrace at the risk of every thing, that gave me a high idea of the two advocates. They were both young men at the bar, and yet they spoke with a degree of fluency as well as self-possession, which is seldom exhibited by young lawyers of the cities, whose genius is too frequently rebuked by the presence of an audience they can hardly hope to please, dishearted by the supercilious airs of the elder counsel, or overpowed by the deadning sense of inferiority.

From the New-York Review.

Descriptive Journal of a jaunt up the grand Canal; being a letter from a Gentleman in New-York, to a Lady in Washington, in 1825.

I have just returned from a jaunt up the North River, and the Mohawk, as far as Utica. I had never been further west than Schenectady, and had never seen any part of our Grand Canal. On my way up to Albany, I stopped at Catskill, and proceeded to Pine-Orchard on the mountain-top, where a large stylish house of entertainment has recently been built. This is 3000 feet above the level of Hudson, and you can readily imagine what an extensive and magnificent prospect is here displayed. There are two higher mountains in the back ground, computed at 5700 feet above the river, but Pine-Orchard affords the most advantageous view of the cultivated country between the river and the base of the mountain. At first sight, these farms and fields appear to form an immense plain, but you soon discovered ridges and vallies of intervening mountains, one-some of which you passed on your way to the foot of the towering one on which you stand. At sunrise, the whole of this almost boundless plain was covered with a mantle of fleecy clouds resembling snow-drifts, and I at first imagined that I saw below me an ocean, which had been suddenly frozen and shrouded with snow, before its curling and foaming waves had time to subside. But in a little while they were all in motion, and the breeze rolling one ridge or winrow on another, they soon assumed the form of solid clouds, and stretching their wings to the gale, sailed off in squadrons towards the mountains of Connecticut. Ah! then, thought I, this perhaps is one of nature's looms, where she weaves the clouds at night, and then at early dawn, sends her busy and obedient winds to roll them together, and pack them off to her lofty store-house in the sky. The bottom of this fancied ocean was now fully unveiled; but instead of sand, and mud, and slimy rocks, oh! what a gay landscape of green waving woods, and cultured fields, and farm houses surrounded with orchards, and pasture grounds, and clumps of trees;—we could see the smoky wreaths above the shining roofs, and hear some rural sounds—the crowing cock, or barking dog; but neither man nor animal could be discerned without a glass. Adjoining the table land on which the house is erected, is a peak a few hundred feet higher, and a path winds around it to the top, from which you look directly down upon the house, and are very near it. About four miles from this lofty seat, there is a small cascade which all go to see; not on account of the water, which in mid-summer is merely a trill, but the uncommon height of the leap or pitch, and the picturesque scenery of the rocks.—How shall I describe it? The water first falls 175 feet into a broad rocky basin, over the brim of which it then streams perpendicularly 20 feet, and then flowing through another basin, rushes down a ravine filled almost with rocks, until it reaches the valley. But the most curious part is a vast dome, or more properly semi-dome, formed in the rock, directly behind, and under the cascade. It is like a huge roof, perfectly semi-circular, under the eaves of which, *inside*, you walk along a narrow stony ledge or shelf for about 300 feet, as if on the seat or bench of an amphitheatre, while the enormous and lofty ceiling projects like a canopy 75 feet, sloping upwards, and forming in front a vast arch nearly a hundred feet high, and directly behind the falling water. In order to enter this ponderous dome, you descend from the top of the rock, where the stream commences its career, along the steep side of the ravine 170 feet to the first basin, and arrive at one side or wing of the front arch. The first impression is overwhelming—you hesitate for a moment, and are awe-struck such a wide and towering vault of solid rock, as if built by art!—what supports it? may it not possibly fall, and crush and bury you for ever under its massy ceiling, nearly one hundred feet thick? But your feelings become too sublime to be restrained by your timidity, and you rush forward with a dauntless and ambitious step, as if bent on an achievement that is to immortalize your name, especially if you should have the good luck to be crushed, and buried like king Cheopes, under a pyramid of rocks.

From the mountain I returned to the Hudson, and proceeded on to Albany, where I had not been since the commencement of the Grand Canal. Never having witnessed the mode of ascending through the locks, and navigating a canal, and being informed that I should see a most curious and interesting section of it between Albany and Schenectady, I took passage in a commodious and very nice packet-boat, about 70 feet in length, equipped in steam boat style, and drawn by three horses. Gliding from the surface of the Hudson, and passing through a long succession of locks, each of which gave us a lift of about eight feet, we soon found ourselves approaching the high craggy banks of the Mohawk. I had been some years ago at the Cohoes Falls, but our approach to them now was delightfully novel. Since leaving the Hudson, we had gained an elevation of 150 feet, and now found ourselves close aside the cataract, and within a few yards of the shore. I had formerly rode along this high and rocky bank in a stage coach, and was now sailing, or rather floating, over the very same surface in a large and lofty barge, through fields, and directly in front of houses, and where trees and shrubbery had, till lately, been growing.—This was indeed a curious spectacle, and seemed to me sometimes like fairy-work.—Onward we went—sometimes through fertile meadows, and sometimes over rough and hilly grounds. Here, the canal being cut directly through, our lateral prospects were obstructed by the high banks on each side.—On the south side of the Mohawk, the shore became so mountainous and craggy, that the canal-makers found it expedient to shoot the canal directly across the surface of the river, and 25 feet above its bed. This was indeed a bold undertaking; but it was accomplished, and you are now surprised and astonished at finding your watery path take a sudden turn, and stretch itself to the length of eleven hundred feet directly across the stream, supported by 26 stone pillars rising from the rocky floor of the Mohawk. The path for the horses is formed inside of the parapet, and they trot the full lenghted barque across in a minute, while the starting and amazed passenger, standing on the upper deck, imagines that the boat may roll over the side of the aqueduct, and precipitate all hands into the stream below. After coursing for two miles along the northern shore, where the flank of a high rocky precipice has been hewn down for about a mile

to give width to the canal, it again strikes across the river on another aqueduct bridge, 740 feet in length, and then pursues its course to Schenectady, after having passed through 27 locks of granite and marble, which have now lifted your boat two hundred and twenty-six feet above the level of the Hudson. Owing to the great number of boats on the canal, you are frequently delayed at the locks, and by this means we were ten hours in going 29 miles. They are beginning, however, to construct another range of locks near the junction of the northern canal, which will, in a great measure, obviate these delays.

We stopped for a moment at Schenectady, and taking passage in another boat crowded with passengers, glided off for Utica. Night soon shut the scene, but the next morning we had some beautiful and romantic views. Surpassing all, however, was our route along the wild and fantastic shore of the Little Falls. The Mohawk is divided here by several rocky islands, between one of which, and the high cliff or promontory on the south side, a branch of it rushes along at a most impetuous rate. The front of this towering cliff has been wrenched off piecemeal, by the force of gunpowder, from top to bottom, to form a passage for the canal; and a huge winding wall, resting on these ruins, rises from the margin of the torrent about 25 or 30 feet high, and the space between it and the cliff being filled up with stones and earth to the requisite level, the canal flows along its channelled surface. The side is guarded by a railing, on the inner side of which is the narrow towing path for the horses; and so you skim along for about a quarter of a mile so near the rapids, that a *spry* man, I should imagine, might leap from the deck, over the railing, directly into the rushing water, 60 or 70 feet below. An aqueduct bridge, all of white marble, 170 feet in length, is built on three beautiful arches across the river just at the falls, and joins the canal, being a feeder to it, and serving at the same time as a canal for boats to pass along its watery floor to the village opposite, where there is a capacious reservoir made by means of a dam on the northern shore; one side of the bed of the river being higher than the other. A gap or opening through a hill more than 500 feet high, near the falls, and along which the canal passes, presents a scenery of rocks, not to be described. They resemble in some of their features the walls and broken masses of rock at the Passaic, and are sublimely topsyturvical. One might imagine that the gods had here had a skirmish with the Titans.

We continued our course through a great deal of rich and finely cultivated country, though evidently suffering by the drought of this unusually hot summer, and arrived at Utica, a new and beautiful town, and one of the most flourishing in the state. It is 96 miles from Albany, and seems to be the stepping-stone between it and lake Erie.

About 15 miles to the west of it, are the Trenton Falls, exceeding in beauty, we were told, those at the Catskill mountain.— We went next day to view them, and never was I more enchanted. They consist of a succession of cascades, one enthroned as it were above another. The rocks are indescribably picturesque. Towering walls of lime stone on each side for more than a mile up a vast ravine; the torrent one while diffused over a broad level floor of rock; then gushing through deep and narrow channels, and then pitching over precipices extending from one steep side of the valley to the other. These steep banks are about 150 feet high, and in some places ovehang their bases. Along these cliffs, in some spots, there are ledges or shelves, along which one may walk and overlook the torrent 50 or 60 feet below. These ledges have recently been widened by the chisel, and chains being bolted in the rocks and hanging along their sides, you occasionally take hold of them, and skip securely along. The scenery of the rocks alone is worth travelling 200 miles to see. The cascades are wonderfully beautiful, though not very high; the greatest one being, I should guess, about 50 feet. The drought having long prevailed, the stream is shallow, and its bed is uncovered and dry for three fourths of the way across. As the day was fast declining, we were obliged to leave this most romantic spot without having seen the upper part of this immense ravine, where the river begins its wild career. On our way back to Utica, we fell in with another torrent; but as it had its source in the clouds, and was locomotive, we were too much alarmed to view it with much complacency, and fled from it with all our horses might. We returned to Albany the next day by the stage, on the following morning took passage in the steam-boat, and next morning were in New-York.

I conclude my long letter, my dear friend, with a few stanzes addressed to

THE TRENTON FALLS.

Ye hills! who have for ages stood
Sublimely in your solitude,
Listening to the wild water's roar;
As thund'ring down from steep to steep,
Along your wave-worn sides they sweep,
Dashing their foam from shore to shore!

Wild birds that lov'd the deep recess,
Fell beasts that rov'd the wilderness,
And savage men, that hover'd round;
But startled at the bellowing waves,
Your frowning cliffs and echoing caves,
Affrighted fled the enchanted ground.

How chang'd the scene! your lofty trees
Which bent but to the mountain breeze,
Have sunk beneath the woodman's blade;
New sun-light through your forest pours,
Paths wind along your sides and shores,
And footsteps all your haunts invade.

Now boor and beau, and lady fair,
In gay costume, each day repair
Where your proud rocks exposed stand;
While echo from her old retreats,
With babbling tongue strange words repeats,
From babblers on your stony strand.

And see! your river's rocky floor,
With names and dates all scribbled o'er
Vile blurs on nature's heraldry;
O! bid your torrent in its race,
These mean memorials soon efface,
And keep your own proud album free.

Languid its tides, and quell'd its powers,
But soon Autumnus, with his showers,
Shall all its wasted strength restore;
Then will these venturers down the steep,
With terror pale, their distance keep,
Nor dare to touch the trembling shore.

But spare, oh! river in thy rage,
One name upon the stony page,
'Tis her's—the fairest of the fair;
And when she comes these scenes to scan,
Then tell her, echo, if you can,
His humble name who wrote it there.

Candidates for matrimonial Honors.—The increase in the matrimonial advertisements puts us in mind of a hoax of this sort which was successfully played off a short time since. It was agreed in a gay party of ladies and gentlemen that an advertisement should be inserted in a London morning paper as from a lady who felt inclined to taste the joys of matrimony, more speedily than to all appearance the ordinary way would enable her to do, giving the longing maiden a fair portion of beauty and riches. Letters were received in reply from between 50 and 60 swains of all descriptions, to each of whom an answer was addressed, stating so far the writer was not objected to, but that the lady would like, previous to his being introduced to her," unseen to see him," at the same time requesting each to be in the Pit of Drury lane Theatre on a certain evening dressed in a particular way and immediately on the conclusion of the first piece to stand upon the benches, and apply a quizzing glass to the right eye. All succeeded so well, that as soon as the curtain fell, above fifty of all ages, mounted the benches; from the smooth chinned adonis of 15 to the sleek portly self-confident widower of 50, and the shrivelled, wornout, and emaciated bachelor of 60, all adorned according to order in the gayest style, and with the utmost nicety to make the deepest impression on the heart of the fair prize. High swelled their bosoms with hope, as with studied action the sparkling glass was raised to the eye; but who shall paint the astonishment, dismay, and rage alternately depicted in their countenances, on discovering the sudden failure of all their hopes! With such velocity did they descend from their unenviable attitudes, to "hide their diminished heads" among the crowd that the decripit lover of 60, might have fancied his knees once more possessed of the plamcy of 20. If this should meet the eye of some of the actors in this humorous piece, they will readily believe that no farce produced at Old Drury, ever went so much to the satisfaction of the authors, though the actors thought the conclusion rather too tragic to allow a repetition.
Herts Mercury.

A novel sight.—A vessel has arrived at this port, with emigrants, from Norway. The vessel is very small, measuring as we understand only about 360 Norwegian lasts, or 45 American tons, and brought 46 passengers, male and female, all bound to Ontario county, where an agent, who came over some time since, purchased a tract of land. The appearance of such a party of strangers, coming from so distant a country, and in a vessel of a size apparently ill calculated for a voyage across the Atlantic, could not but excite an unusual degree of interest. They have had a voyage of fourteen weeks; and are all in good health and spirits.

An enterprise like this argues a good deal of boldness in the master of the vessel, as well as an adventurous spirit in the passengers. most of whom belong to families from the vicinity of a little town at the south-western extremity of Norway, near cape Stavenger.—Those who came from the farms re dressed in coarse cloths of domestick manufacture, of a fashion different from the American; but those who inhabited the town wear calicoes, ginghams, and gay shawls, imported we presume, from England. The vessel is built on the model common to fishing boats on that coast, with a single mast and topsail, sloop rigged. She passed through the English channel, and as far south as Madeira, where she stopped three or four days, and then steered directly for New-York, where she arrived with the addition of one passenger, born on the way.

It is the captain's intention to remain in this country, to sell his vessel and prepare himself to navigate our waters, by entering the American merchant service to learn the language.
N. Y. Adv.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following flattering Picture of Pittsburgh and of the enterprize and industry which animate its citizens.

"A stranger in his rounds through Pittsburgh, though at first much annoyed by the dark and murky clouds of smoke which constantly envelope it, is very favourable impressed with almost every thing he sees, and cannot but be highly gratified in an examination of its manufactories.—Nothing indeed can be conceived more striking or magnificent than the large iron works of Mr. Baldwin and others, nothing more astonishes than Messrs Adams & Co's splendid Cotton Factory, nor is any thing more admirable than the manner in which the beautiful Crystal Glass of Mr. Bladewell's establishment is produced These are but three of the very many creditable work of the kind which are found here. To speak of them severally and to do any of them justice, would require a much more minute examination than I had an opportunity of making, and to describe them afterwards, better talents than have fallen to my lot. To the honest hearted Americans, it must be a source of great satisfaction to know that these manufactories are not only producing an abundance of useful articles, but that the proprietors and laborers engaged in them are all reaping suitable reward for their labors and enterprise. This augurs well, and is as it should be; nor is it a bad omen that many articles which were formerly imported from England, are now made at Pittsburgh, and actually transported to & sold at the Eastern cities at a good profit to the manufacturer, & under the price which they can be afforded from across the Atlantic. I will mention a single article, of which alone there have been some thousand of dollars worth sold east of the mountain, viz common stock locks. An ingenious artisan, Mr. Patterson, who has resently made by contract for the United States, three thousand five hundred mail locks, is the maker of this article, he employs constantly, it is said, about 15 hands in the Lock making business and could get sale for his highly creditable work, did he even keep three or four times that number engaged."

From the Whitehall Emporium, Oct. 4.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.—It is stated by a gentleman directly from Montreal that Elijah Hurd formerly a clerk in this village, is sentenced to be hung at that place on the 4th inst for counterfeiting hard money.— We understand, however, that a petition for mitigation of his sentence has been signed by many respectable citizens; and is to be presented to his excellency, the governor, by Hurd's wife.

Burglary—At the same place a gang of 7 or 8 men, disguised by painting, lately entered the dwelling of a wealthy old Frenchman, by night, and took $300. The old gentleman, only the day before, had paid $3,000 for a farm, and deposited $7000 in the bank of Montreal. A part of the miscreants are safely lodged in jail, one of whom has turned King's evidence. The remainder, it is supposed are in the states.

The Missouri Advocate states, that copper is found from Ouisconsin and the Falls of St. Anthony to the Lake Superior, in such abundance and purity that the Indians make hatchets and ornaments of it, and that it is easily worked into a form without any other instrument than the hammer. The whole region of, the upper Mississippi is mineral, abounding in lead and copper. The lead mines are in the hands of the United States, but the copper are still retained by the indians.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 25, 1825.

Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR.
BENEDICT BROOKS.

FOR SHERIFF.
JAMES SEYMOUR,

FOR CLERK.
TIMOTHY BARNARD JUN.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN P. PATTERSON,
JOHN GARBUTT-

FOR CORONERS.
REUBEN WILLEY,
NATHANIEL NEGUS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SAMUEL CASTLE.

Sheriff.—There are some remarks upon this subject in the last Telegraph, which crave from us a passing notice. Mr. *Seymour*, the candidate nominated by the Convention of the 11th inst. is so favourably known to the citizens of this county, that any objection of a personal nature against him, it was sure, would be entirely futile. His place or residence, is charged against him by the Burgess Republicans, as a matter sufficiently objectionable to disqualify him for the popular suffrage.

When the act was passed fixing the method of computing the Sheriff's fees, it was allowed them to calculate from his place of residence. This in many counties has been found unjust and inequitable. At the first passing of the act as it now stands, eight or ten counties were excepted from the general rule, and the Sheriff allowed fees from the Court-House only, wherever he might reside. Since that time other counties have applied for an act to alter the rule as relates to themselves, and readily obtained it, and it is not to be doubted but the Legislature would upon application, modify the act as far as it regards this county, so that fees should in all cases be charged from the Court-House. Should it, however, remain as it is, the compensation received by the sheriff will be no greater than if he resided in this village, as he loses in fees from one part of the county what he gains in the other.

Moreover, how can the inhabitants of this county be expected to sanction an objection to Mr. Seymour, which would disqualify seven eighths of the freeholders of this county who are eligible by the constitution to this office.— If it is once conceded that none but a resident of this village can be a proper candidate for this office, we at once cut off the inhabitants of all the other towns, from all hopes of an office, which they may now laudably and constitutionally aspire after. But the democracy of these new-fangled republicans, called "the people's party," is well known to be limited in its extent, and somewhat monopolizing in its nature, when they contrive to influence the Senatorial and County Conventions by picked village delegations, and picked village majorities. It is to be expected indeed that Jacob Gould and his friends should hold out the idea that none but a resident of this village is a proper candidate for the office of Sheriff, as his and their sole hopes depend upon the prevalence of this opinion. We have always avowed ourselves friendly to the peculiar interests of the village, but we do not think that we or any other persons are warranted on this account to proscribe persons from an office, to which they are constitutionally eligible. In other counties it is not considered necessary that the Sheriff should reside in the village where the Court-House is situated—and there seems to be no peculiar reasons why an inhabitant of Clarkson, of Pittsford, or of any other town in the county should be proscribed if he becomes a candidate for this office here. Let the Sheriff reside where he please, he cannot do all the business himself, it is necessary he should have a certain number of deputies to perform the business where he cannot personally attend— and it would seem entirely immaterial whether the sheriff personally performed the business here or at Clarkson. Mr. Seymour has already discharged the duties of this office for one term. Tho' he did not reside in this village the bar of this Court can bear witness that he was constant in his personal attendance upon courts and efficient in the performance of duties which there devolved upon him, and his residence out of the village was not felt to be an inconvenience. The assertion in the Telegraph that Mr. Seymour "will not if elected, pay the least attention to the duties of his office," is entirely gratuitous. Indeed, we know from the best source, and therefore declare it as a fact, that he will if elected, withdraw from the business in which he is now engaged, and give his personal attention to the duties of his office, and no one doubts his ability to discharge them.

In the office of Sheriff, we require respectability of character, active business habits, and an ability to perform its duties, and it is entirely immaterial whether he resides in Rochester, or any other part of the county. Mr. Seymour possesses all these qualifications—he has been recommended to the electors of this county by their delegates, and if elected, it is known that he will attend to the duties of his office, and discharge them with ability. For the election of such a man, we would not express a fear, trusting that the citizens of this county will see their interests in giving him their suffrages.

The Farmer's Holiday—On Thursday last thes annual cattle show and fair was held in this village.—The publication of the proceedings we must defer until next week. It appeared to attract as numerous an assembly of farmers and citizens as on former occasions when supported in part by donations from the state. The premiums paid out amount to nearly $400, which we believe is as much if not more than was usually distributed on former occasions. Among the articles of domestick manufacture we were much pleased to observe some fine bobinet lace, and the presence of the manufactress, Mrs. Mary Smart of Mendon, seated in the exhibition room with the apparatus at work, furnished no small degree of pleasure to the different committees and visitors. The manufactures of cloth and flannel were of an improving quality, and some check-linen handkerchiefs from Pittsford were much admired. There was also an imitation Leghorn hat from Clarkson well deserving of notice.— Among the samples of various kinds of domestick wines exhibited by Mr. Boulton of this village, was a cider wine, without any foreign ingredients, which for its cheapness, being stated to cost only 16 cents per gallon, and its superior quality, is well deserving of favourable notice. A fanning mill, the invention of one of our citizens, col. Hubbard, recommends itself by its simplicity and low price—there was also a cloth-shearing machine, by Mr. Leonard Worcester, which is said to be superior to those in present use. We must refer to next week's paper for more particulars, and feel gratified that the publick spirited farmers and citizens of Monroe are determined to sustain the institution.

CENSUS.

We have been favoured with a sight at the Census of this town, taken lately by Messrs. Burr and Stilson, from which we have extracted the following:—

Inhabitants in this village, including the east side.

On the east side,	1905
On the west side,	3366
	5271
Inhabitants in the town of Gates,	8370

By the number of inhabitants in this village, it will be seen that there has been an increase of more than *one thousand* since February last, an increase which is characteristick of the flourishing village of Rochester.

We have also copied the number of some of the principal manufacturing establishments in the town.

No. of Grist or Flouring Mills,	4
Saw Mills,	4
Oil Mills,	1
Cotton Factories,	1
Iron Works,	4
Triphammers,	3
Carding Machines,	6
Fulling Mills,	4
Nail Factories,	2

This statement does not, of course include the machinery on the east side of the River.— There are on that side, 4 Flouring Mills, 3 Saw Mills, and 1 Paper Mill, besides much other machinery, all of which are propelled by the Genesee.

The number of acres of improved land in the town, are 3108—No. Neat Cattle, 1024— No. Sheep, 1231—No. Hogs, 1320. The No. Yards Fulled Cloth manufactured in domestick way within the past year, 1242—No. yards Flannel, do. do. 2560—No. yards linen, cotton, or other thin cloths, do. do. 1816. These last statements give a very flattering idea of the prosperity of the country around us, and show that the prospects of the farmer brighten in a ratio with that of our village.

The rapid improvement, and increasing importance of our village has not we may say, a parallel. It is fresh in our recollection when this, our village, was a part of the forest— and when the wild beasts rested with as much security upon this ground, as do now ourselves. We well recollect when the traveller who arrived here, and would pass east or west, must either ford the Genesee, or pass up it 20 miles to a bridge. And we have seen too the trees and shrubs levelled to form the streets that now are teeming with business. The forest has receded till it is now almost from our view—and in the short space of 13 years we are brought to the present. To retrospect, and compare our present situation with that of 1812, altho' all this change has taken place before our eyes, it appears almost incredible.

The Inquisition.—The Spanish clergy have been using strenuous exertions to revive the Inquisition throughout Spain, and again render it the depositary of a power which it has heretofore shamefully abused—enraged at the refusal of Ferdinand to sanction their attempts, they have conspired to depose him, and elevate his brother Don Carlos to the throne. Could the opposition of Ferdinand to the bigoted views of the ecclesiastical order, be attributed to a sense of what is due to the enlightened spirit of the age, or the welfare of his subjects, it would reflect honour upon him, and afford a gleam of hope that his future administration would be characterized by a more liberal policy—but no such motives actuated him. The estates of the Inquisition are of immense value, and the sale of them would furnish him with a fund, that would relieve him from his embarrassments, and aid him in establishing his tottering power. Wretched indeed must be the country, and contemptible the parties which agitate it, when as the least evil, we are tempted to wish success to the cause of the "petticoat embroiderer," Ferdinand.

Albany Argus.—The first number of the Albany Argus, and Daily City Gazette has been presented to the publick, under the most encouraging circumstances. The talents combined for its support, the correct and liberal principles upon which it is to be conducted, and the neatness of its typography will give it a weight of influence and an extent of circulation possessed by few papers in the state. As it is issued from the seat of government, it will be enriched during the session of the Legislature, by early and correct information of the proceedings of that body, while the daily increasing commercial importance of Albany, will render it an useful vehicle of commercial intelligence. We wish the editors all the success their enterprize and industry deserve.

Free Trade.—The following [illegible] from the [illegible] Spectator of the 7th Sept. It appears that a new act for regulating the trade of the colonies has been recently passed by the British Parliament; by which heavy duties have been laid upon some articles that have hitherto been admitted duty free: and the duties upon others have been retained or enhanced. The act appears to have caused much dissatisfaction in the neighbouring provinces, and its probable operation upon their commercial interests is strongly deprecated.

District System.—The method of choosing Presidential Electors *by Districts* appears to meet with the general approbation of Democratic Republicans. Its obvious advantages over every other mode have rendered it a popular measure, and we have no doubt, that the people, at the approaching election, will speak in a voice not to be misunderstood, their preference for the District System.

Casualty.—We learn that a young lady was killed last week, on board a Packet Boat near Utica, by having her head caught by a bridge, by which she was crushed and mangled in a shocking manner. This is not the first accident of the kind which has happened. It may in some measure be owing to imprudence, but every one who has travelled the Canal must have observed that many of the bridges are so low as to be dangerous. The evil loudly asks legislative interference. It were well if a law was passed limiting boats to a certain heighth and then provisions made for raising the bridges, so that the space between the two should be considerable. The inconvenience to the roads would be trifling, while it would conduce in no small degree to the convenience and safety of passengers.

Canal Celebration.—It will not be forgotten that the very interesting event of completing the canal is to be commemorated in this village on Thursday next. This is an event of which every citizen of this state may be justly proud and to those who reside upon the line of this great work it is peculiarly interesting.

Lieut. Gov. Tallmadge spent last Sunday in this village, on his way to Buffalo, to attend the approaching Canal Celebration. His Excellency Gov. Clinton passed here yesterday for the same purpose.

We understand, and indeed are authorized to state, that JESSE HAWLEY Esq. of this town, wishes to be considered as a candidate for County Clerk, at the approaching election.

It is not in the least surprising that the federalists are unwilling to divide the gifts of such offices as they can controul with the few disappointed republicans who act with them. They are conscious that of the supporters of Mr. Clinton and the anti-republican party, they constitute a large majority, and that in their hands is all the political strength of their association. They are concious also that most of the few republicans who act with them are political adventurers, whose greediness for office, and whose disappointment in obtaining it, have induced them to desert favourite objects at the hands of their former opponents. The federalists feel that they cannot give their confidence to such men; and they deal justly with themselves when they decline to share with them offices which they can obtain without their aid. Thus, in this county, they offer a full federal ticket not an individual is named who can be accused of ever having been a republican, or ever having acted with republicans. The same rule is practised in other counties, where the federal ascendency has been maintained and where it is probable now. Senate districts also are brought within the same *rule*; and, agreeably to it, in every district, save one, where a nomination has been made by the "friends of the state administration," a uniform federalist has been selected. Of the party opposed to the democratic party, the federalists constitute the talent and the numbers; and it would be strange indeed if they should continue to throw away offices upon the few itinerant republicans who may now chance to be with them. The rule they have adopted, of excluding such persons, and of nominating only their own true men, is at least a natural, and at this day an expected one. It is morover a fair one; for republicans now meet them on old party grounds and under the old standards..—*Argus.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a republican of the most uniform and irreproachable character, of acknowledged talent and great private worth, and whose grey hairs as well as the vigour of whose days have been devoted to the *practical* advancement of the wishes and welfare of the people.—*Argus.*

"I am happy to find that the choice of Presidential electors *by districts* has so many and such able advocates in all parts of the state. It is, of all modes, the simplest, the most convenient the most economical, perfectly consonant with genius of our government, and the most republican. It has a greater pertinency *at this time*, because it will afford the strongest practical proof that our convictions are honest and our motives correct, when at the next session of congress we shall ask the other states to join us in an effort to establish a *uniform district election throughout the union*. Our example, I trust, would have a resonable influence in bringing about a result so much to be desired. More than this, the people have asked a participation in this election. They have asked for bread, shall we give them stones! A general ticket composed of names they could not be acquainted with, and got up they could not know how, would be little else than a mockery of the privalege they have demanded. I repeat that I am happy to perceive that republicans have evinced a disposition to give freely what has been freely asked for; and to pursue a line of conduct that has always proved them to be, not the counterfeit but the FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE."

It is needless for the few repulicans, who, under feelings of great excitement, joined the federalists last fall, to expect any thing from them. Their pretensions are treated with contempt and disdain, and their backs are no sooner turned than the federalists say, *"we shall soon be strong enough without stooping to ask favours of those* GREASY *democrats."* One of their candidates for the assembly has openly said, *"the people's men were but a handful, and only of use to screen the purposes of that Great Federal Party!"*—Ib. '76

The Supreme Regency party must be hard pressed indeed when they endeavour to drag into their political dissensions the subjects of the canal and the election of justices of the peace, neither of which has an opponent, probably, in the state. They catch at straws. In defiance of their efforts, the canals will go on prosperously, as they have done, in the hands of republicans—and in defiance of all their mock clamours, the next legislature will calmly submit the question as to justices, to the people, and the people will as calmly direct that they be made elective. Meanwhile, let the clintonian regency bluster and rail on.
Alb. Arg.

"Secret Conspiracy."—The federalists have got up a "cock and bull" story to frighten people with, that some Clintonian to the west told another Clintonian a wonderful secret, which was, that *a conspiracy* had been entered into by the terible democrats, who had agreed to put Mr. Clinton down at all events. It seems the Clintonian to whom the pretended secret was given, related a direful tale and gave the other as the author. The latter denied *ever* having told such a story; this produced a battle-royal between these worthy gentlemen, with the cane and cowskin, in which probably neither got precisely what was richly deserved. It is enough, however, to furnish the federal editors with an electioneering tale. Mr. Clinton, "good, easy soul," is to be turned out of the office of Governor of "the great and patriotick state of New-York," before you can say Jack Robinson—and *to* be effected by a "*secret conspiracy*!" Of all the silly tales invented to frighten people out of their votes, this is the silliest— it is too ridiculous, however, to gain the federalists a single vote—they must get up some better plot, or all is over with them.

The undersigned as Committees of Conference from the Villages of Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester, to arrange the times of the arrival of the first boat leaving Lake Erie on the 26th inst. for Albany and New-York, at the most important vilages upon the canal and make the same public; do make the following report, viz:

Leave Buffalo Wednesday 26th inst.	10 o'clock	A. M.
Arrive at Black Rock do.	11	do.
Leave do. at half past	11	do.
Arrive at Lockport at half past	4	P. M.
Leave do.	7	do.
Arrive at Newport, Thursday 27th	4	A. M.
Leave do. at half past	4	do.
Arrived at Holly at	7	do.
Leave do. at half past	7	do.
Arrive at Brockport at	9	do.
Leave do. at half past	9	do.
Arrive at Rochester at half past	3	P. M.
Leave do.	7	do.
Arrive at Palmyra 28th half past	7	A. M.
Leave do.	9	do.
Arrive at Newark	11	do.
Leave do. at half past	11	do
Arrive at Lyons at half past	2	P. M.
Leave do.	4	do.
Arrive at Clyde	7	do.
Leave do. at half past	7	do.
Arrive at Montezuma half past	10	do.
Leave do.	11	do.
Arrive at Bucksville 20th, half past	1	A. M.
Leave do.	2	do.
Arrive at Weedsport	3	do.
Leave do.	4	do.
Arrive at Jordan	6	do
Leave do.	7	do.
Arrive at Syracuse	3	P. M.
Leave do.	6	do.
Arrive at Rome Sabbath 30	8	A. M.
Leave do. at half past	8	do.
Arrive at Whitesborough	12	M.
Leave do. at half past	12	P. M.
Arrive at Utica at half past one & attend Church.		
Leave do. on Monday 31st at	9	A. M.
Arrive at Little Falls	4	P. M.
Leave do.	5	d
Arrive at Schenectady 1st Nov.	3	do.
Leave do.	7	do.
Arrive at Albany 2d Nov.	1	do.

THADDEUS JOY,
DAVID BURT,
In behalf of the citizens of Buffalo.
ELIAS RANSOM, Jun.
In behalf of the citizens of Lockport.
HEMAN NORTON,
In behalf of the citizens of Rochester.

☞ The Grand Salute will commence at ten o'clock A. M. precisely.

The completion of the Black Rock harbour and pier, was celebrated in a novel but appropriate manner, by the artificers and labourers, on the 7th inst. This great work forms no less an apt, than it is believed to be a durable accompaniment to the extended plan of improvment of which it is a part.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOP HOBART.

Among the passengers of the Packet ship Canada recently arrived are the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart of our city and Ann Braithwaite, a celebrated preacher belonging to the Society of Friends. The reception of the Bishop after his long absecence, was such as at once to gratify his feelings, and testify the heart felt satisfaction of his people at his return; with improved health, and as it is hoped with a renovated constitution. It was no sooner announced that the Canada was coming up than crowds of his friends thronged at the dock to greet his return. A barouche was in waiting, and he was coducted by a large concourse of people to a new and elegant dwelling which had been prepared for him during his abscence, near St. John's Church and fronting the beautiful park formerly called Hudson square.—*spectator.*

Anomaly in Natural History.—The Western Carolinian relates the following instance of remarkable animal precocity. A heifer calf, the property of a gentleman of Ghatham county which was 11 months old, and had not been weaned from its dam, yields a pint of milk every day. The calf was remarkably docile; the children of the owner were in the habit of playing with it; and among their freaks, they took it in their heads to milk "the little cow," and after repeatedly pulling at the calf's teats, the milk began to come! They now regularly milk it while sucking its dam.

DELAWARE is probable the only state in the union in which the old parties of democrats and federalists are *fully* kept up. The next legislature will be democratic—this party prevailed, in New Castle county, nearly 2 for one, and the whole ticket obtained an average majority of from 50 to 60, in Kent,— Sussex, the oth'r county, is *certainly* federal.

The Oct. term of the Supreme Court commenced at the capitol in this city yesterday. The chief justice & judges were present. We understand that there are 325 causes on the calendar.
Alb. Arg.

Law! Though the British cashier their officers at Malta, &c. for refusing to assist in the most objectionable of all the ceremonies of the Romish church, as described in the last *Register*, they bastardize the children of a protestant, if married according to the rites of that church!

A Belfast, (Ireland), paper mentions a recent decision of an important suit, in which property to the probable amount of £140,000 sterling was involved. A Mr. O'Harra, a protestant gentleman, had been married to a French lady by a catholic clergyman. In consequence of this forbidden rite, it has been determined that neither the widow of Mr. O'Harra, nor her issue by him, have any legal claim to the O'Harra estate: and the sons of Mr. O'Harra have been deprived of their father's property, by a due course of law, because a catholic priest solemnized the marriage of their parents.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

An Irishman, who lately arrived at New-York, brought an action against the master & mate of the vessel in which he came, for damages. The facts were these—there were a number of steerage passengers on board; they frequntly quarrelled and fought with one another, and the captain gave notice that, to prevent it, he would punish any one, thereafterer, who should raise his hand against another. The plaintiff did so, and received six lashes for it. The court decided that the master had a right to preserve order in his ship, but not to punish for a breach of the peace, *after* it was over; and so the jury gave *six cents* damages to the prosecutor.—*Niles Register.*

Domestic Summary.—A Kentucky jury has again brought in a verdict of *Guilty* in the case of Isaac B. Desha, and a new trial has been granted by the judge.—At a late meeting of Israelites in New York, it was resolved to erect a new synagogue in the upper part of the city. The sum of $2643 was subscribed and $1000 loaned, to effect the object.—A new species of pump has been invented, in Pennsylvania called the Marine Hydraulion, calculated to throw 130 gallons per hour.—Mr. Price, the proprietor of the New York theatre, has engaged the whole of Italian company in London, to cross the Atlantic, and exert their powers for the gratification of the citizens of New York.—The 24th of November next, is appointed as a day of public Thanksgiving in the states of Connecticut New Hampshire and New York.—One hundred and thirty six original works, exclusive of periodicals, have issued from the American press within the last quarter of a year, besides fifty volumes reprinted, making together one hundred and eighty six volumes in ninety one days.—Extensive Iron works are about to be erected above Pittsburg, the quantity of good ore and stone coal is represented as most abundant.—Commodore Barron has returned to Norfolk, and resumed his command, after an abscence of more than two months, most of which time he was engaged as president of the several Courts Martial held in Washington during that period.—A Brewery in Detroit belonging to Gov. Cass was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. Loss exclusive of the building $1,500.

Singular stroke of policy.—It is believed that history does not furnish a measure similar to that lately adopted by France towards St. Domingo. The crooked course pursued by the ministry during the negociation, & the numerous contradictions in their pretended *recognition*, render it difficult, if not impossible, to say what is the real result, and to discover what their ultimate intentions are now, or ever have been. One thing, however, has appeared certain, during the whole progress of the business, that it behoved the governmen of Hayti to be prudent, and ever on their guard. Inexplicable measures betoken secret designs. In France, the intentions of the ministry on this subject are regarded by many with suspicion, and the editor of the Constitutionel now states that a plan is on foot by M. Villele, to obtain from the king of Spain a session of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, as a security for their debt! If this prove true, what will become of the shadow of a recognition which Boyer has grasped at! *N Y. Adv.*

The hostilities against the Brazilian government by the Patriots of the Banda Oriental, are not terminated, although carried on with little vigor. It was thought at Rio, that the government of Buenos Ayres felt itself too feeble to offer any aid to the Orientalists, and that the force of the Brazilians in the river would keep that government in check.

Mr. Raguet had not received his exequatur as Charges des Affaires of the United States at the Court of Rio. It was supposed at Rio that Sir C. Stewart would formally acknowledge the Independence of Brazil on the 7th of September, the anniversary of that event; when it was anticipated some exposure of the political relations of Brazil in regard to the embassy of Sir Charles Stewart and those in reference to the Holy Alliance, would be made known by the Emperor.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS, The time will soon arrive when you will be called upon to exercise one of the most important duties of freemen; the duty of choosing your servants; a duty, on the right exercising of which, depends the happiness of yourselves and posterity. It is a true maxim, and generally admitted, that those who receive the protection of government, ought to be willing to share in its burdens, and that those, who possess probity and talents, ought to hold themselves at the publick service.

With a knowledge of these facts, and a willingness to do my duty, I tender you my services at the ensuing election, for any office, where worth and talents can be successfully employed. But as all of you may not have had an opportunity of knowing the many qualifications and the extensive knowledge which I possess, and which make me so capable of tendering you so eminent services, I will endeavour to give you a brief specimen. I am conscious of the many privations to be undergone, and the great individual sacrifices to be made for the publick good, on becoming a publick servant. I know the great fatigue of body and mind to be endured. The servant of the people must toil from 3 to 5 hours each day for the small compensation of eight or ten hundred dollars per annum, or three or four dollars per day.

I know of many ways of sliding in accounts sideways, that would not be allowed directly, and how to charge well for contingencies, so that talents may receive some recompense. I know that three dollars per day will, in the course of the winter, amount to more than two, and that good wine is more costly and more fashionable than beer or cider. I can make long speeches, can talk two hours per day about nothing; and raise objections to every thing that is done, qualifications so very essential to make a long (I have almost said an honorable) legislative session.

I know it is more congenial to us men of merit, and more for the publick good, to spend the winter in Albany, in hilarity and mirth, joy and festivity, than at home pouring over our musty books, or attending to the drudgery of a farm. But Citizens above all I am REPUBLICAN; when I voted against the adoption of the new constitution I was a *republican*, and now when I enlist under its banners and flatter you with telling of the great privileges which you have bequeathed to posterity by its adoption I am a *republican*. When I opposed the deception and intrigue of county conventions, I was a *republican*, and when I enlisted into the Junto, under the title of the people's party, I was a *republican*. In fine I am determined to be a *republican*. If you send me to the Legislature, I will be a *republican*; If I attend to the aggrandizement of myself or my friends, at the expense of the publick, I will still be a *republican*.

CITIZENS, it must be well for you, when a person of my probity and merit, is willing to become your servant. Yes, *Citizens*, I am willing to serve you as Sheriff, Clerk, Assembly-man, or in any other office were such eminent talents as mine can be employed to advantage.

DAVID ANXIOUS.

Monroe Oct. 15th, 1825.

MARRIED—In this village, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Savage, Mr. *S. W. Harris*, to Miss *Mary W. Histed*.

In Brockport, Doct. *Davis Carpenter*, to Miss *Zuba Brockway*.

In Pittsford, on the 27th ult. Mr.——*Croswell Webster* to Miss *Jane Haight*.

In Penfield, on the 25th ult. Mr. *Frederick Phelps* to Miss *Europe Comstock*.

In Mendon on the 2d inst Mr. *Calvin T. Whitney* to Miss *Melinda Gates*.—also on the 5th inst. Mr. *Thomas Sanford* to Miss *Katharine Rull*.

In Caledonia, Mr. *Samuel Cuningham* to Miss *Joanne Hendershot*.

At Clarkson Mr. *Abraham Robertson* to Miss *Sally Hurlbut*.

At Holley, Mr. *Z Bullock* to Miss *Margaret Day*.

DIED.—In this village after a lingering illness for more than two years; Miss Caroline Bardwell, daughter of R. Bardwell Esq aged 17 years and 6 months.

At Brocport August 29th Jarusha Durand instead of Nancy, as heretofore stated in this paper, aged 16 months.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on *good terms*.—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap*, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up strairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

AN ORGAN is now setting up in the Episcopal Church, and will be used on SUNDAY NEXT.

This 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 *rented* for one or three years, at the option of the purchaser.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825.

MR. CLARK'S Singing School Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Court House.

CASH **NEW** CASH

GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street,)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of BROAD-CLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality*.

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.

Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks.

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 6w52

Dancing School.

J. C. BOND,

Professor of Musick, once more respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.

His School will commence at the Merchant's Exchange on *Tuesday* the 2d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and 6 o'clock the same evening for Gentleman.

Mr. Bond flatters himself that the improvement of the younger class in this place during the last two years of his tuition, will be a sufficient recommendation to insure him success in his present undertaking.

N. B. There will be a number of parties given during the quarter, and a splendid exhibition of Dancing at the close of the school.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825. 52

EAGLE BANK OF NEW-HAVEN.

C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 66 cents a Dollar for $5,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price *if presented previous to the 15th November.*

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 51-3w

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.

DANIEL K. MINOR.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

A CARD.

THE Boat "*YOUNG LYON OF THE WEST,*" which is to convey to Albany and New-York, a Committee from this village with our congraulations, will be fitted up and ready to receive visits from the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Village on Thursday morning next at Bristol's dock, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts. on the dollar for notes of the *Eagle Bank of New-Haven*, in goods at cash prices.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Monroe County, }

I, STAATS SPRINGSTEIN, desire to express my gratitude, in a publick manner, for the benefit received, and also, to enable others afflicted as I have beed, to derive the same advantage. I hereby certify, that I have been blind, entirely, in my left eye for nearly *forty-four years*, untill I subitted to an operation performed by Doctor GEORGE B. TAYLOR, by which I have been completely restored to sight—and the operation was witnessed by several of my friends, whose signatures are hereto affixed and who were all highly satisfied with the result.

his
STAATS ✕ SPRINGSTEIN
mark.

Monroe County, Oct. 18, 1825.

Sworn before me
R. BARDWELL, *J. P.*

We think *Doctor Taylor* worthy of every confidence as a Surgeon.

JOHN EDMUNDS,
ROBERT CHAMERS,
ROBERT ALLEN.

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new

Dry-Goods
Groceries and Crockery,

at very rduced price.

S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.

5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.

100 bbls. Salt,

150 Box's Oneida Glass,

And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.

S. G. ANDREWS.

EVERARD PECK,

AT his BOOKSTORE, at the sign of the LEDGER, on the west side of Carrol-st. Rochester, has for sale a general assortment of

School Books,

comprising all the kinds in common use, at *reduced prices.*

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Standard Works and recent publications on Miscelaneous, Theological and Historical subjects all of which will be sold with reference to the *value* rather than the *nominal* prices and many of them at less than they are usually sold at *auction.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

A complete assortment of fine and common Stationary Ledgers, Day Books, Journals. Paper, &c.

Oct. 18, 1825. 3w51

FANCY

DRY-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE received, & will be receiving in all this week, an **UNUSUALLY RICH** and Splendid supply of

FANCY
DRY-GOODS,

well adapted to this or the Canada Market—Consisting of a much more extensive assortment than they have ever before offered to the publick, all of which **SHALL BE SOLD** at Wholesale and retail **AS LOW** as at **ANY** establishment in the Western District.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

LAND WANTED.

THE subscribers, (superintendants for purchasing a suitable tract of Land and erecting buildings for a county Poor House will receive proposals at the store of Jacob Gould, in the village of Rochester, until the 18th day November next, for a tract of

LAND,

situated within 3 miles of Rochester and containing from 30 to 100 acres, 10 of which must be under improvement.

Terms of payment, cash on the 13th of Feb next.

JACOB GOULD,
JAMES SMITH,
FREDERICK BUSHNELL,
JAMES SPERRY,
JAMES SEYMOUR.
} Superintendants.

Rochester Oct. 17, 1825. 3w51

BOAT

For Lockport Celebration.

Boat DETROIT belonging to Merchant's Line, will leave Bristol's to-morrow morning precisely at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Lockport before daylight on Wednesday morning.

Rochester, Monday Oct. 24, 1825.

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

N. T. ROCHESTER & CO.

HAVE removed to the new Brick Store, a few doors north of their former stand, and nearly opposite the Bank, where they have just received and are opening a new and extensive assortment of Staple and

Fancy Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery, Glass Ware and Hard Ware.

All of which are offered at Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Tavern keepers are particularly invited to call and examine their stock of Groceries.

Rochester Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

NOTICE

THE unsold Slips in the first Pseshyterian Church in this village will be sold and rented on FRIDAY the 28th inst. at precisely 2 o'clock P. M. at the church.

Oct. 17, 1825. 2w51

NOTICE.—The Clerks of the Supreme Court at Albany and Utica are under the necessity of informing the gentlemen of the bar, that the low rate of clerk's fees and the very small proceeds of their respective offices will not warrant them in the expense of employing agents for the collection of their accounts. They are therefore, obliged to place their respective offices on the same footing with the offices at New-York, by abandoning the system of keeping accounts, and requiring payment of fees upon the rendering of services. They therefore give notice that after the *first day of December next*, no credit will be given at either of the offices, and that services will be rendered only upon payment of fees.

From the adoption of this rule, they cannot apprehend any inconvenience to the practice of those who reside abroad, if they deposit either with the respective clerks such amount as they choose in advance, (for which an accountable receipt will be given) or if they furnish their respective agents with the means of paying for services as rendered. In the former case, the business will be punctually attended to, and the attorney regularly notified when his deposit is exhausted.

The only difference to result to the profession from the adoption of this rule, will be, whether they make a small advance either to their agents or to the respective clerks, or whether they pay the same amount at a period somewhat later. Absolute necessity compels the clerks to make this change, and they entertain the hope and belief that no serious inconvenience will be produced by it.

JNO. KEYES PAIGE, Clerk at Alb.
T. H. HUBBARD, Clerk at Utica.

BARGAIAN 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. On the north, or hill path side of the canal, where the abovementioned dwellings are situated, may be erected a Store-House, 200 feet in length, and 40 wide, and at least three more buildings for Groceries or Stores, without discommoding the ground for a Store-House. On the South side of the canal may be 2 or 3 more Houses with back yards, &c. On the east part of the land, independent of the building Lots just mentioned, Stables to contain 50 or 100 Horses may be erected. There is now erecting within four rods of these premises, an extensive

BASIN & DRY DOCKS.

Situated as this property is, at the intersection of the canal with the great Buffalo Roads, 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. This property is now in the business part of the place, and will soon become a central stand, and is the only one in the village which conveniently unites the advantages of the Canal and Buffalo street.

For conditions of Rent, reference may be had of RAPHAEL BEACH, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

ELIAS BEACH.

Rochester, Oct. 20, 1825. 2

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

AS the period is not far distant when a SHERIFF must be chosen for the three ensuing years, and the time actually arrived when your minds ought to be concentrated on the individual who is to be clothed with that important trust; and reflecting on the experience which I have had in the duty by serving as deputy for several years, I have thought proper to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election.—Although the many candidates already before you may seem to lessen my claim, still I shall depend for my success on the old proverb "*stultus pro successu.*"

WM. ALVORD.

Clarkson, September 16, 1825.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Ensworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

E. POMEROY.

Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Somansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES,

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Punch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG Gentleman acquainted with business, and understands Book-keeping, wishes to get employment in a respectable counting house. Satisfactory recommendations of character and qualifications will be produced, a line addressed to A B & left at the store of H. & E. Scrantom will be attended to.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825. 5w48

To the Electors of the County of Monroe

From the numbers of those who offer themselves as candidates for the office of Sheriff it is probable You will make a selection. A conspicuous principal asserted by our forefathers in declaring the rights was, that all men are born free and equal. This principle I hold most dear while I assure you that I claim no superiority over any man. I also assure you that I do not feel unworthy the notice of my fellow men when I ask for the office of Sheriff. I ask no more than any man has a just right to ask. And by thus publickly making known my request am only following the example previously given by others, on the ground of equal rights as well as from the solicitations of numerous friends from different parts of the county. I offer my self as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. Should you see fit to clothe me with this important trust all I can say is that I shall use my best endeavours to serve you and for your convenience open an office in the village of Rochester and faithfully superintend its duties.

ENOS BLOSSOM.

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK FOR 1826:

THE subscriber has republished from the Boston Edition, the Christian Almanac for 1826, with calendar pages prepared with accuracy for the Meridian of Rochester.—The work will be kept standing in type and can be had in any quantity; application to the publisher or at the Bookstores generally in the Western district. It contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper; and besides the astronomical calculations comprises a fund of useful and instructing matter. The price is six shillings per dozen from which a discount is made to tract societies and those who purchase for distribution. From the sale of this valuable tracts a large sum is Annually raised which is applied to the funds of the amercan tract society. E. PECK.

Rochester, Oct. 6, 1825. 6w51

ALSO FOR SALE

Western Almanacs for 1826 in large or small quantities.

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and o superior workmanship to any that have hereto fore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Semi-annual Meeting of the Monroe co. Medical Society, will be held at the court house in Rochester on Wednesday the 9th day of Nov. next at 10 o'clock A. M. "All Practicing Physicians residing within the county who are not members of the Society are particularly requested to attend said meeting."

O. E. Gibbs Sec'y.

Rochester 15th Oct. 1825. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CYRUS PACKARD, (deceased), late of Perrinton, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM PACKARD.
ROSWELL EVERETT.

Perrinton, Sept. 10, 1825. 6w47

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*

Rochester, Sept. 28, 1825. 14w39

WALKER & WARRENT,
Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, to Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,

Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

* * Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1825,

Will be drawn on the 4th day of January 1826, and finished in a few minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

SELLING SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 ——	50,000 —	50,000
1 ——	20,000 —	20,000
1 ——	10,500 —	10,500
2 ——	5,000 —	10,000
4 ——	2,500 —	10,000
10 ——	2,000 —	20,000
39 ——	1,000 —	39,000
78 ——	500 —	39,000
168 ——	100 —	46,800
4446 ——	50 —	222,300
5051 Prizes, 9139 Blanks,		$567,600

In this Scheme composed of 45 numbers by combination, with six drawn ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, each with three of the drawn numbers on; 535, each with two of the drawn numbers on; and 4446, each with one of the drawn numbers on; those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,190 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45, inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the prize of $100,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th 50,000.

That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, 20,000.

That having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th 10,500.

Those two tickets having on them the 2d, 4th, and 5th, or the 2d, 4th, and 6th, each 5000.

Those four having on them the 2d, 3d, and 6th, the 2d, 5th, and 6th, the 3d, 4th, and 6th, or the 3d, 5th, and 6th, each 2,500.

Those ten tickets having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th, the 1st, 2d, and 5th, the 1st, 2d, and 6th, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 1st, 3d, and 5th, the 1st, 3d, and 6th, the 1st, 4th, and 5th, the 1st, 4th, and 6th, the 1st, 5th, and 6th, and the 2d, 3d, and 5th, each 2000.

Those 30 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 5th, each 1,000

PAY THE POSTRIDER.

IRA STONE calls earnestly on all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make immediate payment to Mr. N. Hall, the present Postrider, who is duly authorised to settle the same. This friendly notice will not be repeated.

Churchville, Oct. 3d, 1825.

MOROCCO.

50 DOZEN Goat and Horse Skins MOROCCO of a superior quality for sale low by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

GROCERIES.

LEMUEL BUTLER, No. 1, South Mill-st. has just received direct from New York, a general assortment of Groceries, which he intends to sell as reasonable, and on as good terms as can be procured in the Village; and hopes by strict attention to busines and desire to please, to insure a share of public patronage. The following are among the articles.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } TEAS.

Loaf and Lump, White Havanna, Brown, New Orleans, } SUGARS.

Molasses,
Spices of all kinds,
Raisins,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Shad,
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2, & 3.
Nuts of all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
Mould do
Green Coffee,
Chocolate;
Lemons by the hundred or Box.

Together with a general assortment of Liquors.

The subscribers for the further accommodation of his friends, intends keeping constantly n hand a general assortment of

PROVISIONS.

Dried Beef, Hams &c. and *Vegetables* of all kinds.

Rochester, August 29th, 1825. 6w48

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
3000 Havanna Segars,
3 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
3 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles,* as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825- 3m45

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE.

Just received by the subscriber, a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,
Grockery, and
Groceries,

which will be sold at a very small profit.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Rochester, April 26, 1825. 40

THE SCHOONER UNION.

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Couraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES.

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.--Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daball's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burritt's* do. 2s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER [illegible],

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 *Village Lots,*

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sa on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with

COOKING

and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 22

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan.. 4th, 1825. 40

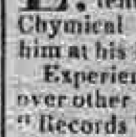
BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the bank of Rochester, that a call of ten dollars on each share of stock held by them respectively, is required to be paid, on or before the 20th day of October next. By order of the board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cash.*

Rochester, July 15th, 1825. 14w40

FOR SALE.



ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For paticulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,

(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Boekler's Dripping-Pans, &c.

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Cobb & White, is by its own limitation dissolved this day. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call without delay and settle the same.

☞ All debts due, must be paid without further notice.

WM. COBB,
ALMON WHITE.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 3w49

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1821. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD.

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
10 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,

AT THE

Fancy and Variety Store,

(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—60 pieces super and dark Callicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and *on better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 18, 1825. 46

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do.

Harness, Bridle, and Skirting Leather. Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices (exclusive of Transportation.) They have also on hand

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1825. 44

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hall's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

G. W. PRATT'S

OFFICE—CARROLL-ST. OCT. 4th.

THE following is a list of the different Lotteries soonest to be drawn—and in which TICKETS and parts of Tickets in great variety of numbers, may be had at the above Lottery-Office.

TO-MORROW, OCTOBER 5th.

Washington Canal & Delaware STATE LOTTERY.

1st Class—Highest Prize $10,000, Lowest $4 00. Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

OCTOBER 15th.

Grand State Lottery OF RHODE-ISLAND,

3d CLASS—A BRILLIANT SCHEME.

Highest prize $25,000

Smallest $4 00. TICKETS $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

ON THE 9th OF NOVEMBER,

The Popular

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY,

OF MARYLAND.

This scheme presents uncommon inducements for the patronage of adventurers. The purchaser of two Tickets is warranted one prize at least, and may draw three!—and by hazarding a very little money, stands two chances for the Capital Prize, which is

$30,000.

TICKETS in either of the above Lotteries can be furnished if applied for personally, by mail or otherwise, at

G. W. Pratt's

LOTTERY OFFICE, Rochester.

☞ N. B. The Splendid Literature Lottery 3d Class, draws January 4th 1826. Highest Prize $100,000.

The old and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY 19th Class, draws Feb. 1, 1826. Capital prize **$50,000**. TICKETS and shares in these Lotteries, will also be furnished, and the schemes published in detail at a suitable time previous to the drawings.

Drawn numbers in the Literature Lottery, Class No. 2.

59, 54, 39, 10, 62, 5, 40, 47, 21.

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

RARE CHANCE!!

THE attention of adventurers is invited to the Scheme of the

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY

of MARYLAND, to be drawn Nov. 9th. This Lottery contains more Prizes than Blanks!

The purchaser of two tickets or shares of tickets, is warranted at least one prize! and many draw three!! For further particulars, and for tickets, please enquire at

G. W. PRATT'S

Lottery Office Carroll Street.

Oct. 11, 1825.

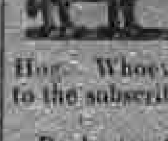
Stray Cow.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of October, a dark red Cow, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges & take her away.

BENJAMIN MILLER.

Brighton Oct. 11, 1825. 3w

Strayed or Stolen

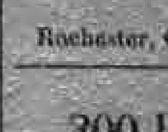


FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 5 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Strayed,



FROM the subscriber a dark brindle white fac'd Cow. A satisfactory reward shall be given to whoever will return her.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Oct. 3, 1825. 50

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage, executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute &c on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.

Dated April 22. [illegible]

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, Comptroller's Office.

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state, and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. [illegible]

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer L. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the [illegible] side of Carroll-street [illegible] bounded on the [illegible] four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the 6th range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and God Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus [illegible] land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. HILLS, Att'y.

BY order of Ashley Samson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor, to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the first day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots, supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. [illegible] to the said William and Gideon Cobb, in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of lot 59, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, reference being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 79 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street, near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias [illegible] out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Ezra Howe,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, including the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next at ten o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1825.

VILLAGE LOTS.

E. POMEROY, Esq. sells for me [illegible] return.

J. BISSELL Jr.

Rochester, Sept 24th 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 1---VOL. X. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1825. WHOLE NO. 469.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartnership in business, in Rochester, under the name of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES,

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 1, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 13. 46

HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.
Sept. 13, 1824. 40

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.
THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 39

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailes and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy,
Rappee, &
Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING **TOBACCO.**
at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Com. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal,
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote, } *Indigo.*
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
August 1, 1825	Jacks, Brushes, &c. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices, &c.* &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3,0 1825. 44

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.

are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞ CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala, } *Indigo,*
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " Campeachy do.	2 tons grd. White Lead
30 " Nicaragua,	3 " Dry do. do.
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown,
1000 " Madder,	1 " do. White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Paris White,
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2" French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer do.	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
600 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	and Axes.
6 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars;* that of the country paper, *four dollars,* if paid within the year—otherwise *five.*

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'*our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,*' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity, and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill grac'd promises.*
Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester on the 1st of October 1825.

A		J	
Elsworth Avery		Smith Jones	
John R. Averill		Joseph Jefferson	
Lodrick Ames		Phebe Johnson	
Asa Andrus		James Johnson	
N. Ambrose		Solomon Johnson	
Issac Akeley		John M. Jones	
Norman Allen		Alva Justin	
B.		John J. King	
Jane Baner		Joel King	
O. N. Bush		Lixum Knapp	
Silas Ball		John G. Kramer	
R. Bennett		P. and W. Kearney	
Charles B. Bristol		L	
Ezra Brewster		Gertrude M. Labagh	
Jonathan Barns		Hervey Little	
Henry Burcut		Joseph Leach	
John J. Beavop		William Lornaur	
Martin C. Bissel		Samuel Lane	
Jesse L. Burdett		M	
R. Beatly		Josiah Marsh	
Nathaniel Briggs		William H. Moore	
Pecham Barker		Margaret Magennes	
Cyrus Bartlett		Henry Mc'Crum	
Henry Bookhout		Bowman Mathews	
Clifford Belden		Jacob S. Mc'Calle 2	
John Burrows		Alfred Mills	
Mulinda Bell		Timothy Morey	
Wm. N. Bennett		Lynus Merrit	
James Brown		William Merret	
C		Ezekiel Moore	
Isaac Caswell		Henry Martin	
William Courtney		Peter Mullin	
Absalom Cowles		William Mitchell	
Isaac Chase jr.		William Mc'Adams	
Dr. Alexander Celsey		N	
Alden Childs		George W. Newcum	
Charles Colter		William Nickolls	
Isaac Castle		John Nickolls	
William H. Corey		O	
Hosea Chase		Rodney P. Odall	
Isaac Crocker		Colman Omsted	
Reuben Crosby		P	
Wm. Cheney		J. F. Page	
David B. Collins		James Powell	
David Cable		Mr. Parker	
Eunice Corey		Asahel Philips	
Charles Cleveland		William Pheton	
Morris Cromelan		Asa Perry	
Charles Colter		John S. Penny	
D		William Palmer.	
William Danfield		R	
Adam Devendorf		Nicholas Reed	
James Dalzell		Charles Richardson	
Phebe Dewey		William Redge	
Martha Dulittle		Henry Ripson	
Griffing G Dunkin		Silvester Remington	
George Dunn		Henry Raymon	
Erastus Deweys		Duncan Rees	
Peter Dumont		Amos T. Richardson	
Rev. John Dempster		William Rider, 2.	
Emeline Daning		Peter Rose	
Chauncey Dodge		James Raymond	
E		S	
George Evans		Munson Sherman	
Hezekiah Eldredge		Capt. Stark	
F		John Secket	
Dr. B. A. Fenn		Doct. Elisha Smith	
Ann Fredericks		Samuel Sherman	
Moody Farmane		James Sprague	
James Filane		Joseph Stone	
James Flynn		George Snow 2.	
George Forrel		James Sheakar	
Abel Follet		Samuel Shadwich	
Henry Follet		Hiram G. Smith	
Lewis Follet		Levi Swan	
Jacob Fuller		Mr. Seely	
G		Sophia Slawson	
Hervey Gilman		Silas Simkins	
Mary W. Green		Chester C. Symons	
Reuben Gillet		William Stewart	
Joel George		Nathan Seargent	
Annis Gillet		Erastus Spalding	
Ana Gillet		Roswell Starr	
Abigail Gum		T.	
Sarah-Ann Goodman		Susan Thornton	
Samuel Graves		George Thomas	
Jane Gansey		Pardon Tourtelott	
Susan Getchell		William Terry 2.	
Joseph H Hull		V.	
Ebenezer Hovey		Sarah Vandeveer	
Isaac High		W.	
H. & H. A. Howard		John White	
Benjamin Holmes		Rev. Benajah Williams	
Elizabeth Hayes		Calvin Wooster 2.	
Capt. Hollet		Alfred Wamer	
James Henry		J. B. Wix	
James P. Horton		Mr. Ward	
John Haskett		Thomas Whelan	
I			
James Irwin			

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at PARMA, N. Y on the 1st of October, 1825.

Asa Adams	Jonathan Peck
Edwin Avery	Michael C. Parker
Cornelius Bennett	Stephen Randal
Lucy Brewer	Joseph Randal
Elihu Cross	Benjamin S. Remens
George Durkman	Frederick Roe
Robert Day	Ann Sutton
John Davis	Enos Spence
Amasa Dutton	Samuel Smith
Eli H. Evans	Orpha Thompson
James Fransisco	Samuel Underwood
Elisha Hill	Cynthia Webster
John Hiller	Thomas Webster
Daniel Kreamer	Dr. Joseph White
Sylvenus Kelly	Robert T. Winchel
Leonard Phelps	Daniel Wilcock
Louisa Pease	Amasa Walker
Sydney Pease	David Warner
James Perine	Miss Oliva Wadhams
Henry Phillips	

J. GOODEL, P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.
Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to himself, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

WALKER & WARRENT,
Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES,
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

***Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS
Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Suttinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombaziones, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.
East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

NOTICE.—The Clerks of the Supreme Court at Albany and Utica are under the necessity of informing the gentlemen of the bar, that the low rate of clerk's fees and the very small proceeds of their respective offices will not warrant them in the expense of employing agents for the collection of their accounts. They are therefore, obliged to place their respective offices on the same footing with the offices at New-York, by abandoning the system of keeping accounts, and requiring payment of fees upon the rendering of services. They therefore give notice that after the *first day of December next,* no credit will be given at either of the offices, and that services will be rendered only upon payment of fees.

From the adoption of this rule, they cannot apprehend any inconvenience to the practice of those who reside abroad, if they deposit either with the respective clerks such amount as they choose in advance, (for which an accountable receipt will be given) or if they furnish their respective agents with the means of paying for services as rendered. In the former case, the business will be punctually attended to, and the attorney regularly notified when his deposit is exhausted.

The only difference to result to the profession from the adoption of this rule, will be, whether they make a small advance either to their agents or to the respective clerks, or whether they pay the same amount at a period somewhat later. Absolute necessity compels the clerks to make this change, and they entertain the hope and belief that no serious inconvenience will be produced by it.

JNO. KEYES PAIGE, Clerk at Alb.
T. H. HUBBARD, Clerk at Utica.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board.

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825 14w49

The following is a selection from *Pinckney's Poems*, recently published. "If he who reads it is a lover already, (says the North American Review) it will make him love the more, and if he is not, he will determine to become one forthwith. There is a devotion and delicacy about it, an ardent and at the same time respectful and spiritual passion breathed out in it, which must insure for it a ready admiration."

A HEALTH.

I fill this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon;
To whom the better elements
And kindly stars have given
A form so fair, that like the air,
'Tis less of earth than heaven.

Her every tone is music's own,
Like those of morning birds,
And something more than melody
Dwells ever in her words;
The coinage of her heart are they,
And from her lips each flows,
As one may see the burthened bee
Forth issue from the rose.

Affections are as thoughts to her,
The measures of her hours;
Her feelings have the fragrancy,
The freshness of young flowers
And lovely passions, changing oft,
To fill her, she appears
The image of themselves by turns,
—The idol of past years.

Of her bright face one glance will trace
A picture on the brain,
And of her voice in echoing hearts
A sound must long remain;
But memory such as mine of her
So very much endears,
When death is nigh, my latest sigh
Will not be life's but her's.

I filled this cup to one made up
Of loveliness alone,
A woman, of her gentle sex
The seeming paragon—
Her health! and would on earth there stood
Some more of such a frame,
That life might be all poetry,
And weariness a name.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

Extract from the Confession of a Junior Barrister.

It may appear somewhat singular, but so it was, that previous to the day of my call, I was never inside an Irish Court of Justice. When at the Temple, I had occasionally attended the proceedings at Westminster Hall, where a common topic of remark among my fellow-students was the vast superiority of our Bar in grace of manner and classical propriety of diction. I had therefore no sooner received the congratulations of my friends of admission, than on my admission, than I turned into one of the Courts to enjoy a first specimen of the forensic oratory of which I had heard so much. A young barrister of about twelve years standing, was on his legs, and vehemently appealing to the court in the following words—"Your Lordships perceive that we stand here as one grandmother's administratrix *de bonis non*, and really, my Lords, it does horribly strike me that it would be a monstrous thing to say, that a party can now come in, in the very teeth of an Act of Parliament, and actually turn us round under colour of laying us up on the foot of a contract made behind our backs." The Court admitted that the force of the observation was unanswerable, and granted his motion with costs. On inquiry, I found that the counsel was among the most rising men of the Junior Bar.

For the first three or four years little worth recording occurred. I continued my former studies, read, but without much care, a few elementary law-books, picked up a stray scrap of technical learning in the courts and the hall, and was now and then employed by the young attorneys from my own county as conducting counsel in a motion of course.—At the outset I was rather mortified at the scantiness of my business, for I had calculated upon starting into immediate notice; but being easy in my circumstances, and finding so many others equally unemployed, I ceased to be impatient. With regard to my fame, however, it was otherwise. I had brought a fair stock of general reputation for ability and acquirement to the bar, but having done nothing to increase it, I perceived, or fancied I perceived, that the estimation I had been held in, was rapidly subsiding. This I could not endure—and as no widows or orphans seemed disposed to claim my protection, I determined upon giving the publick a first proof of my powers as the advocate of a still noble cause.—An aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was announced, and I prepared a speech to be delivered on their behalf. I communicated my design to no one, not even to O'Connell, who had often urged me to declare myself; but on the appointed day I attended at the place of meeting, Clarendon-street Chapel. The spectacle was imposing. Upon a platform erected before the altar stood O'Connell and his staff. The chair which they surrounded had just been taken by the venerable Lord Fingal, whose presence alone would have conferred dignity upon any assembly. The galleries were thronged with Catholic beauties, looking so softly patriotic, that even Lord Liverpool would have forgiven in them the sin of a divided allegiance. The floor of the chapel was filled almost to suffocating with a miscellaneous populace, breathing from their looks a deep sense of right withheld, and standing on tiptoe and with ears erect to catch the sounds of comfort or hope which their leaders had to administer. Finding it impracticable to force my way towards the chair, I was obliged to ascend and occupy a place in the gallery. I must confess that I was not sorry for the disappointment; for in the first feeling of awe which the scene inspired, I found that my oratorical courage, which like natural courage "comes and goes," was rapidly "oozing out;"—but as the business and the passions of the day proceeded; as the fire of national emotion lighted every eye, and exploded in simultaneous volleys of applause, all my apprehensions for myself were forgotten. Every fresh round of huzzas that rent the roof, rekindled my ambition. I became impatient to be fanned for my own sake by the beautiful white handkerchiefs that waved around me, and stirred my blood like the visionary flags of the fabled Houris inviting the Mahommedan warrior to danger and to glory.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

O'Connell, who was speaking, spied me in the gallery. He perceived at once that I had a weight of oratory pressing upon my mind, and goodnaturedly resolved to quicken the delivery. Without naming me, he made an appeal to me under the character of "a liberal and enlightened young Protestant," which I well understood. This was conclusive, and he had no sooner sat down than I was on my legs. The sensation my unexpected appearance created was immense. I had scarcely said "My Lord, I rise"—when I was stopped short by cheers that lasted for some minutes. It was really delicious music, and was repeated at the close of almost every sentence of my speech. I shall not dwell upon the speech itself, as most of my readers must remember it, for it appeared the next day in the Dublin Journals (the best report was in the Freeman) and was copied into all the London opposition-papers except the Times. It is enough to say that the effect was on the whole tremendnous.—As soon as I had concluded, a special messenger was despatched to conduct me to the platform. On my arrival there I was covered with praises and congratulations.—O'Connell was the warmest in the expression of his admiration;—yet I thought I could read in his eyes that there predominated over that feeling the secret triumph of the partisan, at having contributed to bring over a young deserter from the enemies camp. However, he took care that I should not go without my reward. He moved a special resolution of thanks "to his illustrious young friend, whom he described as "one of those rare and felicitous combinations of human excellence, in which the spirit of a Washington is embodied with the genius of a Grattan." These were his very words, but my modesty was in no way painted at them, for I believe every syllable to be literally true.

I went home in a glorious intoxication of spirits. My success had surpassed my most sanguine expectations. I had now established a character for publick speaking, which, independently of the general fame that would ensue, must inevitably lead to my retainer in every important case where the passions were to be moved, and, whenever the Whigs should come in, to a seat in the British Senate.

* * * * * *

After a restless night, in which however, when I did sleep, I contrived to dream, at one time that I was at the head of my profession, at another that I was on the opposition-side of the House of Commons redressing Irish grievances, I sallied forth to the Courts to enjoy the impression which my display of the day before must have made there. On my way my ears were regaled by the cries of the news-hawkers, announcing that the morning papers contained, "Young Counsellors——'s grand and elegant speech." "This," thought I, "is genuine fame," and pushed on with a quickened pace towards the Hall. On my entrance the first person that caught my eyes was my friend and fellow-student Dick——. We had been intimate at College, and inseparable at the Temple. Our tastes and tempers had been alike, and our political opinions the same, except that he sometimes went far beyond me in his abstract enthusiasm for the rights of man. I was surprised, for our eyes met, that he did not rush to tender me his greetings. However I went up to him, and held out my hand in the usual cordial way. He took it, but in a very unusual way. The friendly pressure was no longer there. His countenance, which heretofore had glowed with warmth at my approach, was still and chilling. He made no allusion to my speech, but looking round, as if fearful of being observed, and muttering something about its being "Equity-day in the Exchequer," moved away. This was a modification of "genuine fame," for which I was quite unprepared. In my present elevation of spirits, however, I was rather perplexed than offended at the occurrence. I was willing to suspect that my friend must have found himself suddenly indisposed, or that, in spite of his better feelings, an access of involuntary envy might have overpowered him, or perhaps, poor fellow, some painful subject of a private nature might be pressing upon his mind, so as to cause this strange revolution in his manner. At the time I never adverted to the rumour that there was shortly to be a vacancy for a commissionership of bankrupts, nor had I been aware that his name as a candidate stood first on the Chancellor's list. He was appointed to the place a few days after, and the mystery of his coldness was explained. Yet I must do him the justice to say that he had no sooner attained his object than he showed symptoms of remorse for having shaken me off. He praised my speech, in a confidential way, to a mutual friend, and I forgave him, for one gets tired of being indignant, and to this day we converse with our old familiarity upon all subjects except the abstract rights of man. In the course of the morning I received many similar manifestations of homage to my genius from others of my Protestant colleagues. The young, who up to that time had sought my society, now brushed by me as if there was infection in my touch. The seniors, some of whom had occasionally condescended to take my arm in the Hall, and treat me to prosing details of their adventures at the Temple, held themselves sullenly aloof; and if our glances encountered, petrified me with looks of etablised order.—In whatever direction I cast my eyes, I met signs of anger or estrangement, or what was still less welcome, of pure commiseration.—Such were the first fruits of my "grand and elegant speech," which had combined (O'Connell, may Heaven forgive you!) the spirit of a Washington with the genius of a Grattan." I must, however, in fairness state, that I was not utterly "left alone with my glory." The Catholics certainly crowded round me and extolled me to the skies.—One eulogized my simile of the eagle; another swore that the corporation would never recover from the last hit I gave them; a third that my fortune at the bar was made. I was invited to all their dinner-parties, and as far as "lots" of white soup and Spanish flummery went, had unquestionably no cause to complain. The attorneys both in public and private were loudest in their admiration of my rare qualifications for success in my profession, but though they took every occasion, for weeks and months after, to recur to the splendor of my eloquence, it still somehow happened that not one of them sent me a guinea. [*to be continued*

Anecdote of Talma.—The French are notoriously delicate in murder *upon the stage*! In the height of the Revolution, when the guillotine was *permanently* patriotic, and the judges fell asleep, wearied with singing sentences of bloodshed, a dagger lifted upon the stage would have thrown the whole mob of regenerators into hysterics. On the first representations of *Othello*, the death of *Desdemona* before the audience raised an universal tumult. Tears, groans, and menances, resounded from all parts of the theatre, and, what was still more demonstrative, and more alarming, several of the prettiest women in Paris fainted in the most conspicuous boxes, and were publickly carried out of the house. Ducis was alarmed for his tragedy, for his fame, and for his life. The author of so much public combustion might have been sent to expatiate his temerity in the bastile. He took the safer mode, and altered the catastrophe. At the moment when *Othello* lifts the dagger over *Hedelmone* (the name of *Desdemona* was too unmusical for Parisian ears), *Odalbert!* the heroine's father, *Loredan*, and the *Doge of Venice*, rush in. The latter personage seizes the dagger, exclaiming—

——"Malheureux, que fais tu?

Tu vas de ce poignard immoler la vertu!"

The play was published with both catastrophes, for the Parisians to take their choice, and the coteries found an interesting and unending topic in the respective merits of the *denouement funeste* and *denouement heurex*. But the actor probably from his English education, was less tender and more natural, than his audience. The *denouement heurex* sat uneasily upon him; and a few nights after its adoption, as Ducis, the author was passing behind the scenes, he saw Talma striding away in one of the dark passages, in full soliloquy. "Shall I kill her?—No, the audience will not suffer it!—Yet what do I care—I will kill her—they shall learn to suffer it—Yes, I have made up my mind—she must be killed!" Ducis, who stood aloof from the whirlwind of this debate, now came forward. "What is the matter with you Talma?"—"I am determined—I *must* put her to death!"—I am of your opinion, Talma; but what then?"—Her fate is fixed!"—"Then go through your determination!" The actor went through with it to the surprise of the general audience, and to the peculiar agonies of the most obviously handsome fashionable; but there was so much truth and dramatic feeling in his performance, that the *death* became the established mode, and Talma had all the honors of a successful intrepidity.

Napoleon Bonaparte, the late emperor, certainly "provided for his family." Indeed, he conferred immense wealth upon them mainly, however, at the expense of other families which, like himself, had obtained property by the sword.

We see published what is given as a copy of the will of the late Paulina Bonaparte, princess of Borghese. After disposing of her *grent estates*, she specially bequeaths a number of villas and other things of value, to many different persons, some of which appear to be worth very large sums. Besides, she gives various legacies in *money*, to the amount of more than 550,000 francs—20,000 of which to the son of Jerome Bonaparte, whose marriage with his mother in America was "anulled." The principal heirs are her brothers Louis and Jerome, and sister Caroline. To Joseph she left nothing, because he was already better provided for than the rest of his family. There is no estimate of her property—but it must have been enormous. *Niles Register.*

Reaping Grain. The French claim the merit of a new discovery in the advantages which result from the practice of reaping grain before it is perfectly ripe. This theory, which has just been promulgated by M. Cadet de Vaux, originates with M. de Salles of the agricultural society of Beziers. The following are the particulars: Corn reaped eight days before the usual time is, in the first place, secured from the dangers which threaten it at that time—this is only accidental; but a positive advantage is, that the grain is fuller, larger, finer, and that it is never attacked by weevil. The truth of these statements has been proved by the most conclusive comparative experiments upon a piece of wheat, one half of which was reaped before the usual time, and the other half at the degree of maturity fixed by the ordinary practice. the first portion gave a hectolitre of corn more for a half hectare of land.

Afterwards, an equal quantity of flour, from the wheat of each portion, was made into bread; that of the wheat reaped green, gave seven pounds of bread more than the other in six decalitres. Lastly, the weevil attacked the corn which was cut ripe, the other was exempt from it. The proper time for reaping is that when the grain, on being pressed between the fingers, has a doughy appearance like the crumb of bread, just hot from the oven, when pressed in the same manner. How is it for seed? *Niles.*

Paris August 5.

CATHOLIC MIRACLE!

The Catholic religion is conceived here to have had a glorious triumph, and a wonderful miracle to have been performed. Prayeres for rain had been put up in all the churches for nine days but in vain; nine days more, prayers were ordered, and the consecrated wafer to be exposed to the adoration of the faithful: this produced the effect, and yesterday the priest of the church of St.——, having previously consulted his barometer, called upon all the congregation to adore the host, and foretold that their prayers if fervent, would be heard. The rain held off, and the priest was about to postpone the ceremony till the morrow, when the pattering of a few drops against the windows made him cry a miracle! a divine miracle! and he had no great difficulty in persuading his simple flock that this genial shower which blessed the earth was a special interference of providence in answer to their petitions.—*London pa.*

Matrimony.—The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—*explore the character.* A violent Lovefit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands and thousands may reasonably inspire that gentle esteem, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater both derive their mistakes from ignorance of the female world; for, if the characters of women were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated and yet not good enough to be idolized.

Humour.—A gentleman in England, many years ago employed an honest Tar, who had quit the sea, as a gardener. Jack had hardly entered his new service, when he found himself much annoyed by a dog, who nightly invaded his premises.—One morning the sailor got into the garden before the dog had escaped, and made him captive. As soon as he was seized, Jack deliberately took his spade, cut his tail, and set him at liberty. Shortly after, the gentleman entered the garden and inquired of the gardener if the dog continued his annoyance? "He'll never trouble us again," replied Jack—*I caught him this morning, unshipped his rudder, and set him off before the wind, and d——n me if he will be able to steer his way back."*

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER, 1, 1825.

Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR.

BENEDICT BROOKS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES SEYMOUR,

FOR CLERK.

TIMOTHY BARNARD JUN.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JAMES SMITH,
JOHN P. PATTERSON,
JOHN GARBUTT.

FOR CORONERS.

REUBEN WILLEY,
NATHANIEL NEGUS,
GEORGE BROWN,
SAMUEL CASTLE.

☞We shall again publish our extra next week.

Canal Celebration.—On Wednesday morning the 26th ult. at about 20 minutes past ten, the cannon's peal announced to our citizens the intelligence that the great work was finished.—The low, deep swell of a distant gun, gave evidence that our Pittsford friends had also, both received the intelligence, and communicated it onward. At the sound of the gun, loud and repeated cheers, manifested the interest of our citizens on the occasion. This was also the signal to repair to the Eagle Tavern, to receive and impart mutual congratulations, with our committee and other citizens upon this auspicious event. A national salute was fired by the artillery company on the report of the return gun.

The afternoon of the 27th was unfortunately wet, but the uniform companies of this village turned out with their usual promptitude, and they, together with the rifle companies from Mendon and Penfield, when the approach of the Buffalo Boat was announced, marched out upon the tow-path, to meet it at Brown's Basin. The Boat from Buffalo with his Excellency the Governor, the Lt. Governor, and committees from different places, was escorted into the village by the military with musick, & the firing of *fue de joi*, in the most exact and martial manner. Upon the entrance of the Boat into Childs' Basin, it was welcomed by a peal of heavy artillery, under the direction of Capt. Ketchum, and a salute from field pieces by Capt. Gould's company. Notwithstanding the dampness of the weather, crowds of citizens were collected to witness the arrival of the Boat, which contained the governor and the different committees. The Executive committee of this village and a delegation from Canandagua, waited the arrival of the Boat upon the Bank of the basin. Gen. Mathews, chairman of the committee, & the Hon. J. C. Spencer from the Canandaigua delegation, on receiving the Governor, delivered each a short address on board the boat, to which appropriate answers were returned by His Excellency, but we did not obtain copies of either of them.

Agreeable to arrangement, a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshalls, which proceeded to the Presbyterian church, where an appropriate prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Penney, and an oration pronounced by TIMOTHY CHILDS, Esq. of which it is no small praise to say that it was worthy of the subject. We would say more of it, but we hope to see it given to the publick in another shape. Exercises being over, the company proceeded to the Mansion-House to partake of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Christopher. At the dinner the following toasts were drank.

TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—An era as full of promise to New-York, as the Declaration of Independance was to the Union.

2 *Erie Canal*—The fruits of a good government, well administered.

3 *Internal Improvements*—The political cement which will bind the confederacy in bonds of perpetual union.

4 *The Governor of the state of New-York*—The proud name which he has won among the benefactors of his country, is subject to no drawbacks for the waste of blood, or the loss of treasure.

5 *The Lt. Gov. of the state of New-York*—The able opposer of the extension of slavery on the floor of congress, and the eloquent advocate of electoral rights in the state Legislature.

6 *The Canal Commissioners*—Let the unparallelled rapidity with which the greatest work of any age has progressed to its completion, proclaim their zeal and ability.

7 *The Board of Engineers*—A native treasure, of which we knew nothing until it was wanted. Men who, like the fathers of our revolution, seemed designed by Heaven to perform the great work, which has come so perfect from their hands.

8 *The early friends and projectors of the Erie Canal*—This glorious day dissipates all their feras and crowns all their hopes. Let history award to each, his just meed of applause.

There were several volunteers, but we could obtain copies of those only given by the Governor and Lieut. Governor.

By His Excellency—"Rochester—In 1810 I saw it without a house or an inhabitant—in 1825, I see it, the nucleus of an opulent and populous CITY, and the central point of numerous and transcendant blessings."

By the Lt. Governor—"The village of Rochester—The "Young Lion of the West."—It stands proudly on a rock, where the most useful and noblest of streams laves its feet; such in youth, its age promises to attain the acme of greatness."

In the evening, a general illumination of the village took place, and the darkness of the evening gave it additional splendour and brilliancy. The Governor, Lt. Governor and committees repaired to the Boat under military escort about 7 in the evening. The Boat "Young Lion of the West," was fitted up in excellent style to accommodate the committees, and decorated with appropriate flags. As a part of its cargo, it carried specimens of most of the productions peculiar to this country, as well as of the manufactures upon which this village depends for its prosperity.

There were specimens of flour from each mill in the county neatly packed in half barrels pails, brooms &c. and also specimens of animals which are found in this section of country.

The festivities of the day were concluded by a Grand Canal Ball, given at col. Leonard's assembly Room, which was very numerously attended.

SHERIFF.—The remarks in the last Telegraph on this subject would seem to convey the idea, that Mr. Seymour if elected, would actually receive more fees by reason of his residence at Brockport, than if he resided in this village. Now it is not true that the amount of his fees will be increased as it may safely be presumed that he will lose as much from one part of the county as he will gain from the other.

One would suppose, from the remarks in the Telegraph, that the office was to be a mere sinecure in the hands of Mr. Seymour, but the fact is so far from this, that Mr. Seymour has given a pledge to withdraw from the business in which he is now engaged, and give his attention to the duties of the office if elected.—And further, he has authorized us to say, that *he will remove to this village in the event of his election as Sheriff, and attend personally to the duties of the office.*

The Election.—It will not be forgotten, that the polls for the annual election will be opened on next Monday. Though there seems to be but little excitement upon the subject, we would earnestly request our republican friends to be punctual in attending the polls, nor suffer themselves to be lulled into a false security by the seeming quietness of affairs. Many offices of great importance to our county and state interests, are to be decided at this election.—This is the second time of electing Sheriff, Clerk and other County officers under the new Constitution, and the Republican cause which was triumphant at the last triennial election, should not be defeated at this.—The candidates for the different offices, nominated by the Republican Convention may be found at the head of our paper. They were nominated with a singular unanimity, with an eye to the success of the good cause, and to an advancement of the best interests of the county. Some of them are favourably known to the citizens of this county by the faithful discharge of various public duties, all of them are firm republicans, and men whose characters are justly high in the estimation of the public.

Mr. Seymour has removed every objection that could be brought against him by consenting to reside in this village, in the event of his election. To the others there is, nor can be no objection advanced. It is a ticket every way worthy of support. It is brought before the public free from the disgrace of a public wrangle for office. The candidates were honestly and fairly nominated, and we trust to see them honestly and energetically supported.

Senator.—The hon. David E Evans, who duly received the nomination at the late senatorial convention, for this important trust, has, in consequence of imperative private engagements declined the nomination. As it was then too late to convene another Senatorial Convention, a county convention of Republicans from the different towns in Genessee, was called and unanimously recommended BENEDICT BROOKS, Esq. of Covington in that county, as a suitable candidate. Our readers are referred to the proceedings of that convention, published in this days paper.

In addition to the subjects usually balloted for, the electors are called upon at the approaching election to pass upon the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President. The matter has been amply discussed and duly considered in different parts of the state. The method of choosing "*by Districts*" has been generally advocated by our friends as being the most republican in its character. It is the method recommended by the Republican Convention, and ballots will accordingly be distributed, in consonance with that understanding.

☞By an advertisement in this paper it will be seen that Mr. TAYLOR, will give a colloquial divertisement, showing the powers of Ventriloquism. The manner in which Mr. Taylor has been noticed in different parts of the Union, and the fact of his having travelled very extensively, gives us reason to believe that he will have a full house. He performs but one evening, which is Thursday evening next, at Mr. Christopher's.

☞Had "Nadie" on the Circus been well written we might have published it. We believe with him "that the performers and proprietors have done themselves much credit."

Several communications are received.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of Republican Delegates from the several towns in the county of Genesee, held at the house of J. Moses in the town of Middlebury, on the 20th day of October 1825, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Senate in the 8th Senatorial District, in lieu of the hon. David E. Evans, who had declined the acceptance of a nomination made at Warsaw on the 13th inst. Col. Abraham Matteson, was appointed Chairman, and John B. Skinner, Esq. Secretary.

A letter from Mr. Evans was read declining his acceptance of said nomination in consequence of "private engagements previously entered into, of such a nature that an imperious sense of duty compelled him to comply with them," and thereupon said convention proceeded to take into consideration the propriety and policy of nominating a candidate in his place.—Which being determined unanimously in the affirmative, said convention proceeded to ballot for such candidate. On counting the ballots it appeared that they were unanimous for Benedict Brooks, Esq. whereupon it was resolved that BENEDICT BROOKS, of the town of Covington, in the county of Genesee, be and he is hereby, recommended to the electors of said district as a suitable candidate to represent them in the Senate of this state.

ABRAHAM MATTESON, *Chairman.*
JOHN B. SKINNER, *Secretary.*

ADDRESS:

To the Republican Electors of the Eighth Senatorial District.—

Fellow Citizens—The central corresponding committee of the county of Genesee, impressed with the importance of the approaching election, and feeling as though some apology was due to their Republican brethren for assuming the right to call a county convention in order to nominate a candidate for the senate, beg the liberty to address you.

It must be fresh in your recollection, fellow citizens, that a convention of delegates from the several counties comprising said District, was held at Warsaw on the 13th inst. for the purpose of selecting such candidate—and that Mr. Evans of Batavia, was nominated. Owing to business of a private nature in which he had recently embarked, he could not without a sacrifice which political considerations ought not in any case to exact, consent to become a candidate. In this state of things the undersigned members of said central corresponding committee, under an impression that there would not be time to notify the delegates of said senatorial convention, and to have them meet in season to make arrangements for the approaching election, thought it expedient particularly inasmuch as it became necessary to call a county convention for other purposes, to recommend to that meeting the nomination of a senator. They have accordingly, with entire unanimity nominated BENEDICT BROOKS, of the town of Covington, in the county of Genesee, as such candidate. It is fellow citizens, a subject of much felicitation that the convention have been so fortunate in their choice. Mr. Brooks formerly represented the county of Genesee in the assembly of this state, and was elected against the expectation of his friends, in opposition to Gen. Allen, the present federal candidate for the senate, and with the active co-operation of our republican brethren, we have no doubt of a similar result in the present instance; he is a farmer by occupation—has always been a uniform and consistent republican—is a man of sterling good sense—of plain unobtrusive manners, and of undeviating integrity,—as such fellow citizens, we candidly recommend him for your support. On the other hand, Gen. Allen is a lawyer by profession, and always has been, and still is, a *federalist.*

At a period, Fellow Citizens, when the Federal party, as such, are about throwing off their shackles, and assuming to themselves "a habitation and a name"—it becomes Republicans to unite—union among ourselves deserves, and activity and energy will command success. In the approaching contest there is nothing to appal, while there is every thing to "cheer, to animate and console." The party which has sustained our honour—advanced our interests—promoted our happiness and paved the way to glory, must either yield to Federal supremacy, and become the victims of illiberal proscription, or rise in its might and assert its claims at the bar of an enlightened people—What Republican will hesitate in the choice.

The undersigned do not deem it necessary on this occasion, Fellow Citizens, to address you on the subject of politics generally. They beg the liberty, however, to recommend for your adoption the DISTRICT system in the choice of Presidential electors, because it is simple, because it is practicable—and because it is in accordance with the whole system of Democracy. They also beg liberty to recommend the appointment of Justices of the Peace by the people at large, in their several towns, believing that if the people cannot be entrusted with such a prerogative, there is no tribunal in the state to which we can safely appeal. On the subject of internal improvements generally, we refer you to the history of the last twenty years, for evidence of at least as conclusive a nature as the various hollow hearted professions of our opponents. Among the objects of Legislative inquiry next to the Erie Canal, whose triumphant completion is to be announced to-morrow, and its lateral branches which we trust will shortly bear on their surface the products of every clime—we consider the new contemplated State Road, as first and foremost. For this object it affords us pleasure to remark, that Mr. Brooks is a decided advocate.

An important era in politics is about to take place. The restless and aspiring spirit of Federalism, which has for years slumbered like a dormant volcano, is about to burst forth. The Clintonian candidates for the Senate have almost uniformly been selected from the "shreds and patches" of that party. The candidates for Assembly are generally made up of similar materials. It rests with you, Fellow Citizens, to determine at the polls whether that party under a fictitious name shall be paid for their hostility to republican men and measures—for their opposition to our country in the late war, with rewards and honors, or whether the fate of a Burr and a Lewis shall await them.

Daniel E. Evans, Daniel Tistale, W. L. Churchill, Oran Follett, Silas Finch, Samuel Willett, Henry Brown, John B. Skinner, Wm. Davis, W. J. Chapin, D. Blakeslee.—*Central Corresponding Committee, for the County of Genesee.*

From the Onondaga Journal

The inconsistency of the opposition is, we believe, equalled only by the perseverance and desperation with which they adhere to the course they have adopted, and the appellations which they have assumed an ingeniousness deserving a better cause, and names demanding better claimants, are employed as dernier resorts to wrest from republicans the confidence of the people, and clothe themselves with official consequence. The performances of the federal house of assembly last winter and their result, are indications of the satisfaction to that people on whom they have begun to call for their suffrages, with which the future concerns of the state will be managed, in the event of their success at the approaching election—and although we cannot say much in favour of *some* nominations made by them this fall, yet we think credit is due for the foresight which has been manifested in the omission in their tickets in some of the prime actors in the legislative body to which we allude, and whose services are known and appreciated according to their value, by the enlightened and independent citizens of this state. This party, which is well known to be composed of the fragments of all the parties which have existed since the days of Aron Burr have resolved themselves into a kind of coalition, in order to oppose more effectually the old republicans against whom they have at various times & under different banners, been zealously contending—after opposing nearly every measure calculated to equalize the rights of the citizens; after declaiming lustily against the convention of this state, losing thereby their political influence and blighting their hopes of office and emolument—we behold them almost instantaneously metamorphosed into the loving "friends of the people"—democratic republicans—yes, those very ones who during the second mighty struggle for American independence were obstinately opposed to the war, and to every measure calculated to prosecute the same with success—who were avowed federalists and used the name of democrat as the most odious and reproachful title that could be applied to the foulest blotch upon the face of creation—these men are all at once transformed into *democrats*, Republicans, & friends to the equal and just rights of the people! After failing in their endeavors to defeat the passage of the act for the meeting of the state convention, and after the assembling of that body their delegates contested inch by inch the rejection of some of the most aristocratical features of the old constitution—and after opposing with determined purpose, the adoption of the new one, chiefly because it would extend the elective franchise to thousands of poor, but nevertheless worthy citizens and substantial patriots who belonged not to the monied aristocracy which opposed their enfranchisement—we behold with astonishment these men advance the self-styled champions of the rights of those very ones whom they had refused to recognise as freemen, and raise a doleful clamor about the electoral law and the usurpation of the people's privileges—embracing this as a favourable subject wherewith to court popular esteem and elevate themselves to office and arbitrary rule. These facts should be often rehearsed, and the people should mark the characters engaged in this game of political juggling—and remember by past transactions, who their real friends are. In 1821-2, they well know who were their friends—and who their ENEMIES!—at least, who would enfranchise, and who would enthral them. They were grateful to their benefactors for their enlargement—and the first use which they made of the privilege with which they had thus been invested, was to crush the scorpions which would sting them, and to disperse that knot of aristocrats, who we perceive by an address just seen, have the unblushing assurance to style themselves "the *democracy* of this county!"

Be their projects ever so cunningly devised—call themselves by what alluring title soever they may consider expedient, their motives and character must shortly become apparent—they will be recognised to be what they were in 1812-13.—FEDERALISTS.

The opposition admit that the choice of electors by districts is the most republican. If truth is their object, they should go further, and acknowledge that difference between their election by the legislature and a choice by general ticket is only nominal. To take the simplest view of this subject. The county of Genesee forms a congressional district. Upon the district system, they may give one of the 24 votes which elect the President. In this form, their choice is unembarressed and free. If the election is by general ticket, their preference is to have effect, *provided it is in accordance with that of a majority of the people of all the other counties in the state.* Does this *restrict* to the people of Genesee a choice in the election of their Chief Magistrate?—*Argus.*

The Agricultural Society of the County of Monroe, held their annual Cattle Show and Fair in this village on the 20th Oct. The day was favourable for the exhibitions, which though not so numerous as on some preceding occasions, were yet interesting and respectable, both as regards live stock and domestick manufactures. The attendance of members and friends of the institution was as numerous as heretofore and we have no doubt that the spirited farmers and citizens of this county, will come with renewed pleasure each successive anniversary, to display, and witness, the improvements in domestick manufacture and in stock. This being the first year that a trial of skill in ploughing has been witnessed, considerable curiosity and interest was felt by a numerous concourse of spectators, who expressed great satisfaction at the masterly manner in which some of the candidates for premiums performed their work.

After the inspecting committees had gone through their respective duties, the society and citizens formed a procession, and proceeded to the old Presbyterian meeting house, where after a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Penny, and an appropriate oration by the president of the society, the premiums were declared and paid, as follows:

Horses—best, Lawrence P. Whitbeck, Pittsford; 2d best, Lawrence Hicsrodt, Clarkson.

Breeding mares, with their colt over one year old:—best to Daniel Hall, Riga; 2d best, to Charles Killam, Wheatland.

Bulls—over one year old:—best to Cornelius Treat, Mendon; 2d best Abner Darling, Pittsford; 3d best, Duncan McVane, Wheatland.

Milch cows, 3 years old and over:—best to Daniel Reed, Henrietta; 2d best to John F. Fargo, Henrietta; 3d best, Ebenezer Sutherland, Pittsford.

Heifers, between 1 and 3 years old:—best to Nathan Nye, Pittsford; 2d best to Jeremiah Keys, Rush; 3d best, Thomas Lowrey.

Pairs of working oxen—for draft and build of 4 years old and over,—best to Abijah Scofield; 2d best, Roswell Lockwood, Brighton; 3d best to Amos Smith, Riga.

Do. of steers—2 and 3 years old:—best, to Rawson Harmon Jr. Wheatland; 2d best, Aaron Acre, Brighton; 2d best, Simeon M. Cox, Rush.

Full-blooded merino bucks, best—William Colt Pittsford; 2d best, Ezekiel Morse, Brighton; 3d best, John Mc'Naughton Wheatland.

Common and mixed-blood do. reference had to carcase and wool—best to William Garbutt, Wheatland; 2d best, Ezekiel Morse, Brighton; 3d best, Rawson Harman Jr. Wheatland.

Half score of full-blooded merino ewes—best to Ezekiel Morse, Brighton.

Half score of common and mixed-blood do.—best, William Garbutt, Wheatland; 2d best, Duncan McVane do. 3d best, Levi Lacy do.

Boars—best to Henry Draper, Gates; 2d best to Daniel Budd, Greece.

Breeding sows—with a litter of pigs under one year old; best, Elijah Little, Henrietta; 2d best, Frink and Thorn, Gates.

One acre of wheat—quantity and quality; 1st, (47 bushels) to Elijah Little, Henrietta;—(this premium (returned to the society) 2d 45 bushels,) to Thomas Jones, Henrietta.

Do. of corn—quantity and quality; 1st, (82 bushels,) Cornelius Treat, Mendon; 2d, (77 and a half bushels) Abner Darling, Penfield.

One acre of barley—reference had to quantity and quality; 1st, (56 bushels,) to Judson Booth, Brighton; 2d, (41 bushels) to James Sperry, Henrietta.

Half acre of potatoes—do. do. by weight; 1st, (186 bushels) to Abner Darling, Penfield; 2d, (161 bushels) to Owen McGuire, Greece.

Half acre of flax—the greatest quantity; to Thomas Leeland, Mendon.

Clover seed—do. do. do.

Cheese—a sample of an hundred pounds; best, Jared Gorton, Henrietta; 2d best, Abner Darling, Penfield.

Butter—do. of 25 lbs. best, do. do. 2d best, John Martin, Rush; 3d best, Thomas Leeland, Mendon.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Maple sugar—a sample of 25 lbs. with the process given: best, to Jared Gorton, Henrietta; 2d do. Thomas Jones, do.

Cloths of domestick manufacture—Fulled cloth, 15 yds. by 3-4 wide; best, Joseph Colt, Pittsford; 2d best, James Sperry, Henrietta; 3d best, Jared Gorton do.

Flannel—15 yds by 7-8 wide, dressed; best to Joseph Colt, Pittsford.

Do.—12, by 1 yd. wide, undressed; best, Daniel Budd, Greece; 2d best, James Sperry, Henrietta

Fine linen—10 yds. by 7-8 wide; best, David Forsyth, Clarkson.

Table linen—10 yds. by 3-4; best, to Mrs. Solomon Hovey, Henrietta; 2d best, Thomas Jones, do.

Checked linen—10 yds by 3-4; best, Joseph Colt, Pittsford.

Carpeting—20 yds; best, David Forsyth, Clarkson.

Cotton and woollen coverlets—best, Joseph Colt, Pittsford.

Straw bonnets—best, David Forsyth, Clarkson.

Axes—parcels of three or more: Seth Silsby, Mendon.

Ploughing—the best specimen of ploughing 1-8 of an acre without a driver; to Jonathan Russell, Henrietta; 3d best, Charles Killam, Wheatland.

A handsome hearth rug—David Forsyth, Clarkson.

Linen bed tick—Joseph Colt, Pittsford.

Checked linen handkerchiefs—do. do. very neat article; also the following unenumerated articles:

For a specimen of bobinet lace by Mrs. Mary Smart, of Mendon, $5 00

This is one of the best specimens of fine manufacture ever produced in our country.

For a piece of iron by Sylvanus L. Hull of Perrington, 3 00.

For a specimen of fine woollen hose, by Martha Norton, Pittsford, 2 00.

For a quantity of home-made sewing silk and twist by Mrs. Goodell, of Henrietta, 2 00.

For two samples of worsted needle work for foot stools, by Mrs. Boulton, of Rochester, 1,00.

For a fine toned and well constructed church organ with four stops, by John Faust, of Rochester, 3 00.

For samples of currant wine, cider-wine, and elder-berry wine, costing from 16 to 50 cents per gallon; by Giles Boulton, of Rochester, (returned to the society) 2 00.

("Showing conclusively that we need not depend upon foreign countries for a supply of the article of wine."
Committee of Inspection.)

For an appropriate flag, painted by Martin Cable of Rochester, and presented by him to the society, 2 00.

A fanning mill was exhibited by Col. Abner Hubbard, of Rochester, the patentee, which from its simplicity of construction and cheapness, (costing only $12) is worthy the attention of our farmers—more especially as the work is performed by it most effectually, and with much expedition.

A cloth-shearing machine was also presented for inspection, by the patentee, Leonard Worcester of Rochester, which as far as the judges of those articles are able to decide, appears to be an important improvement, and probably will take the place of those in present use in this part of the country. Those machines being patented no premiums could be allowed.

A very handsome leather trunk was exhibited by Mess. Lathrop, brown and Stanley of this village, intended for New-York on occasion of the canal celebration.

The yield of wheat this year is about the same as last year, but that of corn falls much short, owing no doubt to the very unfavourable season—last year the greatest yield of corn was 123, and this, only 82 bushels per acre.

Potatoes also do not show an equal yield to last year's for which falling off the same cause may be assigned. On the article of barley we would remark that 56 bushels were produced on one acre, out of 26 acres of this grain grown on one farm in Brighton. We call the attention of our farmers to this grain, the quantity grown in the county not being adequate to the increasing demand on the part of the breweries here.

Owing to the drought of the year past, we have learned a new fact: at least it is newly presented to our observation, that when there are not sufficient freshets during the winter to charge the earth with moisture, crops with deep roots, as corn and potatoes, fall short of their usual growth, more so than crops with roots running near the surface as most kinds of spring grain.—This observation may serve for our instruction hereafter on an occasion of a drought in the winter.

On summing up the preceding premiums, we find that Henrietta has obtained 18, Pittsford 18, Wheatland 11, Brighton 9, Mendon 6, Clarkson 5, Rush 3, Greece 3, Penfield 4, Riga 2, Gates 2, Perinton 1: whilst few if any competitors appear to have come forward from the remaining four towns of our county.

The thanks of the society are due to several individuals who have manifested an anxious desire to sustain the institution by liberal subscriptions, and while patronage is thus extended to our county society we would warmly recommend to the farmers and other patriotick citizens of the respective towns, the resolution passed at the late meeting, relative to town societies, on a plan similar to that of Wheatland, the benefits of which are already begining to be apparent in the improvement of the breed of stock &c. by importing superior animals at a smaller expense to individuals than could otherwise be accomplished.

After the distribution of the premiums the society formed a procession under the direction of Messrs. Charles J. Hill, John Haywood and Sylvester H. Packard, marshals of the day, and proceeded by a band of musick, the procession moved to the Mansion House, where an excellent dinner was provided.

In the evening an election of officers was made for the ensuing year, when

JESSE HAWLEY,

was re-elected President; Nathan Nye, Elijah Little, Mathew Brown Jr. David Forsyth, Vice Presidents:—Ira West, Recording Secretary; Giles Boulton, Corresponding Secretary; Samuel Works, Treasurer; Everard Peck, Auditor.

TOWN MANAGERS.

Brighton—O. N. Bush, Ezekiel Morse, Roswell Lockwood.
Chili—Zebulon Paul, Benjamin Brown, Joseph Thompson.
Clarkson—John Bowman, Nathan Rowell, and Abel Gilbert.
Gates—Simeon P. Alcott, Gardner Mc'Cracken, and Philip Lyel.
Greece—Daniel Budd, Frederick Bushnell and Silas Walker.
Henrietta—James Sperry, Ebenezer Gooding, and Richard Dannals.
Mendon—Cornelius Treat, James Smith, and Thomas Leeland.
Ogden—B. Barron, Austin Spencer, James Baldwin.
Parma—Levi Talmadge, Jabez Goodell, Augustus Mather.
Penfield—Abner Darling, Wm. Ross, Henry Fellows.
Perinton—Gideon Ramsdell, Levi Treadwell, W. S. Gregory.
Pittsford—Ebenezer Sutherland, Joseph Colt, and John Lane.
Riga—Henry Brewster, Joseph Thompson, and Samuel Shepherd.
Rush—Simeon M. Coe, John Martin, and Alfred Jones.
Sweden—Levi Pond, James Seymour, and William James.
Wheatland—Rawson Harmon Jr. William Garbutt, and Whiting Merry.

Resolved, That this Society do recommend the towns of this county to form Agricultural Societies on a plan similar to that now established in Wheatland.

Resolved, That the officers and town managers meet at the mansion house in Rochester, the 4th Tuesday (24th) of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and that the society do adjourn.

JESSE HAWLEY,
GILES BOULTON, } Committee.
IRA WEST.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

HOME.

When kindred meet around the hearth.
And brothers, brothers see;
Home gives the zest to passing mirth,
And fills each heart with glee.

When tempests sweep along the sky,
And surging billows roll,
The toil-worn sailor heaves the sigh
As Home steals o'er his soul.

But should his bark outride the gale,
And winds and waves be calm;
'Tis Home, sweet Home, that spreads his sail,
And gives to life its charm.

The dearest word the exile knows,
Who treads some foreign shore
Is Home, the balm of all his woes,
When exiled years are o'er

The Alpine wand'rer from the height,
Where snows eternal reign;
Thinks of his Home as with affright,
He views the rough domain.

And holds still dearer in his heart,
His rude and rustic cot—
Resolves no more from Home to part,
Nor mourn his humble lot.

So 'tis with all—Home is the prize,
The dearest and the best,
That we on earth can realize,
And be so truly blest.

It has a charm that none can know,
A bliss unknown to all,
Who seek for splendour and for show,
Or yield to fashion's call.

XANTHO.

MARRIED.

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

In Penfield on the 20th inst. Mr. *Stephen Case* to Miss. *Rachel Wallace.*

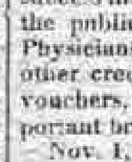
DIED. On the 26th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Talitha C. Gould, formerly of Granville Mass. aged 25, consort of Samuel P. Gould of this village. Thus has the wise disposer of all events, severed the most tender ties, and called a fond husband to mourn the early exit of an affectionate wife, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to bid adieu to one near and dear to them. Truly "life is but a vapour that soon passes away." [*Com*

At Riga on the 21st inst. Eliza daughter of Doct. J. Thurber aged 19 years.

At his residence in Lyons, on the 17th inst. JOHN S TALLMADGE, Esq. late First Judge of Wayne county, aged 27. Judge Tallmadge bore his last severe illness of seventeen days, with the utmost patience and fortitude. In his untimely death, this community has sustained a severe loss. As a member of the bar, and as a citizen, he filled a station honourable to himself and advantageous to the community. A large number of acquintances deeply sympathise with his amiable and afflicted wife and infant son.

Notice.

DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

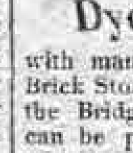


HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.

Nov. 1, 1825. 1

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.

DR. L. TOUSEY



LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of

Drugs and MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs and Paints,

with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Roschell and Soda Powders, Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Burgemot, and Lavender Oil, Dr Porter's calliberated Eye Water, an infalible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Cormine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish, Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood. Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo. Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Resin, Alchohol, Wafers, Almonds, Bloom Raisins, Maccoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.

East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Moody Farman deceased, late of the town of Manlius, County of Onondaga, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriver, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts of said deceased; and all those to whom said deceased was indebted, are requested to present their demands for settlement at the house of Harvey Gilman in this Village.

WASHINGTON HAMILTON.
Att'y for the Administratrix.
Rochester, Oct. 24th, 1825. 8w1

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THE DRAMATIC

VENTRILOQUIST,

MOST respectfully informs the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, that he intends to deliver

A COLLOQUIAL

DIVERTISEMENT,

THURSDAY EVENING, at Mr. Christopher's Mansion-House, on which occasion

MR. TAYLOR,

will exercise his peculiar faculties, and the most extraordinary inflections of the human voice.

For particulars see bills of the day.

☞Front seats for Ladies.

To commence at half past 7. Doors open quarter of an hour before.

☞If the weather proves unfavourable, it will be postponed till the evening following.

Nov. 1, 1825. 1w1

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE PEWS in this church will be sold and rented on *Friday of this week.* Sale will commence at two o'clock P. M. in the church.

November 1, 1825.

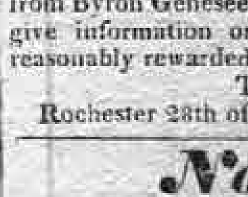
SELECT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH

HAS commenced a SELECT SCHOOL in a room over Mr. Wakeley's Shoe store on Buffalo street, near the court house.—From his experience and success in teaching, he hopes to give satisfaction to all those who patronize him. Those who would be satisfied as to his competency are referred to the Rev. Mr. Penney. Terms of tuition per quarter; $2,00 for SPELLING and READING, $2,50 for GRAMMAR and ARITHMETIC, $3,50 for GEOGRAPHY MAPPING and the use of GLOBES, and $4,00 for ELEMENTARY and PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 1

Strayed.



FROM the subscribers on the night of the 24 ult. a Yoke of *dark Brown Steers*, four or five years old; they were purchased for slaughtering, and were drove from Byron Genesee county. Whoever will give information or rerurn them, shall be reasonably rewarded.

THORN & FRINK.
Rochester 28th of 10 mo. 1825. 1

Notice.

ALL persons *indebted* to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.
November 1, 1825. 8w1

ASHLEY SAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, having resigned the office of Judge of the County Courts, will together with his partner John Dickson, give his undivied attention to professional business in the practice of Law.

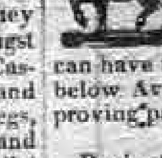
Rochester, Nov. 1, 1822. 1

NOTICE

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards*, my husband, has driven me from his *bed* contrary to *my tender entreaties*, and otherwise *cruelly treated* me and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all his property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements; *call* upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.

EUNICE RICHARDS.
Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14,1825. 1

Stray Colts.



TAKEN UP on the road between Rochester and Pittsford, on the 25th inst Two *IRON GREY COLTS*, supposed to be three years old past. The owner can have them, by calling two and a half miles below Avon Meeting house. Livingston county, proving property and paying charges

WM. COWEE.
Rochester, 25th Oct. 1825. 3w1

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sophia, has left my bed and board—and I hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN HANAFIN.
Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 3w1

POSTRIDERS NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishing to settle with the Printers, takes this method to inform his subscribers, who are now indebted to him, some for one and some for two Quarters, that immediate payment must be made.

J. B. MASON.
Penfield Oct. 25th 1825.

EAGLE BANK OF NEW-HAVEN.

C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 65 cents a Dollar for $5,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price *if presented previous to the 15th November.*

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 51-3w

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.

DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

☞MR. CLARK'S Singing School Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Court House.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

THE glorious TWENTY SIXTH of October, the day on which was completed one of the most stupendous works ever attempted by man, has come, and gone. After reflecting on the immense benefits this great work, will confer on the present generation and upon posterity; the mind of the Philanthropist turns with renovated vigour to the contemplation of *individual interest.* Such being the case, what object more worthy of attention than the

GRAND MARYLAND LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

$30,000.

The particulars of which will be found upon the supplement accompanying this paper.

November 1, 1825.

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new

Dry-Goods

Groceries and Crockery,

at very rduced price.

S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.

5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.
100 bbls. Salt,
150 Box's Oneida Glass.

And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.

S. G. ANDREWS.

EVERARD PECK,

AT his BOOKSTORE, at the sign of the LEDGER, on the west side of Carrol-st. Rochester, has for sale a general assortment of

School Books,

comprising all the kinds in common use, at *reduced prices.*

ALSO, FOR SALE,

The Standard Works and recent publications on Miscelaneous, Theological and Historical subjects all of which will be sold with reference to the *value* rather than the *nominal* prices and many of them at less than they are usually sold at *auction.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

A complete assortment of fine and common Stationary Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Paper, &c.

Oct. 18, 1825. 3w51

LAND WANTED.

THE subscribers, (superintendants for purchasing a suitable tract of Land and erecting buildings for a county Poor House, will receive proposals at the store of Jacob Gould, in the village of Rochester, until the 15th day November next, for a tract of

LAND,

situated within 3 miles of Rochester and containing from 30 to 100 acres, 10 of which must be under improvement.

Terms of payment, cash on the 15th of Feb next.

JACOB GOULD,
JAMES SMITH,
FREDERICK BUSHNELL, } Superintendants.
JAMES SPERRY,
JAMES SEYMOUR.

Rochester Oct. 17, 1825. 3w51

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

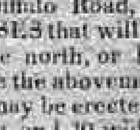
1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks.

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 6w52

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. On the north, or hill path side of the canal, where the abovementioned dwellings are situated, may be erected a Store-House, 200 feet in length, and 40 wide, and at least three more buildings for Groceries or Stores, without discommoding the ground for a Store-House. On the South side of the canal may be 2 or 3 more Houses with back yards &c. On the east part of the land, independent of the building Lots just mentioned, Stables to contain 50 or 100 Horses may be erected. There is now erecting within four rods of these premises, an extensive

BASIN & DRY DOCKS.

Situated as this property is, at the intersection of the canal with the great Buffalo Roads, 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. This property is now in the business part of the place, and will soon become a central stand, and is the only one in the village which conveniently unites the advantages of the Canal and Buffalo street.

For conditions of Rent, reference may be had of RAPHAEL BEACH, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

ELIAS BEACH.
Rochester, Oct. 20, 1825. 2

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts. on the dollar for notes of the *Eagle Bank of New-Haven*, in goods at cash prices.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of November, 1825.

A
Emily Atkins
Thomas L. Acher
Joseph B. Allen
Henry Allen
Norman Allen
Benjamin Abell
H. L. Archilles
Zebulon Abben
F. Albright
Moses Atwater
Lucy Allen
Ruby Abell
Harley Allen
B
Charles B. Bristol
O. N. Bush
Abraham Bristol
George Benis
Salmon Brown
Nathaniel Briggs
Chester Bixby
Simeon Brant
Iram Bishop
Jesse S. Burdett
Mary Balding
Chester Bixby
Simeon Bristol
Samuel B. Bradley
Samuel Balentine
John Brigham
Cynthia Bond
Timothy L. Bacon
Anthony Blackman
Thomas Burton
Oliver M. Barber
John B. Babcock
George Bliss
Asa Belknap
Roswell Bush
C
Orpha Crane
Joseph Cary
Mr. Catermole
Walter Case
William Curry
Silas Cineld
R. L. Cuny
Charles Cleveland
Wm. Comeh
Philander Comstock
Orpha Crane
Wm. Courtney
Thomas T. Cavenaugh
David Culver
Charles Cotter
Polly Cole
John Chiles
Samuel C. Church
Wm. Cheney
Abigal Cleveland
Mr. Coles
Lorin Cushman
Festus Carter
D
Silas Delano
Henry P. Dannols
Gaines Done
John C. Dunham
George Donn
Joseph N. Dunning
Erastus Day
E
George D. Elliott
Joseph Evans
Abiather Eaton
Joseph Errington
Wm. Ellison
F
George Fullmer
Mitchell H. Farnam
Abraham D. Foust
Erastus Fenton
James Flynn
Anson French
Lewis Fuller
E. F. Fellows
Asa Frederick
G
Henry Granger
Wm. Graves
Susan Getchell
David Gage
James Gilkey
Denis Gelland
Lyman Granger
Mary Goodell
John Glendining
H
Louisa Hatch
Wm. Hatch
Leander Hotchkiss
Orrin Herick 2
M. Hayes
Solon Hall
John Holmes
John Hayes
James Hunter
Henry Herrick
Towel Hosford
Mariah Hall
Josiah Holmes
Wm. Haston
Martin Heaxt
Luke Hopkins
John Hempstead
John Hastings jr.
John Holland
J
Daniel Judson
John Jones
John M. Jones
Barney Johnson
Charles H. Johnson
Deborah Jones
K
John Kinnane
Amasa Kellogg
Lucy Kellogg
John Kingston
John Kincaid
Jonas Kocher
L
Joseph Lambert
Lucius Lewis
M
James A. Marsh
Eliza Manson
Charles Merrick
George Moshier
John H. Milles
Abraham Merritt
Charles Marvin
Elijah T. Miller
Isaac Moore
John Mc'Williams
Sarah Moore
Joseph Merritt
Lothrop Masters
Aurelia Moses
Daniel K. Minor
Robert Mc'Cloud jr.
John Markley
N
Jonah Nickerson
Henry Nenson
Clarisa Nicholls
Nancy Nicholls
O
David Oviatt
G. A. Osburn
P
Lucinda Prescott
Darius Perrin
Amos P. Prosser
Oliver Phelps
Uriah & Mary Price
Nathan Paddock
Edward R. Powers
Cyrus Peillips
R
Henry Rochell
James Rattam
Catharine F. Russell
Isaac Robinson
John Rose
John Runlet
Catharine S. Russel
Caroline Rockwell
F. H. Rice
S
Polly Seedby
Samuel Scofield
John Sparling
Leonard Snell
Elnathan Stevens
Jacob Springsteen
Courney Smith
Mark Smith
Justin Smith
Augustus Sayles
Joseph Shepard
Augustus Sayles
Adam Shuman
Francis Smith
T
Lemuel Thomlieson
Wm. Terry
John Tanner
John Tucker
Jacob Thorn
James Taggart
Jonathan Tewilliger
Sylvenus Terry
Thomas Thorp
V
Peter P. Veeder
John Van Allen
W
Roswell O. White
Daniel Walters 2
Justus Wright
Wm. Wyman 2
Birdsey Wilcox
C. Waters
Calvin Wooster
Martin Wilson
Sarah Wilson
A. Withey
George Winant 2
John P. Willmot
Elisha R. Wheeler
Y
Henry Young

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

FANCY

DRY-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE received, & will be receiving in all this week, an **UNUSUALLY RICH** and Splendid supply of

FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

well adapted to this or the Canada Market—Consisting of a much more extensive assortment than they have ever before offered to the publick, all of which **SHALL BE SOLD** at Wholesale and retail **AS LOW** as at **ANY** establishment in the Western District.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

Dancing School.

J. C. BOND.

Professor of Musick, once more respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.

His School will commence at the Merchant's Exchange on *Tuesday* the 2d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and 6 o'clock the same evening for Gentleman.

Mr. Bond flatters himself that the improvement of the younger class in this place during the last two years of his tuition, will be a sufficient recommendation to insure him success in his present undertaking.

N. B. There will be a number of parties given during the quarter, and a splendid exhibition of Dancing at the close of the school.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825. 52

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Ensworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

E. POMEROY.
Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on *good terms.*—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap*, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up stairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for *fall* Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.
Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

CASH. **NEW** CASH.

GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞BROADCLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK

FOR

1826:

THE subscriber has republished from the Boston Edition, the Christian Almanac for 1826, with calendar pages prepared with accuracy for the Meridian of Rochester.—The work will be kept standing in type and can be had in any quantity; application to the publisher or at the Bookstores generally in the Western district. It contains 42 pages, is printed on fine paper; and besides the astronomical calculations comprises a fund of useful and instructing matter. The price is six shillings per dozen from which a discount is made to tract societies and those who purchase for distribution. From the sale of this valuable tract a large sum is Annually raised which is applied to the funds of the american tract society. E. PECK.

Rochester, Oct. 6, 1825. 6w51

ALSO FOR SALE.

Western Almanacs for 1826 in large or small quantities.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CYRUS PACKARD, (deceased), late of Perrinton, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM PACKARD.
ROSWELL EVERETT.
Perrinton, Sept. 10, 1825. 6w47

To the Electors of the County of Monroe

From the numbers of those who offer themselves as candidates for the office of Sheriff it is probable You will make a selection. A conspicuous principal asserted by our forefathers in declaring the rights was, that all men are born free and equal. This principle I hold most dear while I assure you that I claim no superiority over any man. I also assure you that I do not feel unworthy the notice of my fellow men when I ask for the office of Sheriff. I ask no more than any man has a just right to ask. And by thus publickly making known my request am only following the example previously given by others, on the ground of equal rights as well as from the solicitations of numerous friends from different parts of the county. I offer my self as a candididate for the office of Sheriff. Should you see fit to clothe me with this important trust all I can say is that I shall use my best endeavours to serve you and for your convenience open an office in the village of Rochester and faithfully superintend its duties.

ENOS BLOSSOM.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

AS the period is not far distant when a SHERIFF must be chosen for the three ensuing years, and the time actually arrived when your minds ought to be concentrated on the individual who is to be clothed with that important trust; and reflecting on the experience which I have had in the duty by serving as deputy for several years, I have thought proper to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election.—Although the many candidates already before you may seem to lessen my claim, still I shall depend for my success on the old proverb *"stultus pro successu."*

WM. ALVORD.
Clarkson, September 16, 1825.

Sheriff's Office
Monroe County, } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, will be holden in and for the County of Monroe, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, on the twenty-first day of Nov. next; and that all persons who will prosecute those prisoners then and there to be tried, do so appear, and prosecute, as shall be just. Notice is further given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners & Constables within the said County of Monroe that they are hereby required to appear in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, and other remembrances, to be and perform those duties appertaining to their respective offices.

J. P. PATTERSON—*Sheriff.*
Dated Rochester, Oct. 28, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Holmes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, to the said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
Nov. 1, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leons'd's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everynhims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
80 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
3000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Carendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 40

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles,* as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 3m45

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and and for sale at this office.

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825 28tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tunnage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER.
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Conraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,

Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

2000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single.—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Dabull's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s3d to 1s6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 2s—*Burrill's* do. 8s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 103 acres; Lots 80, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For paticulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,

(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester. Oct. 4, 8125 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame*

Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and o superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

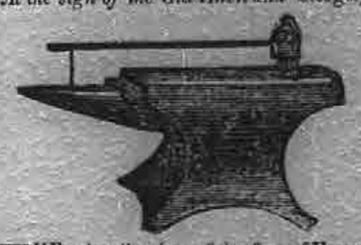
August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY

and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)



THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE.

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies,* in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,

AT THE

Fancy and Variety Store,

(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or wholesale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1825. 46

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER,

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do

Harness, Bridle, and Skirting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand

400 BARELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 SLAUGHTER HIDES.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28, 1825. 44

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

Also, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

LOTTERY INTELLIGENCE.

G. W. PRATT'S

OFFICE—CARROLL-ST. OCT. 4th.

THE following is a list of the different Lotteries soonest to be drawn—and in which TICKETS and parts of Tickets in great variety of numbers, may be had at the above Lottery Office.

TO-MORROW, OCTOBER 5th.

Washington Canal & Delaware

STATE LOTTERY,

1st Class—Highest Prize $10,000, Lowest $4 00. Whole Tickets $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

OCTOBER 15th.

Grand State Lottery OF RHODE-ISLAND,

3d CLASS—A BRILLIANT SCHEME

Highest prize $25,000

Smallest $4 00. TICKETS $4 00—Halves $2 00—Quarters $1 00.

ON THE 9th OF NOVEMBER,

The Popular

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY,

OF MARYLAND.

This scheme presents uncommon inducements for the patronage of adventurers. The purchaser of two Tickets is warranted one prize at least, and may draw three!—and by hazarding a very little money, stands two chances for the Capital Prize, which is

$30,000.

TICKETS in either of the above Lotteries can be furnished if applied for personally, by mail or otherwise, at

G. W. Pratt's

LOTTERY OFFICE, Rochester.

☞ N. B. The Splendid Literature Lottery 3d Class, draws January 4th 1826. Highest Prize $100,000.

The old and popular UNION CANAL LOTTERY 19th Class, draws Feb. 1, 1826. Capital prize **$50,000.** TICKETS and shares in these Lotteries, will also be furnished, and the schemes published in detail at a suitable time previous to the drawings.

Drawn numbers in the Literature Lottery, Class No. 2.

59, 54, 39, 10, 62, 5, 40, 47, 21.

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BUCK'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

RARE CHANCE!!

THE attention of adventurers is invited to the Scheme of the

ODD AND EVEN LOTTERY

of MARYLAND, to be drawn Nov. 9th. This Lottery contains more Prizes than Blanks!

The purchaser of two tickets or shares of tickets, is warranted at least one prize! and many draw three!! For further particulars, and for tickets, please enquire at

G. W. PRATT'S

Lottery Office Carroll Street.

Oct. 11, 1825.

Stray Cow.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on or about the first of October, a dark red Cow, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges & take her away.

BENJAMIN MILLER.

Brighton Oct. 11, 1825. 3w

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 5 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber a dark brindle white fac'd Cow. A satisfactory reward shall be given to whoever will return her.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Oct. 3, 1825. 50

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

about one half worn.

Enquire at the Republican Office.

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage executed by Samuel Jones to Charles M. Lee, dated April 14th 1824, will be sold at public vendue Pursuant to the statute to on the 2d of November next at two o'clock P. M. at the Court house in the village of Rochester, all that piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Brighton being lot No. 6 of the first division of lots containing fifty two acres of land more or less.

CHARLES M. LEE.

Dated April 22. 6m39

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office,
Albany, May 10, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute to on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 29, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y 6m44

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 29, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m44

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Monroe, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Foster England, thence east so far as to include two acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all the buildings there be so described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Potter Hopkins in the town of Brighton, on the thirteenth day of January next at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB TOOKER, J. HULL, Att'y 6m47

BY order of Ashley Sampson, Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of James Gould of Brighton in the county of Monroe, an insolvent debtor to shew cause, if any they have before the said Judge, at his office in the Village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the fifth day of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1818.—Dated this 5th day of August 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. Bender to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 59, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 29 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. ALSO, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 50

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Hoyes,* to my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondiquot landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 29th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the afternoon

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Sept. 10, 1825. 46

E. POMEROY, Esq. sells for me till I return. *VILLAGE LOTS.* J. BISSELL Jr.

Rochester, Sept. 24th, 1825 45

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 2—VOL. X. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1825. WHOLE NO. 470.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

ROCHESTER
Boot and Shoe Store.

THE subscribers have formed a Copartership in business, in Rochester, under the firm of

J. GOULD, & CO.

at the Store formerly occupied by Jacob Gould, where they offer for sale a good stock of first rate

Sole and Upper Leather, Morocco and Calf Skins.

A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fashionable

BOOTS & SHOES.

of their own manufacture.

JACOB GOULD,
SAMUEL P. GOULD.
July 1, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—Those who are indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, without delay. JACOB GOULD.

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted

GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 23, 1825. 40

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 13. 46

HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.
September 13, 1825. 46

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

INFORMS the Gentlemen of this Village that he has taken the Shop opposite the Mansion House, where he will attend to all calls in his line, with warm lather and sharp Razors, sharp Scissors and clean Towels.—He also keeps Hunt's Blacking and good brushes to clean the Boots and make them shine, and begs a share of patronage; he also considers himself the superior at his business—also the imperial of Rochester.
Sept. 13, 1824. 46

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ROSWELL HART, (deceased,) late of Rochester, are requested to make payment without delay, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed administrator of the said estate.
THOMAS HART.
Rochester, Sept. 18, 1824. 40

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
60 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT & SMOKING **TOBACCO.**

at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumse,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal, } Indigo,
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
English Alum,	Press Papers,
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,
August 1, 1825	Jacks, Brushes, &c.

40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer setling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 8, 0 1825. 44

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.

are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞ CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES, Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in futture, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS.
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala,
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans } Indigo,
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
	2 tons grd. White Lead
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red.
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre.
2 hhds. do.	1-2" French Yellow.
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,
200 " summer do.	1 do. S. American do.
1000 " Linseed Oil,	7 bbls. Glue.
7000 Teazles,	
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
	6000 Spanish Segars,
100 " American do.	1000 Shaker Brooms,
81 bales Oakum,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
25 bbls. Pitch,	
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY.
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars;* that of the country paper, *four dollars,* if paid within the year—otherwise *five.*

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring most entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—*'our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,'* are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes:—as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity, and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill gra'd promises.*

Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50

NEW STORE.
JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Suttinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and colored Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

NOTICE.—The Clerks of the Supreme Court at Albany and Utica are under the necessity of informing the gentlemen of the bar, that the low rate of clerk's fees and the very small proceeds of their respective offices will not warrant them in the expense of employing agents for the collection of their accounts. They are therefore, obliged to place their respective offices on the same footing with the offices at New-York, by abandoning the system of keeping accounts, and requiring payment of fees upon the rendering of services. They therefore give notice that after the *first day of December next,* no credit will be given at either of the offices, and that services will be rendered only upon payment of fees.

From the adoption of this rule, they cannot apprehend any inconvenience to the practice of those who reside abroad, if they deposit either with the respective clerks such amount as they choose in advance, (for which an accountable receipt will be given) or if they furnish their respective agents with the means of paying for services as rendered. In the former case, the business will be punctually attended to, and the attorney regularly notified when his deposit is exhausted.

The only difference to result to the profession from the adoption of this rule, will be, whether they make a small advance either to their agents or to the respective clerks, or whether they pay the same amount at a period somewhat later. Absolute necessity compels the clerks to make this change, and they entertain the hope and belief that no serious inconvenience will be produced by it.

JNO. KEYES PAIGE, Clerk at Alb.
T. H. HUBBARD, Clerk at Utica.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on *good terms.*—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap,* are respectfully invited to call

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up stairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.
Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

CASH **NEW** CASH

GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞ BROAD-CLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞ Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of November, 1825.

A
Emily Atkins
Thomas L. Acher
Joseph B. Allen
Henry Allen
Norman Allen
Benjamin Abell
H. L. Archilles
Zebulon Abben
F. Albright
Moses Atwater
Lucy Allen
Ruby Abell
Harvey Allen
B
Charles B. Bristol
O. N. Bush
Abraham Beistol
George Bends
Salmon Brown
Nathaniel Briggs
Chester Bixby
Simeon Brant
Jesse Bishop
Jesse S. Burdett
Mary Balding
Chester Bixby
Simeon Bristol
Samuel B. Bradley
Samuel Balentine
John Brigham
Cayitia Bond
Timothy L. Bacon
Anthony Blackman
Thomas Burton
Oliver M. Barber
John B. Babcock
George Biss
Asa Bellknap
Roswell Bush
C
Orpha Crane
Joseph Cary
Mr. Catermole
Walter Case
William Curry
Silas Cornell
R. L. Cuny
Charles Cleveland
Wm. Crouch
Philander Comstock
Orpha Crane
Wm. Courtney
Thomas T. Cuvendugh
David Calver
Charles Coltz
Polly Cole
John Chiles
Samuel C. Chafin
Wm. Cheney
Abigal Cleveland
Mr. Coles
Lorin Cushman
Festus Carter
D
Silas Delano
Henry P. Dannols
Gaines Done
John C. Dunham
George Dunn
Joseph N. Dunning
Erastus Day
E
George P. Elliott
Joseph Evans
Abiather Eaton
Joseph Errington
Wm. Ellison
F
George Follmer
Mitchell H. Farnam
Abraham D. Foreest
Erastus Fenton
James Flynn
Anson French
Lewis Fuller
E. F. Fellows
Ann Frederick
G
Henry Granger
Wm. Groves
Susan Getchell
David Gage
James Gilkey
Denis Gelland
Lyman Granger
Mary Goodell
John Glentining
H
Louisa Hatch
Wm. Hatch
Leander Hotchkiss
Orrin Herick 2
M. Hayes
Solon Hall
John Holmes
John Hayes
James Hunter
Henry Herrick
Tewel Hosford
Mariah Hall
Josiah Holmes
Wm. Huston
Martin Hexat
Luke Hopkins
John Hempstead
John Hastings jr.
John Holland
J
Daniel Jackson
John Jones
John M. Jones
Barney Johnson
Charles H. Johnsch
Deborah Jones
K
John Kinnane
Amasa Kellog
Lucy Kellogg
John Kingston
John Kincaid
Jonas Kocher
L
Joseph Lambert
Lucius Lewis
M
James A. Marsh
Eliza Manson
Charles Merrick
George Mosher
John H. Miles
Abraham Merrit
Chales Marvin
Elijah T. Miller
Isaac Moore
John Mc'Williams
Sarah Moore
Joseph Merritt
Lothrop Marsters
Aurelin Moses
Daniel K. Minor
Robert Mc'Cleod jr
John Markley
N
Jonah Nickerson
Henry Neuson
Clarisa Nicholls
Nancy Nicholls
O
David Oviatt
G. A. Osburn
P
Lucinda Prescott
Darius Perrin
Amos P. Prosser
Oliver Phelps
Uciah & Mary Price
Nathan Paddock
Edward R. Powers
Cyrus Phillips
R
Henry Rochell
James Ratson
Catharine P. Russell
Isaac Robinson
John Rose
John Roulet
Catharine S. Russel
Caroline Rockwell
F. H Rice
S
Polly Scelby
Samuel Scofield
John Sparling
Leonard Snell
Elnathan Stevens
Jacob Springsteen
Courney Smith
Mark Smith
Justin Smith
Augustus Sayles
Joseph Shepard
Augustus Sayles
Adam Sherman
Francis Smith
T
Lemuel Thomlinson
Wm. Terry
John Tanner
John Tucker
Jacob Thorn
James Taggart
Jonathan Terilliger
Sylvenus Terry
Thomas Thorp
V
Peter P. Veeder
John Van Allen
W
Roswell O. White
Daniel Walters 2
Justus Wright
Wm. Wyman 2
Birdsey Wilcox
C. Waters
Calvin Wooster
Martin Wilson
Sarah Wilson
A. Withey
George Winant 2
John P. Willmot
Elisha R. Wheeler
Y
Henry Young

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

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. On the north, or hill path side of the canal, where the abovementioned dwellings are situated, may be erected a Store-House, 200 feet in length, and 40 wide, and at least three more buildings for Groceries or Stores, without discommoding the ground for a Store-House. On the South side of the canal may be 2 or 3 more Houses with back yards, &c. On the east part of the land, independent of the building Lots just mentioned, Stables to contain 50 or 100 Horses may be erected. There is now erecting within four rods of these premises, an extensive

BASIN & DRY DOCKS.

Situated as this property is, at the intersection of the canal with the great Buffalo Roads, 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. This property is now in the business part of the place, and will soon become a central stand, and is the only one in the village which conveniently unites the advantages of the Canal and Buffalo street.

For conditions of Rent, reference may be had of RAPHAEL BEACH, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

ELIAS BEACH.
Rochester, Oct. 20, 1825. 2

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts. on the dollar for notes of the *Eagle Bank of New-Haven,* in goods at cash prices.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

LOVE.

[From a Tragedy lately published at London, entitled *Raverna.*]

Yes! my Gianna,
Where'er we are in God's great universe,
A sun will rise—a sun will set—thy smile
Can make a desert bloom. Tho' we may not
Kneel down to heaven in consecrated domes,
Night shall spread round her dark shadows, and
Build as a solemn temple more sublime
Than e'er the feeble hand of man could frame!
The moon shall be our living lamp: we'll join
The glorious congregation of the stars
In their eternal hymns. Oh! I shall find
Solitude peopled in Gianna's smiles,
And hold the world well lost that leaves thee mine.

Extract from the confession of a Junior Barrister.

[Concluded.]

I was beginning to charge the whole body with ingratitude, when I was agreeably induced to change my opinion, at least for a while. One of the most rising among them was an old school fellow of mine named Shanahan. He might have been of infinite service to me, but he had never employed me, even in the most trivial manner.—We were still, however, on terms of, to me, rather unpleasant familiarity; for he affected in his language and manners a certain waggish slang from which my classical sensibilities revolted. One day as I was going my usual rounds in the Hall, Shanahan, who held a bundle of briefs under his arm, came up and drew me aside towards one of the recesses. "Ned, my boy," said he, for that is a customary way of addressing me, "I just want to tell you that I have a sporting record now at issue, and which I'm to bring down to ——— for trial at the next assizes. It's an action against a magistrate and a bible-distributor into the bargain, for the seduction of a farmer's daughter. You are to be in it—I have taken care of that;—and I just want to know if you'd like to state the case, for if you do, it can be managed."—My heart palpitated with gratitude, but it would have been unprofessional to give it utterance; so I simply expressed my readiness to undertake the office. "Consider yourself, then, retained as stating counsel," said he, but without handing me any fee.—"All you want is an opportunity of shewing what you can do with a jury, and never was there a finer one than this. It was just such another that first brought that lad there into notice," (pointing to one of the serjeants that rustled by us.) You shall have your instructions in full time to be prepared. Only hit the bible-boy in the way I know you can, and your name will be upon the circuit.'

The next day Shanahan called me aside again. In the interval, I had composed a striking exordium and peroration, with several powerful passages of general application, to be interspersed according as the facts should turn out, through the body of the statement. "Ned," said the attorney to me as soon as he had reached a part of the Hall where there was no risk of being overheard, "I now want to consult you upon"—here he rather hesitated—"in fact, upon a little case of my own. After a short pause he proceeded, "You know a young lady from our country, Miss Dickson?"—"Harriet Dickson?" "The very one."—"Intimately well, she's now in town with her cousins in Harcourt-street; I see her almost every day."—"She has a very pretty property too, they say, under her father's will, a lease for lives renewable for ever."—"So I have always understood." "In fact Ned," he continued, looking somewhat foolish, and in a tone half slang, half sentiment, "I am rather inclined to think—as at present advised—that she has partly gained my affections. Come, come, my boy, no laughing; upon my faith and soul I'm serious—and what's more, I have reason to think that she'll have no objection to my telling her so; but with those devils of cousins at her elbow, there's no getting her into a corner with one's self for an instant; so what I want you to do for me, Ned, is this—just to throw your eye over a wide-line copy of a little notice to that effect I have been thinking of serving her with." Here he extracted from a mass of law-documents, a paper endorsed "Draft letter to Miss D——," and folded & tied with red tape like the rest. The matter corresponded with the exterior. I contrived, but not without an effort, to preserve my countenance as I perused this singular production, in which sighs, and vows were embodied in the language of an affidavit to hold to bail. Amidst the manifold vagaries of Cupid, it was the first time I had seen him exchanging his ordinary dart for an Attorney's office-pen. When I came to the end, he asked if I thought it might be improved.—I candidly answered that it would, in my opinion, admit of change and correction.—"Then," said he, "I shall be eternally obliged if you'll just do the needful with it.—You perceive that I have not been too explicit, for between ourselves, I have one or two points to ascertain about the state of the property before I think it prudent to commit myself on paper. It would never do, you know, to be brought into court for a breach of promise of marriage; so you'll keep this in view, and before you begin, just cast a glance over the Statute of Frauds." Before I could answer, he was called away to attend a motion.

The office thus flung upon me was not of the most dignified kind, but the seduction case was too valuable to be risked; so putting my ambition against my pride, I found the latter soon gave way, and on the following day I presented the lover with a declaratory effusion at once so glowing and so cautious, so impassioned as to matters of sentiment, but withal so guarded in point of law, that he did not hesitate to pronounce it a masterpiece of literary composition and forensic skill. He overwhelmed me with thanks, and went home to copy and despatch it. I now come to the most whimsical part of the transaction. With Miss Dickson, as I had stated to her admirer, I was extremely intimate. We had known each other from childhood, and conversed with the familiarity rather of cousins than mere acquaintances. When she was in town, I saw her almost daily, talked to her of myself and my prospects, lectured her on her love for dress,

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and in return was always at her command for any small service of gallantry or friendship that she might require. The next time I called, I could perceive that I was unusually welcome. Her cousins were with her, but they quickly retired and left us together. As soon as we were alone, Harriet announced to me "that she had a favour—a very great one indeed—to ask of me." She proceeded, and with infinite command of countenance. "There was a friend of hers—one for whom she was deeply interested—in fact it was—but no—she must not betray a secret—and this friend had the day before received a letter containing something like, but still not exactly a proposition of—in short of a most interesting nature; and her friend was terribly perplexed how to reply to it, for she was very young and inexperienced, and all that; and she had tried two or three times and had failed—and then she had consulted her (Harriet,) and she (Harriet) had also been puzzled—for the letter in question was in fact, as far as it was intelligable, so uncommonly well written both in style and sentiment, that her friend was of course particularly anxious to send a suitable reply—and this was Harriet's own feeling—and she had therefore taken a copy of it (omitting names,) for the purpose of shewing it to me, and getting me—I was so qualified, and so clever at my pen, and all that sort of thing—just to undertake—if I only *would*, to throw upon paper just the kind of sketch of the kind of answer that ought to be returned." The preface over, she opened her reticule, and handed me a copy of my own composition. I would have declined the task, but every excuse I suggested was overruled. The principal objection—my previous retainer on the other side, I could not in honour reveal; and I was accordingly installed in the rather ludicrous office of conducting counsel to both parties in the suit. I shall not weary the reader with a technical detail of the pleadings, all of which I drew. They proceeded, if I remember right, as far as a *surrebutter*—rather an unusual thing in modern practice.—Each of the parties throughout the correspondence was charmed with the elegance and correctness of the other's style. Shanahan frequently observed to me, "what a singular thing it was that Miss Dickson was so much cleverer at her pen than her tongue;" and once upon handing me a letter, of which the eloquence was, perhaps, a little too mascilline, he protested "that he was almost afraid to go father in the business, for he suspected that a girl who could express herself so powerfully on paper, would one day or other prove too much for him when she bacame his wife." But to conclude, Shanahan obtained the lady, and the lease for lives renewable for ever. The seduction-case (as I afterwards discovered,) had been compromised the day before he offered me the statement: and from that day to this, though his business increased with his marriage, he never sent me a single brief.

From the Christian Register.

There is something of moral sublimity in the unbending firmness with which we see the virtuous man struggling with the storm, and triumphing in the panoply of his religion. It is easy to be resigned to suffering ere the thunder has yet burst over our heads;—but in the strength of religion to wrestle with the power of the destroyer; amid the darkness below to fix the steady eye on the eternal light above; as link after link is broken from the chain of our earthly hopes, to feel the heart clinging more closely to those who are not of this world; to stand alone upon the shores of life, and see the last plank amid the wreck swept from beneath our feet, yet supported on the rock of ages, to feel the eternal hope deepning and strengthning but more intensely within us—this is to *practice* that hardest lesson "Thy will be done."

A few years since, I resided in the neighborhood of a venerable friend, a clergyman, and residing in the heart of the country, his life glided away like the summer stream in the quiet sunshine of tranquil affection. The cloud had indeed at times come over it, but it had passed away. He had bowed to the hand that had laid his hopes in the dust; and when the bitter cup was removed, he had drunk consolation from the fountain of everlasting life. One by one the friends of his youth and the children of his hopes had dropped away, and left him almost alone. Yet one remained, who was all the world to him. Often have I heard him bless God that when the voice of his rebuke was heard, he had spared her who now in the freshess of her beauty was ever at his side.

It was the close of the Sabbath. In the calm twilight of a summer's evening I sat listning to the conversation of my friend.—Near us sat his wife, and opposite his daughter; her hand clasped in his to whom the next day it was to be pledged "for joy and for sorrow." The deep and beautiful serenity that prevaded nature, as it lay before us in the quiet moonlight, seemed to communicate itself to our own hearts.—The hills, the rocks and the trees, lay sleeping in the clear light; while their deep shadows, concealing the rough points of the scene, marked but more strongly its beauty. Our very conversation was carried on in suppressed tones, as if fearful of disturbing the sabbath stillness around. Allured by the beauty of the evening the young couple walked out together, to pour forth the fullness of their hearts in the secret sanctuary of nature.

We shall see you to morrow, said my friend as I arose to take my leave. Yes! added his wife, "Annette expects you to morrow. On this occasion she wishes the presence of her old and early friends." I accepted the invitation.

The next morning dawned as clear as the preceding evening had promised. As I walked out to enjoy its freshness, I met my friend. "Annette is ill,"said he. "She exposed herself to the damp and dews in her walk last evening, and is now threatened with a fever." It proved more than a threat. A violent fever had seized upon her. Night after night, and hour after hour, her mother sat by her bed side, watching the progress of the disease, ministering to her wants, and, the hardest task of all, wearing a smiling face, lest the increasing despondeucy of her own heart should alarm her child.

There is something of sublimity in this trait of female character—this deep, enduring tenderness of a mother's love. With man, even when the object is one of his deepest and dearest regard, there is a limit beyond which we cannot pass; when exhausted nature will claim repose; when the weary frame will, sink, and the drooping eyelid close.—It is in this moment of weakness that woman first puts forth her strength; that the frame so feable and delicate as to shrink before the breeze, and bow beneath the dewdrop, rises at once in its deep, strong energy; through nights of watching, and days of despair, unbent be fatigue without, unsubdued by the bitterness within—offering the language of hope amid the hidden anguish of an aching heart, anguish more deep, more bitter because it may not be uttered—turning in for strength and support, to the inexhaustible fountains of her own deep affection—and with the fabled devotion of the pelican, nourishing her offspring again, from the warm life-blood of her own self sacrificing heart.

Mean while triumphing over every remedy, the deadly disease went on. None but they who have witnessed it can picture the intense earnestness, with which the anxious mother watched the countenance of the physician, while day after day he felt the almost flattering pulse as if in his eye she could read the first of life or death;—and none but they who have felt it, can tell the sinking, sickning of the heart, as that inquiring look read but too plainly "there is no hope." But Annette was not deceived; and tho'she long forbore to allude to her situation, lest she should add to the distress of her friends, she at length ventured to speak freely. "It is not" she said addressing the three individuals who were dearest to her, "it is not so hard to die." I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that the silken tie is not severed forever. For you she said, addressing her lover, "you will not forget *her* memory, who to the last will so love *your's*. Death seals the vows, that our hearts and our lips but pledged; and though we met not as we would have met, we are in the hands of Him who judgeth wisely. You should have been a son to my parents; for my sake be so still. They will soon be childless. If you love my memory, love them.—Then addressing her parents—"If in the course of life I have sometimes erred, and who has not! if I have ever cost you a pang, or a tear, forgive me. I do not ask you sometimes to think of your child; I fear you will remember her but to well. But be not unhappy—remember we meet again."

When I called the next morning to inquire after her health, I was received at the door by her father. He took my hand in silence; and leading me to an apartment, pointed to a coffin. It bore the name and age of his daughter. He watched the expression of my countenance, and his lip quivered, and his voice faltered as he said, "she has left us now, but God's will be done." His emotion was but momentary: and he again stood in calm and defined composure at my side.—I regard him with astonishment and reverence. Friend after friend had gone; hope after hope had withored; the strong link that had grappled his spirit to the earth was broken; and he stood unbent by the storm that had laid his last earthly hope in the dust.—His soul seemed to rise in its strength and affliction weighed more heavy on it—to lower in its majesty above the darkness below, to dwell in the light of its eternal hopes: as the mountain lifts its head above the clouds below, in to the pure light above.

There is something peculiarly sad in thus visiting the deserted places of those whom we love; every object awakening anew some melancholy remembrance, calling up the bitter tear and unuttered groan from the silent sanctuary within. In one place lay Annette's work, in another her chair; here her musick, there her books; and when we sat down in the lonely apartment, how strongly did that very loneliness remind us, that here was indeed the deepest solitude—the solitude of desolate and broken hearts. Alas! the chain of affection clings but more closely around us, when its last link binds us to the grave.

The mother's was the grief of a mother. The lover was calm and tranquil—it was the calm of despair. His reason was unsettled. During the funeral ceremonies, he remained as if an uninterested spectator, though at times appearing to think that this ceremony was for his wedding. As I was entering a carriage to follow in the melancholy procession, he appeared at the door, and insisted on accompanying me. We sat first in silence; at length in a low confidential tone he said, "we shall be married to morrow." Their connecting the present ceremony with the leading idea of his mind he said, "I did not know that we were to be married in the church." "Is Annette in the first carriage?" "She is indeed I replied. When we had arrived at the church yard, we alighted.—The mother with the yearning of a mother's heart, would descend into the tomb to see where the child was laid. I saw her involuntarily grasp the arm of an assistant, as the coffin was slightly turned to facilitate its entrance; as if fearing it would disturb her child. That repose, alas! was too deep to be broken. Her lover followed, with the impatient air of one constrained to be present at a scene to which he was indifferent.—"Come" said he, plucking my coat; "come Annette is waiting;" and as I lingered yet a moment, the silent cavern rung with the horrid laugh of insanity.

Her father alone seemed unsubdued by the blow. Strong in the practice of the faith he had preached, the star of his hopes was on high. And though the pale cheek and faltering voice proclaimed at times that the spirit was wrestling with the strong feelings of nature, they served but as a more beautiful comment on the power of that religion, which could so extract its bitterness from the sting of death, and never did that humble prayer "Thy will be done," flow from a sincerer spirit, than from that of that childless man. In the hour of trial he had applied his heart unto wisdom. So teach me to number my days.

Under the beautiful shade of a large elm, is the tomb where Annette reposes. Years have now elapsed, and wild flowers and sweet-briers have sprung up on the spot.—There the shrubs are distilling the morning dew: the flowers are breathing their fragrance, and the wild rose is shedding its leaves, and tears of affection and respect still consecrate the holy ground. T.

YESTERDAY, TO-MORROW AND TO-DAY.

What is yesterday? a name given to what is dead, which but for its death, could not have had a name. Yesterday gives up the very pretentions of life.—His fate is strange. Good deeds may have been done during his existance, or crimes may have marked his progress, but they are buried with him in the grave of time. True it is, their effects remain to bless or punish the beings who transacted them. The moment yesterday is christened, is the moment that proves him dead. He leaves a survivor whose name is 'to-day—the name that yesterday had previously possessed—and whose fate will be to receive the predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular: he can never be said to live; but he never perishes. When the clock at night peals out twelve, fancy may picture him being born; and during the dull hours of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime-covered wretch anticipates his coming with fear, the lover with impatience, the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity; but he disappoints them all he never comes; loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. It is like a disembodied spirit which is permitted to haunt the mind of man: and he is ever suggesting to us that the day is departing, that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, yesterday, and either buoys up the mind with hope, or harrows it with fear, of what he himself shall produce; but lo! the morning breaks, and it is to-day.

This is the best boon of heaven to man. To-day gives opportunity for improving our existence, and becoming what the Omniscient intended we should become, useful members of society, virtuous and happy beings. The past vanishes from our view; a glorious future opens upon our sight; but let us not wait for the promised to-morrow's arrival to improve that future: let to-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either miserable or happy according to our present deeds. If we look back upon yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty and useless as the promised gifts of to-morrow.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER, 8, 1825.

Republican Nominations.

FOR SENATOR.

BENEDICT BROOKS.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES SEYMOUR,

FOR CLERK.

TIMOTHY BARNARD JUN.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

JAMES SMITH,
JOHN P. PATTERSON.
JOHN GARBUTT.

FOR CORONERS.

REUBEN WILLEY,
NATHANIEL NEGUS.
GEORGE BROWN.
SAMUEL CASTLE.

Sheriff.—The intolerant objections which have been advanced against Mr. Seymour, let it not be forgotten, have been all removed by Mr. Seymour's promise *to reside in the village in the case of his election.* Our opponents must have felt the prospect of defeat to be near and the danger thereof most urgent to have resorted to such desperate expedients to sustain their candidates. What? to proscribe a man from an elective office because he resides not in a particular village! It is an impudent and intolerant objection and as such deservedly odious. But it is the only objection to Mr. Seymour that could benefit Mr. Jacob Gould, and therefore Mr. Jacob Gould's supporters must urge it at all hazards. As the only merit Mr. Jacob Gould possesses which might recommend him to this office, happens to be the only merit which Mr. Seymour was supposed to lack, viz: a residence in this village; why that must be made the most of, to benefit the one and injure the other. We think, if matters had remained as they were, that Mr. Gould's friends, or rather Mr. Gould himself, (for, we believe that he has been chiefly instrumental both in obtaining and supporting his own nomination) would find that objections of such a nature would not have been tolerated. At any rate we should not have feared for their result if Mr. Seymour had given no pledge to remove here. But now, by the pledge he has given, every semblance of an objection has been removed, and we doubt not of a triumphant majority in his favor in spite of all Mr. Gould's industry to secure an election to that office to which he was wary enough to procure his own nomination.

When his Excellency, Gov. Clinton, departed from this place at the late Celebration on board a boat in company with the "*Young Lion of the West*," we could not help turning our thoughts back to the year 1811, when he was in the Senate of this State. At that period Judge Platt who was also in the Senate, and represented the Western District, brought forward a bill to locate a Bank in the Western District, one branch to be located at Utica and the other at Geneva. During the discussion on the subject, Mr. Clinton took occasion to oppose it in a speech, where, to use Judge Platt's words 'he asked with contemptuous exultation:—"Is it an injury that the Manhatten Company send part of their capital to Utica?—is it an act of oppression or injustice, for a rich man in New-York, to loan his money in the Western District?"—as much as to say at least that the western district was of so little consequence that it ought to depend for loans upon the "capital of the Manhattan Company," or the funds of the "rich man of New-York." These questions were, however answered ably by Mr. Platt, who in concluding his speech said "Sir, *there is young lion in the west.* He is now tame and gentle as the Spaniel. He seems to lick the hand that scourges him. But be assured he will soon arrive at maturity, and become conscious of his strength. He will, I hope, be generous and noble; but beware how you provoke his indignation by injury and insult."

Seeing Mr. Clinton step on board the "boat," and knowing the circumstances above stated, we could not help thinking that he was conscious of the existence of the *young lion of the west*—that he wished him to *be generous and noble*—and to *lick the hand that scourged him*, since he had *arrived at maturity and become conscious of his strength*—that he was fearful he had *provoked him by injury and insult*, as in his late tours, he appeared "patting his noble neck with fondling care," and even begging the favor that he would "bear him company on the high road,"

Electoral Law.—Those noisy champions of *the people's rights* who of late were so clamorous for giving the choice of Presidential Electors to the people, have become now quite silent upon that topic. Their zeal for *the people* has marvellously abated, and now, when they have an opportunity of shewing their attachment practically, their ardour has suddenly cooled. Let it not be forgotten, that when a law was passed, referring the decision of the method to the people themselves these men have advocated that system which is the least republican in its nature, and the best calculated to favor the views of a few ambitious individuals. Should the general ticket system be adopted, people would be under the necessity of voting for those they know not: this affords a fine opportunity to palm off upon their suffrages, the mere tools of a party. the drudges and panders of a desperate faction. Some poor party tool in New-York might thus secure an election by means of a *plurality* in Genesee, who might give him their votes from mere ignorance of his merits—yet this is the system which they have advocated and for which they have prepared their ballots where they have prepared them at all. In this county, if we have been rightly informed, they will not have the grace even to support *any* system of giving the choice of Presidential Electors to the people, about which they made so much clamor a short time since, as we understand that no ballots in any shape will be prepared by them; mark this, fellow citizens, observe how hollow their pretentions *have been*, and remember them for the future. Ballots will be circulated from this office, favoring the choice of Presidential Electors "*by Districts*," a method which brings the selection nearest home to the people and is therefore the most Republican in its nature and as such it has been adopted and sanctioned by republicans throughout the state.

The disinterestedness and patriotism of these men, ycleped "the people's men" now stand forth in a strong and prominent light. The moment they obtain a temporary ascendency they begin to quarrel for the offices which are to reward them for their services. Some more cunning and forecasting than others, are artful enough to obtain nominations at "the people's meetings"—others, indignant that their services and merits should have been overlooked, and perhaps thinking that it is now or never with them, are in haste to advertise themselves as candidates. Some dozens of these advertisements may be seen in almost any of their papers. But by all these various means it has become evident that there will be many more seekers of office than finders. Means must therefore be found to induce supernumeraries to withdraw. Some being persuaded that they have miscalculated their strength, others being promised nominations at some future time, if they will relinquish their pretensions now discover a willingness to give up their present claims. Hence we see their papers filled with those numerous specimens of "backing out" called withdrawals in which candidates have taken the pains to state that they magnanimously relinquish hopes which they had no foundation for cherishing.

This has been the result in most counties of that public wrangle for office which has disgraced "the people's" party, and which has shown conclusively what it is, which is the chief object in their estimation, and how secondary is the public good to their own interested ends. Independent men will mark their course and learn the lesson it teaches.

We receive the most cheering accounts from different parts of the state, of the prospects of our friends. The candidates in most counties have been judiciously selected, and every thing augurs well for the good cause. While they are thus active in other counties, it is hoped that the county of Monroe will not be found wanting—but exert herself to redeem her character. The ticket which is now before the public is unexceptionable in every respect, & it is confidently expected that it will receive the general suffrage of the yeomanry of this county.

Anti-Caucus Consistency.—It is but a short time since that we heard much noise and clamor against Caucuses—and they were loudly denounced in a certain quarter as an unwarrantable dictation to the people. How is it with those, now, who were lately so loud in advocating "people's meetings" as the legitimate source of nominations? In the last Telegraph we find a communication stating that the party who sanctioned "the meeting" should consider themselves pledged to support Mr. Stone, as he was nominated in that place. Mr. Weed in an additional article, also sanctions the same doctrines—Is this any thing more than supporting the very principles which they have so denounced? Mark their consistency, and know what to expect for the future.

Melancholy.—We learn by a gentleman from the east, that while two men were discharging the guns at the late celebration at Weedsport, not being cautious to swab the piece after each discharge, it went off while they were in the act of putting in the charge, and killed both! blowing them into the canal. One died instantaneously, and the other in a few moments after the accident occurred.

☞ *Theatre.* It will be seen by an advertisement in this days paper that a Theatrical company are about to give an entertainment in the circus. We only know Mr. Gilbert of the company who is a good performer, and has once been highly applauded by our citizens.

We have lately received the "*Western Sentinel*" printed and published by Mr. Reuben St. John, at Salina The execution of the paper is very good, and it promises likewise to be an able and well conducted Republican paper.—We wish the editor success.

Can we forget how vehemently the opponents of the Republican party not long since, declaimed against party spirit? No epithet was strong enough to express their abhorrence—It was a monster of most "frightful mien," and we were conjured by every sentiment of patriotism to resist its desolating power and assist to banish it from our country. Our state pride was also appealed to. The influence of New York, it was said, had been destroyed and its character debased by the heated conflicts of party, and we were called upon magnanimously to forget past differences and assist in introducing a promised political millenium. What has been the result of all these captivating professions! Is not the insincerity of the NO PARTY men now made manifest? Is it not apparent that they only sought to create an INDIFFERENCE TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS, and withdraw the vigilant eye of the community from their own deeds, that they might crawl into place and consequence unobserved, and fasten like a loathsome ulceration, on the body politic? Their attempt has been quite too successful; many have been deceived, and they now hear with surprise the most high toned party sentiments proclaimed by the very men who but recently preached the most mild and tolerant doctrines. But there is a disposition every where apparent among the electors of Oneida county, to consult their own judgment in preference to any set of men whatever. It is in vain that our opponents urge the support of their ticket and wish to compel freemen to sacrifice their private opinions to promote the ambitious views of a few party leaders; they claim the right to examine the qualifications of candidates for public favor and spurn the dictation of those who would force them upon their support. The people know how to discriminate correctly, and if party spirit be as great an evil as has been pretended, is it right, is it honest to require the sacrifice of their opinion in order to build up a party, or to attempt to make them vote for men who are not the objects of their choice?—*Oneida Observer.*

The last house of Assembly was claimed by its eulogists to have been "fresh from the people," and it is conceded to have been, as a whole, a fair example of the kind of legislatures the people may expect from those who have thus suddenly become "republicans" and the "friends of the people." Notwithstanding, in the history of our legislature, no representative body has exhibited such singular, and we say it with a full knowledge of the facts, such unfortunate qualities. Surely, none before it, was ever the sport of such undignified passions, of such misrule and confusion and of such prodigality both in their time and money: and none has ever been so subservient to the views and open to the practices of the Lobby. These are undeniable truths, deplored by all candid men, and tacitly admitted by the political associates of a majority of that legislature out of doors.—It is as unfortunate for this class of politicians, as it would be unfortunate for the state if they should succeed, that many of their nominations for the coming election, are of a similar character. Take for instance (and this case may stand for many others) their ticket recently nominated in the city of New York: of which the New York American, in reply to the Statesman, says:—

"What better evidence can be given of this fact, than the very ticket published in the Statesman for assemblymen of this city? Does any one at all acquainted with the population of New York, believe for a moment, that the persons thereon named are such as ought to represent this city? or such, as by any other than by a combination of all sorts of private interests and bargains, could have been nominated? It is indeed true there are on the ticket some respectable names to which there can be no objection, but the ticket as a whole, is as distinctly marked with "lobby," as if the word were written out at length at its head. At least four of the persons designated are applicants for banks—some for the Canal Bank, some for the Drovers' Bank, and some for the Orphan Asylum Bank—and we know not how many others may have their own projects to serve, under the guise of serving the public."

We receive accounts of the most cheering nature from different parts of the state with regard to the success of the republican cause. Our friends in almost every section are up and doing, and the result promises to be most auspicious.

The ground taken by the Federalists a few months since, that the best men should be selected for office, has been suddenly abandoned here, and so it will be every where whenever they think they have sufficient power to control affairs. The insincerity of such professions is now fully manifest. The 'no party' men have became the most violent partizans and every man is denounced that dares to act with justice and moderation.—*Onei. Obs.*

GEORGIA.—Returns from all the counties in the state except five, give Governor Troup a majority 1100 votes. The small number of votes given by the five wanting counties, the Savannah Republican says, are in favor of Gen. Clark but could only reduce Gov. Troup's majority to about 800 votes.

N. M. Rothschild, of London, the great Loan Contractor with the European and Brasilian governments, and his four brothers, are said to be worth more than 10,000,000 sterling equal to nearly $50,000,000.

Domestic Summary. Mr. Lewis Jenkins has been appointed Post Master at Canandaigua in the place of Oliver Heartwell removed.—The population of the village of Canandaigua is ascertained by the recent census, to amount to 1807.—The new steam boat Pioneer, on Lake Erie, ran ashore last week near the mouth of Grand River and was so much damaged as to render it doubtful whether, it can ever be got afloat.—The Treasury Department of the United States, has advertised for a loan of 10 millions, four hundred thousand dollars, at 4 1-2 per cent. The design is to pay off former loans that bear a higher rate of interest.—The total number of inhabitants in the city of Albany is 15974.—A bed of iron ore has lately been discovered in the town of Almond, Allegany county.—There are said to be 500 Lodges and more than 200 chapters of Free Masons in the state of New York.—The New York Courier heretofore published on Sunday morning, is in future to be published on Saturday evening.—On the 25th inst. the Ex-chancellor Kent commenced his course of Lectures on the Law. The course will continue six months, embracing five lectures in every week.—The citizens of Pennsylvania have decided by a majority of more than twenty five thousand, against a convention.

The following interesting letter from Paris, under date of 7th September, appears in the London Times:

"Our Ministers are under a good deal of embarrassment in regard to the manner of receiving Lafayette, who, according to the accounts brought by the Edward Bonaffe, must soon arrive. The moment our Ministers heard that the General was coming in the frigate Brandywine, they despatched orders to the authorities in Havre to prevent any kind of meeting and every mark of honor which might be attempted to be bestowed on him. On the other hand, the most respectable of the merchants and other inhabitants have resolved to express their esteem for his character by every means in their power. The military commandant is a violent royalist, but the Mayor is a good natur'd moderate man, who wishes to avoid every sort of tyrannical measures. The American frigate is another subject of embarrassment. It is usual when a frigate enters the port for her to salute the batteries with fifteen guns, but this salute must be returned by an equal number. Now our government are afraid that if they reply to the American salute, the people will think they are expending powder in honor of Lafayette, but if they do not agree to return, they will be obliged to let the frigate enter without saluting, for it is well known that the American Captain will not burn a match without an assurance of reciprocity."

A new metalic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geimer, an able chemist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, it is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability, (according to some of the European scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.

Constantinople, Aug. 22.

The Porte has received very alarming news from the Archipelago, which, being most intimately connected with the affairs of Greece, may have more serious political consequences than was at first believed. The government at Napoli has, in its despair, applied for English protection, and sent deputies to implore the king of Great Britain to give them succor. As Commodore Hamilton, who is at anchor before Napoli di Romani, has several times openly taken the part of the Greeks, this intelligence has excited a sensation here that it would be difficult to describe. This was still more increased by the information which was received at the same time, that the North American squadron, so long announced by the Greeks, has arrived off Hydra, and has taken possession of the island of Porros, situated opposite to Hydra. The divan has since had several extraordinary sittings, and the consternation that has been excited is evident.—The French ambassador, Count Guilleminot and the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. Minziacky, sent expresses to their Courts. At Missolonghi, the Turks have been defeated both by sea and land.

☞ The latest advices from Spain announce the capture of Bessieres—who with seven others, was immediately shot. The Empecinado has been hung—they proposed to carry him to the gallows on the back of an ass, and he became exceedingly violent. He [illegible] the cords which bound him, and desperately attempted an escape; but he was knocked down, a rope put around his neck, and so executed. Paul Iglesias, a person of much distinction, was hung at Madrid—"after he was suspended he cried out, liberty or death." The king has issued a decree against the free masons, ordering that all taken shall be put to death.

Gambling on a large scale.—The Count Salvinsker, a Polander, has recently lost at piquet 20,000 acres of woodland, and a chateau situate in Saxony. The Prince Dolgorouky is the winner. The Count Salvinsky is the same person who at Constantinople won of the Captain Pacha, at a game of chess, 12 slaves and 10,000 leopard skins the former of which he set at liberty, and the latter sold in Hungary for 70,000 florins.

At a court of King's Bench, held on the 13th inst. at Montreal, the case of Robert Johnson, *vs.* William Bingham, of Philadelphia, was tried. The action was for slander, in stating that "Mr. Johnson had been guilty of forgery." The jury after retiring for half an hour, returned a verdict of one thousand dollars damages for the plaintiff.

Errors.—It some times makes a *great difference* in a word by drawing one letter from it. We could not help noticing in a paper the other day some curious words caused probably by the printers pulling out letters to do jobs with. In the word steam boat the *t* was pulled out, leaving it to read *Steam Boas*—in boot and shoe making the *s* was omitted in the shoe leaving it *hoe* and *hoe making*—new goods was spelled new *gods*; and a date was 1225—for sale had the *s* omitted, making it for *ale*—& a man by the name of Sherman had the *s* off, leaving *herman*—besides many other mistakes all occurring on one side of a sheet of superroyal. Truly this was a budget of errors and showed a carelessness, entirely inexcusable.

The following paragraph is from the Philadelphia Democratic Press, and, if accurate, contains matter greatly discreditable to the naval constructor at Washington, where the Brandywine was built. Allowance, is, indeed, to be made for the haste for which this vessel was required to be fitted out; but still we can hardly conceive, that any thing but very reprehensible carelessness can account for the condition in which the frigate is described to have been at sea.

We regret to learn that the United States frigate Brandywine had been but a few days at sea, when she was discovered to have eight feet water in her hold. Thirty thousand weight of ammunition, and a quantity of ballast, was thrown overboard. All hands were called to the pumps, and she was cleared of the water, which was found to pour in through the sides, where the oakum had washed out. So unseaworthy was this vessel found, that a consultation was held, whether it was, or was not, prudent to proceed on the voyage. When last spoke, she was within a few days sail of Havre—she will there undergo a thorough repair. Several of the hands had died. Gen. La Fayette enjoyed good health. He expected that all his family would be assembled at Havre, to welcome him to his native shore. More than once, on the passage, the General has indulged in the expression of a hope, that he has not left the United States forever.

UNION, Fayette Co. (Pa.) Oct. 18.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We regret to learn, that the canal surveys in this neighborhood, which were rapidly progressing to their close, were suspended a few days since in consequence of the exhaustion of the funds appropriated by Congress to this object. We are, however, gratified to learn, that a gentleman of this place, who has taken an active part in promoting this important object, has written to the Secretary of War, offering to advance the necessary funds, and have the surveys completed on his own responsibility, trusting to some future appropriation to meet the expenditure. We therefore presume the work will yet be completed this fall, so as to enable the board to decide on the comparative merits of the several routes examined, and avoid the expense and delay of again sending out the Engineers to finish this work next season.

Singular fact in Natural History.—A pickerel was sold in our market the other day, upon the dressing of which, a stone was found in its abdomen about the size of a common goose egg. Curiosity was on tip-toe, and the stone was purchased by a stranger from the east, to be deposited, we presume, among its kindred wonders in Scudder's Museum. Many scientific hypotheses have been raised to account for this phenomenon, the most probable of which is, *that it was introduced by the seller to increase the weight of the fish.*—*R. Album.*

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

A DISCOURSE.

said to have been delivered by an old Quakeress, at one of their Weekly meetings in West-Jersey.

"My dear friends, there are three things which I very much wonder at—The first is, that boys should be so foolish as to throw stones clubs and brick bats into the fruit trees, to knock down the fruit; if they would only let it alone, it would fall off itself. The second thing is, that men should be so foolish and even so wicked, to go to war, and kill one another; if they would let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing, which I wonder most of all at is, that young men should be so unwise and foolish as to go after young women; if the young men would stay at home, the young women would come after them.

TO THE LADIES.

A good wife should be *like three things;* which *three things* she should *not be like*.

First, she should be like a *snail* always keep within her own house; but she should not be like a *snail*, to carry all she has upon her back.

Secondly, She should be like a *an echo*, to speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like *an echo*, always to have the *last word*.

Thirdly, she should be like a *town clock*, always to keep time and regularity; but she should not be like *a town clock*, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her.

Melancholy effects of tattling.—We took occasion, some time ago, to animadvert upon that evil disposition, which leads individuals, in periods of public distress, to pry into, and, right or wrong, to talk about their neighbour's affairs. Since then, we find an incident stated in a Cheraw (S. C.) paper which confirms with lamentable accuracy those reflections. It is therein said, and we believe with truth, that Mr. Mc'Neil, of Charleston, on arriving in Charleston harbour, from Liverpool, and being informed that his house had failed, was driven to the desperate act of throwing himself overboard, and was drowned. Now his house *had not* and *has not failed*; but, amid the thousand busy and mischievous rumours of the day, their names had been mentioned as among the unfortunate: and these idle rumours were too faithfully and fatally repeated by the pilot, without knowing any thing about the truth, or of the interest which the passengers he was talking to might have in it. It would be impossible by any argument to illustrate so forcibly as by this unhappy occurrence, the pernicious and wicked consequences of such incautious or malicious babble.—*American.*

The following is Mr. Hawley's Address
TO THE COMMITTEE OF BUFFALO.

Gentlemen—Deputed by the citizens of Rochester, in connection with the visiting committees along the line of the canal, we come to mingle and reciprocate our mutual congratulations with the citizens of Buffalo, on the grand epoch of uniting the waters of the great Inland Mediterranean of North America, with those of the commercial Atlantic.

An epoch that will be recorded in the tablets of history as among the greatest events of our nation—for having in eight years—with eight millions of dollars, "made the longest canal, in the least time, with the least experience, for the least money, and of the greatest public utility of any other in the world.

A work done by the state of New York, a local government of only fifty years standing, and having a population of nearly one and a half millions—less than either Scotland, Denmark or Switzerland, and about the equal of Wirtemburgh, Hanover or London.

A work that will constitute a lever of industry, population and wealth to our republic—a pattern for our sister states to imitate, an exhibition of the moral force of a free and enlightened people to the world—that they can pursue the arts of peace in domestic improvements, for the objects of their national pride, and construct works of public utility for the monuments of their national glory—showing a new fact to the world, that free governments can be made to build up society by diffusing intelligence, industry and enterprize among its people, better than by depressing the faculties and moral energies of a community in order to govern them.

It is also the subject of a great *state principle*, as well as of *state pride*, by its being the work of a state government as all our system of internal improvement ought to be, in order to strengthen our state sovereignties and preserve their national confederacy from its natural tendency toward a consolidation.

We felicitate with you on the future prospects of our beloved country. Our fathers, by their glorious revolution, acquired liberty with a vast empire of wilderness, extending to the west far beyond the setting sun—and we, their immediate descendants have reclaimed it with land and water communications, and fitted it for the residence of myriads of posterity who shall come after us in successive generations, riding up and blessing their forefathers for having procured this goodly land as their heritage.

To the projectors who devised; the statesmen who assumed the responsibility of the undertaking at the hazard of their reputation; the legislatures who granted the supplies; the commissioners who planned; the engineers who laid out, and the men who have executed this magnificient work, we tender our tribute of grateful respects, and commend their memories to posterity.

We congratulate you as citizens of this rising village, located as the harbor and depot of vast inland seas, where the surplus productions of their surrounding shores must pass on their way to market, and build it up to an eminent inland commercial City.

Gentlemen, to you, individually, we wish many years of life and health, to realize and enjoy these glorious triumphs of industry and enterprize, and the prosperity and happiness which they will diffuse among a free people.

Internal Improvement.—We perceive that the citizens of Otsego, roused by the exertions of their neighbours all around them, have taken measures for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehannah river, so as to effect a navigable communication between Cooperstown and the coal mines in Pennsylvania. A numerous meeting was held in Cooperstown on the 14th inst. at which the hon. J. C. Morris presided, and gen. George Morell acted as secretary. The practicability of the enterprise, and the advantages that would result from it, were stated from the chair, after which several gentlemen addressed the meeting, among whom was Thomas Meredith, esq. of Pennsylvania, and Sherman Page, esq. of Unabilla; and a "committee of internal improvements," consisting of 25 gentlemen of the county, were appointed, with powers to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient for the attainment of the object. We hope that the enterprise may prove to be as easy of accomplishment, as it is considered to be feasible and important.—Connected with it is a proposition to construct a railway from Cooperstown to the Erie canal.

Snow.—On the morning of the 17th inst. the ground at Huntington, Pa. was covered with snow. The hills in the neighbourhood of Carlisle were also covered on the same day.

MARRIED. In Clarkson by Elder Hannibal Mr. *Henry Plympton*, to Miss *Mary Warden*. Also by Aril Chase Esq. Mr. *Gilman Tole* to Miss. *Angelina Barnett*.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE.

I present my sincere thanks to those of my friends who had the goodness to bring forward my name in the last papers as a candidate for County Clerk.

It is an office that ANY MAN might well wish for—and their giving to the nomination the consideration of "my early and disinterested services toward promoting the Canal," was very flattering.

I have the heartfelt satisfaction to believe that I have rendered some EARLY services to this great work—and at a time when I had nothing left that I could call my own.

And this first consideration or naming, which I have received for it from New York, coming at the moment it did, under the high excitement of feelings produced by my late visit to Buffalo, where I had the ineffable pleasure to behold the work completed—and associated with the idea *that I had lived to see it done*, commanded emotions of gratitude.

Had the nomination been timely made, it would have been valuable—but being done so near the eve of the Election, it is presumable that the Electors have mostly made up their minds on the candidates previously presented to them—therefore I consider it proper to withdraw my name, and most respectfully solicit their approbation.

J. HAWLEY.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

THEATRE.

MR. DAVIS,

(late of the firm of Gilbert, Davis & Trowbridge,)

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Rochester and its vicinity, that he has fitted up the CIRCUS, as a Theatre, and will open it for a short season on THIS EVENING, with an efficient company. He assures the publick that no exertions or expense shall be spared to render the performances every way worthy of their patronage. During the season, a number of the most admired *Melo-Dramas* will be brought forward.

☞ The Manager has the pleasure of announcing that he has closed a engagement with Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, late of the Utica and Saratoga Theatres

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9. Will be presented, Colman's justly admired Opera, called the

Mountaineers,

OR,

LOVE AND MADNESS.

Octavian, - - -	Mr. Davis,
Bulcazin Muley, -	Trowbridge,
Kilmallock, (an Irishman,)	Gilbert,
Sadi, - - -	Smith,
Floranthe, - -	Mrs. Gilbert,
Agnes, - -	" Thompson.

Between the Opera and the Farce, a number of SONGS.

The whole to conclude with the Farce of

THE

Weathercock.

Tristum Fickle,	Mr. Davis,
Briefwit, - -	Gilbert,
Sneer, - -	Smith.
Variella, - -	Mrs. Gilbert:

☞ For characters &c. see bills.

To-Morrow the *Honey Moon* and *Fortune's Frolick.*

☞ *Performance every evening this week.*

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered soon. S. SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, are requested to call immediately and adjust the same.

C. H. BICKNELL,
R. J. CURRY.

Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 3w2

Found,

NOT long since, a small sum of money. The owner can have it by enquiring at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

Stolen

FROM the Mansion-House of the subscriber, lately, an elegant LAMP for a Mantlepiece, which breaks the sett. The lamp is a standing one, highly finished with an imitation flower round the barrel of it, and stands on 3 legs in imitation of bird's claws. Three dollars will be paid for the recovery of it.

J. G. CHRISTOPHER.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3

FOR SALE, BY
EVERARD PECK,

(Sign of the Ledger, Carroll-street.)

500 REAMS Writing and Letter Paper, of a superiour quality, from $2, to $4 50 per Ream.

150 Reams Wrapping paper of different sizes.

300 Doz. Webster's Spelling-Books,
100 do. English Readers,
50 do. Testaments,
50 do. Woodbridges Geography & atlas,
50 do. American Preceptors, together with all the School Books in common use.

Also for sale,

120 Reams Demi printing paper,
75 do. Medium do. very fine,
80 do. Post Office Wrapping paper,
10 do. Hatter's Tip Paper.

ALSO,

200 FAMILY BIBLES,

at reduced prices.

80 Cases Miscellaneous Books just received.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

MY Three story Brick Dwelling on the east side of the River, is to SELL or RENT. It is suitable for a large boarding or Tavern Establishment.

A. W. RILEY.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

PRINTING.

THE subscriber has lately procured an assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE from the different foundries in New-York and Philadelphia, and is prepared to execute the printing of

Books, Cards, Handbills,

and JOB PRINTING generally, as neatly and as expeditiously as can be done at any office west of Albany.

BOOK-BINDING

will now be done in the best possible manner, either in plain Sheep, or Calf Skin, or in elegant Morocco, in a superiour manner.

LEDGERS, AND DAY BOOKS,

Ruled to any pattern, and bound to order.

EVERARD PECK,
Sign of the Ledger,
Carroll-street, Rochester.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

Lost Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the night of the 28th of Oct. last, three 2 years old *STEERS*, one of which is black, and 2 red. One has also some white feet. Said Cattle were purchased of Deacon Harman of Wheatland. It is supposed they went up the east side of the river.—Whoever will return said cattle, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

AMBROSE & WELLS.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS:

Positively to be drawn on the 30th November, (Yates and Mc'Intyre Managers.)

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $20,000	is	20,000	
1	"	10,000	"	10,000
2	"	5,000	"	10,000
2	"	1,990	"	3,980
18	"	1,000	"	18,000
18	"	500	"	9,000
18	"	100	"	1,800
186	"	50	"	9,300
186	"	25	"	4,650
1488	"	10	"	14,880
13950	"	5	"	69,750
				171,360

15,870 Prizes—26,970 Blanks:—less than two blanks to a prize—Thirty-six numbers only—Five ballots to be drawn.

Tickets $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25. For Tickets, please apply at G. W. Pratt's Lottery office.

☞ Prizes punctually paid in Cash at this Office.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Notes of the Bank of Plattsburg, Chenango, Niagara, Washington and Warren and Jefferson County—also Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island money purchased at the lowest rates of discount.

G. W. PRATT'S Lottery Office.
Carroll-Street.

ALEXANDER BUTLER,

OFFERS his services as Barber and will attend to his business at all times with sharp Razors, clean towels and soft Brushes—as he is the superior of Rochester. Sit down gentlemen and dress your hair while the water heats. Boots blacked so that a man can use one for a looking-glass. Good attendance will always be found as his name is *ready.*

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825.

MARYS'

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, alenges of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHFS AND COLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-St. Rochester.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Moody Farman deceased, late of the town of Manlius, County of Onondaga, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts of said deceased; and all those to whom said deceased was indebted, are requested to present their demands for settlement at the house of Harvey Gilman in this Village.

WASHINGTON HAMILTON,
Att'y for the Administratrix.

Rochester, Oct. 24th, 1825. 3w1

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.

DR. L. TOUSEY

LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of

Drugs and MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs and Paints,

with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Roschell and Soda Powders. Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Burgemot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infalible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Cormine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood. Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo. Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Resin, Alchohol, Wafers, Almonds, Bloom Raisins, Macoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.

East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Sheriffs' Office }
Monroe County, } ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, will be holden in and for the County of Monroe, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, on the twenty-first day of Nov. next; and that all persons who will prosecute those prisoners then and there to be tried, do so appear, and prosecute, as shall be just. Notice is further given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners & Constables within the said County of Monroe that they are hereby required to appear in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, and other remembrances, to be and perform those duties appertaining to their respective offices.

J. P. PATTERSON—*Sheriff.*

Dated Rochester, Oct. 28, 1825.

FANCY

DRY-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

HAVE received, & will be receiving in all this week, an UNUSUALLY RICH and Splendid supply of

FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

well adapted to this or the Canada Market—Consisting of a much more extensive assortment than they have ever before offered to the publick, all of which SHALL BE SOLD at Wholesale and retail AS LOW as at ANY establishment in the Western District.

Rochester, Oct. 4 1825. 49

Dancing School.

J. C. BOND,

Professor of Musick, once more respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.

His School will commence at the Merchant's Exchange on *Tuesday* the 2d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and 6 o'clock the same evening for Gentlemen.

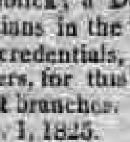
Mr. Bond flatters himself that the improvement of the younger class in this place during the last two years of his tuition, will be a sufficient recommendation to insure him success in his present undertaking.

N- B. There will be a number of parties given during the quarter, and a splendid exhibition of Dancing at the close of the school.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825. 52

Notice.

DOCT. L. TOUSEY,



HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC, and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.

Nov. 1, 1825. 1

To the Electors of the County of Monroe

From the numbers of those who offer themselves as candidates for the office of Sheriff it is probable You will make a selection. A conspicuous principal asserted by our forefathers in declareing the rights was, that all men are born free and equal. This principle I hold most dear while I assure you that I claim no superiority over any man. I also assure you that I do not feel unworthy the notice of my fellow men when I ask for the office of Sheriff. I ask no more than any man has a just right to ask. And by thus publickly making known my request am only following the example previously given by others, on the ground of equal rights as well as from the solicitations of numerous friends from different parts of the county. I offer my self as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, Should you see fit to clothe me with this important trust all I can say is that I shall use my best endeavours to serve you and for your convenience open an office in the village of Rochester and faithfully superintend its duties.

ENOS BLOSSOM.

☞ MR. CLARK'S Singing School Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Court House.

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks.

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 6w52

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Ensworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

E. POMEROY.

Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

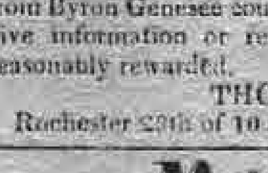
SELECT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH

HAS commenced a SELECT SCHOOL in a room over Mr. Wakeley's Shoe store on Buffalo street, near the court house.—From his experience and success in teaching, he hopes to give satisfaction to all those who patronize him. Those who would be satisfied as to his competency are referred to the Rev. Mr. Penney. Terms of tuition per quarter; $2,00 for SPELLING and READING, $2,50 for GRAMMAR and ARITHMETIC, $3,50 for GEOGRAPHY MAPPING and the use of GLOBES, and $4,00 for ELEMENTARY and PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Strayed.



FROM the subscribers on the night of the 24 ult. a Yoke of *dark Brown Steers*, four or five years old; they were purchased for slaughtering, and were drove from Byron Genesee county. Whoever will give information or return them, shall be reasonably rewarded.

THORN & FRINK.

Rochester 29th of 10 mo. 1825. 1

Notice.

ALL persons *indebted* to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

November 1, 1825. 8w1

ASHLEY SAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, having resigned the office of Judge of the County Courts, will together with his partner John Dickson, give his undivied attention to professional business in the practice of Law.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1822. 1

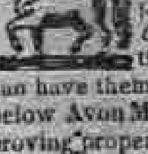
NOTICE

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards*, my husband, has driven me from his *bed* contrary to *my tender entreaties*, and otherwise *cruelly treated* me and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all his property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements; *call* upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.

EUNICE RICHARDS.

Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14, 1825. 1

Stray Colts.



TAKEN UP on the road between Rochester and Pittsford, on the 25th inst. Two *IRON GREY COLTS*, supposed to be three years old past. The owner can have them, by calling two and a half miles below Avon Meeting house, Livingston county, proving property and paying charges.

WM. COWEE.

Rochester, 25th Oct. 1825. *3w1

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Sophia, has left my bed and board—and I hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN HANAFIN.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 3w1

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CYRUS PACKARD, (deceased), late of Perrinton, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their accounts with the subscribers, who have been duly appointed administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM PACKARD.
ROSWELL EVERETT.

Perrinton, Sept. 10, 1825. 6w47

EAGLE BANK
OF NEW-HAVEN.

C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 65 cents a Dollar for $5,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price *if presented previous to the 15th November.*

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 51-3w

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.

DANIEL K. MINOR.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

THE glorious TWENTY SIXTH of October, the day on which was completed one of the most stupendous works ever attempted by man, has come, and gone. After reflecting on the immense benefits this great work, will confer on the present generation and upon posterity; the mind of the Philanthropist turns with renovated vigour to the contemplation of *individual interest.* Such being the case, what object more worthy of attention than the

GRAND MARYLAND LOTTERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

$30,000.

The particulars of which will be found upon the supplement accompanying this paper.

November 1, 1825.

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new

Dry-Goods

Groceries and Crockery,

at very reduced price.

S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.

5000 galls. Whiskey, [WHITNEY'S;

100 bbls. Salt,

150 Box's Oneida Glass,

And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.

S. G. ANDREWS.

EVERARD PECK,

AT his BOOKSTORE, at the sign of the LEDGER, on the west side of Carrol-st. Rochester, has for sale a general assortment of

School Books,

comprising all the kinds in common use, at *reduced prices.*

ALSO, FOR SALE.

The Standard Works and recent publications on Miscelaneous, Theological and Historical subjects all of which will be sold with reference to the *value* rather than the *nominal* prices and many of them at less than they are usually sold at *auction.*

ALSO FOR SALE.

A complete assortment of fine and common Stationary Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Paper, &c.

Oct. 18, 1825. 3w51

LAND WANTED.

THE subscribers, (superintendants for purchasing a suitable tract of Land and erecting buildings for a county Poor House) will receive proposals at the store of Jacob Gould, in the village of Rochester, until the 16th day November next, for a tract of

LAND,

situated within 3 miles of Rochester and containing from 30 to 100 acres, 10 of which must be under improvement.

Terms of payment, cash on the 15th of Feb next.

JACOB GOULD, }
JAMES SMITH, } Superintendants.
FREDERICK BUSHNELL, }
JAMES SPERRY, }
JAMES SEYMOUR. }

Rochester Oct. 17, 1825. 3w51

CHRISTIAN ALMANACK
FOR
1826:

THE subscriber has republished from the Boston Edition, the Christian Almanac for 1826, with calendar pages prepared with accuracy for the Meridian of Rochester.—The work will be kept standing in type and can be had in any quantity; application to the publisher or at the Bookstores generally in the Western district. It contains 48 pages, is printed on fine paper; and besides the astronomical calculations comprises a fund of useful and instructing matter. The price is six shillings per dozen from which a discount is made to tract societies and those who purchase for distribution. From the sale of this valuable tract a large sum is Annually raised which is applied to the funds of the american tract society. E. PECK.

Rochester, Oct. 8, 1825. 8w51

ALSO FOR SALE

Western Almanacs for 1826 in large or small quantities.

POSTRIDERS NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishing to settle with the Printers, takes this method to inform his subscribers, who are now indebted to him, some for one and some for two Quarters, that immediate payment must be made.

J. B. MASON.

Penfield Oct. 25th 1825.

PAY THE POSTRIDER.

IRA STONE calls earnestly on all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make immediate payment to Mr. N. Hall, the present Postrider, who is duly authorised to settle the same. This friendly notice will not be repeated.

Churchville, Oct. 3d, 1825.

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1825,

Will be drawn on the 4th day of January 1826 and finished in a few minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

SELLING SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1	——	50,000 —	50,000
1	——	20,000 —	20,000
1	——	10,500 —	10,500
2	——	5,000 —	10,000
4	——	2,500 —	10,000
10	——	2,000 —	20,000
39	——	1,000 —	39,000
78	——	500 —	39,000
156	——	100 —	46,800
4446	——	50 —	222,300

5051 Prizes, }
9139 Blanks, } $567,600

TICKETS for sale by A. REYNOLDS.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON
Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flotant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
200 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
3000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York.* Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 13, 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH,

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 8, 1825. 3m15

Justices Blanks,

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 40

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presque Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO,& MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courasso Morocco,
60 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,

Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,

1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS
Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,

200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

Paper.

WRITING, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, of good quality for sale cheap for cash at Marshall's Bookstore, Carrol-st. Rochester.

HISTORICAL READERS

may also be had at Marshall's Bookstore for 75 cts single,—Likewise *Adams' Arithmetick* at 6s—*Testaments* at from 2s6d to 4s—*Daboll's Arithmetick* at 4s—*Willets'* do. 3s6d—*Spelling Books* from 1s 3d to 1s 6d—*Leavitt's Arithmetick* 4s—*Burrill's* do. 5s *English Reader* Improved 5s—*Greenleaf's Grammar* Simplified 6s. 42

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, or at the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 20, 1823. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at all times be paid for any quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART.
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

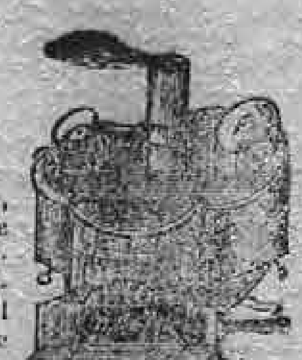
J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

INK.

E. F. MARSHALL wishes to call the attention of the Publick, to his "Superior Chymical Writing Ink," prepared and sold by him at his Book-Store, Rochester, New-York.

Experience will test its general superiority over other liquids of the kind now in use, for "Records" or ordinary busines.

Jan. 4th, 1825. 40

FOR SALE.

ONE of the best FARMS in the county of Monroe, Lying within one mile of the village of Rochester, and containing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres, at the option of the purchaser.

For paticulars inquire of the Printer.

July 12th, 1825. 41

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER.)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts of said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c.

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame*
Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and a superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices.

JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1822. 4m46

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

ROCHESTER

OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

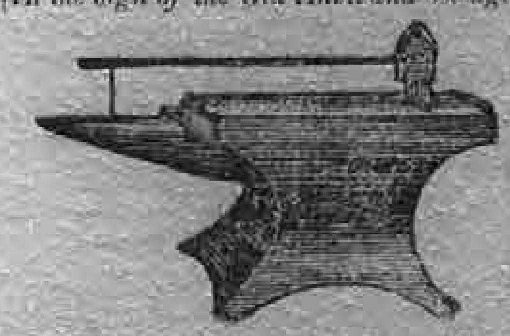
of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expence.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15. 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,
CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)



THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand,

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
20 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations.*

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, Rochester. 40

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,
Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests.
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

EDWARD WHITMAN,

AT THE

Fancy and Variety Store,

(Opposite the Bank.)

HAS received an entire new selection of FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c. &c. which he will be happy to exhibit to the curious—and also *to sell* to those who may feel disposed to purchase.

ALSO—50 pieces super and dark Calicoes, together with many other articles of

Dry Goods,

Which are offered *very cheap* at retail or whole-sale.

An assortment of Joiners' Bench Planes, Moulding Tools, Saws, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Pedlars can be supplied with a more complete assortment of Goods, and on *better terms* than at any other store in the village.

Rochester, Sept. 13, 1824. 48

Wholesale & Retail.

WILLIAMS & PALMER

HAVE just received of a choice selection, a large lot of

SPANISH HIDES.

Consisting of

1000 Buenos Ayres Hides,

which are offered as low as can be purchased in New York or Albany, including transportation.

LEATHER.

They have now on hand a large lot, which is offered very low for cash, or approved credit. Consisting of

1000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather.
500 do Upper do
200 do Horse do

Harness, Bridle, and Skerting Leather Black, Yellow, Green, Russet, Red, and Purple Morocco. Shoemaker's & Currier's Tools, and a large Lot of Currier's Oil, which are offered at the Albany prices, (exclusive of Transportation.) They Have also on hand

400 BARRELS SALT

very low for cash.

The highest price in cash, will be paid for 500 Slaughter Hides.

WANTED.

An Apprentice Boy at the Currying and Tanning Business. One about 17 years of age would be preferred. Enquire of the subscribers one door east of the Court House.

Rochester, August 28. 1825. 41

WALKER & WARRENT,
Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for Distillers,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

. Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with J. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to him self, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 40

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common Spectacles.

Also, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

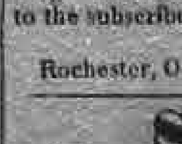
1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 40

Strayed or Stolen



FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 5 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber a dark brindle white fac'd Cow. A satisfactory reward shall be given to whoever will return her.

J. W. STRONG.

Rochester, Oct 3, 1825 50

Law Notices.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, Comptroller's Office.

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state, and that so much of the said lands will, on the seventeenth day of January, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w39 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe. All that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 29, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. Peckham, Att'y. [illegible]

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Chester C. Kingsley, dated the 29th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, All that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. Peckham, Att'y. [illegible]

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number [illegible] in the Callin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmonus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of [illegible] land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at public auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. Hill, Att'y. [illegible]

BY order of [illegible] Esq. first Judge of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Monroe, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of [illegible] an insolvent debtor in the county of Monroe, [illegible] to show cause [illegible] before the said Judge, at [illegible] in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the [illegible] of November next, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819.—Dated this 6th day of [illegible] 1825.

10w41 JAMES GOULD, *Insolvent.*

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of lots, supposed to contain about 30 Acres of land, [illegible] had to a Deed executed by H. [illegible] to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 59, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, [illegible]

It is supposed to contain thirty and 39 one-hundredth acres of Land be the same more or less. Also, Village Lot No. [illegible] occupied by S. P. Allcott, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, [illegible] near the west end of the [illegible] No. 12, with the Stone [illegible] appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. F. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 14th, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Ezra Hawes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

J. F. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Nov. 1, 1825.

TO THE ELECTORS OF MONROE COUNTY.

AS the period is not far distant when a Sheriff must be chosen for the three ensuing years, and the time actually arrived when your minds ought to be concentrated on the individual who is to be clothed with that important trust; and reflecting on the experience which I have had in the duty by serving as deputy for several years, I have thought proper to offer you my name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next Election.—Although the many candidates already before you may seem to lessen my claim, still I shall depend for my success on the old proverb "multus pro successo."

WM. ALVORD.

Clarkson, September 16, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 3—VOL. X. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1825. WHOLE NO. 471.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days*, or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, DAVIS & CENTER } *Albany.*
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1825,

Will be drawn on the 4th day of January 1826 and finished in a few minutes.

45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

SELLING SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 ——	50,000 —	50,000
1 ——	20,000 —	20,000
1 ——	10,500 —	10,500
2 ——	5,000 —	10,000
4 ——	2,500 —	10,000
10 ——	2,000 —	20,000
39 ——	1,000 —	39,000
78 ——	500 —	39,000
168 ——	100 —	46,800
4446 ——	50 —	222,300
5051 Prizes,		
9139 Blanks,		$567,500

In this Scheme composed of 45 numbers by combination, with six drawn ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, each with three of the drawn numbers on; 585, each with two of the drawn numbers on; and 4446, each with one of the drawn numbers on; those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,190 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45, inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the prize of $100,000.

That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th 50,000.

That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, 20,000.

That having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th. 10,500.

Those two tickets having on them the 2d 4th, and 5th, or the 2d, 4th, and 6th, each, 5000.

Those four having on them the 2d, 3d, and 6th, the 2d, 5th, and 6th, the 3d, 4th, and 6th, or the 3d, 5th, and 6th, each 2,500.

Those ten tickets having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th, the 1st, 2d, and 5th, the 1st, 2d, and 6th, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 1st, 3d, and 5th, the 1st, 3d, and 6th, the 1st, 4th, and 5th, the 1st, 4th, and 6th, the 1st, 5th, and 6th, and the 2d, 3d, and 5th, each 2000.

Those 39 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 5th, each. 1,000

Those 78 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 4th and 6th, or the 5th and 6th, 500—All others (being 4368) with any other two of the drawn numbers on, each, 100—And all tickets, (being 4446) having but one of the drawn numbers on, each, 50.—No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 18. 46

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL, HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street,
September 13, 1825. 43

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY,

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Squure Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

SNUFF & TOBACCO.

THE subscriber being appointed agent for P. & G. Lorillard, of New-York, has constantly on hand a supply of

Macoboy, Rappee, & Scotch } SNUFF.

FINE CUT, & SMOKING **TOBACCO.**

at the factory prices.
S. SAWYER.
Rochester, June 28, 1825. 40

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,		Blue Vitriol,	
St. Domingo do.		Oil Vitriol,	
Cuba Fustic,		Dutch Madder Woad,	
Hatch Wood,		Nutgalls,	
Cam. Logwood, cut	}	Verdigris, Circumer,	
Cuba Fustic, do.	}	Red Tartar,	
Hatch Wood, do.	}	Bengal,	} *Indigo.*
Camwood, Ground	}	Spanish Flote,	}
In barrels, Warranted Pure.		Guatamelin,	
English Alum,		Press Papers,	
do. Copperas		Tenter Hooks,	
August 1, 1825		Jacks, Brushes, &c.	40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3,0 1825. 44

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE

Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.

are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamula,	
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	} *Indigo,*
30 lbs. gro. Camwood,	Orleans	
20 half do. do.	60 lbs. Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
	2 tons grd. White Lead	
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.	
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,	
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,	
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,	
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre,	
2 hhds. do.	1-2 " French Yellow,	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,	
200 " summer do.	1 do. S. American do.	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	7 bbls. Glue.	
7000 Teazles,		
20 gross press papers,		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY.
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars;* that of the country paper, *four dollars,* if paid within the year—otherwise *five.*

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—*'our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,'* are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity, and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render its mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill grac'd promises.*

Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50

NEW STORE.
JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombaziones, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimitics, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 6th, 1825. 49

NOTICE.—The Clerks of the Supreme Court at Albany and Utica are under the necessity of informing the gentlemen of the bar, that the low rate of clerk's fees and the very small proceeds of their respective offices will not warrant them in the expense of employing agents for the collection of their accounts. They are therefore, obliged to place their respective offices on the same footing with the offices at New-York, by abandoning the system of keeping accounts, and requiring payment of fees upon the rendering of services. They therefore give notice that after the *first day of December next,* no credit will be given at either of the offices, and that services will be rendered only upon payment of fees.

From the adoption of this rule, they cannot apprehend any inconvenience to the practice of those who reside abroad, if they deposit either with the respective clerks such amount as they choose in advance, (for which an accountable receipt will be given) or if they furnish their respective agents with the means of paying for services as rendered. In the former case, the business will be punctually attended to, and the attorney regularly notified when his deposit is exhausted.

The only difference to result to the profession from the adoption of this rule, will be, whether they make a small advance either to their agents or to the respective clerks, or whether they pay the same amount at a period somewhat later. Absolute necessity compels the clerks to make this change, and they entertain the hope and belief that no serious inconvenience will be produced by it.

JNO. KEYES PAIGE, Clerk at Alb.
T. H. HUBBARD, Clerk at Utica.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on *good terms.*—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegan and cheap,* are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up strairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.
Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

'HSVO | **NEW GOODS,** | 'HSVO

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞BROAD-CLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
about one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of November, 1825.

A
Emily Atkins
Thomas T. Acher
Joseph B. Allen
Henry Allen
Norman Allen
Benjamin Abell
H. L. Archilles
Zebulon Abben
F. Albright
Moses Atwater
Lucy Allen
Ruby Abell
Harvey Allen
B
Charles B. Bristol
O. N. Bush
Abraham Bristol
George Bends
Salmon Brown
Nathaniel Briggs
Chester Bixby
Simeon Brant
Jram Bishop
Jesse S. Burdett
Mary Balding
Chester Bixby
Simeon Bristol
Samuel B. Bradley
Samuel Balentine
John Brigham
Cynthia Bond
Timothy L. Bacon
Anthony Blackman
Thomas Barton
Oliver M. Barber
John B. Babcock
George Bliss
Asa Bellknap
Roswell Bush
C
Orpha Crane
Joseph Cary
Mr. Catermole
Walter Case
William Curry
Silas Cornell
R. I. Cany
Charles Cleveland
Wm. Crouch
Philander Comstock
Orpha Crane
Wm. Courtney
Thomas T. Cavenaugh
David Culver
Charles Colter
Polly Cole
John Chiles
Samuel C. Church
Wm. Cheney
Abigal Cleveland
Mr. Coles
Lorin Cushman
Festus Carter
D
Silas Delano
Henry P. Dannols
Galues Done
John C. Dunham
George Dunn
Joseph N. Dunning
Erastus Day
E
George P. Elliott
Joseph Evans
Abiather Eaton
Joseph Errington
Wm. Ellison
F
George Follmer
Mitchell H. Farnam
Abraham D. Forest
Erastus Fenton
James Flynn
Anson French
Lewis Fuller
E. F. Fellows
Ann Frederick
G
Henry Granger
Wm. Groves
Susan Getchell
David Gage
James Gilkey
Denis Gelland
Lyman Granger
Mary Goodell
John Glendining
H
Louisa Hatch
Wm. Hatch
Leander Hotchkiss
Orrin Herick 2
M. Hayes
Solon Hall
John Holmes
John Hayes
James Hunter
Henry Herrick
Tewel Hosford
Mariah Hall
Josiah Holmes
Wm. Heston
Martin Hexst
Luke Hopkins
John Hempstead
John Hustings jr.
John Holland
J
Daniel Judson
John Jones
John M. Jones
Barney Johnson
Charles H. Johnson
Deborah Jones
K
John Kinnaun
Amasa Kellogg
Lucy Kellogg
John Kingston
John Kincaid
Jonas Kocher
L
Joseph Lambert
Lucius Lewis
M
James A. Marsh
Eliza Manson
Charles Merrick
George Mosher
John H. Milles
Abraham Merritt
Charles Marvin
Elijah T. Miller
Isaac Moore
John Mc'Williams
Sarah Moore
Joseph Merritt
Lothrop Marsters
Aurelia Moses
Daniel K. Minor
Robert Mc'Cloud jr.
John Markley
N
Jonah Nickerson
Henry Neuson
Clarisa Nicholls
Nancy Nicholls
O
David Oviatt
G. A. Osburn
P
Lucinda Prescott
Darius Perrin
Amos P. Prosser
Oliver Phelps
Uriah & Mary Price
Nathan Paddock
Edward R. Powers
Cyrus Phillips
R
Henry Rochell
James Rattam
Catharine P. Russell
Isaac Robinson
John Rose
John Runlet
Catharine S. Russel
Caroline Rockwell
F. H Rice
S
Polly Sceldy
Samuel Scofield
John Sparling
Leonard Snell
Elnathan Stevens
Jacob Springsteen
Courney Smith
Mark Smith
Justin Smith
Augustus Sayles
Joseph Shepard
Augustus Sayles
Adam Sherman
Francis Smith
T
Lemuel Thomlinson
Wm. Terry
John Tanner
John Tucker
Jacob Thorn
James Taggart
Jonathan Tewilliger
Sylvenus Terry
Thomas Thorp
V
Peter P. Veeder
John Van Allen
W
Roswell O. White
Daniel Walters 2
Justus Wright
Wm. Wyman 2
Birdsey Wilcox
C. Waters
Calvin Wooster
Martin Wilson
Sarah Wilson
A. Withey
George Winant 2
John P. Willmot
Elisha R. Wheeler
Y
Henry Young

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

MORE NEW GOODS!
H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted
GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.
June 28, 1825. 40

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts on the dollar for notes of the *Eagle Bank of New-Haven,* in goods at cash prices.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs Carhcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorized to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American* and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.

DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

[*From the Rockingham Gazette.*]

THE AUTUMN EVENING.

Behold the western evening blast!
It melts in deep'ning gloom!
So calmly christians sink away
Descending to the tomb.

The winds breathe low—the withering leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree!
So gently flows the parting breath
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed,
'Tis like the peace the christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud
The sunset beam is cast!
'Tis like the memory left behind
When loved ones breathe their last.

And above the dawns of night
The yellow star appears!
So faith springs in the hearts of those
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

But soon the morning's happier light
Its glories shall restore;
And eyelids that are sealed in death
Shall wake to close no more.

THE INQUISITION IN LIMA.

In Stevenson's "Narrative of a Twenty Years, Residence in South America," very recently published in London, is the following curious account of the Inquisition in Lima, at the time it was abolished by the Spanish Cortes. Who, that reads it, can wonder at the condition to which South America was reduced, or at the zeal for liberty and right, which has burst forth with so much power and effect throughout the whole continent?

"The act of the Cortes of Spain, which abolished the Inquisition, and which, during its discussion, produced many excellent, tho' over-heated speeches, was published in Lima just after the above occurrence. The Senora Dona Gregoria Gainsa, Lady of Col. Gainsa, informed me that she and some friends had obtained permission of the Viceroy Abascal to visit the ex-tribunal: and she invited me to accompany them on the following day after dinner. I attended, and we went to visit the monster, as they now dared to call it. The doors of the hall being opened, many entered who were not invited, and seeing nothing in a posture of defence, the first victims to our fury were the table and chairs; these were soon demolished; after which some person laid hold of the velvet curtains of the canopy, and dragged them so forcibly, that canopy and crucifix came down with a horrid crash. The crucifix was rescued from the ruins of inquisitorial state, and its head discovered to be moveable. A ladder was found to be secreted behind the canopy, and thus the whole mystery of this miraculous image became explainable and explained: a man was concealed on the ladder, by the curtain of the canopy, and by introducing his hand through a hole, he moved the head, so as to make it nod consent, or shake dissent. In how many instances may appeal to this imposture have caused an innocent victim to own himself guilty of crimes he never dreamt of! Overawed by fear, and condemned, as was believed, by a miracle, falsehood would supply the place of truth, and innocence; if timid, confess itself.

Every one was now exasperated with rage, and "there are yet victims in the cells," was universally murmured. "A search! a search!" was the cry, and the door leading to the interior was quickly broken through. The next we found was called del secreto; the word secret stimulated curiosity, and the door was instantly burst open. It led to the archives. Here were heaped upon shelves, papers, containing the written cases of those who had been accused or tried; and here I read the name of many a friend, who little imagined that his conduct had been scrutinized by the holy tribunal, or that his name had been recorded in so awful a place. Some who were present discovered their own names on the rack, and possessed the papers. I put aside fifteen cases, and took them home with me; but they were not of great importance. Four for blasphemy had a sentence, which was 8 months seclusion in a convent, a general confession, and different penances—all secret. The others were accusations of friars, solicitantes in confessione, two of whom I knew, and though some danger attended the disclosure, I told them afterwards what I had seen. Prohibited books in abundance were in the room, and many found future owners. To our great surprise, we were met with a quantity of printed cotton handkerchiefs. These, alas! had incurred the displeasure of the inquisition, because a figure of religion, holding a chalice in one hand, and a cross in the other, was stamped in the centre: placed there, perhaps, by some unwary manufacturer, who thought such devout insignia would insure purchasers, but who forgot the heinousness of blowing the nose or spitting upon the cross. To prevent such a crime, this religious tribunal had taken the wares by wholesale, omitting to pay the value to the owner, who might consider himself fortunate in not having his shop removed to the sacred house.

Leaving this room, we forced our way into another, which, to our astonishment and indignation, was that of torture! In the centre stood a strong table, about eight feet long and seven feet broad; at one end of which was an iron collar, opening in the middle horizontally, for the reception of the neck of the victim; on each side of the collar were also thick straps with buckles, for enclosing the arms near to the body, and on the sides of the table were leather straps with buckles for the wrists, connected with cords under the table, made fast to the axle of an horizontal wheel; at the other end were two straps for the ancles; with ropes similarly fixed to the wheel. Thus it was obvious that a human being might be extended on the table; and, by turning the wheel, might be stretched in both directions at the same time, without any risk of hanging; for that effect was prevented by the two straps under his arms, close to the body; but almost every joint might be dislocated. After we had discovered the diabolical use of this piece of machinery, every one shuddered, and involuntarily looked towards the door, as if apprehensive that it would close upon him. At first curses were muttered, but

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

they soon changed into loud imprecations against the inventors and practicers of such torments; and blessings were showered down on the Cortes for having established this tribunal of arch tyranny.

We next examined a vertical pillory placed against the wall; it had one large and two smaller holes; on opening it by lifting up the one half, we perceived apertures in the wall, and the purpose of the machine was soon ascertained. An offender having his neck and wrists secured in the holes of the pillory, and his head and hands hidden in the wall, could be flogged by the lay brothers of St. Dominick, without being known by them:—and thus any accidental discovery was avoided. Scourges of different materials were hanging on the wall; some of them knotted cord, not a few of which were hardened by blood; others were of white chain, with points and rowlers, like those of spurs, these, too, were clotted with blood. We also found tormentors, made of notted wire, the points of every mesh projecting about one eighth of an inch inward, the outside being covered with leather and having strings to tie them on. Some of these tormentors were of a sufficient size for the waist, others for the thighs, the legs and arms. The walls were likewise adorned with shirts of horse hair, which could not be considered a very comfortable habit after a severe flagellation; with human bones, having a string at each end, to gag those who made too free a use of their tongue; and with nippes, made of cane for the same purpose. These nippers consisted of two slips of cane, tied at the ends: by opening in the middle when they were put into the mouth, and fastened behind the head, in the same manner as the bones, they pressed forcibly upon the tongue. In a drawer were a great many finger screws; they were small semicircular pieces of iron in the form of crescents, having a screw at one end, so that they could be fixed on the fingers, and screwed to any degree, even till the nails were crushed and the bones broken.

On viewing these implements of torture, who could find an excuse for the monsters who could use them to establish the faith which was taught, by precept and example, by the mild, the meek, the holy Jesus! May he who would not curse them in the bitterness of wrath, fall into their hands! The rack and the pillory were soon demolished; —for such was the fury of more than a hundred persons who had gained admittance, that had they been constructed of iron they could not have resisted the violence and determination of their assailants.

In one corner stood a wooden horse, painted white: it was conceived to be another instrument of torture, and instantly broken to pieces; but I was afterwards informed, that a victim of the inquisition, who had been burnt at the stake, was subsequently declared innocent of the charges preferred against him, and as an atonement for his death, his innocence was publicly announced, and his effigy dressed in white, and mounted on this horse, was paraded about the streets of Lima. Some said that the individual suffered in Lima, others said that he suffered in Spain, and that by a decree of the Inquisitor General, this farce was performed in every part of the Spanish dominions, where a tribunal existed. We proceeded to the cells but found them all open and empty: they were small, but not uncomfortable as places of confinement. Some had a small yard attached; others, more solitary, had none. The last person known to have been confined was a naval officer, an Andalusian, who was exiled in 1812, to Boca Chica.

Having examined every corner of this mysterious prison-house, we retired in the evening, taking with us books, papers, scourges, tormentors, &c. many of which were distributed at the door, particularly several pieces of the irreligious handkerchiefs. The following morning, the arch-bishop went to the cathedral, and declared all those persons excommunicated, vel participantes, who had taken, and should retain in their possession, any thing that had belonged to, or had been found in, the ex-tribunal of the inquisitions In consequence of this declaration, many delivered up what they had taken; but with me the case was different—I kept what I had got, in defiance of flamines infernorum, denounced by his grace against the renitentes and retinentes."

General Jackson's resignation to the Legislature of Tennessee.

Two years ago, by the unsolicited suffrage of the Legislature of Tennessee, I was appointed to the situation of Senator in Congress.—Pursuing the principle by which I had ever been governed, neither to seek after nor decline office, the appointment conferred was accepted. Aware of the practice which had long prevailed, of selecting from each extreme of the State, a person for the high and responsible situation of Senator, I felt regret at being brought forward to disturb a system which had so long obtained; yet, inasmuch as the Legislature, without any knowledge or understanding on my part, had called me to the situation, it was impossible to withhold my consent; and accordingly the appointment was, though reluctantly, accepted; not, however, without its being previously professed by my friends, that a longer term of service than one Congress would neither be required nor expected. That service has been performed, I was still, though, pondering and in doubt, whether exceptions to my resigning might not be taken; and if it might not be proper for me to execute the full term which you had assigned me, when my mind was brought to a conclusion by some late proceedings of your own, and a determination formed to surrender immediately back into your hands the responsible trust you had heretofore confided.

One inducement to my determination is, that travelling to the city of Washington twice a year imposes no inconsiderable fatigue, and although this is a minor consideration, and one which would have been met with cheerfulness, if business involving the interest of our happy country had required the exertion; yet I am aware of nothing of great national importance which is likely to come before Congress, excepting a subject that you have lately had before your body—the amending of the constitution of the United States in relation to the choice of a Chief Magistrate. Upon this matter I greatly doubted whether it might not be my duty again to appear in the Senate, and extend my feeble aid towards producing an alteration in which great interest with the people of the United States exists, and on which the security of our Republican system may depend. But having been advised of a resolution of your honorable body, presenting again my name to an American People, for the office of Chief Magistrate of this Union, I could no longer hesitate on the course I should pursue, doubt yielded to certainty, and I determined forthwith to ask your indulgence, to be excused from any further service in the councils of the Nation.

Thus situated,—my name presented to the free men of the United States for the first office known to the constitution,—I could not, with any thing of approbation on my part, consent either to urge or encourage an alteration, which might wear the appearance of being induced by selfish considerations,—by a desire to advance my own views. I feel a thorough and safe conviction, that imputation would be ill founded, and that nothing could prompt me to any active course, on that subject, which my judgment did not approve; yet, as from late events it might be interred, that the prospects of your recommendation could be rendered probable only by the People having the choice given to them direct, abundant room would be afforded to ascribe any exertions of mine to causes appertaining exclusively to myself. Imputations thus made, would be extremely irksome to any person of virtuous and independent feelings: they would certainly prove so to me; and hence the determination to retire from a situation where strong suspicions might at least attach, and with great seeming propriety. I hasten, therefore, to tender my resignation into the hands of those who conferred it, that, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, they may confide it to some one deserving their confidence and approbation.

Being about again to retire to private life, it is probably the last time I shall have an opportunity of addressing you. Permit me, then, to suggest some remarks upon the amendment which you have proposed to the Constitution of the United States. Our political fabric being regulated by checks and balances, where experience assures us that those that had been resorted to are inefficient; or that, however well their boundaries have been defined, on the parchment of the Constitution, some new barrier to the encroachments of power or corruption, in any of the departments of government, is necessary, a corrective should be applied; and under such circumstances, it is the duty of the People to see that one is provided. There is no truth more sacred in politics, and none more conclusively stamped on all the State Constitutions, as well as the Federal Constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at, in practice with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed. Gratitude to to the founders of our happy government, cannot be lessened by honest efforts, on our part, to improve, or rather to fortify, the blessings which have been transmitted to us, with such additional guards as experience has proved to be necessary. Upon this principle I venture fully to accord with you, in the contemplated change proposed to the Constitution; and indeed would go further. With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent, constitutional checks, I would impose a provision, rendering any Member of Congress ineligible to office, under the General Government, during the term for which he was elected, and for two years thereafter, except in cases of judicial office; and these I would except for the reason, that vacancies in this department are not frequent occurrences, and because no barrier should be interposed in selecting to the Bench men of the first talents and integrity.—Their trusts and duties being of the most responsible kind, the widest possible range should be permitted that judicious and safe selections might be made. The politician may err, yet his error may be presently retrieved, and no considerable injury result; but with Judges, particularly in the last resort, error is fatal, because without a remedy.

The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it Congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connection with the Executive Department, which, at present, gives strong ground of apprehension and jealousy on the part of the people. Members instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation through prospects of Executive patronage, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents; while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations from intrigue or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations or investigation of subjects consume so much time. The morals of the country would be improved, and virtue, uniting with the lacors of the Representatives, and with the official minister of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and Glory of the Government.

But if this change in the Constitution should not be obtained, and important appointments continue to devolve on the Representatives in Congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day; and that under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the Republic might arise. It is through this channel that the People may expect to be attacked in their Constitutional Sovereignty and where tyranny may well be apprehended to spring up, in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil: we are early taught to pray, that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision all avenues to temptation, on the part of our political servants, should be closed.

My name having been before the nation for the office of Chief Magistrate during the time I served as your Senator, placed me in a situation truly delicate, but delicate as it was, my friends do not, and my enemies cannot charge me with descending from the independent ground then occupied, with degrading the trust reposed on me, by intriguing for the Presidential chair. As, by a resolution of your body, you have thought proper again to present my name to the American people, I must entreat to be excused from any further service in the Senate; and to suggest in conclusion, that it is due to myself to practice upon the maxims recommended to others; and hence, feel constrained to retire from a situation where temptations may exist, and suspicions arise of the exercise of an influence tending to my own aggrandizement. Accept, &c &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CAMDEN, (N. J.) Oct. 26.

A worthy Act, and happy preservation.—A Mrs. Sarah Horner, with two children and another woman and child, were driving a one horse carriage down a hill near Mr. Evans' mill, the quilers broke, the wagon pressed upon the horse, he took fright, and ran down the hill into the mill pond, where the water was from 10 to 15 feet deep. Mr. Charles Evans and another person hearing the splash, stepped to the mill door, saw the cause, and immediately leaped in the water, swam to the struggling sufferers, seized Mrs. Horner, who held an infant under one arm, & who grasped him so tight with the other that he had no other resource to save himself, but to disengage himself from her, which he hapily effected, and with all possible despatch swam for a skiff, with which he returned, found Mrs. Horner holding on to some appendages of the horse, with her infant still in her arms, and with the assistance of his companion, put her and the child on board the skiff, and happily succeeded in conveying all of them to the shore, two or three of whom, however, were in a state of insensibility, and in a few minutes more, would probably have been beyond the power of resuscitations. Medical aid was resorted to, and we are pleased to hear, Mrs. Horner, her infant, and the rest of the party, are all likely to do well. The horse was also saved.

The Albany and Boston Canal.—A discussion has been kept up, at intervals, in the Boston papers, in relation to the propriety and practicability of constructing a canal from Boston to this city. The advantages of such an improvement have been pressed upon the public, and the practicability of its construction confidently assumed, by a writer in the Chronicle and Patriot; but in the latter respect, the Boston Daily Advertiser holds a different language. 'There are many persons, (says the Advertiser) who still believe in the practicability of a canal from Boston to Albany, through the western part of this state. That it is physically practicable may be true, but that it can be built at an expense which will make it the public interest to undertake it, we have never for a moment imagined. It has been ascertained by the survey of our engineer, that the summit level between Deerfield and Hoosac rivers is two thousand and sixty feet above the level of Connecticut River.—*Albany Argus.*

TO PRINTERS.

Thomas Avery, a printer formerly of Groton, in this state, has long been absent from his friends, and whether he be alive or not is not known to them. When last heard from he was in distress. Property has been bequeathed to him, sufficient to make him confortable through life if he is living. Information is requested to be given him if alive, as an act of humanity, from the brethren of the type. S. GREEN.

New-London, Oct. 25.

Thomas Mc'Kean.—The sixth volume of the Biography of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, contains a general and pleasing sketch of the life of the late chief justice *Mc'Kean*, a man who possesses extraordinary talents, and performed great public services. The following anecdote, related in it, shows how rapidly a political constitution may be framed.

"In 1776, finding that he had been elected a member of the convention for framing a constitution for the state of Delaware, he, in two days departed for Dover, which he reached in one day. Immediately on his arrival, after a fatiguing ride, a committee of gentlemen waited on him, and requested that he would prepare a constitution for the future government of the State. To this he consented. He retired to his room in the tavern, sat up all the night, and having prepared it without a book, or any assistance whatever, presented it at ten o clock next morning, to the house, when it was unanimously adopted."

Florida has had a greater accession of population, and made more progress in improvement during the few years that it has belonged to the United States, than would have happened in an hundred years, had it remained under the dominion of dull and gloomy Spain. The very land seemingly shews itself as if emancipated, and the "wild wood notes" of freemen are heard in its gigantic forests, which yield up their sovereignty and are submitted to the plough.

It was in April, 1824—(last year,) that the *first* waggon, with a small party of persons and their effects, arrived on the spot where Tallahassee now stands. It consisted of two men, two women, two children and a mulatto man. They built a temporary hut, or house, on the day of their arrival. Other parties soon after arrived. In May, several buildings were erected. It now contains more than fifty houses, some of which are large, a house for public worship, a school house, two commodious hotels, seven or eight stores, a printing office and a number of mechanick's shops. Twenty farms have already been opened in its immediate vicinity, and cotton and the sugar cane are growing in the adjoining fields!

The Indians, who beheld the movement of the waggon just above referred to, with wonder—have already retired!

The adjoining county of Gadsden has had an increase of 1,000 inhabitants within the last 12 months, and one planter has fifty acres of cane, which is expected to yield from 16 to 1,700 lbs of sugar to the acre. Another has about 16 acres planted—which promises quite as well as the fields on the Mississippi.—*Niles.*

Canal Information.—We have obtained from N. S. Roberts, Esq. principal engineer on the Western section of the Erie Canal, (who has just returned from an exploring excursion, made under the direction of the canal commissioners, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability and relative expense of several proposed lines of canal to connect the waters of the lakes with those of the Ohio) the following interesting geographical facts, shewing the elevation of several of the most prominent points on the proposed routs, above the level of Lake Erie and of the Atlantic. They will furnish important data in deciding on the feasibility and expediency of the several objects.

	Above Lake Erie.	Above the sea.
Lime Lake, on the summit between the Erie canal on Lake Erie, at Buffalo and Black Rock, and the Alegany river at Olean.	feet. 1072	feet. 1640
Oil Creek summit, between the canal at Rochester, and the Alegany at Olean.	917	1485
Alegany River, at Olean	839	1406
do. do. at Pittsburgh,	188	756
Lake Erie, above tide w.		568
Erie Canal at Rochester, (below Lake Erie 64 feet,)		504

Black Rock Gaz.

General P. B Porter, the United States commissioner, and the hon. A. Barclay, his Britanic majesty's commissioner, under the 7th article of the treaty of Ghent, arrived in this city on Tuesday morning, the 7st inst. together with Joseph Delafield, Esq. American agent, Dr. Tiarks, British astronomer, James Ferguson, Esq. American astronomer, Major Donald Fraser, secretary to the board, and Dr. R. B. Williams, assistant secretary. Meetings of their board were held on Tuesday & Wednesday for the purpose, as we are informed, of adjusting some preliminary questions, preparatory to the final close of the commission, which will be effected in the course of a few months. We learn, also, with pleasure, that there is every probability if not an absolute certainty, that this commission will terminate like the one heretofore executed by the same gentlemen, in a friendly and perfect agreement as to the course of this long and complicated line—thus avoiding a recourse to the arbitrement of a foreign government, as provided for by the treaty in case of disagreement between the commissioners.—*Albany Argus.*

Lottery.—Mr. Holmes, M. P. of Great Britain, gained a £20,000 prize in the Lottery just concluded. It is said he insists on another gentleman sharing his good fortune, as he disputed with him in the shop who should possess the ticket. This is most honorable, and should be recorded.—*Lon. Pa.*

This reminds us of a circumstance which occurred some time ago under our observation, and which was even more "honorable" on the part of the ticket holder, inasmuch as the parties moved in a humbler sphere of life then the honorable gentleman alluded to—consequently money was to them of greater value. A lady purchased a share of a ticket, the half of which she offered to a young lady engaged in giving instructions in needle work to her daughters. Miss—— declined the offer, stating that she had not so much small change at that moment.—"That matters not," replied the other jocularly, "I shall advance the money, and if the ticket comes up one of the thirty thousands, you shall have the half of it." Nothing more was said, and the conversation passed over as half & just half in earnest, till one morning when the lady, on looking over the list of prizes in a London paper, discovered, to her inexpressible joy, that the ticket of which she held the share, was actually the lucky number, which had gained the capital prize of £30,000. Although the temptation to retain the whole was very strong, and backed moreover by the advice of several friends, the lady immediately added the cham of "*locker*" to the other attraction of the seamstress, by dividing with her the full proceeds of the prize.—*Paisley Adv.*

Summary of Domestick News.

Summary.—New-York contains nearly 170 000 inhabitants. The customs for that port for the two first quarters of 1825, exceeded $8,000,000.

Albany contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants.

The Hon. James D'Wolf from Rhode Island, is about to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Six thousand dollars has been contributed in New-York for the Miramachi sufferers.

Isaac H. Williams has been reelected Governor of New-Jersey—Daniel Coleman Secretary of State—and William Rupell Judge of the Supreme Court.

Ground was broke on the Morris Canal on the 15th ult.

No less than forty-five companies have been formed in London to establish Steam Packets in every quarter of the Globe.

Gov. Troup has been re-elected Governor of Georgia by a majority of 638 votes over Gen. Clark.

There were three candidates at the late election in Michigan for Delegate to Congress—the votes stood thus: Austen E. Wing, 728—Gabriel Richard, 734—John Biddle, 639: which exhibits a very equal popularity. Mr. Wing was declared elected, but it is probable his seat will be contested.

A fire broke out No. 70, State Street Albany on the 6th inst. this and the two adjoining buildings were consumed; the loss was considerable but mostly insured.

Georgia. The returns, from about fifty counties, give governor Troup a majority of 1,542 votes. Ten counties were yet to be heard from. The result is very doubtful.—A subsequent account reduces the majority to about 900 votes—9 counties yet to be heard from.

Kentucky. The *two* courts of appeals were sitting at Frankfort! What is to be the end of this unprecedented state of things?—The acts of one of these *must* become null and void.

Ohio. New villages and towns are already laying out on the rout of the great canal which is cutting! and, no doubt by the time that it is completed, it will like that of New-York, be lined with them. Population gathers like a snow ball where employment is plentiful and labour yields profit.

Consistency.—An editor of a paper printed at Centerville, Md. advertises to sell the unexpired term of some negroes who are slaves in his employ. The motto of his paper is, "our country, and our country's good." This is a sorry comment upon the *principles* of the editor if we take it for granted that he supposes his "country," and his "country's good" consists in buying and selling his sable fellow creatures, publickly advertising them as one would a hog or a cow, for sale! "*Pro pudore*"—"*O! tempora! O! mores!!*"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. 1825.

Advices from Fort Atkinson, of Sept. 21st, state the arrival of the Commissioners, General Atkinson and Major O'Fallen, at that place, on the 19th of Sept. after having fully accomplished the object of their mission.

It will be recollected that these gentlemen were appointed under an act of congress, of the 26th of May, 1822 to negociate treaties of trade and friendship with the Indians beyond the Mississippi; and for which, exclusive of the cost of the military escort, $10,000 were appropriated.

It appears that treaties have been made with the Poncals, Tetons, Yanatons, Angaillallas, Saones, and Hunkpapas—all tribes of the Sioux with the Chayennes, the Rickaras, the Mandans, Minitarees, and the Crow nation.

The commissioners ascended as high as the Two Thousand Mile Creek, which is about 30 miles above where the Yellow Stone enters the Missouri.

At Fort Atkinson, they treated with the Mahans, Ottas, Missouras, and Panis. This last division of their labors was performed, it is believed, by the 5th inst. after which the commissioners were to come down to St. Louis and report to the Executive.—*Nat. Journal.*

Yesterday Oct. 30th, the venerable John Adams completed his *ninetieth* year. He has outlived most of his cotemporaries of Revolutionary memory. He is the only survivor of the patriots who constituted the first American Congress, and was class mate of the late Judge Sewall, who at the same age has gone before him to that bourne whence no traveller returns.

[*From the New-York Spectator.*]

Travellers bound to New-Orleans, will, now the canal is finished find but ninety miles land travelling between the town of Erie and Pittsburg. I came this charming route, against the streams of the Mississippi and Ohio, to this city, in twenty-four days—expence about ninety dollars only. The journey through the Canal from New-York will be less expensive. The superb aquaduct at Rochester, is worth the expense and time of an examination—it's "the most finished bit of wall' in our country, and rivals any similar work of its size in any other.

A.

Mr. Buckingham, when on his travels in the east, happened to remark to Bankes in a jocular way, that he once knew a man who at the age of sixty had cut a complete set of new teeth. Bankes, who has not the slightest idea of a joke, immediately sat down and wrote a dozen sheets upon the subject. He began with Marcus Curius Dentatus, and Cneius Papirus Carbo, who were born with all their teeth;—quoting the cases of Pyrrhus, King of Epirus and Prusius, son of the King of Bithynia, who had only one continued tooth reaching the whole length of the jaw: and embracing, in the progress of the discussion, all the opinions that had ever been expressed on the subject, from Galen down to our own days. He showed his paper with great exultation to Mr. Buckingham, who said coolly, after perusing the trash, 'My dear Mr. Bankes, the man I meant was a comb maker'.—*Scotsman.*

Kentucky, says a Frankfort paper, is losing her citizens by hundreds and by thousands, that is, by removal to the westward, faster than she has acquired them from the eastward for some years. It is supposed that more than a hundred wagons with families have passed through Frankfort within the last ten days. It is thus, that a minority may get rid themselves of a bad government when they can't reform it.

Foreign Extracts.

The annexed is an extract of a letter from a commercial house in Halifax, to a house in this city, and confirms in all their horrors the details of the late fires at Miramachi.

It will be seen by a notice in another column, that H. and G. Barclay offer their services in receiving and transmitting any donations to the unfortunate sufferers: and out of our abundance and prosperity the wretched will not surely stretch their hands in vain for relief.

N. Y. American.

Extract of a letter dated

Halifax, Oct. 18, 1825.

My dear Sirs,—I will send you by the packet a newspaper, containing, perhaps, the most melancholy and distressing account that you ever read. Miramachi will be nearly ruined in its trade, from the destruction of timber.—The fire has run upwards of a hundred miles through their fine woods, and destroyed villages and every description of property in its way. We are making every exertion to afford relief to the sufferers; but they have a long winter to contend with; and by a young man, who came in from thence last evening, after the paper was out, we learn that the accounts are even still more distressing. He was a loser of upwards of £3000. No estimate has yet been made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. are said to have lost about £40,000.

Many commercial houses have lost every thing.—It is most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods; the whole appears to have been done with the rapidity of lightning, only two or three persons have saved their books. From what I can learn, from six to seven hundred houses have been burnt, and in them, many inhabitants. Seven dead bodies were found in one ruin, and twenty-six in another. Take it altogether, from the written and verbal accounts, it is one of the most heart-rending tales I ever heard. The sufferings at Fredericktown are great, but in a less degree. By the last accounts, the fire in the woods was still burning, and we fear, further distress will be experienced.

Independence of the Brazils acknowledged.—By the arrival of the schooner Fox, in 24 days from Pernambuco, we have received a copy of the treaty dated on the 20th of August, agreed to between the King of Portugal and the Emperor of the Portuguese, dominions in the Brazils, which had been concluded under the auspices of Sir Charles Stuart, who had been sent from Lisbon by the King of Portugal, to make some arrangements between the two countries. The copy of the treaty is in the Portuguese language and contains the preliminaries of the recognition of Brazil Independence. The most important part of the document is the article which continues the establishment of the same commercial arrangements which have heretofore been observed between the two countries, mentioning specifically that the duties shall be reciprocal and at fifteen per cent.

There appears however, in this document a very singular reservation which is contained in the first and second articles of the treaty.—While the King of Portugal establishes the independence of Brazil and allows his son Don Pedro to adopt the title of Emperor, he stipulates that he himself is to enjoy the same title. Another article stipulates that the King of Portugal is to take every means of re-uniting the Portuguese colonies in South America, with the Brazilian Empire

The treaty is signed by the following parties; Charles Stuart, Louis Jose de Carvalhoe Mello, Baras de Stanto Amaro, Francisco Vislello Barbossa.—*Eve Post.*

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

THEATRE.

Mr. Editor.—The Theatre in the "Circus" in this village, is an evil that cannot be too highly spoken against. In the first place, however, I would not be guilty of hurting the feelings of any man or sett of men unjustly—but the manner in which the theatrical entertainments have been conducted since the company commenced, deserves severe castigation.

I attended the Theatre twice last week, and both nights, the most ridiculous and disgraceful rioting and raillery was carried on. Some people went there (and some who claim the *name* of respectable) and as it would seem, on purpose to drink, make a noise, and talk the most low blackguardism that men in all the beastliness of intoxication could invent. The ear of modesty was constantly insulted with the most vile and wanton language. Those who went to hear the play were completely debarred by the hubbub, and not much else was to be heard but "silence," "silence," "stop that noise" "shut your head," &c. from some of the disgusted audience.

One night I saw many go away, not being able to gain any thing from the performance. This will not do. The subject calls for "order." In the first place, the bar of the pit at least must be shut up, and no liquor be allowed to be dealt out until those only go, who go to *see, and hear the performance.* I understand that in the tragedy of Othello, and too in the last, and best, and most interesting part of it, that the manager had to step forward and use hard words towards some half a dozen or a dozen in the pit—that the decent part applauded him, but that their applause was hissed, whistled, and hooted down by a sett of contemptible fellows in the pit.

As to the actors, they are all very good. Messrs Davis, Gilbert, Trowbridge, & Smith, all do themselves credit, and the actresses are much above mediocrity. Indeed the whole company might do well, had they respectable houses. The Circus will never do for a Theatre—persons of no taste for theatrical performances have got in the way of going there, and *will* go there. The theatre does not please them, and the consequence will be rioting, intoxication and blackguardism. If they would get houses where they can please, they must immediately remove their quarters. Order and regulation must be preserved or "Othello's occupations gone." I hope this friendly hint will be taken nor will they, I hope set down "ought in malice." A CITIZEN.

A QUESTION.

Mr. Scranton.—Would not the respectable Theatrical company now in this place, be gainers by devoting one half the avails of an evening's performance to the use of Mr. Hunn, and at the same time give essential aid to an industrious and meritorious citizen?—

A.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1825.

Canal Celebration.—The papers are filled with accounts of celebrations in different places, of that great and interesting event, the completion of the Erie Canal. The citizens of most places benefitted by this great work, seem to have truly felt that no event was so worthy of a joyous celebration, as this one, which they have gladly united to commemorate. Nay, those who from their situation might seem to derive no peculiar benefit from this undertaking, have, with an honest and commendable disinterestedness come forward and offered their congratulations; all have seemed anxious to give vent, by some public testimonial, to the glad feelings which this event has excited. After "the first boat" had left this village, it was received at the different villages between this place and Albany, with prepared celebrations and public rejoicings. It arrived at Albany on the 2d inst. and its patriotic citizens were not backward in celebrating its arrival. An address was pronounced by Wm. James Esq. and after the ceremonies of the day were over, the boats were towed down the river to New-York. The Celebration at New-York was on the 4th inst. and is described as being peculiarly splendid and imposing. The Societies of the different Mechanics, with the insignia of their professions, with their cars drawn by beautiful horses containing artisans at work at their respective trades, and decorated with banners and devices; the Fire Companies with their ornamented engines; the musicians dressed in scarlet and gold; the Free Masons with their gorgeous and symbolical array; the Soldier with "sword and plume;" the Scholars in their academical dress, and the official functionaries with their dignity must have formed a procession at once splendid and dignified, alike imposing and interesting. The aquatic procession to Sandy-Hook likewise was not without its interest or devoid of splendor. The fleet of Steam Boats gaily decorated towing out the little barks of the West, must have been an interesting spectacle to one who reflected that a few years since, the peaceful calm of New-York bay was undisturbed in its quiet by either one or the other. The mingling the waters of Erie with the "Ocean's brine" will likewise have its interest when viewed as a symbol of the completion of the great work. But we hope to publish the proceedings entire at some future time; meanwhile we cannot leave the subject of the Celebrating the completion of the Erie Canal without a brief retrospect to its commencement and progress.

On the 4th of July 1817, ground was first broken in this undertaking. It was then considered an enterprise of very doubtful character. Like the steps of infancy, feeble, tottering and uncertain, it seemed to afford no sure promise of its early and vigorous manhood. Many thought it a wild and ruinous project, too rash for the resources of the State, and too premature for its energies. Such men opposed it, and the patriotism and devotion to the public good of such men, is no more to be questioned than that of those who were successful in supporting the measure, may such men are wanted in a government like ours, to stand forth in manly opposition to extravagant and visionary projects.

Those who thought the enterprise practicable scarce expected to live to behold its completion. Now but little more than eight years have elapsed and we behold their public rejoicings for that event. The warmest dreams of the most sanguine and enthusiastic have been more than realized. A Canal of more than 360 miles in length has been completed, with a vigor, an enterprise and rapidity of which only our own country affords an example.

After all, the rapidity of its completion is but of a piece with the progress of other improvements in this young and flourishing country, where enterprise is in its highest spring. We are a nation not yet fifty years old, and from a feeble youth, we have already grown to an active and vigorous manhood. The fertile west has advanced with a rapidity fully equal to this great undertaking. Look at our towns and villages—our farms and cultivated fields: eight years since, they might almost be said to be among the "waste places" now they are growing into CITIES and blooming into cultivation.

As to whom is due the credit of originating and perfecting the great Enterprise whose completion has been thus celebrated, perhaps there can be little difference of opinion. As was well said by the Orator in this village, credit is due firstly and chiefly to an "enlightened community," prompt to procure the advantages their country held out, and enterprising to develope them. The same spirit has been brought to the completion of this great work which has been active in converting the wilderness into fertile fields, and the waste places into habitations for man to dwell in. The enterprise which originated and perfected it, is not, nor cannot be called, individual; it is public, general, national.

Genesee Canal.—The proceedings of the committee at their last meeting in Genesee, will be found in this mornings paper. Judge Church has been appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to present to the next Legislature upon this important subject.—Judge Church with his ability and means of information will undoubtedly present a mass of facts in his memorial, which will be very interesting to most of our readers. The public attention begins to be awakened up on the subject of this canal, and we intend to take some early opportunity to lay some facts before our readers which may show the importance and feasibility of this work.

General Jackson.—The Legislature of Tenesee have thus early presented the distinguished patriot and officer to the public, as a candidate for the next Presidency. Gen. Jackson by resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, and the reasons

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Historic Newspapers Collection

given for the same, has manifested his intention of being considered as a candidate. At the last election the popular voice was loud in his favour: that he will continue to be a favorite is more perhaps than it would be safe to predict at this early day.

THE ELECTION.—We have received from the different towns in the county returns, from which it is rendered certain that Mr. Seymour, the republican candidate for Sheriff, has obtained his election by nearly 200 majority. As the most feeling was excited with respect to this office, the returns have all come to us with reference to this office alone, and it is impossible to gather from them the fate of the ticket. It is probable, however, that with the exception of the Sheriff, the federal ticket has succeeded. The Clerk may however possibly be safe. We cannot but congratulate our friends upon this partial success. The result of the election of Sheriff has shown that the yeomanry of this county have determined to throw off the shackwith which a VILLAGE REGENCY have striven hard to trammel them. It shows that they will spurn the dictation of those self-elected leaders who for years back have been endeavoring to monopolize contract and direct. Mr. Gould was emphatically the candidate of the village. Aristocracy, and the defeat he has sustained, should teach them a lesson of humiliation by which they may profit. But tho' we have been particularly successful, it cannot but have been observed that a little exertion would have ensured us almost entire success. Some towns however have set a noble example which it is to be hoped will be followed by the whole County at another election.

The accounts from other counties are of the most cheering nature. Though the result of the election in Albany county is not yet known, the returns for the City show a great Republican gain since last year. The Republican Ticket in Rensselaer and Dutchess is said to have been successful throughout, in Livingston it has been partially so.—In Orleans County the Republican ticket, we understand has prevailed entirely. In Niagara Col. King is elected to the Assembly—J. F. Mason Clerk, and Eli Bruce Sheriff. But Genessee has done wonders—notwithstanding the large majority against the Republican Ticket last fall, the whole of that Ticket is probably elected this year, and some of the Candidates by a majority of near 2000: Gen. Allen however, has a majority of 750 for the Senate. These accounts so far as they have been received have been much better than could have been anticipated. They seem to show that the people have been thoroughly enlightened as to the views and motives of that party denominated "the people's party," and that they are determined not to sustain those whose sole object is office and power.

Fire.—Our village was, for the first time this season, alarmed last Saturday night by the cry of fire. It was ascertained to proceed from a shop at the north end of the village, on carroll-street, occupied as a waggon-maker's shop, by a Mr. Hunn. The flames spread with great fury and in a very few moments the whole building was enveloped. No chance was now left to do good but to preserve the adjoining buildings.—The engines commenced playing upon them, and although it seemed to threaten the destruction of the buildings it was got under, and they were saved; a proof of the good management of the engines, and the order that was preserved in the lines that passed the water. The loss to Mr. Hunn, is considerable. Besides losing allhis tools & accounts, he lost a quantity of work made up, among which were nine wagons, ready for delivery.

While on this subject we would remark that in the first of the alarm no one stirred—and even when they did come into the street many stood and asked where the fire was. Also at the fire we noticed a great lack of Buckets. The lines were not more than half of the time supplied, and a general cry of "buckets," "buckets," was to be heard.—Every man on hearing the cry of fire in the night, should immediately turn out, seize his bucket or buckets, and walk very fast until he reaches the fire. No one should run with all his might, especially if he has some distance to go; for if he does, when he arrives he is already so exhausted that he is not able to do any thing. At another fire we hope to see more buckets, and hope that every man will dress himself and come to assist, instead of opening his window and crying out, "where is it? "what's a-fire?"

☞N.B. We are pleased to learn that a subscription paper is in circulation for the relief of Mr. Hunn, and we hope that the citizens will receive it with their characteristic liberality. Mr. Hunn is an industrious, respectable man, and therefore deserves the help in this case, of his fellow-citizens.

At a meeting of the committee appointed to obtain information respecting the practicability of making a Canal along the valley of the Genesee river and Canaseraga creek and of a canal from the former or Canaseraga to some point on the Allegany river, convened agreeably to public notice, at the house of Col. Peirce, in Geneseo, on the first day of Nov. 1825, JAMES K. GUERNSEY, Esq. was called to the chair, and ALLEN ARNAULT, appointed secretary.

Information having been communicated to the meeting, that Judge Geddes had been instructed by the canal Commissioners to further survey or explore the above route for a Canal, and that he is expected on the route for that purpose in about twelve days—it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial, after collecting all the facts possible or necessary, to convey to the Legislature the great importance of this branch canal.

Resolved, That this committee consist of one person, and that PRESERVED CHURCH, Esq. be said committee.

WHEREAS, The Canal Commissioners are not authorized by the act of the Legislature to survey the Canaseraga—Therefore,

Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to procure a survey of that route by Judge Geddes, or by some person to be named by him—and that Judge Carroll, Doct. Faulkner, and Doct. Fitzhugh compose such committee.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to draft a memorial, to wit. Judge Church, be authorized to call a meeting at this place, of the committee here assembled, on such future day after their adjournment, as he may think proper—meaning hereby to give him time to collect facts and draft said memorial.

Resolved, That a committee of four be chosen, for the purpose of employing some skilful person to explore and ascertain the quality and quantity of the IRON ORE and COAL, already discovered on the Allegany and Genesee rivers, or their waters—provided the necessary funds can be raised by subscription, to defray the expense; and that Phillip Church, Heman Norton, Henry Bryan, and Griswold E. Warner, compose such committee.

Resolved, That each and every member of this committee circulate a subscription in their respective counties, for the purpose of raising a fund to defray such expense as may be incurred by this committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the several printers in the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Steuben, and Allegany, be requested to publish the same.

J. K. GUERNSEY, *Chairman.*
A. ARNAULT, *Secretary.*

DIED—in this village, on saturday last *Zaccheus Aldrick*, aged about 48, a respectable member of the society of Friends.

MERINO SHAWLS,
AND
More New & Fashionable
SILK-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of
FANCY
SILK-GOODS,
is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of
STAPLE DRY-GOODS
of every description.
Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 3

NEW-GOODS,
AND
NEW-FASHIONS.

ALPHEUS BINGHIM
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of
Winter Goods,
of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:
READY MADE CLOTHING.
Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Bangup and Beaveret Do.
Satrinett pantaloons of all descriptions.
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vests.
Assorted Valentias of all kinds,
Camblet and Plaid, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers, Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do. do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds,
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces,
Black and flag, handkerchiefs,
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.
CLOTHS.
Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.
VESTINGS.
Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings, all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.
Also trimmings of every description.
All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.
MILITARY DRESSES
of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.
☞N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.
Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3

ENGLISH BOBINET
LACE VEILS,
a Rich & Splendid Article for sale from $6, to $10.
DRESS SILKS,
Rich and Fashionable, unusually low.
JOHN LAKE.
Also just received the latest and most approved style of *Ladies Winter Hats Caps, Head Dresses &c.* all which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.
Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

☞MR. CLARK'S Singing School Tuesdays and Fridays, at the Court House.

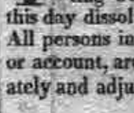
A CARD.
E. ST. JOHN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his business to the new Brick HOTEL, at the intersection of Main street and the Canandaigua road, where by unremitting exertions to supply the wants and promote the convenience of his guests, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Palmyra, Nov. 8, 1825. 3w3

Notice.
AS the subscriber is about making new arrangements in business, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts to call and settle the same in the course of this week, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging them in the hands of an officer for collection. Those having duebills or orders on his store, are requested to present them immediately for payment.
SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3w3

Notice.
THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately, be left for collection by the 15th December next, unless previously paid.
JACOB GOULD.
N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Gould & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.
Rochester, Nov. 15th 1825. 3

THE subscriber is appointed agent for the New-York Statesman. Any person desirous of taking the Statesman, will please to notify the subscriber by letter or otherwise.
TIMOTHY BURR.
Rochester Nov. 10. 1825. 4w3

By order of O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the County of Monroe,
WILL be sold at publick Vendue at the house of Charles Millard, Inn Keeper in the village of Rochester, by the subscriber administrator on the estate of Elias Smith deceased, on the 28th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the one equal undivided half of village Lot 108, bounded on the West side of State Street, in the village of Rochester, (formerly called Frakfort,)—said Lot is 112 feet front and rear, and 180 feet deep—together with the appurtenances belonging to the same.—Terms of sale made known by applying to Abelard Reynolds Esq. agent for the subscriber and at the time and place of the sale.
RUFUS SMITH, *Admin.*
Rochester Nov. 14th, 1825. 6w3


STRAYED from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a large Red COW, with white spots on her flank, her right horn broken off, the other small and turned inward, she is about 8 years old. Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found to the subscriber, shall be reasonably rewarded.
JOHN SADLIER.
Rochester, Nov. 15th, 1825. 3

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to our next Legislature for aid and assistance in improving the portage from the Canal to Carthage Landing on the East side of the River.
J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
ENOS STONE,
WM. ATKINSON,
SETH LAMB,
ELISHA JOHNSON.
Nov. 15, 1825. 3

CONFECTIONARY.
A. SELLEG,
INFORMS his customers and the Publick in general, that he continues to Manufacture all kinds of
CONFECTIONARY,
which he is selling at the New-York Prices; all orders from retailers executed with promptness, and his articles warranted of superior quality.
Rochester Nov, 15th 1825. 3

Cash for Wood.
I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered soon. S. SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

DISSOLUTION.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, are requested to call immediately and adjust the same.
C. H. BICKNELL,
R. J. CURRY.
Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 3w2

Found,
NOT long since, a small sum of money. The owner can have it by enquiring at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.
Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

FOR SALE, BY
EVERARD PECK,
(Sign of the Ledger, Carroll-street.)
500 REAMS Writing and Letter Paper, of a superiour quality, from $2, to $4 50 per Ream.
150 Reams Wrapping paper of different sizes.
300 Doz. Webster's Spelling-Books,
100 do. English Readers,
50 do. Testaments,
50 do. Woodbridges Geography & atlas,
50 do. American Preceptors, together with all the School Books in common use.
Also for sale,
120 Reams Demi printing paper,
75 do. Medium do. very fine,
30 do. Post Office Wrapping paper,
10 do. Hatter's Tip Paper.
ALSO,
200 FAMILY BIBLES,
at reduced prices.
50 Cases Miscellaneous Books just received.
Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

PRINTING.
THE subscriber has lately procured an assortment of new and beautiful JOB TYPE from the different foundries in New-York and Philadelphia, and is prepared to execute the printing of
Books, Cards, Handbills,
and JOB PRINTING generally, as neatly and as expeditiously as can be done at any office west of Albany.
BOOK-BINDING
will now be done in the best possible manner, either in plain Sheep, or Calf Skin, or in elegant Morocco, in a superiour manner.
LEDGERS, AND DAY BOOKS,
Ruled to any pattern, and bound to order.
EVERARD PECK,
Sign of the Ledger,
Carroll-street, Rochester.
Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

Lost Cattle.
STRAYED from the subscribers on the night of the 28th of Oct. last, three 2 years old *STEERS*, one of which is black, and 2 red. One has also some white feet. Said Cattle were purchased of Deacon Harman of Wheatland. It is supposed they went up the east side of the river.—Whoever will return said cattle, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.
AMBROSE & WELLS.
Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 2

OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS:
Positively to be drawn on the 30th November,
(Yates and McIntyre Managers.)
SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	20,000
1 "	10,000	"	10,000
2 "	5,000	"	10,000
2 "	1,990	"	3,980
18 "	1,000	"	18,000
18 "	500	"	9,000
18 "	100	"	1,800
186 "	50	"	9,300
188 "	25	"	4,650
1488 "	10	"	14,880
13950 "	5	"	69,750
			171,360

15,870 Prizes—26,970 Blanks;—less than two blanks to a prize—Thirty-six numbers only—Five ballots to be drawn.
Tickets $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25.
For Tickets, please apply at G. W. Pratt's Lottery office.
☞ Prizes punctually paid in Cash at this Office.

UNCURRENT MONEY.
NOTES of the Bank of Plattsburg, Chenango, Niagara, Washington and Warren and Jefferson County—also Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island money purchased at the lowest rates of discount.
G. W. PRATT'S Lottery Office.
Carroll-Street.

ALEXANDER BUTLER,
OFFERS his services as Barber and will attend to his business at all times with sharp Razors, clean towels and soft Brushes—as he is the superior of Rochester. Sit down gentlemen and dress your hair while the water heats. Boots blacked so that a man can use one for a looking-glass. Good attendance will always be found as his name is *ready.*
Rochester, Nov 8, 1825.

MY Three story Brick Dwelling on the east side of the River, is to SELL or RENT. It is suitable for a large boarding or Tavern Establishment.
A. W. RILEY.
Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

Stolen
FROM the Mansion-House of the subscriber, lately, an elegant LAMP for a Mantlepiece, which breaks the sett. The lamp is a standing one, highly finished with an imitation flower round the barrel of it, and stands on 3 legs in imitation of bird's claws. Three dollars will be paid for the recovery of it.
J. G. CHRISTOPHER.
Nov. 8, 1825. 3

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Moody Farman deceased, late of the town of Manlius, County of Onondaga, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to settle the accounts of said deceased; and all those to whom said deceased was indebted, are requested to present their demands for settlement at the house of Harvey Gilman in this Village.
WASHINGTON HAMILTON.
Att'y for the Administratrix.
Rochester, Oct. 24th, 1825. 3w1

Sheriff's Office }
Monroe County, } ss.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Over and Terminer, and General Goal delivery, will be holden in and for the County of Monroe, at the Court House in the village of Rochester, on the twenty-first day of Nov. next; and that all persons who will prosecute those prisoners then and there to be tried, do so appear, and prosecute, as shall be just. Notice is further given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners & Constables within the said County of Monroe that they are hereby required to appear in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records, and other remembrances, to be and perform those duties appertaining to their respective offices.
J. P. PATTERSON—*Sheriff.*
Dated Rochester, Oct. 28, 1825.

POSTRIDERS NOTICE.
THE subscriber wishing to settle with the Printers, takes this method to inform his subscribers, who are now indebted to him, some for one and some for two Quarters, that immediate payment must be made.
J. B. MASON.
Penfield Oct. 29th 1825.

PAY THE POSTRIDER.
IRA STONE calls earnestly on all who are indebted to him for Newspapers, to make immediate payment to Mr. N. Hall, the present Postrider, who is duly authorised to settle the same. This friendly notice will not be repeated.
Churchville. Oct. 3d, 1825.

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.
DR. L. TOUSEY

LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of
Drugs and MEDICINES,
Dye-Stuffs and Paints,
with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Roschell and Soda Powders, Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Burgamot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.
PAINTS.
Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Carmine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish, Putty.
DYE-STUFFS.
Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood. Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Flout Indigo. Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.
Miscellaneous Articles.
A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Resin, Alchohol, Waters, Almonds, Bloom Raisins, Macoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.
East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Dancing School.
J. C. BOND.
Professor of Musick, once more respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.
His School will commence at the Merchant's Exchange on *Tuesday* the 2d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and 6 o'clock the same evening for Gentlemen.
Mr. Bond flatters himself that the improvement of the younger class in this place during the last two years of his tuition, will be a sufficient recommendation to insure him success in his present undertaking.
N. B. There will be a number of parties given during the quarter, and a splendid exhibition of Dancing at the close of the school.
Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825. 3w2

Notice.
DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.
Nov. 1, 1825. 1

NEW-GOODS.
THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new
Dry-Goods
Groceries and Crockery,
at very reduced price.
S. G. ANDREWS.
FOR SALE.
5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.
100 bbls. Salt,
150 Box's Oneida Glass.
And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.
S. G. ANDREWS.

EVERARD PECK,
AT his BOOKSTORE, at the sign of the LEDGER, on the west side of Carrol-st. Rochester, has for sale a general assortment of
School Books,
comprising all the kinds in common use, at *reduced prices.*
ALSO FOR SALE,
The Standard Works and recent publications on Miscelaneous, Theological and Historical subjects all of which will be sold with reference to the *value* rather than the *nominal* prices and many of them at less than they are usually sold at *auction.*
ALSO FOR SALE,
A complete assortment of fine and common Stationary Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Paper, &c.
Oct. 18, 1825. 3w51
TICKETS for sale by A. REYNOLDS

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Sophia, has left my bed and board—and I hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
JOHN HANAFIN.
Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 3w1

ASHLEY SAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, having resigned the office of Judge of the County Courts, will together with his partner John Dickson, give his undivided attention to professional business in the practice of Law.
Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 1

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.
WILLIAM ATKINSON.
November 1, 1825. 3w1

Stray Colts.

TAKEN UP on the road between Rochester and Pittsford, on the 25th inst. Two *IRON GREY COLTS*, supposed to be three years old past. The owner can have them, by calling two and a half miles below Avon Meeting house, Livingston county, proving property and paying charges.
WM. COWEE.
Rochester, 25th Oct. 1825. *3w1

EAGLE BANK
OF NEW-HAVEN.
C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 65 cents a Dollar for $5,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price *if presented previous to the 15th November.*
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 51-3w

Strayed.

FROM the subscribers on the night of the 24 ult. a Yoke of *dark Brown Steers*, four or five years old; they were purchased for slaughtering, and were drove from Byron Genesee county. Whoever will give information or return them, shall be reasonably rewarded.
THORN & FRINK.
Rochester 28th of 10 mo. 1825. 1

NEW-YORK STATE
LITERATURE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1825,
Will be drawn on the 4th day of January 1826 and finished in a few minutes.
45 NUMBERS—6 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN
SELLING SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
1 ——	50,000	—	50,000
1 ——	20,000	—	20,000
1 ——	10,500	—	10,500
2 ——	5,000	—	10,000
4 ——	2,500	—	10,000
10 ——	2,000	—	20,000
39 ——	1,000	—	39,000
78 ——	500	—	39,000
168 ——	100	—	46,800
4446 ——	50	—	222,300
5051 Prizes,			$567,600
9139 Blanks,			

In this Scheme composed of 45 numerals by combination, with six drawn ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, each with three of the drawn numbers on; 969, each with two of the drawn numbers on; and 4446, each with one of the drawn numbers on; those tickets having none of the drawn ballots on them being blanks.
To determine the fate of the 14,150 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45, inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d, and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the prize of $100,000.
That having on it the 4th, 5th, and 6th 50,000.
That having on it the 2d, 3d, and 4th, 20,000.
That having on it the 3d, 4th, and 5th 10,500.
Those two tickets having on them the 2d 4th, and 5th, or the 3d, 4th, and 6th, each 5000.
Those four having on them the 2d, 3d, and 6th, the 2d, 5th, and 6th, the 3d, 4th, and 6th, or the 3d, 5th, and 6th, each 2,500.
Those ten tickets having on them the 1st, 2d, and 4th, the 1st, 2d, and 5th, the 1st, 2d, and 6th, the 1st, 3d, and 4th, the 1st, 3d, and 5th, the 1st, 3d, and 6th, the 1st, 4th, and 5th, the 1st, 4th and 6th, the 1st, 5th, and 6th, and the 2d, 3d, and 5th, each 2000.
Those 39 tickets having on them two of the drawn numbers, and those two the 3d and 5th, each, 1,000
Those 78 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the 4th and 6th, or the 5th and 6th, 500—All others (being 4168) with any other two of the drawn numbers on, each, 100—And all tickets, (being 4446) having but one of the drawn numbers on, each, 50.—No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize. Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.
TICKETS
For Sale at
A. REYNOLDS' OFFICE,
AT THE POST-OFFICE.

CHATHAM
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK
Incorporated with a capital of
$100,000.
INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.
JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*
THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency of his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.
GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 14, 1824. 40

For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
Above one half worn.
Enquire at the Republican Office

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everynghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

FRESH TEAS, &C.

20 CHESTS (new) Skin TEA,
30 bbls, and half bbls. Mackerel,
20 do. do. Mess Shad,
30 do. Salmon,
200 lbs. Flatant Indigo,
400 do. Pimento,
300 do. Pepper,
100 do. Cassia,
50 do. Nutmegs,
8000 Havanna Segars,
8 Pipes Cognac Brandy,
8 do. Old Holland and Point Gin,
5 hhds. St. Croix and W. I. Rum,
2 puncheons old Jamaica Spirits,
1st and 2d quality old Madeira Wine, in casks or bottles,
Port, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Fayal WINE,
4 Tierces Rice,

Stoughton Bitters,

by the gallon, or by the bottle.

Old Cavendish and Plug Tobacco, &c.

The above goods have been laid in by an experienced partner residing in *New-York*. Since the decline of prices, Country Merchants and Tavern keepers may depend on being supplied with any of the above goods on as good terms as they could buy in Albany or New-York, adding only transportation.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, June 18, 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 3m45

Justices Blanks

By th Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and and for sale at this office.

H. & E. SCRANTON,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER

UNION.

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 28tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 1ptf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tonnage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courass Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,

Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,

With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

Also an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133. 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ONE or two Students will be taken by the Subscriber, and due opportunity afforded them of Prosecuting their *Medical and Surgical Studies*, in a regular, and *advantageous* manner, both by access to an extensive and well selected Library, and by *private examinations*.

Application to be made at the office of

GEORGE B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, Main-street south side, a few doors east of the Bridge, ROCHESTER. 40

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6, 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other

STOVES

by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,

(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 18th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Boekler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on hand, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and o superior workmanship to any that have hereto fore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1823 4m40

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct, 4, 1825. 49

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 6 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office*.

ROCHESTER OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15, 1825. 42

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLRY and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
50 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

CHATHAM

Fire Insurance Company,

NEW-YORK.

Incorporated with a capital of

$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description, in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 40

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

500 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks.

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 6w52

SELECT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH

HAS commenced a SELECT SCHOOL in a room over Mr. Wakeley's Shoe store on Buffalo street, near the court house.—From his experience and success in teaching, he hopes to give satisfaction to all those who patronize him. Those who would be satisfied as to his competency are referred to the Rev. Mr. Penney. Terms of tuition per quarter; $3.00 for SPELLING and READING, $3,50 for GRAMMAR and ARITHMETIC, $3,50 for GEOGRAPHY MAPPING and the use of GLOBES, and $4,00 for ELEMENTARY and PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 52

WALKER & WARRENT,

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞ Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

THE subscriber, intending to visit the south in a few weeks for the benefit of his health, earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make immediate payment to himself, or to *I. Elwood* at the office of C. M. Lee, Esq. He offers for sale a valuable assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

together with all necessary Furniture for a Druggist Shop—the Store now occupied by him, second door west of the Bridge, and also the brick office, at the northwest corner of the Court-House Yard. The above property will be disposed of *very low* for CASH, if sold soon.

J. B. ELWOOD.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

MAYS'

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the

UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, ulcerous of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHES AND COLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or tax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo St. Rochester.

Law Notices.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office.

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plat of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Castin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Shelden and their wives to Hermanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Perrin Reed's land, thence east to form so to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. HULL, Att'y. 6m47

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 47, in 23 division of Lots supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. Reeder to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 59, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the back of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 70 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, Village Lot No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. Allcott, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 18, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and the appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 5w

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Howes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Nov. 1, 1825. 1

NOTICE

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards*, my husband, has driven me from his bed contrary to my *tender entreaties*, and otherwise *cruelly treated* me and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all his property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements, call upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.

EUNICE RICHARDS.

Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14, 1825. 1

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his Law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Eosworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

E. POMEROY.

Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 4---VOL. X. ROCHESTER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1825. WHOLE NO. 472.

The Monroe Republican,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, AT
EDWIN SCRANTOM,
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

*.*A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

*.*Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by Manufacturers and Clothiers, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Woad,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Can. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circuma,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal, } Indigo.
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote,
in barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
	Press Papers,
English Alum,	Tenter Hooks,
do. Copperas	Jacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1, 1825 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of
Saddler's Hard-ware,
which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices, &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMES,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of Smith & Alcott, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3,0 1825. 44

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing
DRY GOODS,
comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of
Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.
are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES, Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flaxseed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of
French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,
suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish Milliners with any articles in their line on good terms.—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of
LADIES HAIR CURLS,
SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods elegant and cheap, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up stairs where Milliners and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.
Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and for sale at this office.

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber is Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,
Hollow, Hard-Ware,
& CUTLERY,
which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation for Cash.

The following comprise some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and X cut Saws,
Falling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes;
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
100 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
60 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.
JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS,
DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote, }
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Guatamala, } Indigo,
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and }
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans }
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
	2 tons grd. White Lead
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre,
3 hhds. do.	1-2 " French Yellow,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,
200 " summer do.	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	
100 " Tamerick,	4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
	5000 Spanish Segars,
100 " American do.	1000 Shaker Brooms,
81 bales Oakum,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
25 bbls. Pitch,	
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had else where.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is ten dollars; that of the country paper, four dollars, if paid within the year—otherwise five.

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage.

EDITORS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of November, 1825.

A
Emily Atkins
Thomas L. Acher
Joseph B. Allen
Henry Allen
Norman Allen
Benjamin Abell
H. L. Archilles
Zebulon Abbott
F. Albright
Moses Atwater
Lucy Allen
Ruby Abell
Harvey Allen

B
Charles B. Bristol
O. N. Bush
Abraham Bristol
George Bends
Salmon Brown
Nathaniel Briggs
Chester Bixby
Simeon Brunt
Jram Bishop
Jesse S. Burdett
Mary Balding
Chester Bixby
Simeon Bristol
Samuel B. Bradley
Samuel Balentine
John Brigham
Cynthia Bond
Timothy L. Bacon
Anthony Blackman
Thomas Burton
Oliver M. Barber
John B. Babcock
George Bliss
Asa Bellknap
Roswell Bush

C
Orpha Crane
Joseph Cary
Mr. Catermole
Walter Case
William Curry
Silas Cornell
R. L. Cuny
Charles Cleveland
Wm. Crouch
Philander Comstock
Orpha Crane
Wm. Courtney
Thomas T. Cavenaugh
David Culver
Charles Colter
Polly Cole
John Chiles
Samuel C. Church
Wm. Cheney
Abigal Cleveland
Mr. Coles
Lorin Cushman
Festus Carter

D
Silas Delano
Henry P. Dannols
Gaines Done
John C. Dunham
George Dunn
Joseph N. Dunning
Erastus Day

E
George P. Elliott
Joseph Evans
Abiather Eaton
Joseph Errington
Wm. Ellison

F
George Follmer
Mitchell H. Furnam
Abraham D. Forest
Erastus Fenton
James Flynn
Auson French
Lewis Fuller
E. F. Fellows
Ann Frederick

G
Henry Granger
Wm. Groves
Susan Getchell
David Gage
James Gilkey
Denis Gelland
Lyman Granger
Mary Goodell
John Glendining

H
Louisa Hatch
Wm. Hatch
Leander Hotchkiss
Orrin Herick 2
M. Hayes
Solon Hall
John Holmes
John Hayes
James Hunter
Henry Herrick
Tewel Hosford
Mariah Hall
Josiah Holmes
Wm. Huston
Martin Heast
Luke Hopkins
John Hempstead
John Hastings jr.
John Holland

J
Daniel Judson
John Jones
John M. Jones
Barney Johnson
Charles H. Johnson
Deborah Jones

K
John Kinnam
Amasa Kellogg
Lucy Kellogg
John Kingston
John Kincuid
Jonas Kocher

L
Joseph Lambert
Lucius Lewis

M
James A. Marsh
Allen Manson
Charles Merrick
George Moshier
John H. Milles
Abraham Merritt
Chales Marvin
Elijah T. Miller
Isaac Moore
John Mc'Williams
Sarah Moore
Joseph Merritt
Lothrop Marsters
Aurelia Moses
Daniel K. Minor
Robert Mc'Cloud jr.
John Margey

N
Jonah Nickerson
Henry Neuson
Clarisa Nicholls
Nancy Nicholls

O
David Oviatt
G. A. Osburn

P
Lucinda Prescott
Darius Perrin
Amos P. Prosser
Oliver Phelps
Uriah & Mary Price
Nathan Paddock
Edward R. Powers
Cyrus Phillips

R
Henry Rochell
James Rattam
Catharine P. Russell
Isaac Robinson
John Rose
John Runlet
Catharine S. Russel
Caroline Rockwell
F. H. Rice

S
Polly Seeldy
Samuel Scofield
John Sparling
Leonard Snell
Elnathan Stevens
Jacob Springsteen
Courney Smith
Mark Smith
Justin Smith
Augustus Sayles
Joseph Shepard
Augustus Sayles
Adam Sherman
Francis Smith

T
Lemuel Thomlinson
Wm. Terry
John Tanner
John Tucker
Jacob Thorn
James Taggart
Jonathan Tewilliger
Sylvenus Terry
Thomas Thorp

V
Peter P. Veeder
John Van Allen

W
Roswell O. White
Daniel Walters 2
Justus Wright
Wm. Wyman 2
Birdsey Wilcox
C. Waters
Calvin Wooster
Martin Wilson
Sarah Wilson
A. Withey
George Winant 2
John P. Willmot
Elisha R. Wheeler

Y
Henry Young

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts. on the dollar for notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at cash prices.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward subscriptions to the New York American; and also to receive money on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.
DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A. REYNOLDS, P. M.

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 16th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,
A. M. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

CASH. NEW CASH.
GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street,)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of
GOODS,
which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

☞Purchasers are particularly invited to examine such extensive assortment of ☞BROAD CLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the first quality.
ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.
JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a New and General assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Casimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton Casimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.
East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—
for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

By order of O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the County of Monroe,

WILL be sold at publick Vendue at the house of Charles Millard, Inn Keeper in the village of Rochester, by the subscriber administrator on the estate of Elias Smith deceased, on the 26th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the onequal undivided half of village Lot 108, bounded on the West side of State Street, in the village of Rochester, (formerly called Frankfort,)—said Lot is 112 feet front and rear, and 160 feet deep—together with the appurtenances belonging to the same.—Terms of sale made known by applying to Abelard Reynolds Esq. agent for the subscriber and at the time and place of the sale.
RUFUS SMITH, Admin.
Rochester Nov. 14th, 1825. 6w3

OXFORD ACADEMY
LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS:
Positively to be drawn on the 30th November, (Yates and Mc'Intyre Managers.)
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	"	10,000
2	"	5,000	"	10,000
2	"	1,990	"	3,980
18	"	1,000	"	18,000
18	"	500	"	9,000
18	"	100	"	1,800
186	"	50	"	9,300
186	"	25	"	4,650
1488	"	10	"	14,880
13950	"	5	"	69,750
				171,360

15,870 Prizes—26,970 Blanks;—less than two blanks to a prize—Thirty-six numbers only—Five ballots to be drawn.

Tickets $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25. For Tickets, please apply at G. W. Pratt's Lottery office.

☞Prizes punctually paid in Cash at this Office.

Notice.
DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC, and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.
Nov. 1, 1825. 1

MONROE COUNTY ss.

Statement of Votes given at an Election held in said County on the seventh day of November, 1825, and the two succeeding days inclusive, for three members of Assembly, a Sheriff, a Clerk, four Coroners, and one Senator, and also, to take the sense of the electors of this State, as to the manner of choosing Electors of President and Vice president of the United States.

	For Members of Assembly.						For Sheriff.			For Clerk.	
Towns.	Vincent Mathews,	Henry Fellows,	Isaac Lacy,	James Smith,	John P. Patterson,	John Garbutt,	James Seymour,	Jacob Gould,	Enos Blossom,	Simon Stone 2d,	Timothy Barnard, jr.
Brighton,	305	281	298	90	111	84	98	80	208	109	179
Clarkson,	116	116	116	133	135	135	136	94		114	136
Chili,	74	74	74	122	124	121	117	74	3	71	122
Gates,	285	285	271	125	131	112	184	177	30	270	118
Greece,	72	66	65	56	61	48	33	38	29	64	57
Henrietta,	109	109	111	73	76	75	73	110		112	73
Mendon,	122	115	114	209	191	191	187	117	9	127	187
Ogden,	69	68	68	132	133	132	132	68		60	139
Parma,	62	62	61	161	162	161	138	60	1	68	160
Penfield,	364	374	364	107	110	104	106	364	3	359	112
Perrinton,	75	78	77	75	77	75	71	70	8	82	68
Pittsford,	155	152	153	43	43	41	42	129	23	183	13
Riga,	77	77	76	116	116	116	123	69	1	77	116
Rush,	58	57	57	122	122	122	119	57	4	37	125
Sweden,	95	95	97	124	124	124	128	83		99	110
Wheatland,	62	43	*	97	97	79	114	28		98	106
Total,	2002	2026	1982	1790	1814	1721	1862	1618	319	1984	1826

	For Coroners.								For Senator.			Pres. Electors.		
Towns.	James Sperry,	Joseph Thompson,	William Brewster,	Peter Hopkins,	Reuben Willey,	Nathaniel Negus,	George Brown,	Samuel Castle,	Ethan B. Allen,	Benedict Brooks,	James Ganson,	By Districts.	By General Ticket Plurality.	By General Ticket Majority.
Brighton,	302	287	177	285	87	196	88	87	254	87	1	167	5	
Clarkson,	115	115	115	115	135	135	135	135	111	137		165	49	
Chili,	73	73	72	73	123	123	119	123	76	120		110	17	
Gates,	269	260	268	266	122	137	122	125	256	122		120	16	
Greece,	67	66	67	66	54	54	54	54	58	56		68	14	19
Henrietta,	108	111	111	111	75	75	75	75	111	75		106	29	
Mendon,	126	120	120	120	191	191	192	191	123	181		99	61	
Ogden,	71	70	70	70	95	95	95	95	70	136		141		
Parma,	24	62	61	62	161	161	161	197	64	156		112	33	
Penfield,	362	362	362	362	110	110	110	110	359	183		97	351	
Perrinton,	73	74	73	73	76	75	75	75	73	72		66	35	
Pittsford,	156	157	157	157	41	41	41	40	147	48		49	139	
Riga,	77	76	77	77	115	116	116	116	77	116		173		
Rush,	57	58	58	58	122	122	122	122	57	123		123	5	1
Sweden,	95	95	96	95	123	123	123	128	99	111		121	5	
Wheatland,	50	47	47	49	93	95	93	98	48	97		60	59	
Total,	2018	2035	1930	2062	1724	1850	1721	1739	1985	1735	1	1773	826	20

*The board of Inspectors of the town of Wheatland omitted Mr. Lacey's name in their return to the board of Canvassers.

SCATTERING VOTES.

For Members of Assembly.—J. P. Patterson 15, Patterson 2, Henry Crandal 1, James P. Smith 1, J. Lacey 1, George Brown 1, V. Matthews 1, R. Ensworth 1, James Seymour 1, J. E. Patterson 4.

For Clerk.—Timy. Barnard Jr. 1, Timothy Barnard 2, Simon Stone 6, S. Stone 3, Isaac Lacey 1, George Brown 1, Jessey Hawley 1, Judge Barnard 1, S. Stone 2d. 1, T. Barnard 1.

For Sheriff.—J. Gould 4, John Mastick 1, E. Blossom 1, Js. Seymour 9, George Brown 1, George W. Willey 2, Jacob Van Twister 3, Richard Tileson 1.

For Coroners.—Nathl. Negus 17, N. Negus 15, Jacob Gould 1, Jessey Hawley 1, John Mastick 1, Everard Peck 1, Thurlow Weed 1, Simeon P. Allcott 1, Hartwell Carver 1.

SCATTERING.

Ballots written.—"Districts" 1, do. "General Ticket Plurality" 11, do. "General Ticket" 1, do. "General Plurality" 3.

Corrected and Compared, Rochester November 15, 1825.

J. HAWLEY, Chr'man.
ELISHA ELY, Secretary.

At a meeting of the board of canvassers, duly organized and held in and for the county of Monroe, at the clerk's office in the town of Gates in the said county, on the 15th day of November in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, pursuant to the act entitled "an act for regulating elections" passed April 17, 1822, Jesse Hawley Esq. was chosen chairman, and Elisha Ely (being clerk of the said county) was ex-officio secretary of the said board. The following persons appeared and constituted the said board, they being inspectors of elections in the several towns in the said county, and having been respectively appointed by the major part of the inspectors of elections of their respective towns to preside at an election held therein, on the seventh day of November 1825 and the two succeeding days inclusive, for the purpose of choosing one Senator, three members of Assembly, a Sheriff, a Clerk, and four Coroners, and also to take the sense of the electors of this state, as to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; that is to say,

Ezekiel Morse, of Brighton;
Aretus Haskell, of Clarkson;
Joshua Howell, of Chili;
Jesse Hawley, of Gates;
Frederick Bushnell, of Greece;
James Sperry, of Henrietta;
Peter P. Potter, of Mendon;
Samuel Kilbourn, of Ogden;
Samuel Castle, of Parma;
Henry Fellows, of Penfield;
William S. Gregory, of Perinton;
Luther Bushness, of Pittsford;
Joseph Thompson, of Riga;
Peter Price, of Rush;
Silas Judson, of Sweden;
Levi Lacey, of Wheatland.

The board then proceeded to calculate, and ascertain the whole number of votes given at such election in the said county, for the several persons voted for the offices above specified; and whereupon the said board do, according to the act aforesaid, set down in writing the names of the several candidates so voted for at such election for any and every of the offices aforesaid, and the number of votes in words written at full length, which were given at such election for the said candidates respectively; that is to say, one thousand and nine hundred and eighty-five votes were given for Ethan B. Allen for the office of Senator—one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five votes were given for Benedict Brooks for the office of Senator, one vote was given for James Ganson for the office of Senator. We the chairman and secretary of the said board, do hereby certify the preceeding to be a true canvass of the votes given in the said county at the election aforesaid, for the several candidates named in this certificate for the office designated therein.

The board then proceeded to calculate and ascertain the whole number of votes given at such election for the purpose of taking the sense of the electors of this state as to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; and thereupon the said board do, according to the act aforesaid, set down in writing, the number of votes in words at full length, expressing the sense of the electors of the said county as to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, that is to say—one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three votes were given on each of which was written or printed or partly written and partly printed the words "By Districts," eight hundred and twenty-six votes were given on each of which was written or printed or partly written and partly printed the words "By general Ticket Plurality." And twenty votes were given on each of which was written or printed, or partly written and partly printed the words, "By general Ticket Majority"—We the chairman and secretary of the said board do hereby certify the preceeding to be a true canvass of the votes given in the said county, at the election aforesaid, by virtue of the act above mentioned. The board having calculated and ascertained the aggregate amount or whole number of votes given at the election aforesaid, do certify, determine and declare, conformably to the statements or certificates made and delivered by the inspector of elections of the several towns in the said county, that Vincent Mathews, Henry Fellows and Isaac Lacey, by the greatest number of votes in the said county, were duly elected Members of Assembly for the said county, that James Seymour by the greatest number of votes in the said county was duly elected Sheriff of the the said county, that Simon Stone 2d. by the greatest number of votes in the said county was duly elected clerk of the said county, and that James Sperry, Joseph Thompson, William Brewster and Peter Hopkins, by the greatest number of votes in the said county, were duly elected Coroners for the said county—In witness whereof we the chairman and secretary of the said board of canvassers have hereunto set our hands, this fifteenth day of November in the year 1825.

J. HAWLEY, Chairman.
ELISHA ELY, Secretary.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Saturday after an arduous session of four weeks. The second call of the calendar was closed early on Saturday, the 5th inst. when all the causes ready for argument had been heard. Of about 320 causes upon the calendar, at least two-thirds were either argued, submitted, or passed by default. The court have decided 165 causes out of about 170 which were argued or submitted at Utica, besides determining more than 800 non-enumerated motions. Such progress leaves not a doubt that the new judiciary system, in the hands of its present able and efficient incumbents, is fully adequate to the business of the state.—Argus.

Garrick, in the early part of his life, performed Ranger, with such uncommon spirit, and dressed and looked the part so well that a young lady of high rank and fortune fell violently in love with him. Her friends, finding it in vain to reason with her, took her to see him perform Scrub; the very contemptible appearance he made in that part wrought a perfect cure.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE HOUR OF ROMANCE.

There were thick leaves above me and around,
And low sweet sighs, like those of childhood's sleep,
Amidst their dimness, and a fitful sound,
As of soft showers on water: dark and deep
Lay the oaken shadows o'er the turf, so still,
They seemed like pictur'd glooms!—a hidden rill
Made music, such as haunts us in a dream.
Under the fern-tufts; and a tender gleam
Of Emerald light, as by the glo-worm shed,
Came pouring through the woven beech-boughs down,
And steep'd the magic page wherein I read
Of royal Chivalry and old Renown;
A tale of Palistine! Meanwhile the bee
Swept past me with a tone of summer hours,
A drowsy bugle, wafting thoughts of flowers.
Blue skies, and amber sunshine: brightly free
On filmy wings, the purple dragon-fly
Shot glancing, like a fairy javelin by;
And a sweet voice of sorrow told the dell
Where sat the lone wood-pidgeon.—

But ere long
All sense of these things faded, as the spell
Breathing from that high gorgeous tale grew strong
On my chain'd soul!—'twas not the leaves I heard—
—A Syrian breeze the lion banner stirr'd
Through its proud floating folds!—'twas not the brook
Singing in secret through its grassy glen—
—A wild shrill trumpet of the Saracen
Pealed from the Desert's lonely heart, and shook
The burning air!—Like clouds when winds are high,
Or'r glittering sands flew steeds of Araby,
And tents rose up, and sudden lance and spear
Falshed where a fountain's diamond wave lay clear,
Shadow'd by graceful palm trees!—then the shout
Of merry England's joy rang freely out,
Sent through an Eastern heaven, whose glorious hue
Made shields dark mirrors to its depths of blue;
And harps were there—I heard their sounding strings,
As the waste echoed to the mirth of kings!
—The bright mark vanished! unto life's worn track—
What call'd me from its world of glory back!
—A voice of happy childhood!—and they pass'd,
Banner, and harp, and Paynim trumpet's blast!
Yet might I yet bewail the splendors gone,
My heart so leap'd at this sweet laughter's tone.

Miscellaneous Articles.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

UNIVERSAL CULPRIT.

The manifold intricacies and subtleties of the law have too long occasioned it to be compared to a cobweb, which catches the small flies, and allows the great ones to break through; or to a bramble bush, through which the most innocent lamb cannot force a passage without leaving a considerable portion of its wool behind; or to a gridiron, which greases the bar by roasting and extracting all the fat out of the clients; or to the well known arbitrator, who swallowed the oyster, and left the shells for the plaintiff and defendant; or to the honest fellow in a mob who eases you of your pewter and watch while assisting you to secure the rogue who ran away with your handkerchief; or finally, to fifty disparaging similitudes which we hold it not seemly to enumerate. It is high time to remove this stigma from a profession the members of which have invariably been upright when it was better policy not to stoop, who have been loudly and even indignantly virtuous, when it was their interest to be just, and have nobly preferred truth, even to Plato himself, whenever she stood arrayed on the winning side. This expergation so devoutly to be desiderated, could not be more satisfactorially accomplished than by their immediately and gratuitously bringing to condign punishment a high and hardened criminal, whose mysterious character, Protean devices, and subtlety in eluding all proofs of his identity, have hitherto enabled him to perpetrate enormities of every description with an absolute impunity as to any legal penalty, though his scandalous misdemeanors have fixed an indelible brand of infamy upon his moral character. To enable our readers to escape his machinations, as well as to assist the public in general in the great purpose of his apprehension, we think it right to apprise them that this notorious delinquent was not only the real author of the disasterous expedition to Walcherin, and of every other great government failure, but he is responsible for all the robberies and abuses of the Ecclesiastical and Chancery Courts, and has been the original projector of the bubbles, chimeras, and joint stock companies, by which the most thinking people of England have been lately gulled, cajoled and bamboozled.

Nor are his mischiefs and misdeeds in private families a whit less flagrant and notorious than his public guilt. Neither Puck himself, nor all the evil gnomes and fairies of the household, ever equalled him in domestic atrocity. He is universally admitted to be the real party to blame in all matrimonial squabbles; and as to the demolition of household furniture, and more particularly of crockery and glass, from common pots and pans up to French mirrors, cut chandaliers, real china bowls, and porcelain vases; every housekeeper who wants to discover the author of the mischief may say to this umbiquitous and Briarian-handed felon, as David said unto Nathan, "*thou* art the man." Not contented with these malignant pranks, he is perpetually spilling oil on costly carpets, leaving finger marks upon silk curtains and white doors, or scratching varnished tables in a most frightful and disfiguring manner; while it is notorious, that whenever a window has been left unfastened so that the thieves have entered and made way with the plate, it was *his* business to have shut it, and that *he* is to blame for the robbery.

With all these misdeeds upon his head, and in defiance of the old adage, that honesty is the best policy, this unprincipled rogue is singularly fortunate in his operations of every description. He gets all the great prizes in the lottery, is a constant winner at the gaming table, even including Fishmonger's Hall, and holds foreign stocks without quaking for the payment of the dividends, beyond those that have been retained in this country. Moreover, he is the general finder of all lost and missing articles, excepting the wits of the crazy, which the man in the moon preserves in jugs, under a patent granted him by Ariosto. All waifs and strays find their way to this universal receiver, though the real owners seek his address in vain; and he comes in for the whole of the unclaimed dividends upon bankrupt estates, together with the secret fees and official pickings of all sorts which are extorted without due authority.

Knave as the fellow is, he is by no means a fool. Nay, his knowledge upon many subjects is almost peculiar to himself. He knows a person who was really cured of one by Prince Hohenlohe's miracles. Perhaps, however, his own character has a small tendency to credulity, for he conscientiously believes there would be political danger in Catholic emancipation; and maintains the efficacy of the Sinking fund, which creates Stock at fifty or sixty to buy it back at ninety or a hundred. He has great faith in the visions of the night, although among other vagaries he actually dreams of going to afternoon church, a benefit play, the exhibition of the British Artists in Suffolk-street, and the Grosham Lectures at the Royal Exchange; of success in converting the Hindoos; of Harriette Wilson's veracity; of wearing topped boots and buckskin breeches, or long-cloth gaiters and hair powder; of the Parliament reforming itself, and of the Chancery commission inculpating their own chairman; of a certain pea-green personage being worth ten pounds next year; of reading Richardson's novels, and Southey's History of Brazil; of eating roast pig water Sootje, toasted cheese and sour krout; or of drinking Cape wine and cider; of knowing the way to Bloomsbury and Russel squares; of being in London in September, and other similar extravagancies.

Some of his waking opinions are not less liable to the charge of singularity, for he thinks the latter novels of the Great Unknown (of whose real name he is ignorant) as good as his earlier productions; while he maintains that there are no abuses in the church of Ireland, and that it is by no means overpaid. As a proof that he knows himself, a species of wisdom which perhaps is peculiar to the individual, he confesses that he is rather wrinkled, and not quite so good looking as he was; while he candidly admits that his faculties begin to fail him, and frankly discloses his real age whenever the question is asked. As to his genealogical claims and honors, few persons can compete with him, for there is reason to believe that he was born before the beginning of the world, and it was unquestionably one of his descendants that put out the eye of Polyphemus, if we may take the word of the Cyclops himself, who expressly accused him by name, when denouncing him to his companions, as the author of his total blindness. There is also an ancient ballad, written about the year 1550, preserved in the Pepy's collection, British Museum, and Strype's Memoirs of Cranmer, entitled "Little John Nobody," which evidently immortalizes some member of the same family, who is therein accused by a splentic Papist, as being the author of the then recent Reformation in the religion. Alas! how has his descendant of the present day fallen of from the glorious reputation of his ancestors, for the existing inheritor of the name denies any reform to be necessary either in church or state, and will not of course ever signalize himself as the champion of improvement. But we trust that we have said enough of him and his delinquencies to raise a general hue and cry for his apprehension; or if this article should meet the eye of the great offender, he may perhaps be induced to spare us any further trouble, by surrendering himself forthwith to justice. Should we be disappointed in this expectation, he may depend upon it that, although we have for the present forborn any mention of his real name, otherwise than by implication, he will shortly be advertised with an accurate description of his person, and his patronymic appellation at full length.

The following notice of the Poet Gray and of "the little Church yard" which called forth his beautiful and much admired Elegy, will be read with interest—It is extracted from one of Mr. Carter's letters, dated at Cambridge:—

It was our intention to have visited the new observatory now in building upon an eminence half a mile from town; but our friend accidentally mentioning a favorite walk of the poet Gray, with the original of his "country church yard," it was at once determined to change the direction of our morning excursion. We accordingly pursued a bye path, some times leading between hedge-rows of hawthorn, and at others, across meadows and fields, until it conducted us to Grantchester, a small village of great antiquity, at the distance of a mile and a half from Cambridge. It is said to have been a Roman station. The houses have thatched roofs, and appear to be going to decay.

The "ivy mantled tower" guided us to the little church-yard, wither Gray used to take a solitary walk at morning or evening, and whence he is said to have derived the imagery of his exquisite Elegy. Whether his muse gleaned her materials from this place or not its features exactly correspond with his description. Although it does not differ essentially from other country church-yards, its interesting associations induces us to examine it with minute attention. It is a very old burying ground, where emphatically "heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap." We sat down in the shade of the church, upon the green sod covering the graves, and repeated the Elegy, applying its stanzas to the objects around us. One part of the cemetery in a particular manner arrested our attention. It was a little enclosure, planted with the yew, the evergreen branches of which overhung the graves, and partly concealed the marble monuments. The rose grew by its side, and was in full bloom, its leaves and flowers intermingling with the cypress. Many of the tombstones in the church-yard are old and rude, the dates extending back far beyond the period, when the poet was want to make this retreat the scene of his evening rambles and solitary meditations. There was a pleasure in the reflection, that he had trodden the same turf we were now treading, and paused to read the same inscriptions, the same "holy texts and uncouth rhymes," which have become scarcely legible, overgrown as they are with moss and half obliterated by the hand of time.

But the banks of the Cam furnish still less equivocal prototypes of his poetical images, and more vivid traces of the footsteps of his Muse:

"Ye brown o'erarching groves,
That contemplation loves,
Where millowy Camus lingers with delight!
Oft at the blush of dawn,
I trowd your level lawn,
Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia, silver bright,
In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of folly,
With freedom by my side, and soft-eyed melancholy."

The foregoing passage is entirely graphic, and accurately descriptive of the scenery upon the banks of this classic stream, along the immediate margin of which we sauntered on our return, following its meanders through the wide meadows which it passes before reaching Cambridge. Its waters are clear, but sluggish; and for the greater part of the way, the channel is overarched with willows, growing upon its borders. Its current is in many places choked with rushes and other aquatic plants, among which Mathews, the intimate friend of Lord Byron, was entangled and drowned, while in the act of bathing. At this season of the year, the water seems scarcely deep or wide enough to admit of such an accident, in the place where it occurred.

From the London Times.

When the Duchess of Berri had her grand fete at Dieppe on Wednsday week, one of the principal entertainments, and that in which she seemed to take most delight, was a contest for several small prizes which she had determined to appropriate to the winners according to her own peculiar tastes.—About forty smart young fellows were appointed to snatch for the prizes at the risk of being well ducked in the water. The Duchess had ordered a plank of the length of between 30 and 40 feet, to be placed from one of the King's galleys to another vessel, and to be well soaped, so that if the runners for the rewards were not very expert, they must inevitably fall into the water. The plank was very narow, and many of the candidates for distinction would have willingly given up all claim to the glory had it not been for the presence of the Duchess, who seemed to expect that there would not be a single disappointment. It was necessary that the runners should be as lightly clad as possible, consistently with the presence of the other sex, as many a plunge was expected, and those who tumbled into the water were not to be prevented from a second experiment, but were at liberty to get ducked again as often as they pleased. They accordingly appeared completely naked, except so far as a pair of drawers was capable of covering each of them. The Duchess sat on the quater deck of the King's gallery, surrounded by her attendants, and having directed that each prize should be hung up at the end of the plank upon which this extraordinary exhibition was to take place, so high as to require that the aspirant should make a sert of spring to reach it, and that the plank should be particularly well soaped at that critical point, she gave orders for the commencement of the contest.—The first that appeared in the lists was a stout built young fellow, who had, we understand, often made a sure passage over many a slippery place. He advanced with a good deal of confidence, and made four or five bold and successful seps, but the Duchess had directed that the soap should be so applied that where the finest footing was expected, the least chance of standing was to be found, and at the fifth step the unfortunate adventurer tumbled head over heels into the deep. A roar of laughter accompanied his downfall, and the Duchess most heartily joined in the fun. Several boats were in readiness to pull up the tumblers, and the first essayist, the moment he rose on the surface, was hauled in. The second candidate, who was round & squaty had no better success. He ran on cautiously, but was dismayed by a sudden word of advice, and in turning round his head to see to whom he was indebted he showed his gratitude by falling upon his face and hands into the water. Several other attempts were made without success.

At last a candidate, who seemed to be one of the family, a member of which is cutting so distinguished a figure in London as the *anatomic vivanice*,' presented himself.—His appearance caused universal alarm, for every one apprehended, that if he missed the prize his fall would be fatal, there being not an atom of that buoyant stuff about him which was calculated to enable him to move from the bottom if once he reached it.—The boats kept immediately under the plank, as it was thought better that he should break a limb than run the other chance; but he disappointed all the fears entertained of him, for his feet were so bare of flesh, and his heels were so sharp, that he ranas securely as if the plank had been macadamized.—He reached and carried the prize with ease in the midst of applause, in which the Duchess of Berri most loudly joined. Innumerable falls took place; and, in fact, it was found by the candidates, that their failures were so much more agreeable to the royal personage who superintended their movements than their victory, that they not only fell intentionally, but in the most ridiculous manner, into the water.—This entertainment continued for three hours, and the Duchess declared at the conclusion that she never was better pleased.

Whereas it often happens, that neglected Lovers, jealous Wives and Husbands, Statesmen out of place, honest Debtors, disappointed Heirs, unlucky Lottery Adventurers, persons half dead through the ignorance of a Quack, ruined by a scoundrel Lawyer, or preached into despondency by some warm Fanatic; together with some of the Searchers after the Philosopher's Stone, or Perpetual Motion, and many other British subjects, and resident foreigners, who have determined on *Self-Destruction*, but who are often at a loss for the means, or a convenient opportunity—to all such the Advertiser addresses himself, and begs to inform them, for their convenience, he has purchased a large gloomy house, in a most dreary situation, though in the vicinity of the Metropolis. The premises are surrounded with high walls, within which are melancholy waks, lofty trees, large ponds, deep wells, &c. In the mansion and offices will constantly be kept a liberal supply of ready-noosed halters, with strong hooks and beams that may be depended on; sharp razors; ready loaded and primed blunderbusses and pistols; with supplies of Laudanum, Arsenic, and all other slow and quick poisons; with every article or convenience that can render the act of *felo de e* sure, easy, pleasant. For terms of admission, inquire at Suicide Hall, near the Mad-houses, Hoxton.

N. B. No Lunatics need apply, as they will not be admitted, if known to be such.

London Quizical Gazette.

Yorkshire wit.—A Yorkshire boy went into a public house, where a gentlemin was eating eggs. The boy looked extremely hard at him for some time, and then said, "Will you be good enough to give me a little salt, sir?" "Aye, certainly boy, but why do you want salt?" "Perhaps, sir," says he "you'll ask me to eat an egg presently, and I should like to be ready." "What country are you from, my lad?" "Yorkshire, sir."—"I thought so—there take an egg." "I thank you, sir," said the boy, "Well," added the gentleman, "they are all great horse stealers in your country, are they not?" "Yes rejoined the boy, "my father (though an honest man) would mind no more stealing a horse than I would drinking your glass of ale.—Your health, sir," said he and drank it up, "That will do," says the gentleman, "I see you're Yorkshire."

In a French publication of this year, entitled the "Journey of General Lafayette in the United States of America in 1824," there is an entire translation of Mr. Ingersoll's discourse before the American Philosophical Society, on the occasion of the General's attendance, in which the following ludicrous error of translation occurs. The lines of Shakepear,

"Man is a creature holding large discourse
Looking before and after,"

Are thus done in French:

"Man is a creature who makes *long speeches*,
Who looks to the future and the past."

A watch was stolen in the pit of the Opera in Paris; the loser complained in a loud voice, and said, "It is just seven: in a few minutes my watch will strike—the sound is strong and by that means we shall instantly ascertain where it is." The thief, terrified at this, endeavoured to escape, and by his agitation discovered himself.

It was observed of a celebrated physician, that he never said in company, "I drink your health," but, "My service to you."

A procession of about 20 carts laden with the produce of the Western Country, brought from Lake Erie through the Canal, passed through sveral streets of the city yesterday forenoon, carrying appropriate flags and banners. The produce was from Detroit, from Sandusky, from Cleaveland, Ohio, from Buffalo, and various other towns to the west of that place.—*Alb. Gaz.*

An Unwelcome return.—An individual lately returned to England, after an absence in India of more than twenty-one years, and found that his landed property had been disposed of by his heir at law, who had sold it to the parish, and upon which lands are erected numerous dwelling houses and a chapel. The individual, of course, claims his land, and also the edifices erected thereon.

Summary of Domestick News.

The southern horse Flirtilla beat the New York horse Ariel in a late race, bet $20,000 private bets it was said, exceeded $100,000 custom Editors in New York, are supposed to have suffered.

It is contemplated to erect a light house near Fredonia, on the shore of Lake Erie, and to supply it with the natural Gas found in that vicinity.

A new Post office has been established at Quincy, in the county of Chatauque, of which John Rappole has been appointed Post Master.

The Legislature of the state of Rhode Island have appointed Asher Robbins Esq. United States Senator, in the place of the Hon. James D'Wolf resigned.

A lead mine has been discovered in the town of Leverett, Massachusetts, four miles east of the Connecticut river.—The supreme court has given its decision against the application to admit young Taylor to bail.

The Ontario Repository published at Canandaigua has been enlarged and much improved in its appearance.

A new Academy after the model of the Military Acadamy at West point, has been established near Philadelphia, under the superintendance of B. Constant and Col. A. L. Roumfort.

Counsellor Sampson, after a residence of twenty yaars in New-York has bid adieu to that city, and removed to Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—The sixth volume of this national work has just been published, and delivered to subscribers. It contains the biographies of *Arthur Middleton, Abraham Clark, Francis Lewis, John Penn, James Wilson, Carter Braxton, John Morton, Stephen Hopkins, and Thomas Mc'Kean.* The publication of the work, we understand, will not be suspended in consequence of the disease of Mr. Walsh, the late editor; but will be continued, probably, by Robert Walsh and R. I. Ingersoll, esq. of Philadelphia.

Mr. Daniel South, a respectable inhabitant of the Town of Sharon, Scoharie Co. was killed on the 4th inst. by the caving in of a sand bank while employed in shovelling sand.

The Buffalo Patriot states, as an evidence of the growing importance of that village, that the number of buildings put up during the past year, and those now erecting, is 146.

A new post-office has been established in the south part of the town of Venice, Cayuga Co. by the name of *South Venice*; Jonathan Duppe, Post-master.

By a census recently taken, the population of Providence, R. I. is found to be 15350; making in increase for the last five years, of 3583.

The subscriptions at Montreal, on the 8th inst. for the New-Brunswick sufferers, amounted to $5860. A very considerable addition (says the Herald) is expected to be made in the course of a few days.

EAGLE BANK.—Every thing at present indicates a great depreciation of the bills of this institution. Several days ago they were at from 50 to 60 per cent. discount in the market. Since that time, it is said, that an assignment has been made of a part of the good property of the institution for the security of the N. Haven Saving's bank.

The New Haven Bank has recently attached all the property in the vault of the Eagle Bank, and obtained an injunction against the officers of that institution, forbidding them from transferring or negotiating any of the bills of the New-Haven Bank in their possession, claiming a right to offset the post notes of the Eagle bank which they (the N. H. Bank) hold, against their own bills in the possession of the Eagle Bank. It will thus be seen, that a considerable part of the solid funds of the Eagle Bank are placed in a situation where neither the Stockholders, nor the holders of their bills or post notes are to expect to derive any benefit from them. *Md. Gaz.*

The winding up—The western boats "Seneca Chief" and young lion of the West," took their departure for their respective inland ports, Rochester and Buffalo. They were towed by the chancellor Livingston, of the Old Line, and the Constellation, of one of the New Lines. In return for the kegs of the waters of Erie, the corporation transmitted, in a superb keg, a quantity taken from the briny deep. *Com Adv.*

BANGOR, (Me.) Nov. 3.—*Running the Bank.* On Saturday night last, some person or persons made an attempt to rob the Bank in this town—they succeeded in getting into the office, by forcing the spring of one of the windows; but the vault door was too strong for them; they decamped by the way they came, shutting the window blinds after them, but leaving the window open. Circumstances induced a belief that the robber intended, if no discovery was made of his Saturday night's visit, to pay another on Sunday night. In this expectation, the Cashier, with two or three strong men, spent the night in the Bank to be ready to wait upon them—but the gentlemen did not come.

On Monday, an Agent of the Suffolk and other Banks, succeeded in getting about Ten Thousand Dollars in Specie, out of the bank in this town.

From the Rocky Mountains.—Our fellow citizen General Ashley, has just returned from his adventurous enterprise to the Rocky Mountains, bringing with him one of the richest cargoes of fur that ever arrived at St. Louis. He spent the past winter in the bosom of the mountains, and made excursions in the Spring down several of the rivers which go to the Pacific Ocean. The furs obtained by him were brought on horses to the waters of the Big Horn, where they were embarked about the middle of August, and after a voyage of three thousand miles, arrived at St. Louis, on the 4th instant. It is thus, by effort of heroical enterprise, General Ashley has indemnified himself for all the losses occasioned by the murderous attack of the Arikaras, in the summer of 1823.

In the course of his expedition, General Ashley fell in with a party in the service of the Hudson Bay company, who are believed to have 100 men in their employ west of the Rocky Mountains. The riches which this Company are carrying out of the territory of the United States, are immense, and beyond all calculation. The single party met with, had taken beaver to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.—*Missouri Intelligencer.*

Country Banks.—The New-York papers of Thursday state, that the different banks in that city have come to the determination *to refuse receiving the bills of the country banks for the present.*—*Alb. Argus.*

[*From the Trenton (N. J.) True American.*]

It is a source of gratification to us, at all times, to witness the spread of knowledge, and to see the increase of the means necessary for the dissemination of elementary education among all the people. For the purpose of promoting the acquisition of the first rudiments of literary science; and that all, even the most indigent, might enjoy the benefits of scolastic instruction, a fund was created a few years since, the interest of which, when the principal was sufficiently enlarged, was to be applied to the establishment and support of free schools for the gratuitous instruction of the poor, in every county of our State. This fund, though small at first, has grown by annual increments, and by the fostering care of successive Legislatures, to a respectable size, and amounted on the 25th Oct. last, to $200,209 86; to which, we have reason to hope, that $100,000 of the balance now in the treasury will yet be added. This fund, thus enlarged, as it is each year, if carefully husbanded, will ere long be sufficient to fulfil the purposes of its creation, and visit the untaught inmates of every humble habitation in our State, with its blessings. Light is liberty, knowledge is power, and education opens a door to rational enjoyment. By promoting the cause of knowledge and imparting instruction to every class of our population, we make them better citizens, better men, and better members of society. We strengthen the props that uphold our republican temple, and we adorn all its apartments with the lights of intelligence and virtue.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ohio, to his friend in the City of Washington, dated October 24, 1825.

"The National Road is in an active state of progress; what has been done is well done.—By this time next year, twenty-eight miles will have been finished, besides a number of bridges, some of them very large, and is an earnest of a speedy finish. In order to break down monopoly, and to induce competition as well as to give poor men a chance with the rich, Mr. Weaver, the worthy, industrious, and able superintendent, divided it into very small sections, and required no other security than a reservation in his own hands of one-fourth of the relative value of the work monthly done. The consequence has been, as was reasonably to have been anticipated from so judicious an arrangement—mammoth contractors have had to stand aloof, and there are no *gentleman contractors* to pray upon the poor, and pocket what they never earned. When a person goes along the line, instead of finding the contractors standing with their hands in their breeches pockets, he sees the contractor hard at work with a mattox, a shovel, or a sledge in his hands. Gentlemen, as styled by the world, do not make good turnpikers."

The election in Ohio has just terminated. Many new members have been chosen, and it is supposed that the next Legislature in that state will be equal in talent and integrity to any which has preceded it. It is believed, that in those sections of the State, which have been heretofore opposed to the Canal policy, some abatement of that opposition is to be interred, from the fact that some of the members elected there are friendly to the system of internal improvement which has been, with so much spirit, commenced. The work of the Canals will be firmly and steadily supported; and no efficient opposition will be made to those measures which have been adopted to accelerate the march of the State to a still more permanent and influencial position in the Union, than that, high as it is, which she now occupies.—*Nat. Journal.*

Baltimore Monument.—Yesterday, agreeably to the arrangements already announced, the completion of this beautiful edifice was celebrated by throwing it open to public view in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens of all ages and sexes. The day was delightful and mild for the season, and the presence of a clear sky and genial sun added much to the brilliant and martial appearance of the military, and to the satisfaction of the thousands who were near. This monument is the property and justly the pride of Baltimore, and for its protection from injury is placed under the guardianship of *every citizen*, whatever be his age or condition.

Foreign Extracts.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser, dated

"SMYRNA, Sept. 1, 1825.

"On the 19th ult. we were all delighted at the sight of the American squadron sailing into our Bay, and much more so at the friendly reception Commodore Rogers and his officers received from the natives and inhabitants generally. The High Customer, (Suleiman Aga,) with his train, visited on board the North-Carolina, where he was received with military honours; and in return gave a splendid entertainment to the Commodore, his officers and the American Consul, at his Coula, or country seat, having procured for their convenience a number of fine horses, &c. The Pacha also received them with great honours at his Palace.—This morning the squadron set sail, much to the regret of the inhabitants, who consider themselves much indebted to the Americans, for having saved, by their exertions, the whole Frank quarter of the town. A complimentary letter was signed by the British and French merchants, thanking Com. Rodgers and his officers. They purpose entering the Archipelago.

"The Greek affairs are in a flourishing state—former accounts are confirmed. It is reported that nearly all the men of war, the greater part of the merchant vessels, and the palace of Mahmed Ali, have been burnt.—The Greeks had made a landing at Candia, and had taken Carabusa and Selino, two very important places. Many other reports favourable to the Greeks are in circulation."

The British government have interfered with the intended expedition of Lord Cochrane by a proclamation, regarding his measures, as connected with the Greek Committee, as a breach of neutrality. The King enjoins it upon his subjects, strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as towards all other *belligerents* with whom His Majesty is at peace, the duties of strict neutrality. Of course it is inferred in the English papers, that the Greeks are regarded with no small respect by the British government, being called not insurgents, but a belligerent power. We hope it may portend no ill to their cause.

The Greeks have taken several Turkish vessels laden with corn; and the privateers prevent those in the Gulph of Lepanto from coming out. Redschid Pacha has his rear infested by numerous guerillas; and a misunderstanding has occurred between him and Jusuf. The Captain Pacha has gone to the Archipelago, followed by Miaulis and Sanctouris.

Two vessels with stores for the Greeks have left London in haste, for fear of being stopped by the government.

A letter from Constatinople mentions the arrival of the American fleet at Smyrna, and says that a person was landed there who was empowered to demand the free navigation of the Black Sea for our vessels.

Naples, Aug. 23.

A singular crime, or rather crime accompanied with circumstances such as perhaps never before happened, took place some time ago in Barl. A man condemned to be hanged for some unpardonable offence, was conducted to the scaffold, and underwent his sentence. After the execution, the body was stripped and laid on a bier, to be carried to the place of interment; but as it was on the way to its final home, it was observed to move, and on examination it was discovered that the vital spark was not extinct. Surgical assistance was procured, and the criminal was brought back to life, and afterwards re-conducted to prison. On his arrival there his grave clothes were taken away, and as the hangman had taken possession of these, and refused to give them up, a furious dispute arose between him and the malefellow about them, the hangman claiming them as his perquisites, upon the plea that he had hanged the fellow; whereas the other demanded them as his property, alleging that he had not been properly hanged. Enraged in not succeeding in so just a demand, he caught up a knife that lay near, and stabbed the hangman in the belly. The wound was dangerous, but not immediately mortal. The criminal will probably be hanged again with all convenient speed. At all events, it is most likely he will be the first and the last who will have to boast of having killed his own hangman, and that too after having been hanged.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1825.

The Election.—We this week present our readers with the official canvass of the vote given in this County—It will be seen that the republican sheriff has been elected by a respectable majority, while the Federal ticket has succeeded in other respects, by a majority much less, than the result of last fall's election induced its supporters to anticipate.

From other parts of the State, our intelligence is of the most gratifying character. Wherever the lines of party have been distinctly drawn, and the great body of Freemen have approached the Polls, the republicans have regained their former ascendency, and we have little hesitation in assuring our friends, from the returns already in our possession, of a decided republican majority in the next Legislature.

In no section of the State has there been more strong excitement. The change has been owing to the unassisted force of Public Opinion. The experience of one short year was sufficient to make the people weary of the dominion of an aristocracy, which arrogantly pretends to possess an exclusive knowledge of their wishes and devotion to their cause. The public mind was led to institute a comparison between their professions and their actions, and the result of this comparison was made evident at the Polls. In one point of view, the late election is fraught with an important lesson. To republicans, it has afforded another manifestation of the wisdom and policy of adhering to their ancient usages. It has shewn that that though subject to temporary depression from the machinations of their opponents, yet while their course is governed by the true principles of republicanism, and while they adhere with unyielding firmness to their old and tried systems, *they must ultimately triumph.*

Election Returns.—In the first, second, fifth and sixth Senate Districts, the republican candidates have been elected.

In the counties of Broome, Chautauque, Chemango, Clinton, Dutchess, Delaware, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, Onondaga, Otsego, Orleans, Orange, Putnam, Saratoga, Scoharie, Seneca, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tompkins, Warren, Westchester and Yates, the entire republican ticket for Members of Assembly has prevailed; New-York has elected the republican members, Greene, one, Montgomery 1, Steuben 1, Genesee 2, & Rensalaer two. Several counties yet remain to be heard from.

Choice of Electors.—In this County, the majority in favor of the District System was about nine hundred and fifty—in Genesee about fifteen hundred—in the eastern part of the state the General ticket plurality appears to be most popular.

The Census recently taken throughout this State presents us with a most flattering view of our advancement in wealth and population for the last five years.—Unlike the exhausted kingdoms of the old world, where the jealousy of the priviledged orders on the one hand, and the ignorance and debasement of the lower class on the other, have prevented both political and physical improvement, we have gone on, in the freshness & vigor of our youthful existence, adding wealth to wealth, increasing in population, extending our commerce, and carrying into successful operation a system of internal improvements, unparallelled in extent and utility. Since the year 1820, the city of New-York has received an accession of nearly fifty thousand inhabitants, Albany has increased steadily though less rapidly, Utica has more than doubled, and Rochester more than trebled its population. To the general prosperity we know of but one solitary exception—The city of Schenectady in 1820 had a population of 13,081; in 1825 it was reduced to 12,876, suffering a decrease in the five intermediate years of more than two hundred. This result is attributed to the blighted commercial and manufacturing advantages of that place and the loss of its extensive carrying trade.

Capt. Symmes.—It was announced in the Ohio papers, a short time since, that Capt. John Cleves Symmes was about making a visit to the Atlantic States, for the purpose of awakening the public mind on the subject of his theory of an internal world, and of explaining the grounds upon which his system is founded. Mr. Reynolds, who was to attend him in the capacity of lecturer, has actually commenced his journey, and the southern papers inform us that in every town in which he has stopped upon the duties prescribed him, he has attracted large and respectable audiences, and in many instances, "overcome the incredulity and prejudice arrayed against him". As

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Historic Newspapers Collection

ding to the theory which he supports, the opening at the South Pole is six thousand miles in diameter, the verge commencing on one point at lat. 46 degrees and on the other at lat. 34. The northern opening is of somewhat less formidable dimensions, being only four thousand one hundred and fifty miles in diameter, the verge commencing on the European continent at lat 68 deg. and on the Pacific Ocean at lat. 55 deg.—Many natural phenomina, such as the *Aurora Borealis*, the variation and dip of the needle &c. which have hitherto greatly perplexed the learned, are rationally and satisfactorily accounted for, on the supposition that the Earth is hollow and open at the polar-extremities.

The lectures of Mr. Reynolds are said to be replete with ingenious reasoning and extensive information, and to afford conclusive evidence that he is not indebted for his belief of Capt. Symmes' theory, to a narrow intellect or a disordered imagination. Capt. Symmes who was detained in Ohio by sickness, is expected to join Mr. Reynolds as soon as his health will permit.—He has entered into an engagement with the Russian Government to accompany a Polar Expedition projected by that Government and will probably set out in the course of the ensuing winter.

Kean.—On Monday of last week, this noted individual made his appearance upon the boards of the Park Theatre, in the character of King Richard. No sooner had the sound of the bell given notice that the play was about to open, than a scene of riot and uproar commenced, such as has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in an American theatre. The shouts of friends and the hisses of foes united to swell the tumult, and missiles were thrown upon the stage from all quarters of the house. Unprincipled as the conduct of Kean has been, and bad as his character may be, we are sorry that a New-York audience could so far forget the respect due to themselves, as to countenance such a scene of violence and disorder. Had they been intent upon evincing their disapprobation, they could have accomplished their object more effectually and more suitably by absenting themselves from the theatre, during the term of his engagement.

Thanksgiving.—It will be recollected that Thursday next is the day appointed by the Governor, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving. Never had any people greater cause for an unanimous expression of gratitude, and it is hoped that the object for which the day is set apart, will be generally remembered.

Theatre.—We learn that Mr. Hunn received about forty-eight dollars from the benefit that was given him by Mr. Davis, and his company on Thursday evening last. This was an act of generosity very creditable to the donors, and the money was very thankfully received, and will be of no small benefit to Mr. Hunn.

Gen. ALLEN, is probably elected to the senate, by a small majority over Mr. BROOKS, the Republican candidate. A combination of events have tended to produce this result—the late hour at which Mr. Brooks was brought before the people gave Mr. Allen a decided advantage over him—in fact, so short was the notice from the time he was nominated to the election, that in many places where he would undoubtedly have received a very handsome support, it was not even known that he was a candidate. Had there been a fair start, we have no doubt but Mr. Brooks would have distanced Mr. Allen with all ease. As it is, we think our opponents have little cause for exultation. *Bat. Times.*

From the Worcester Ægis.

NEW-YORK CANAL CELEBRATION.

Among the imposing ceremonies which have been devised to celebrate the actual union of the waters of the inland seas of the West with the great ocean, is the following grave piece of mummery, which has not escaped the severe reprehension of the Editors in the city honoured by their performance

"As the Flotilla approaches the Ocean, it is expected that a deputation from NEPTUNE will be sent to know who the visiters are, and the object of their coming. Upon being informed, it is anticipated that a skilful pilot will be sent to conduct the fleet to his dominions, when, His Excellency the Governor, will unite the waters of the Lakes with the Ocean."

"Dr. Mitchell having obtained the pure waters of Elbe—the sacred waters of the Ganges—the overflowing of the Nile—the waters of the Amazon—the Oronoco—the La Plata—the Colombia river—of the Thames—the Seine—the Neva—the Tagus and from every quarter of the Globe, will unite those waters with the Ocean, as an emblem of our commercial intercourse with all parts of the world."

A Boat load of glass bottles, filled with the waters from every stream and pond on the face of the earth, and doubtless containing among their other deposits, some of the rosy coloured *eau de vie*, must be a most appropriate emblem of the commercial intercourse of America with all portions of the habitual globe. We should as soon think of removing an apothecaries shop, with all its sparkling fluids, red, orange, and blue, green; gold, and purple, acids and alkalies, mortars and county boxes, pills and potions, hideous looking vessels and draughts direful to the taste, and pouring out the congregation into some bay as a representation of the internal prosperity of our republic. We of the guessing, question-asking, bargain-making, mighty, universal Yankee nation, have many notions right curious and merry to be seen and heard. But who likes a display like this. True it is, when the lovers of conviviality assemble together to commemorate the first feast of clams and oyster shells held on our shores by the pious pilgrims, the representative of the departed red men appears in ludicrous masquerade to bury the war hatchet, and sign, seal, renew and deliver a lease for a thousand moons of the ancient inheritance of the forest warriors; but this takes place amid the merry making of a dinner party, where gravity is never bidden as a guest.—The celebrated Professor, whose character exhibits the remarkable union of profound learning and extraordinary absurdity, who has contributed on all occasions to the instruction of the present generation by the communication of his infinite science, and to the amazement of the crowd by the exhibition of the unbounded eccentricities of genius, who may well be termed "the wonderful Doctor," might have been permitted to bear a less fantastic and farcical part in the pageant of a proud day. The appearance of Neptune, the monarch of the waves, to the unfortunate culprit who attempts to cross the grand division of his maratime empire, without acknowledgements of the authority of his majesty of the deep, may be proper, fit, and expedient. But to disturb the repose of the old Gentleman by calling him out of his green palace, and putting him to the trouble of enquiring "what he already knows, if he knows any thing, for it has been published over the land and sea," why the cannon have thundered from Erie down to his own realm, & wherefore the Great Aquatic expedition has been made is monstrous.

The event to be commemorated is far too magnificent to acquire artificial interest from parade and show. Yet the people of New-York may well indulge an honest pride on the completion of the noblest undertaking of modern times. It is, however, matter of regret, that in the presence of the highest officers of the nation, and the strangers from other lands, ludicrous exhibition should be mingled with the solemnities of the festival.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

THE AQUEDUCT.

Mr. Editor—For some time past I have been thinking that it would be a good thing to call the attention of the citizens, to the Aqueduct—Whether it was not necessary, and proper, that there should be a *Railing* erected on the south side of it. Finished as the Aqueduct is, the south side will always be more or less travelled by persons crossing and re-crossing the river on foot: and without a railing it is a very dangerous path-way. Not long since an active and interesting little girl fell into the mill-race, and was drowned. I understand too, that a man accidentally stepped off a few days since, but saved himself by being a good swimmer. A railing might be erected with trifling expense, and certainly, it ought not to be put off till others have lost their lives, in the manner the girl did which I have spoken of, or worse, have fallen and dashed themselves to piecies on the rocks in the bed of the river.—I may say something on this subject at a future period. S.

Claims.—The claims of merchants for spoliation under the Berlin, Milan and Rambouillet decrees of Napoleon, are said to exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars—which the French nation ought to pay.

In relation to them, the "Richmond Whig" says—"We do fondly hope, that if reparation is not speedily granted, that the representatives of the people of the United States will adopt that course, which the insulted dignity and violated rights of our country imperiously demands—a resort to hostilities—to obtain that justice which has for so long a period been denied to us."

☞The last war with Great Britain, was a war for the "protection of commerce."—Who was it that led us, step by step, into it, and who was it that met the brunt of it? What did it cost, and what, in a pecuniary point of view, did we gain by it? Were the spoliations committed under the orders of council, paid for—the pretended right of search and of blockading a whole continent, given up—or even that of impressment relinquished, by any thing that we accomplished? It is well to recollect all these things, before we take one step in the business as proposed. [*Niles' Register.*

Large mass of Amber found in the Island of New-Providence.—About the middle of last year a sailor being fatigued, sat down near the sea, on a block, which he supposed to be a stone. After having slept some time, in attempting to rise, he found himself glued to his seat. When he reached the vessel, one of his comrades remarked that he appeared to be scented with a very strong odour: and when he learned how it happened, he invited him to return, and endeavor to bring away the stone. The former had at first no inclination to comply in consequence of its being too heavy: *so much the better*, replies the other, you will make your fortune the sooner, for I believe it to be a large piece of amber, which will sell for a large sum. He immediately mounted a horse, crossed the Island, and brought away the stone. He showed it at first to a Jew, who offered him only the tenth part of its value. The circumstance soon spread, and the captain of the merchant vessel then in port, purchased it of the sailor; and after passing through several hands, it was finally sold in England for £2300 sterling, at the rate of 86 shillings per ounce.

A fatal Rencontre.—On the 18th ult. a quarrel took place between a young man by the name of Crandall, aged about 17 years, and several of the students of Kinderhook academy, which ended in the former receiving a fatal wound, by a stab with a knife in the abdomen, of which he died about two days afterwards. One of the students, named Charles Taylor, belonging to Virginia, was arrested and committed for the offence. An application has since been made to the supreme court, now in session, to admit him to bail; the question was argued on Friday last, and the court was expected to give its decision yesterday.—*Lans. Gaz.*

The following article from a London paper, shews how rigidly the important distinction between a *man* and a *gentleman* is observed in the British dominions.—*Statesman.*

At the great sessions for Glamorganshire, a poor man brought an action against another for depriving him of an eye, and was awarded £3 damages! A gentleman brought an action against another for shooting two dogs, and was awarded £150!!!

The Chancellor Lord Northington, who had married a woman of low degree, was, on one occasion, so suddenly visited with a fit of the gout, on the morning of a birth day in the reign of George the Second; that he was obliged to send his lady to court with an apology. On her return his lordship begged my lady to relate the conversation she had with the King. She said the King asked her who built Grange (the Chancellor's seat): "and who did you say?" asked Lord Northington. "Why, I told him it was Indigo Jones." "Well, and what did the king say?" continued he. "Why, he said, he thought as how it was Indigo Jones by the style." Upon this his lordship laughed heartily, which his lady interpreting to be some mistake of her's, begged to know whether she had not informed his majesty right: "Oh," said the other, in his blunt manner, "perfectly so, Kate; I was only laughing to think which of you was the greatest fool."

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

[*From the New-York Daily Advertiser, Nov 8.*]

ASHES—In Ashes there is little alteration; Pots are steady at 4¾, and Pearls at 4¾, very little is however doing in the latter. Pots 100, $105 a 107, Pearls 108 75.

COTTON—Since our last about 600 bales have been taken, for home use and export, at 15 cents, part cash and part on time.

DOMESTIC GOODS—The transactions in Domestics are active, and a steady and extensive business is doing. We quote shirtings, brown 3-4, 9 a 11 1-2, do. do. 7-8, 11 1-2 a 13 1-2 do bleached 11 a 16; sheetings, brown, 4-4, 13 a 15, do. bleached. 15 a 24; Stripes, fast colors, 14 a 17; Plaids, 16 a 19; Checks, 3-4, 13 a 17, 4-4, 18 a 22; Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10, 28 a 29.

FLOUR—The transactions in this article appear to be a moderate extent, principally to the city dealers and eastern markets, and the supply having increased from the interior, sales in some descriptions have been made at a reduction for cash. We quote N. Y. superfine $5 a 5 12, Western 5 a 5 37, Baltimore 5 37 a 5 75; Rye Flour 3 25 a 3 87; Indian Meal 3 50.

GRAIN—Wheat continues rather scarce and in good demand; Rye has been sold at an advance; and Western Corn has been in fair request. Northern Wheat, 80 a 90, Western do. 93 a 1,00; Corn 60 a 65; Rye 56 a 58; Oats 38.

HEMP—Russia, clean, too, $200 a 210, American, dew rot, $125.

LUMBER—Oak Timber, square ft. 20 cts. Staves W. O. Pipe, M. 48 a 53, do. Hhd. 38 a 40, do. bbl. 22, Heading, W. O. 40 a 43, Hoops, 25 a 28.

PROVISIONS—Beef and Pork have rather fallen off in price since our last quotations.—Beef, mess, 8 50, prime, 4 75 a 5 25; Pork, mess 13 50, prime, 9 75 a 10; Hams, 10 a 11 c.; Butter, firkin, 12 1-2 a 18; Cheese, 7 a 8; Lard, 9 a 9 1-2.

RAGS—Per cwt. $5.

SPIRITS—The holders of Brandy are now firm, and are holding for an improvement of one cent. St. Croix Rum remains without any alteration. We quote Brandy, Otard's, gal. 112 a 131; Bordeaux 94 a 96; Jamaica Rum, 85 a 103, St. Croix 90, Gin, Holland, 73 a 75, Country, 32 a 36; Whiskey, 27 a 28; Cider Brandy, 34.

SUGARS—There seems to be no disposition on the part of the holders to reduce prices, and the transactions have been more extensive than our last notice of them—in St. Croix and Havana Muscovadoes there has been a good deal doing. Havana brown, 10 a 11, white 12 a 14 1-2, Muscovado 10 a 11, New-Orleans 9 a 11. Lump sugar 17 a 18. Loaf do. 19 a 20.

TEAS—Imperial, lb. $1 25, Hyson, 1 04 a 1 16, Young Hyson, 84 a 1 06, Hyson Skin, 51 a 73, Bohea, 28 a 30

SAILORS continue to look up, and their wages have advanced one dollar since our last.—Able seamen, to Europe, per month, $14 a 15, Coasting, 15 a 16, Ordinary, 12.

ROCHESTER

PRICES CURRENT.

[*From the Album.*]

Ashes—Pot, too,		$90 to 92 50
Pearl,		90 to 92 50
Apples—natural fruit bush.	38	
grafted,	50 to	63
Butter, lb.	12	
Beeswax,	22	
Beef, 100lbs.	2 50 to	3
Beans, bush.	50 to	62 1-2
Cheese,	5 to	6
FURS—Beaver, lb.	3 to	6
Raccoon, skin,	12 to	25
Muskrat,	12 to	44
Red Fox,	75 to	1
Mink,	19 to	31
Otter,	2 to	4
FLOUR—Superfine, bbl.	4 50	
Fine,	4 25	
Flax, lb.	10	
Flannels, domestic, yd.	38 to	50
GRAIN—Wheat, bush.	62 1-2	
Corn,	31	
Rye,	44	
Oats,	25 to	31
Barley,	50	
Buckwheat,	38	
HONEY—strained, lb.	11	
in comb,	10	
Hay, ton,	6 to	7
LEATHER—sole, lb.	25	
Works & Graves' best	27	
upper, side,	3 to	3 25
LIQUORS—Cider, bbl.	2 25	
Whiskey, gall.	22 to	25
Onions, bush.	38 to	50
Pork—unpacked, 100lbs.	3 50 to	4 25
mess, bbl.	12	
prime,	9	
Pease, bush,	62 1-2 to	
Potatoes,	25 to	
SKINS—Deer, undress'd, lb.	15 to	19
Calf, trimmed,	10	
Hides, green,	5	
SEEDS—Flax, bush.	75	
Clover,	7 to	7 50
Timothy,	38 to	1 14
TALLOW—rough, lb.	6	
tried,	7 1-2	
Turnips, bush.	25	

☞*To Correspondents.*—The reply of "A citizen," to "W. X." in the Album, we have thought best to expunge. We believe, as he says, "that the communication of "W. X." is false *in toto*," and that "every one who was there will condemn it," still we wish not to get into a quarrel about it;—and Although "W. X." is extremely lame and insipid in his reply, we think it best to call it even. The plays are quite interesting, and from some cause complete order and regularity is now observed during the performances.

MARRIED.—In Bergen, on the 7th inst. by——Gleason, Esq *Mr Harrison P. Stebbins*, of this village, to *Miss Roxana Lorin*, of the former place.

In Penfield on the 1st inst. by Brooks Mason Esq. Mr. Peter Shoecraft, to Miss Hannah Ross, all of the former place.

DIED.

At New Orleans, Mrs. *Susan H. Duralde* wife of Martin Duralde, Esq. and eldest daughter of the Hon. Henry Clay. Mrs. D. is the third daughter which Mr. Clay has lost within the last two years; one of 17, one of 12, and lastly the amiable subject of the present notice, aged 22 years.

In Boston, on Thursday the 3d inst. the Hon. WILLIAM GRAY, in the 75th year of his age. He has been an active merchant for more than half a century, and probably has been engaged in a more extensive commercial business than any man who has lived on this continent in any period of its history.

UNCURRENT MONEY.

Notes of the Bank of Plattsburg, Chenango, Niagara, Washington and Warren and Jefferson County—also Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island money purchased at the lowest rates of discount.

G. W. PRATT'S Lottery Office
Carroll-Street.

NEW-STORE. NEW-GOODS, AND VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber having removed to Rochester, is this day receiving and opening for sale a new and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

DRY-GOODS Groceries, Hardware, Crockery & Glassware.

Which with his former stock makes his assortment very general and comple, and he is determined to sell them as low (to say the least,) as any of his neighbours.

—*ALSO*—

WHISKEY & PORK

By the barrel.—ALSO, on consignment, a quantity of VERMONT MARBLE

TOMB STONES.

This last article is an object to Stone Cutters of the west.—He also offers for sale his TAVERN STAND & FARM, in the village of Lima, Livingston County.—For terms and other particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Mill St. six doors North of the Bank. J. D. COMMINS.

☞ All persons indebted are expected to make payment on or before the 1st. January next, without further notice.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4

Thieves! take Notice.

THE Riga society for the detection and prosecution of Purloiners, and the recovery of stolen property, would inform the "light fingered gentry" that they have ample funds, and ten horsemen appointed, whose duty is, to pursue on the shortest notice, any person who shall steal property from any member of the society.

E. O. DAVIS, *Pres.*
J. THOMSON, *Secy.*

Riga, Nov. 19th, 1825. 3m4

FUR CAPS.

H. & E. SCRANTOM.

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of GENTLEMANS

NEW-STYLE.

Fine and common CAPS.—Also a quantity of

BUFFALO ROBES,

very low for CASH.

Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 3w4

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the village of Rochester, will be held at the Court-House in said village, on Tuesday the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at their next session for a City charter of Incorporation.

By order of the Trustees,
RUFUS BEACH, *Clerk.*

Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 4

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building an Academy at Henrietta four corners. The edifice to be 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; three stories high, besides a cellar under the whole. The height of the building 40 feet. The cellar walls to be of stone, the rest of brick.—A plan and elevation may be seen by application to L. C. Chamberlin, Postmaster in Henrietta, and further particulars will be given by him, or by G. Boulton of Rochester.

The proposals to be made in writing, under seal, and handed in on or before the 2d. of December proximo.

☞ A general attendance of stockholders is requested at the ajourned meeting in Henrietta on Saturday, the 3d. December at 2 P. M.

ELIJAH LITTLE, } JOHN GARVIN,
GILES BOULTON, } BENJ. BALDWIN,
LUTHER C. CHAMBERLIN.

November 22, 1825. 4

---

60 Ton of Oil CAKE.

AN excellent substitute for *Corn*, in feeding *Cattle Sheep and Hogs*.

Farmers will do well to make an experiment with it.—For sale ground or in the Cake, at the *Rochester*

OIL-MILL.

Where the highest price in CASH is always paid for FLAX-SEED, by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6w4

Notice.

THE subscribers and their associates intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for an Act of Incorporation, under the name and title of "*Erie Canal Transportation Company*," with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying property and passengers on the New-York State Canals.

JON. CHILD, } THADDEUS JOY,
N. DEVEREUX, & co. } HORACE BRACE,
ROBERT HUNTER, } NATHAN BROWN,
THOS. S. SHANKLAND.

Rochester, Nov. 14, 1825. 4

EDGE TOOL MAKING.

EBENER, PENFIELD & SON.

INFORM the public that they have rented the brick shop, lately occupied by Mr. Hanherson, opposite Mr. Fitches Tavern in East Rochester, where they intend carrying on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches.

***Axes and Edge* Tools**

of every description made in the best manner, and warranted good. The long experience of the subscribers in manufacturing tools, and the reputation of their work, generally, prompts them to solicit, as they hope to receive, a share of the patronage of the publick.

East-Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4

BUSHIG SHAWLS, AND More New & Fashionable SILK-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of

FANCY

SILK-GOODS,

is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS

of every description.

Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 8

NEW-GOODS, AND NEW-FASHIONS.

ALPHEUS BINGHAM
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of

Winter Goods,

of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Bangup and Beaveret Do.
Sattinett pantaloons of all descriptions.
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vests.
Assorted Valentias of all kinds.
Camblet and Plaid, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers,
Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do. do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds,
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces,
Black and flag, handkerchiefs
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.

CLOTHS.

Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.

VESTINGS.

Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings, all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.

Also trimmings of every description.

All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.

MILITARY DRESSES

of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

☞ N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3

ENGLISH BOBINET LACE VEILS.

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,
And for sale from $6, to $10.

DRESS SILKS,

RICH AND FASHIONABLE.

UNUSUALLY LOW.

JOHN LAKE.

...*ALSO*...

Just received the latest and most approved style of

LADIES WINTER HATS, CAPS, HEAD DRESSES &C.

All which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.

Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

A CARD.

S. ST. JOHN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his business to the new Brick HOTEL, at the intersection of Main street and the Canandaigua road, where by unremitting exertions to supply the wants and promote the convenience of his guests, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Palmyra, Nov. 8, 1825. 3w3

Notice.

AS the subscriber is about making new arrangements in business, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts to call and settle the same in the course of this week, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging them in the hands of an officer for collection. Those having doebills or orders on his store, are requested to present them immediately for payment.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3w3

Notice.

THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately be left for collection by the 19th December next, unless previously paid.

JACOB GOULD.

N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Gould & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.

Rochester, Nov. 15th 1825. 3

THE subscriber is appointed agent for the New-York Statesman. Any person desirous of taking the Statesman, will please to notify the subscriber by letter or otherwise.

TIMOTHY BURR.

Rochester Nov. 10, 1825. 4w3

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to our next Legislature for aid and assistance in improving the portage from the Canal to Carthage Landing on the East side of the River.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
ENOS STONE,
WM. ATKINSON,
SILAS LAMB,
ELISHA JOHNSON.

Nov. 15, 1825. 3

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered soon. S. SAXTON.

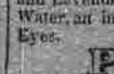
Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, are requested to call immediately and adjust the same.

C. H. BICKNELL,
R. J. CURRY.

Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 3w2



MY Three story Brick Dwelling on the east side of the River, is to SELL or RENT. It is suitable for a large boarding or Tavern Establishment.

A. W. RILEY.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

Lost Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the night of the 28th of Oct. last, three 2 years old *STEERS*, one of which is black, and 2 red. One has also some white feet. Said Cattle were purchased of Deacon Harmon of Wheatland. It is supposed they went up the east side of the river.—Whoever will return said cattle, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

AMBROSE & WELLS.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.

DR. L. TOUSEY

LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of

Drugs and MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs and Paints,

with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesalin, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the Bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Peregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Rosehell and Soda Powders, Nitre, Bristol Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Bergamot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, dec. ground in Oil, Verdigris Carmine, Cronic Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Siennas, Umber, Venetian, Red Chuns, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copal Varnish Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hutch Wood Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Flout Indigo Annatto, Blue Vitriol.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Resin, Alchohol, Waters, Almonds, Bloom Raisins Macoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.

East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Dancing School.

J. C. BOND.

Professor of Musick, once more respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.

His School will commence at the Merchant's Exchange on *Tuesday* the 2d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and 6 o'clock the same evening for Gentlemen.

Mr. Bond flatters himself that the improvement of the younger class in this place during the last two years of his tuition, will be a sufficient recommendation to insure him success in his present undertaking.

N. B. There will be a number of parties given during the quarter, and a splendid exhibition of Dancing at the close of the school.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825. 5w2

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new

Dry-Goods

Groceries and Crockery,

at very reduced price.

S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.

5000 galls. Whiskey,

(WHITNEY'S.

100 bbls. Salt,

150 Box's Oneida Glass.

And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.

S. G. ANDREWS.

The sale of property of William Cobb, and Gideon Cobb, advertised in the last page of this paper, is postponed till the 18th day of December next.

J. F. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Nov. 29, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

[FOR THE REPUBLICAN.]

Sketches.

Who would not be a poet if he could,
And like Lord Byron, gain a fame that's lasting;
Who could not be a wise man if he would
But mind the row of figures he was casting—
Alas! there's none to fond of doing good,
Since doing good would be his prospects blasting,
For man, frail man, looks out but for the "self,"
To raise a name, and to—*enjoy himself.*

2.

Life is a stream that runs with constant flow
To keep us all in motion, like a mill;
In youth we turn something as fly-wheels go,
Tho' swifter far. Age renders us more still,
'Till stop'd at last, we tumble all below—
(As life must have an end, and Death his will,)
And leave the stream that had kept us in motion
To pour on those just merging from life's ocean.

3.

Mankind in general, seek the most for pleasure,
And mourn that pain should e'er have had existence,
But then 'tis right that life's all-bounteous measure
Should sometimes come to dregs, by our assistance—
It shows us that God's blessings are a treasure,
That Death's a power 'gainst which we make resistance,
And too, when we has heavy on us lit,
Better to prize that which is opposite.

4

Next week, if nothing happens, I shall try
To rhyme again—if subject comes to hand—
And too, if not impracticable, I
Shall take a story some known in the land,
And mayhap gain some credit by and by
By accident—at least I'll take a stand,
And figure some cute things along this winter
That is with leave from public, and the *printer.*

Nov. 19, 1825. E.

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL, on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Everyghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Book ig Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c, at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 45

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH, who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles,* as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 3m45

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 40

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 21, 1825. 231f

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Couraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,
With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,

"Smith's" celebrated

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books,

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.

For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.

June 21, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUPERIOR BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133. 135, 154, 169, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that reash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill gra'd promises.*

Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of *POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.*

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY, *(AT ROCHESTER,)*

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 18th. 1824 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9,
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and o superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

In light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 5 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white burrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LIN,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand,

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do Eng'sh Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26 1825.

ROCHESTER *OIL MILL.*

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15, 1825. 42

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD.

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks,

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 6w52

SELECT SCHOOL.

SAMUEL G. GOODRICH

HAS commenced a SELECT SCHOOL in a room over Mr. Wakeley's Shoe store on Buffalo street, near the court house.—From his experience and success in teaching, he hopes to give satisfaction to all those who patronize him. Those who would be satisfied as to his competency are referred to the Rev. Mr. Penney. Terms of tuition per quarter; $2,00 for SPELLING and READING, $2,50 for GRAMMAR and ARITHMETIC, $3,50 for GEOGRAPHY MAPPING and the use of GLOBES, and $4,00 for ELEMENTARY and PRACTICAL GEOMETRY.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 5tf

MORE NEW GOODS!

H. N. & A. B. Curtiss,

HAVE lately received, and are now opening at their Store, opposite S. Lamb's Inn, in Brighton, an entire fresh assortment of

Dry-Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery and
Hard-Ware,

which they offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash.

A few Dozen Waters' Warranted

GRASS SCYTHES,

at one dollar each,—and a constant supply of

Troy Cut Nails,

at Factory prices.

June 28, 1825. 40

WALKER & WARRENT,

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,

Patent Iron

Boilers & Cylinders

of all dimensions for DISTILLERS.

Hatter's and Clothier's

KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

☞ Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 49

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with J. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose. J. B. ELWOOD,

J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day,* with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days,* or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore the *Speeches* of the different *Governors,* to the Legislature of the state of New-York.

9th month, 18. 46

MAHY'S'

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the

UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for invetemate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, ulcerages of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHFS ANDCOLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-St. Rochester.

HOOT'S SMITH & HARRAL,

HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.

September 13, 1825. 48

Law Notices.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York,
Comptroller's Office,
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state, and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 29, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at two o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, All that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 29, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bloch, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Cuttle and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said Lot at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Ferris Burt's land; thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. HILLS, Att'y. 6m47

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. Bender to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 39, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 79 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. ALCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 50

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Hosier,* to my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondequat landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next at one o'clock in the afternoon

J. P PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Nov. 1, 1825. 1

NOTICE

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards,* my husband, has driven me from his bed contrary to my *tender entreaties,* and otherwise *cruelly treated* me and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all his property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements; call upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.

EUNICE RICHARDS.

Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14, 1825. 3

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed his law office to the chamber over J. W. Strong's Store opposite Ensworth's Tavern where he will attend to Professional business in the Courts of Law and Equity both of this State and of the United States. He continues agent for the Farmer's Fire Insurance and Loan Company of New-York.

E. POMEROY.

Rochester, Oct. 10, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 5—VOL. X. ROCHESTER TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1825 WHOLE NO. 473

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY, BY

EDWIN SCRANTOM.

(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS.)

Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50 in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

Just Retrived,

ON CONSIGNMENT,

10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,

2 half chests Hyson, do.

1 Pipe Gin,

1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,

1 do. St. Croix Rum,

1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.

JONA. CHILD.

Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NEW STOCK OF

DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS

WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood, Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do. Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic, Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood, Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut } Verdigris, Circumac,
Cuba Fustic, do. } Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood do. } Bengal, } Indigo
Camwood, Ground } Spanish Flote, } so
In barrels, Warranted } Guatamala,
Fine, Press Papers,
English Alum, Teaser Hooks,
do. Copperas Jacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1, 1825. 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises*, &c. &c. Wholesale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATHROP BROWN & STANLEY.

Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new

Dry-Goods

Groceries and Crockery,

at very reduced price.

S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.

5000 galls. Whiskey,

[WHITNEY'S.

100 bbls. Salt,

150 Box's Oneida Glass.

And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.

S. G. ANDREWS.

Dancing School.

J. C. BOND,

Professor of Musick, once more respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Rochester and its vicinity.

His School will commence at the Merchant's Exchange on *Tuesday* the 2d of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Ladies and 6 o'clock the same evening for Gentlemen.

Mr. Bond flatters himself that the improvement of the younger class in this place during the last two years of his tuition, will be a sufficient recommendation to insure him success in his present undertaking.

N. B. There will be a number of parties given during the quarter, and a splendid exhibition of Dancing at the close of the school.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1825. 52

Lost Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the night of the 28th of Oct. last, three 2 years old *STEERS*, one of which is black, and 2 red. One has also some white feet. Said Cattle were purchased of Deacon Harman of Wheatland. It is supposed they went up the east side of the river.—Whoever will return said cattle, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

AMBROSE & WELLS.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 3

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprise some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ✂ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2. to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
20 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,

Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.

S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala,	Indigo,
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans	
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
	2 tons grd. White Lead	
20 " Compeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.	
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,	
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,	
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,	
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre,	
2 bbls. do.	1-2 " French Yellow,	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,	
200 " summer do.	1 do. S. American do.	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	7 bbls. Glue.	
7000 Tenzics,		
20 gross press papers,		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tumerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranied Steel scythes
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	and Axes.
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had else where

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars*; that of the country paper, *four dollars*, if paid within the year—otherwise *five*.

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring most entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—*'our country our whole country, and nothing but our country,'* are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of November, 1825.

A
Emily Atkins
Thomas L. Acher
Joseph B. Allen
Henry Allen
Norman Allen
Benjamin Abell
H. L. Archilles
Zebulon Abbey
F. Albright
Moses Atwater
Lucy Allen
Ruby Abell
Harvey Allen

B
Charles B. Bristol
O. N. Bush
Abraham Bristol
George Bends
Saimon Brown
Nathaniel Briggs
Chester Bixby
Simeon Brant
Jram Bishop
Jesse S. Burdett
Mary Balding
Chester Bixby
Simeon Bristol
Samuel B. Bradley
Samuel Balentine
John Brigham
Cynthia Bond
Timothy L. Bacon
Anthony Blackman
Thomas Burton
Oliver M. Barber
John B. Babcock
George Bliss
Asa Bellknap
Roswell Bush

C
Orpha Crane
Joseph Cary
Mr Catermole
Walter Case
William Curry
Silas Cornell
R. I. Cany
Charles Cleveland
Wm. Crouch
Philander Comstock
Orpha Crane
Wm. Courtney
Thomas T. Cavenaugh
David Culver
Charles Colter
Polly Cole
John Chiles
Samuel C. Church
Wm. Cheney
Abigal Cleveland
Mr. Coles
Lorin Cushman
Festus Carter

D
Silas Dehno
Henry P. Dannols
Galues Done
John C. Dunham
George Dunn
Joseph N. Dunning
Erastus Day

E
George P. Elliott
Joseph Evans
Abiather Eston
Joseph Errington
Wm. Ellison

F
George Follmer
Mitchell H. Farnam
Abraham D. Forest
Erastus Fenton
James Flynn
Anson French
Lewis Fuller
E. F. Fellows
Ann Frederick

G
Henry Granger
Wm. Groves
Susan Getchell
David Gage
James Gilkey
Denis Gelland
Lyman Granger
Mary Goodell
John Gleadining

H
Louisa Hatch
Wm. Hatch
Leander Hotchkiss
Orrin Herick 2
M. Hayes
Solon Hall
John Holmes
John Hayes
James Hunter
Henry Herrick
Tewel Hosford
Muriah Hall
Josiah Holmes
Wm Huston
Martin Henxt
Lake Hopkins
John Hempstead
John Hastings jr
John Holland

J
Daniel Judson
John Jones
John M. Jones
Barney Johnson
Charles H. Johnson
Deborah Jones

K
John Kinuane
Amasa Kellogg
Lucy Kellogg
John Kingston
John Kincaid
Jonas Kocher

L
Joseph Lambert
Lucius Lewis

M
James A. Marsh
Eliza Manson
Charles Merrick
George Mosher
John H. Milles
Abraham Merrill
Chales Marvin
Elijah T. Miller
Isaac Moore
John Mc Williams
Sarah Moore
Joseph Merritt
Lothrop Marsters
Aurelia Moses
Daniel K. Minor
Robert Mc'Cloud jr.
John Marzey

N
Jonah Nickerson
Henry Nelson
Clarisa Nicholls
Nancy Nicholls

O
David Oviatt
G. A. Osburn

P
Lucinda Prescott
Darius Perrin
Amos P. Prosser
Oliver Phelps
Uriah & Mary Price
Nathan Paddock
Edward R. Powers
Cyrus Phillips

R
Henry Rochell
James Rattam
Catharine P. Russell
Isaac Robinson
John Rose
John Runlet
Catharine S. Russel
Caroline Rockwell
F. H. Rice

S
Polly Sceldy
Samuel Scofield
John Sparling
Leonard Snell
Elnathan Stevens
Jacob Springsteen
Courney Smith
Mark Smith
Justin Smith
Augustus Sayles
Joseph Shepard
Augustus Sayles
Adam Sherman
Francis Smith

T
Lemuel Thomlinson
Wm. Terry
John Tanner
John Tucker
Jacob Thorn
James Taggart
Jonathan Tewilliger
Sylvenus Terry
Thomas Thorp

V
Peter P. Veeder
John Van Allen

W
Roswell O. White
Daniel Walters 2
Justus Wright
Wm. Wyman 2
Birdsey Wilcox
C. Waters
Calvin Wooster
Martin Wilson
Sarah Wilson
A. Withey
George Winant 2
John P. Willmot
Elisha R. Wheeler

Y
Henry Young

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock. The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

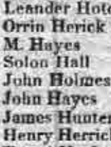
Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

Notice.

DOCT. L. TOUSEY,



HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.

Nov. 1, 1825. 1

Justices Blanks

By the Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and and for sale at this office.

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*

Rochester, Sept. 24, 1825. 14w49

CASH NEW CASH

GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Union.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of BROADCLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.

Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Drapers, Dimitics, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.

1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.

30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.

Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

By order of O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the County of Monroe,

WILL be sold at publick Vendue at the house of Charles Millard, Inn Keeper in the village of Rochester, by the subscriber administrator on the estate of Elias Smith deceased, on the 26th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the one equal undivided half of village Lot 103, bounded on the West side of State Street, in the village of Rochester, (formerly called Frakfort,)—said Lot is 112 fee frontand rear, and 160 feet deep—together with the appurtenances belonging to the same.—Terms of sale made known by applying to Abelard Reynolds Esq. agent for the subscriber and at the time and place of the sale.

RUFUS SMITH, *Admin.*

Rochester Nov. 14th, 1825. 6w3

OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS:

Positively to be drawn on the 30th November, (Yates and Mc'Intyre Managers.)

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is 20,000
1	"	10,000	" 10,000
2	"	5,000	" 10,000
2	"	1,990	" 3,980
18	"	1,000	" 18,000
18	"	500	" 9,000
18	"	100	" 1,800
186	"	50	" 9,300
186	"	25	" 4,650
1488	"	10	" 14,880
13950	"	5	" 69,750
			171,360

15,870 Prizes—26,970 Blanks;—less than two blanks to a prize—Thirty-six numbers only—Five ballots to be drawn.

Tickets $5, Halves $2,50, Quarters $1,25. For Tickets, please apply at G. W. Pratt's Lottery office.

Prizes punctually paid in Cash at this Office.

Notice.

THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately be left for collection by the 15th December next, unless previously paid.

JACOB GOULD.

N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Gould & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.

Rochester, Nov. 15th 1825. 3

We published a short time since, some beautiful stanzas from Pinckney's poems entitled "A Health."—The following parody has appeared in the American Statesman and we present it to our readers, certain that though it may excite a smile, it will not detract from their admiration of the original.

ANOTHER "HEALTH."

I fill this cup to one made up,
Of ugliness and rant:
A women—of her scolding sex
The peerless termagant;
To whom the jarring elements,
And evil stars have given
A form so bad, 'twould make me mad
To think to meet in heaven.

Her every tone is discord's own,
The solemn screaming owl,
Doth never in his surliest mood
Such ominous screechings howl,
The outpourings of an evil heart,
Rank poison—forth they flow,—
The treacherous cat and cursed rat
Are squeaking ever so.

Harsh words are pleasant sounds to her,
And sweetly sooth her hours—
Her feelings have the pungency,
Of nettles washed by showers:
And furious passions changing off,
So fill her, she appears
Like some old witch, as black as pitch,
Till comes relief in tears.

Of her dark face—time can't erase
The basilisk from my brain:
And of her voice—my ringing ears
The sound will long retain:
But memory such as mine of her,
Is like an iron bolt:
It burns and sears, and scalding tears,
Still cry—forget me not.

I filled this cup to one made up
Of ugliness and rant;
A woman—of her scolding sex
The peerless termagant;
Thank heaven! she has gone at last,
And never more can vex
An easy soul, who loves his bowl,
Sans woman to perplex.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

THE ILLS OF LIFE.

"I heard the hammer of my debtor this morning at daylight—I'll trust him yet these twelve months."

"I saw another debtor reeling from town yesterday at noon, intoxicated—I'll sue him to morrow."

In the various scenes through which a man has to go in life, if he but escape the pain of the *mind*, he ought to be content to bear cheerfully the pains of the *body*. No one can expect to go through life free from care, vexation, and trouble—never man did it yet—never will he do it. In all situations mankind have their particular troubles; and every one is wont to suppose that he undergoes the hardest hardships. You will hear one complain of his troubles, and say, "was ever man so troubled"—another will say "he believes he was made to be continually dashed on the rock of misfortune"—another will conclude a speech, "when you have seen as much trouble, and have gone through as many hardships as I have, you won't feel like laughing and talking and singing, and gigling, as you now do." A man who had lost a span of horses and a couple of cows, was once complaining to a Revolutionary soldier of his hard fate, and sad misfortune. "Hard fate," interrupted the soldier, "you talk of your hardships, and sufferings, old fellow—think of me. If you would learn what hardship is, ask the green sod that was my bed for many a long night—ask the heavens that was my only shelter—ask my old jack knife, that for many a tedious day did not prepare the meat and bread to the dimentions of my mouth, because there was none to be had—ask the wounds that appear about me, and then talk of your extreme hardships." So it is—we all have our ills—and all have them hardest.

An old uncle of mine, once hearing me crying while young about the loss of a favourite dog, accosted me in a manner, & in words that I shall never forget.

"Boy," said he, pushing up his spectacles, let me tell you what the *ills of life, are.*—You complain, bitterly, that you have trouble; that your dog is dead, and you do not know what to do, and all this—fie on it; what mighty troubles you do have though. The beginning of trouble, (continued he) is when a man begins for himself in the world. Trouble is to have no money, and be obliged to begin with nothing.—To have pay-day come when you cannot meet your debt with a full fist—To be obliged to depend upon neighbours, and then disappoint them—To go to a good *friend* of long acquaintance, and be obliged to tell him that the cash you borrowed of him you cannot get for him as soon as he may want it—or the bank note he endorsed for you is become due, and you cannot meet it—To have your old acquaintance and friends fall off one by one, and prove false or too haughty—To have death make an inroad into your family circle, and deprive you of your original, paternal home—to be married to a shrew, or woo a turn-up hearted maid—and lastly, to see ruin staring you full in the face, and discover no possible way of evading it; and a thousand other things, which I might enumerate. All these things happen more or less among men—and if you look around you, you will see people "up to their eyes in business," and see trouble treading upon the heels of trouble.

"But there are various ways, said he, of getting along quite smoothly. In the first place, a man should calculate pretty judiciously, and if his calculations do not come out right he must get along in some other way. But in every thing a man should be *honest, prud nt* and *industrious*. If he owes a large sum of money and does not meet the payments of it according to the exact promise, his creditor will not harrass him, if his endeavors appear to be to perform as soon as possible. A good character, honesty, and industry will bear a man up, where the headless fop who has trifled and squandered away his substance would undergo the execations of those who knew him, and be in danger of ruin." Being called off he ended his talk. There was much truth, I thought, in his remarks, and consequently I treasured them. RECLUSE.

Friendship.—A false friend is like the shadow in a dial, it appears in clear weather, but vanishes on the approach of a cloud.

LEGAL JOKE.

In an excellent article on *Law Pleadings* in a late Westminster Review, there is a detailed exposure of the frauds, absurdities, costly and mystifying circumlocution, &c. *regularly* introduced into all pleadings, to an extent that would appear almost incredible to those who had the singular good fortune to escape through life a contact with such fraudulent proceedings. In the *Declaration* in an action for debt, it is the invariable custom to enumerate all the various modes in which the defendant *might* have got into the plaintiff's debt, besides the actual one; the real amount of the debt is never stated, but a fictitious one, and indeed so complete is the exclusion from the Declaration of the *real* facts of the case, that the lawyers themselves have been driven to devise a supplementary paper called a *Bill of Particulars*, containing the statements upon which alone the action can be founded, and all of which should be in the Declaration itself. In an action of *Trover*—that is, an action to recover property which a defendant has *wrongfully seized or converted* to his own use, the Declaration not only states what is in 99 cases out of a 100 a lie—namely that the plaintiff accidentally lost and the defendant accidentally found the property in question—but multiplies tenfold the number or value of the articles described; as for instance—if the action were brought for the value of 2 waggons, 10 horses, and 100 head of cattle, the Declaration would state, "For that whereas the said plaintiff, being possessed of certain cattle, goods, and chattels, to wit, 20 waggons, 20 carts, 20 carriages 100 horses, 100 mares, 100 geldings, 1000 bulls, 1000 cows, 1000 oxen 1000 heifers; *casually* lost the said cattle, goods, and chattels and the said cattle into the possession of the said defendant *casually* by finding." In ejectment, matters are still worse, the plaintiff and defendant named in the Declaration being both fictitious persons, and every allegation in it being wholly false! Of the kind of declaration in an action for assault and battery, a correct notion, (says the able Reviewer) may be obtained from the following lines by an enlightened reader:—

The pleadings state, that John-a Gull,
With envy, wrath, and malice full,
With swords knives, sticks, staves, fist and bludgeon,
Beat, bruised, and wounded, John-a Gudgeon,
First count: For that, with divers jogs,
To wit, 12 pots, 12 cups, 12 mugs,
Of certain vulgar drink called toddy,
Said Gull did since said Gudgeon's body,
To wit, his gold-laced hat and hair on,
And clothes which he had then & there on,
To wit, 12 jackets, 12 surtouts,
Twelve pantaloons, 12 pair of boots,
Which and thereby much discompose
Said Gudgeon's mouth, ears, eyes, & nose,
Back, belly, neck, thighs, feet, and toes;
By which and other wrongs unheard of,
His clothes were spoiled, & he despaired of

[*Anstey's Pleader's Guide.*

POLITICAL.

THE CONTRAST.

Prosperity is said to exhibit the true characters of men; and so may it also that of parties. In this respect, let the unprejudiced reader compare the two parties which have so long divided the opinons of men among us.

The Republican Party, known only as such, pursuing a single object, resorting to no clamours, assuming no new title, and wearing no disguise, has never been without hope in the worst of defeats, nor without moderation in the hour of victory.

Last year, the Federal Party, well known as such, but which has borrowed all sorts of names and resorted to innumerable contrivances, by the force of peculiar circumstances gained a victory over the republican party. The election which has just passed, shows how unreal that victory was; but it was nevertheless considered a triumph at the time by the overjoyed federalists and clintonians. And what was their conduct on the occasion? Let their boisterous congratulations—their boastful exultation—their burnings in effigy—their black-lettered denunciations, and their newspaper scoffings and deridings.—answer. It was as unseemly, as the result was unexpected—nay, as such a result was unusual. For it is a rare thing for the democracy of the state to suffer even a temporary defeat from the heterogeneous and ill-assorted combinations which have always opposed it.

This year, a sober reflection having dissipated the delusions of the past, the fables are turned, and republicans have assumed their usual ascendancy. And how do they bear themselves? There are no boastings—no ungenerous exultation—no burnings in effigy—no gross newspaper deriding of those who a brief twelve month since lavished such things so freely upon them. They receive their victory with a cheerful moderation—grateful that it is so for the sake of the Old Cause and the support of its principles; but without that immoderate, if not frantic joy, which it is reasonable to believe, judging from the past, would have been exhibited had their opponents prevailed.

What a striking comment upon the violent and turbulent election of the last year, is the result of the calm and thinking election which we have just witnessed!—*Argus.*

A Gallant retort. As a nobleman was leading a very lovely young lady from the theatre, after the representation of the tragedy of Zaire, at which she had been greatly affected, they met Voltaire, to whom the nobleman said, "You have much to answer for—the crime of drawing floods of tears from those beautiful eyes." Voltaire replied, "Ah, my Lord, *those eyes know but too well how to revenge themselves.*"

Genteel Dunning.—The editor of the schoolhouse Republican advertises as follows:—"N. B. Wanted, at this office, any quantity of "the Root of Evil," to exchange for notes and accounts"—and then adds, with the most commendable regard to his own convenience "Don't all come at once!"

A rumour has been in circulation, that the *New-York Savings Bank* was most cated in the recent failure of the Eagle bank of New Haven, which it appears is entirely without foundation.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

For the Republican.

MR. SCRANTOM,

The few lines beneath, were written soon after the death of the lamented Byron—if they are worthy of an insertion in your paper, you are at liberty to publish them.

What mean those echoes, and those notes of wo,
Where late there gleam'd the bright expanding show
Of hope that *freedom* soon by Byron led,
Would wreathe her chaplet round the Spartan head—
And drive from that fair clime & classic land,
The savage Saracen, and Moslem band.

Our fears were true, & sad's the distant tale
That mournful floats upon the sighing gale,
"*Byron's no more*," and Greece is left to mourn,
The poet-chieftan from her service torn.

Cold is that hand which late with freedom's fire
To Othman's Tyrant peal'd th' avenging lyre—
Cheer'd with its free notes wild, the sons of Greece,
And o'er the *Delphic Hellas* whisper'd peace.

Rest greatest poet of this modern age,
Free from vile envy, or the battle's rage—
Thy brow, the muse with laurel wreath hath grac'd,
And thy lov'd name on Fame's proud pillar placed. CARLOS.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

What other friend has watched like a mother, over the helpless and uneasy hours of sickness—borne with its petulance—ministered to its infirmities—soothed its pains—and smoothed its feverish pillow? Where are the friends of our prosperity when "the evil days come, and the years draw nigh, in which we must say—we have no pleasure in them?" When the clouds of misfortune descend, and poverty and want overtake us—when the heart is sick with the unfulfilment of hope and the spirit droops over its blasted expectations—when the cup of life is empoisoned by mischance or guile—when the storms hath no rainbow, and the midnight hath no star—where are the flatterers of our cloudless skies and sun-bright hours? When the schemes of earthly ambition fail, and the hies of the multitude follows our downfall—whither have they departed? Where is the shadow that attended us, when the sun has veiled his beams? Where are the summer-birds, when the voice of winter sighs in the leafless forests?—Alas! it is but interest—or convenience—or habit—or fashion—that preserves the friendship of mankind. Where are the friends of this world, when the mouth of calumny has breathed mild-w and pestilence over the promise of our growing reputation?—Where are *the* , when the taint of wordly dishonour has fallen on our heads, and shame, whether deserved or not, has painted us out for scorn and mockery!—They have gone to worship the rising sun; and left perhaps their former benefactor to pine in gloomy solitude over their ingratitude and feel the bitter memory of "benefits forgot."

"For what is friendship but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep;
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
Then leaves the wretch to weep."

But the attachment of a mother, no change of fortune—no loss of influence—not even the loss of character can destroy. As the triumph of her children is her own, so is their downfall, and their dishonor. Her heart bleeds for them instinctively; her tears flow unbidden for their sorrows. Her eye follows them while present and her soul goes with them while absent.—With patience that never tires, and self denial that never ceases, she cheerfully sacrifices for them her own comforts and pleasures. Her sympathy is felt—not obtruded; her consolation is never officious, and always soothing to the spirit; her friendship is unalterable in life and strong in death—and she breathes her last sigh in a prayer for the welfare of her children.

Remembrance hovers over every incident, in those calm and blissful days, when her presence gave life its charms:—That affection which turned aside the arrows of misfortune—that gentleness which alleviated the page of distress—that tenderness which smoothed the pillow of sickness—that hand which held the aching head of pain—that piety and that sanctity which kindled in our hearts the pure flame of devotion—those smiles which beamed upon us, and ever the brightest when the world was frowning—and that unalterable love which supported us amidst its unkindness and ingratitude—can these ever be forgotten?—Can we call to mind without deep emotion the scenes of the death-chamber?—the beloved face, fast fading at the touch of dissolution—the fond farewell—the fervent prayer for us which ceased but with departing life? Callous and hardened must be the heart of that child, who can behold without powerful emotion the memorials of a deceased parent. No!—the heart must swell, and the eye must weep when we visit that closet where we conversed with God together, and find it the abode of solitude and desolation of heart—when we look on the days that are to come, and behold the dark current of existence strewed with the wreck of our broken hopes and ruined schemes; and feel that we must travel in loneliness along the pathway of being, bereft of those who, by sharing, heightened our pleasures—and who, by dividing, alleviated our sorrows.

ON DEATH.

We should all think of death as a less hideous object, if it simply untenanted our bodies of a spirit, without corrupting them: secondly if the grief which we experience at the spectacle of our friends' graves were, not by some confusion of the mind, blended with the image of our own; thirdly, if we had not in this life seated ourselves in a warm domestic nest, which we are unwilling to quit for the cold blue regions of the unfathomable heavens; finally,—if death were denied to us. Once in dreams I saw a human being of heavenly intellectual faculties, and his aspirations were heavenly; but he was chained (methought,) eternally to the earth. The immortal old man had five great wounds in his happiness—five worms that gnawed forever at his heart; he was unhappy in spring time, because *that* is the season of hope—and rich with phantoms of far happier days than any which this aceldama of earth can realize. He was unhappy at the sound of music, which dilates the heart of man into its whole capacity for the infinite, and he cried aloud—"Away, away! Thou speakest of things which throughout my endless life I have found not, and shall not find!" He was unhappy at the remembrance of early affections and disserved hearts; for love is a plant which may bud in this life, but it must flourish in another. He was unhappy under the glorious spectacle of the starry host, and ejaculated forever in his heart—"So then I am parted from you to all eternity by an impassable abyss: the great universe of suns is above, below, and about me: but I am chained to a little ball of dust and ashes." He was unhappy before the great ideas of Virtue—of Truth—and of God; because he knew how feeble are the approximations to them which a son of earth can make. But this was a dream: God be thanked, that in reality there is no such craving and asking eye directed upwards to Heaven—to which death will not one day bring an answer!

From a London paper, Sept. 26.

INTERESTING VIEW OF THE PRESENT STATE OF SPAIN.

The situation of Spain at the present moment, attracts the attention of politicians and baffles their calculations. The fate of a people who, for so many years have been the victims of the errors of blind and despotic rulers, naturally excites the sympathy of every feeling breast, and their future destinies, combined with the present position of Europe, furnish matter for anxious consideration.

Fatal experience, perhaps, more than the result of mature reflection, induced numbers to establish, as a political creed, that they would never be quiet or happy under the present dynasty. Nay, so general, of late years, has this opinion become, that if liberty had not, within the very nation an enemy whose strength it is difficult to counteract, regardless of consequences, it is possible that ere this, an irritated and insulted people would have put an end to the sovereignty of the Bourbons. This powerful opponent the Clergy, evidently constitutes one of the great parties into which Spaniards are divided. It forms a kind of second sovereignty within the nation; is directed by particular laws, and its interests are opposed to the well-being of the nation it oppresses. Possessing an immense influence, and this extending from the very palace of the king to the remotest village, it always acts firmly and in concert because its conduct is guided by private motives. Having a complete ascendancy over the consciences of the lower class of the people, whom it has converted into fanatics in favour of their religion, and wielding also immense riches receiving a blind respect, derived from ignorance and superstition, no element is wanting to render it formidable to those who govern, should they dare to deviate from its injunctions

The other great party in Spain, called the Liberals, surpasses the former in numbers and moral influence, and their object is, to withdraw their country from the state of degradation and dependence in which it is placed. It is composed of the enlightened portion of the Nobles, all the merchants, and those individuals among the middle and lower classes, who have received any education. This party is imbued with liberal ideas, and is favourable to religious toleration, security of person and property, and a government capable of guaranteeing to them these rights. The army naturally inclines to this party, either on account of the advantages it experienced, while the Constitution was in force or because the officers belong to the classes of which it is chiefly composed.

Such are the two strong parties which, for several years have disputed the ascendency in the Peninsula, and every day they become more bitter enemies. Late events have, however, proved, that without the aid of a foreign arm, the clergy would have long ago paid dearly for the barbarian persecution, they have carried on against all the classes indiscriminately, as well as for the crimes with which they are loaded, besides placing the nation at the mercy of a foreign Cabinet.

The French Ministers are far from wishing to re-establish a representative system in the Peninsula; for if they had been actuated by any views of this kind, they would long ago have been realized, with such great facilities as exist. On the contrary, both in France and Spain, we see them more rapidly going towards despotism.

On the other hand, it is very confidently asserted, that the British Cabinet, through the medium of Sir Charles Stewart, have insisted on putting an end to the uncertain fate of Portugal, by the re-establishment of a Representative Government under a modified form and this benefit, it is added, is to be bestowed on the Portuguese, as part compensation for the sacrifices they are to make in the approaching acknowledgement of Brazilian independence. This new line of policy has tended greatly to increase the embarrassment of the French Cabinet, as from the moment it is realized in Portugal, they apprehend it will be necessary to adopt new measures in Spain. The Clergy are well aware, that under a moderate system, many of their most decided enemies will take part in the government, and as the exigencies of the treasury are so great they forsee that the men in power will be under the necessity of seizing on their properties, as the only alternative left to restore the national credit. In order to escape from the gathering storm that threatened them, and thwart the views of the French, they even formed the daring project of destroying Ferdinand himself, and placing in his stead his brother Charles, on whose obsequiousness they can rely. This attempt partly failed, through the premature seizure and death of the principal agent, who, on the first blush of success would have had at his command immense resources and numerous auxiliaries in every town and village of the country. All the recent advices from Spain mention that the Clergy are more tenacious and resolved than ever, and once implicated, they will stop at nothing to attain their ends. Had Bessieres lived one month longer, Spain would have blazed in insurrection from one extreme to the other, and the French no doubt, would have been the first victims. All the preparations and elements, nevertheless, still exist, and the means already appropriated to this purpose are untouched.

We have every reason to expect that the contest will soon be renewed in Spain, unless the diabolical plan of assassination is resorted to, which, we do not hesitate to say, is very confidently spoken of in letter from Madrid.

No alternative therefore seems left but to increase the French army, the same army that has uniformly supported Ferdinand against his people, and with the greatest indifference beheld the insults heaped on the Constitutionalists. If, in 1825, however, the French convey another army into Spain, they will enter in a very different manner, as they will only be welcomed by a few apostates from all parties, or by the smugglers who thrive under their protection. The priests, whom they lately came to assist, are now their declared enemies, and the friends of freedom also will stand aloof. What therefore will they do, when matters become more embroidered, with a whole nation against them? Shall we then see Spain as at present divided into their parties, unite against the common enemy of both? The one dreads events preparing for it, while the other has many injuries to avenge.

The more the situation of the Peninsula is considered, the more critical, it will appear.—That country has now reached the extreme of wretchedness and humiliation, and, for the first time, we behold the Clergy at variance with the Government with which it has hitherto coalesced. The misfortune about to follow, might perhaps be prevented by some singular revolution that could re-unite the Clergy and the French; but the spirit of persecution by which Ferdinand is actuated, puts this out of the question. In the meanwhile the Liberals are watching the events passing in their unhappy country, with an anxious interest, although in a neutral attitude. What happens is, at least a partial triumph to them, and, at all events, some new order of things must arise when the contest is over, for matters can never return to their old footing. The King has now joined the oppressors of his country, and daily becomes an object of greater hatred. But the Clergy from the pulpit and in the confessional, he is denounced as the greatest monster that ever breathed. The contest, indeed, hitherto has only been partial; but through the riches and influence of the Clergy, as well as owing to the numerous elements that abound, the war may easily be rendered national. The Clergy have only to display their strength, and raise the standard against the French—the mass of the people would instantly join them.

Shaking the Heavens.—Among all theories of the age, we recollect none which has more the air of novelty, than that which is disclosed in the following, and which, it appears, is, by a fortunate accident, about to be tested in practice. "Shaking the Heavens" Mr. Spafford's prediction be verified, then, will no longer be a mere figure of speech; though shaking rain out of a cloudless atmosphere will certainly be something new under the sun. We shall see. *Nat. Int.*

Copy of a letter to a gentleman in Washington.

Lansingburg, N. Y. 10mo. 20, 1826.

Respected Friend; Our grand salute, by heavy cannon, tomorrow, along the whole extent of the Erie canal and Hudson River, from Buffalo to Sandy Hook, and back, and from Albany to Lake Champlain, and back to Albany, will probably afford an opportunity for testing the correctness of my opinion, so long since expressed, of the influence of concussions of the atmosphere in producing rain. Besides this long train of *vidette* firing, a national salute is directed to be fired, at noon, by every artillery company in the state. Our whole atmosphere will thus get a pretty thorough shaking, embracing the extent of the state, say, 50,000 square miles on the 26th of Oct. 1825. As the boat from Lake Erie moves along the canal and the Hudson River, to Sandy Hook, with associates, and a numerous cavalcade, there will be *feux de joi* by musketry, and much firing of cannon, ringing of bells, shouts, acclamations, and huzzas, giving another good shaking to our atmosphere. Now, shaking the air in this way, if there be moisture enough in it to make rain, will infallibly produce it; but dry clouds may be shaken, and condensed by concussion, without yielding rain. Taking into view, however, the great extent of this experiment, I shall be much mistaken if our wise men do not learn a lesson from it, and defer their next '*Grand Salute*,' until the procession has ended.

Having freely expressed these views, publicly, and on all occasions, I have observed the weather and its meteorology, winds &c. with pretty close attention. For some five or six days past there have been seen, constantly, some flying clouds, to every appearance rather light and dry for the season, which is pretty cool. Neither the thermometer nor barometer, according to my method of prognostication, show any symptoms of rain: the air is unusually dry for the season. Every one with whom I have conversed considers the facts as stated, and we must wait for the result, of which I entertain no doubts.

During the late summer, when almost the whole state suffered severely by drought, I would have cheerfully incurred the expense, for the public benefit, of firing cannon to produce rain. So sanguine was I of the practicability of this scheme that I offered, as I had done many years before, to pay the interest on the sum expended in gunpowder, until those who furnished the principal should be perfectly satisfied that *the 'investment' was a good one and the object perfectly attained*. The time is coming when public provision will be made, by act of the Legislature, for shaking the clouds around us, in order to make them yield their moisture to the parched earth of our vallies, instead of carrying it to the mountains and hills, where it is not wanted. The calf may butt the empty udder of its dam, without effect, and the farmer shake his empty sieve or riddle, but all know that this application is effectual in making the full yield their supply.—I could talk philosophy more technically, and clothe my remarks in the language of science, but my object is, to reach the understanding, and not to make a parade of learning.

As I am perfectly willing to be laughed at, and care nothing for the sneers of learned ignorance, thou mayest do with this just what thou please.—The subject ought to be publicly discussed a remark with which I close, leaving to thy discretion the time and mode.

With great respect, thy friend,
HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

From "L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres."

FREDERICK THE SECOND'S DOG.

Near the end of the famous seven year's war, between the Prussians and the Poles, Frederick the Great, who was near-sighted, found himself, in a dark night, entirely alone, at a distance from his army. He had reason to apprehend a rencounter with numerous detachments of Cossacks roving in the vicinity. He rambled here and there, when his dog, of Danish breed, who always accompanied him, placed his paws suddenly against the breast of his horse, as if to hinder him from advancing, but failing in this, he turned to the king himself and taking the skirt of his coat into his mouth, sought to detain him.

Frederick who had experienced in many encounters, the particular fidelity of his dog, was astonished at his conduct. Suspecting something extraordinary, he stops and looks around him, but he perceives no person. He listens but he hears nothing. He looks but he sees nothing. Not content with these precautions he dismounts and walks to the rear, to the great delight of his dog, who leaped for joy. Choosing then a firm piece of ground, the king lay down and placed his ear to the earth. He immediately heard a sudden and distant sound extending along the banks of the river—he listened, and is satisfied that his dog has advised him of his danger. He soon after, by the light of the moon descried a large body of cavalry, occupying an extensive plain.

In this hazardous situation Frederick lost no time, he sought refuge under the first arch of a bridge, over which the cavalry was advancing in column, and in profound silence. Never was this prince in such immediate danger, the least movement might betray him, and to be made a prisoner without resistance, was to tarnish his exploits, perhaps loose his renown.

To aggravate his distress, his dog who could not indure the sight of his master's enemies, began to bark. At this critical moment, trembling for the first time for his safety, the great Frederick seized suddenly his dog by the jaws and holding them firmly shut between his hands, he remained motionless in that singular attitude untill the Cossacks had passed and the danger was over. The king at the death of his dog, erected to his memory, a monument of white marble, in his park of Sans Souci.

From the Letters of an Artist.

POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM.

I had a most interesting day yesterday wandering over the ruins of Pompeii. Besides the emotions that must arise in the mind of any traveller, on visiting such a scene as this, I, as an artist found amongst the various remnants of this once beautiful city, (beautiful even in ruins) many objects of the most peculiar interest. You know that the best paintings discovered on the walls are removed to the museum at Potoci, where access is easy, and where they can be examined at leisure; but the workmen are still going on with their arduous labor of removing the dirt and ashes from the town, and every week leads to some new discovery. Yesterday we saw a painted wall, from which the rubbish was but half removed, and the effect it has on the mind is indescribable. Graceful and beautiful painted figures, in all the freshness of their first state, are seen emerging from a bed, where they have lain for ages hidden and unknown. Here are shops which furnish the necessaries of life, theatres for amusement, temples for the worship of the Gods, villas and noblemen's houses, with all the contrivances for luxury, gradually produced from amongst the ruins, and displaying the awful spectacle of a town suddenly arrested in all the business and bustle of worldly occupations; and it is the more awful, because many of the paintings and works discovered, both here and at Herculaneum, display a moral degradation, which cannot be contemplated without pain.—Here Cicero spent much of his time, and here the philosophers discoursed on the beauty of virtue. But how little were they able to do in the great work of regenerating their fellow men! Such licentious things are found painted on the walls, and were executed in the more durable material of marble, that the Neapolitans, who are not particularly nice in such matters, prevent strangers coming in where they are at work, for fear of some discovery that would be revolting and disgusting. Were it not for these proofs of the true state of things, there is really something so beautiful in the structure of the temples, so elegant and graceful are the buildings, and all the various ornaments of the houses, that a mind delighted with the contemplation of innocence, might easily persuade itself that there she held her throne, and distributed her favors: and that here a race of beings dwell who were intellectual, refined and pure. I have been down into the only remaining part of Herculaneum. The excavations, you know, are all filled up for fear of undermining the town and palace of Portici which is built on the bed of lava which covers the ancient city.—You are led through a good many dark passages (carrying lights in your hand) which they make out to be a theatre, but there is little to be seen: and the cold and damp of the place, with the hissing noise of scorpions around you, diminish a good deal of the pleasure of the visit.—Were this the only remnant of a buried town to be seen, we should look at it with more interest, but Pompeii has all the charms of daylight and beauty. Here we can wander far, and linger long. We know Herculaneum is buried in lava, but we see Pompeii opened again to our view, we can stand on the same pavement on which the ancients stood, and look around over the same delicious scene, which excited their admiration and inspired their songs. I have not yet attended Vesuvius; till my foot is quite well, I shall not attempt it. From the appearance it has presented since I have been here, I should not have supposed it to be volcanic.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29, 1825.

It is amusing to observe the various shifts and expedients to which the federal presses have resorted, in order to cover their mortification and disappointment, at the late triumph of the republican party. In one paper we see the Editor assume the appearance of great political sagacity, and assure his readers that he was prepared for the result;" that he expected defeat, and that he was sensible that whenever designing men engaged in the pursuit of office and emolument, without regard for the publick welfare, "the people would always stand ready to apply the most wholesome correctives." In another, we are told, that the success of republicans was entirely owing to the indifference and inactivity of the "people's party," and were the same drama to be re-acted, they would carry with them a majority of at least twenty thousand. A third paper, in a statement, the impudence of which is equalled only by its falsehood, endeavors to convince its readers that the republicans *have not succeeded*, that the federalists have gained the victory, and will compose the majority of the next legislature.

We are perfectly willing that our opponents should solace themselves by these, and similar reflections, and that they should indulge in vain hopes and delusive expectations of future power and success. It is perhaps natural, that after reposing so profoundly upon the recollection of the surprising revolution which took place last fall, the first awaking from their dream of power, should be painful, and that they should strive to conceal their chagrin, by the most specious representation. But these representations can be of no avail in strengthening their party, or increasing its importance. Their professions have once been listened to, and they have been clothed with a "little brief authority." How that authority was exercised, and with what feelings the people viewed its exercise let the recent election decide.

A circuit court and court of oyer and terminer was held in this village last week—in the absence of Judge Rochester, Judge Nelson of the sixth circuit presided—three criminals were convicted, and sentenced to the state prison viz: *Henry Mulhollen*, was convicted of a nameless crime, and sentenced to the state's prison, for life.

William Lard, was convicted of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to the state's prison for seven years, at hard labor.

Seth Sherwood, was convicted of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to the state's prison for seven years, at hard labor.

George Hawkins, a deaf and dumb man was arraigned for stealing clothes, from some persons in this village. He was brought before the Court and tried, but was acquitted.

We believe this is the first instance in which Judge Nelson has visited us in his official capacity and we should ill express the sentiments of the gentlemen of the bar, were we to with hold a passing tribute to his worth & abilities—His courteous and affable deportment, and his promptness in the despatch of business, merited and received the general approbation.

MR. OWEN.—This gentleman has recently excited considerable attention in New York. From what we have been able to learn of his system, we should be inclined to doubt the possibility of its being carried into successful and extensive operation. We hope however to see it brought to the test of fair experiment, and to effect this, Mr. Owen's situation is extremely favourable.—Wealthy, respected, and an enthusiast in the cause, he will be deficient neither in the necessary means to carry his designs into execution, nor in the spirit to stimulate him to exertion. We understand that several families from New York, are to accompany him to his western establishment.

Biography of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.—The sixth volume of this national work has just been published and delivered to subscribers. It contains the biographers of *Arthur Middleton, Abraham Clark, Francis Lewis, John Penn, James Wilson, Carter Braxton, John Morton, Stephen Hopkins*, and *Thomas M'Kean*. The publication of this work, we understand, will not be suspended in consequence of the decease of Mr. Walsh, the late editor; but will be continued, probably, by Robert Walsh and R. I. Ingersoll, esqrs. of Philadelphia.—*Argus.*

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

To specify the many advantages of a practical kind, arising from the knowledge of the nature and relative positions of the rocks which cover the surface of the Earth, would require volumes. Here it is only proposed to mention a few which every man almost, during some period of his life, may find the necessity of resorting to.

First, from an acquaintance with the science of *Geology* including a knowledge of the relative situation of rocks, & from an accurate investigation of the usual succession of one species of rocks to another, we are *guided* in our search for Coal, Gypsum, Salt, Limestone, Millstones, Whetstones, &c. as well as the probable places where to look for all kinds of Metallic veins and repositories; for example, Coals have not been found in any profitable quantities under any considerable bed of Limestone &c. Coals have not been found under any species of Primitive Rocks; of course we should not look for them in that class, and if when digging for Coal, we should come to the primitive rocks, such as Granite, Gneiss, Mica-Slate, Clay-Slate &c. we should desist.

A knowledge of the nature and properties of rocks, and the result of their decay, enables us to judge of their hardness, easy or difficult decomposition, their component parts, mode of splitting, &c. by which we judge of their fitness for house-building, roofing, road-making, burning for Lime, China or Pottery, brick-making, glass-making, hearths for forges or for furnaces &c. Much money might be saved by this kind of knowledge, in *road-making*, where it frequently happens that a rock, such as Limestone, Slate, Serpentine, &c. which would not perhaps last three months, is taken in preference to a Quartz or Hornblende rock, that will wear one or two years.—Expense is often incurred by making and burning *bricks*, that are useless (from the clay containing too great a quantity of calcarious matter; or *of burning lime* where the stone attempted to be burned contains too little calcarious, and too much of argillaceous or other foreign matter, which prevents its reduction to Quick-Lime; all which a little knowledge would prevent.

The fertility of the *Genesee Country* and the excellence of its soil is proverbial: this we shall see can be accounted for by its formation, and Geological characters: it consists almost entirely of strata and rocks termed "*Secondary*" or "*Horizontal*."—This class has many properties favorable to the growth of vegetables.

1st. It is horizontal or nearly so; forms large level plains, and drops down by plates or embankments, seldom or ever precipitous.

2d. It consists of aggregations of particles, the result of former decompositions; soft and easily reduced *into mould*.

3d. It contains the remains of vegetable and animal matter in abundance, giving richness to its soil.

4th. It has much *Limestone strata*, and rocks containing a considerable proportion of Lime.

5th. It contains large beds of Plaister of Paris and Salt.

The greatest part of the substances which constitute most soils, proceeding immediately from the decomposition or decay of the rocks surrounding or lying under them, it follows of course that those soils must be materially affected by the nature and quality of those rocks;—first, by the peculiar mode of their decomposition and dissolution into earths or liquids, & secondly, by the nature and qualities of those earths and liquids in the formation of soils and as *food* for vegetables. We shall now consider the mode of decomposition of rocks:

1st. The mode of decomposition by dissolution in water, as lime-stone and plaster of Paris (Gypsum.)

2d *Rocks*, which though insoluble in water, yet contain something which facilitates the solution of earths, as alkalies &c. such as Feldspar, Mica, Volcanic rocks &c.

3d. *Rocks* which decay into small minute particles, such as Argillaceous Slate, Hornblende, Talc, and Serpentine, and a 4th class which are unimportant at present to us.

It has been frequently supposed that *vegetables* cannot absorb any earth in a solid state, and that solution was necessary to render any substance fit for the *food of plants*. Those earths, therefore, that remain in a solid state, and are indissoluble by the common fluids, most probably act only as a medium through which the plant may receive the proper proportion of the two great causes of vegetable growth viz: heat and moisture; two fluids positively necessary for the support of vegetable as well as animal life, neither of which can exist without a certain quantity of *heat* and *moisture*. This is proved by the total sterility of the polar regions and the tops of high mountains from the deficiency of heat, and the deserts of Arabia, Africa &c. from the absence of moisture. *Earths* as a medium through which the plants may be supplied with the necessary quantity of fluids, may act in various ways; first, as a soil easily reduced by tillage into a moveable mass offering the least possible resistance to the roots of plants, when in search of their food, and at the same time facilitating the circulation of such fluids as are indispensable to their growth, as absorbents of heat and moisture. Earths, as well as Rocks, differ greatly in their capability of receiving more or less of those necessary fluids, because they vary in their properties of retaining one or both of them, for a longer or shorter time.

When a farmer clears the land of the United States, under the trees, he finds a stratum of black vegetable mould, more or less thick in proportion to the original properties of the soil, the time that the trees have been dropping their manure upon it, and the declivity which obstructs or facilitates its washing away. Now the *Secondary part* of *Genesee* from its levelness is most fertile on account partly of its retaining this *mould* longest. This mould is lighter than water being formed of decayed vegetable or animal matter and wears off rapidly from the sides of hills, and seldom or ever lies long on the steep descents of mountains. While this bed of *Mould remains*, the labour of the farmer is rewarded by a rich crop and an abundant one: for when he sows and reaps from such a soil, four or five years before he exhausts it, he not only expends as many year's natural productions, but he consumes as many hundred, or perhaps thousand year's accumulation of natural manure, which would require a very long time to be *In the same manner* replaced.

It is therefore the peculiar interest of all farmers to be sparing of this *natural manure*, and to make it last as long as they can, which may perhaps be best effected by preventing as much as possible its washing away with the rain, a much greater proportion running off with the water than is consumed by the production of the vegetables raised on it.

While this very vegetable mould is in sufficient quantities on the surface, the lands are more or less fertile, *independant* of the nature of the earth on which it lies; it is when that coat of manure is gone, that the soil shows its fertility as depending on the nature of the *Rocks* of the country, and species of earth or loam resulting from *their* constant decay.

The *Lime-Stone*, very abundant with us, by its easy solution and facility of decomposition, furnishes to the exhausted soil, with every rain a quantity of food, fitted by solution for vegetable absorption, as well as a quantity of mould divided and triturated into impalpable powder, which forms an excellent medium through which the vegetable can receive the other fluids necessary for its growth. Meantime this mould forms a retentive bed or soil, which prevents the filtration of the smaller particles, and even retains the water in its pores, so as to give it out by regular evaporation to the surface, when necessary for the increase and support of the plants that may be sown on the land.

Where the vegetable *mould*, spoken of, is not more than from three to four inches thick, perhaps ploughing it in like stable manure, by ploughing a little deeper, might be one means of keeping it from washing; as this would cover it with a part of the soil, which from its weight would not so easily be washed away.

The subject will be continued next week in the consideration of "*Plaister of Paris or Gypsum* as a manure; and its mode of action in enriching the land, explained.

The nomination of General Jackson, by the Legislature of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, it has already been stated, passed with only one dissenting voice. The dissenting member was *Mr. Rencau*, who submits his reasons, in the form of a protest against the manner of the nomination, as follows:

"The following are the reasons upon which I on yesterday gave my vote against the adoption of a preamble and resolution, that passed both Houses of General Assembly, declaring Andrew Jackson pre-eminently qualified to fill the office of President of the United States, and recommending him as a candidate for that office at the next election; and declaring also, the said preamble and resolution was expressive of the feelings and will of the people of Tennessee.

"First: Our republican constitution secures to the people who vote under its authority, the right of putting in nomination their own candidate for office, and of judging of their qualifications for themselves.

"Second: It is the exercise of a power not delegated to us by the constitution, from which we derive all the power we have, and such powers as that instrument does not delegate to us, belong to the people, and by them alone ought to be exercised. In the exercise of constitutional powers to us, our acts are binding and obligatory on the people; yet, I presume, none will be hardy enough to say that the people of Tennessee will be bound to vote according to the discretion of the said preamble and resolution.

If we possess the constitutional power of declaring who shall be candidates, and who are qualified to fill offices, we also may possess the power of declaring who shall not be candidates, and who are not qualified to fill offices; and if we have the power, we may give sanction to the exercise of it, by declaring pains and penalties to be incurred by those who may disobey our directions. If we do constitutionally possess this power, then the people do not possess it, and we ought to act like men, and make our acts authoritative and binding. But if we do not possess this power, then it remains with the people, where it ought to belong. And the assumption of that power on our part, is not only an idle waste of public time and money, but is an encroachment upon the rights and privileges of the people: and when I reflect that I have taken an oath not to assent to any act or resolution, or to give any vote whatever, that appears to me to have a tendency to abridge their rights and privileges, I find it impossible to vote for that preamble and resolution. But, thirdly, If it was admitted that we had the right to pass that preamble and resolution, still I am unwilling to pledge myself, or the people I represent, almost four years before the coming on of the election, to support any individual; for I do not know what either the people or I may think right at that time.

"These are the reasons why I vote against the adoption of the said preamble and resolution. I therefore beg leave to enter my protest against said preamble and resolution; and that the same, together with my reasons, may be spread upon the journals. LEWIS RENCAU."

A meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Cayuga was held in the village of Auburn on the 17th inst. to make arrangements for the survey of a route for a canal from the Erie Canal through Auburn into the Owasco Lake, and thence southerly to the most advisable way to the waters of the Susquehannah River. It is intended to make an application to the next Legislature on the important object.

Auburn and Oswego Canal.—On Thursday last agreeably to previous notice, a public meeting of inhabitants interested in the contemplated Canal, was held in this village, a committee appointed and arrangements made to procure an engineer to survey the route. Until the survey shall be completed, we cannot speak on the subject with certainty, although from information received from intelligent persons, we believe the summit level is not more than 600 feet above the Erie canal, and has an abundant supply of water, and the evenness of the country will prevent the necessity of extensive deep cuttings and embankments, which will present serious obstacles to the completion of some of the shorter routs.

That there will be a canal at no distant day, to connect the great Erie Canal with the waters of the Susquehannah, we have no doubt; and we hope the Legislature will not be precipitate in fixing on a route; that due forbearance to urge our claims, and the lateness of our exertions will not operate to our disadvantage; but that, if our canal can be constructed about as cheap as any other, the extensive agricultural district, and great number of inhabitants, it will accommodate will induce the Legislature to give it a decided preference. *Gay Pat.*

Fredonia, (Chatauque co.) Nov. 3.

Mysterious Circumstance.—An unusual excitement has been created in this town, by the disappearance last night of THOMAS BOLLES, esq. an old and respected inhabitant. A few minutes before his disappearance he wrote an article in which he disposes of his poroperty, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract, in which he takes leave of his wife and children, and discloses his intentions:

"*Pomfret, Nov. 2d, 1825.*

"Adieu my dear beloved wife, I say an everlasting farewell. Calista, Sally, John Miranda, Biram, Coleman, Harriet, and Thomas, eternally farewell. On you the twine about my heart; but my days are filled, and in a few moments I shall go the way of all the earth. Spend no time in looking for me, for the place is sure for my dust to lye in. Now with a heart perfectly clear of doing any wrong to any one and I hope that in every respect to forgive those that have injured me, may God reward them according to what they have done to me."

Although considerable search has been made, he has not yet been found: a more general search is to be made to-morrow. No cause can be assigned for this sud-

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was in easy circumstances, and had been married but a few months to his second wife

The venerable John Adams entered on the 91st year of his age on Sunday, 30th ult.—He was visited on the occasion by many friends, and a discourse was delivered by Rev. Mr. Brooks, of Hingham, from Gen. 32, 10, "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which thou hast shewed unto thy servant; for with my staff I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands." The meetinghouse was crowded; the discourse was most judicious impressive and eloquent, and many tears were shed. It was likewise the preacher's birth day. The ex-president is stated to be in good health, and to have met his friends on this occasion with great interest.

SHEEP

It is estimated that there are 100,000 sheep (yielding 400,000 lbs. of wool last season) in the county of washington Penn. The number of sheep owned in Jefferson county, Ohio is estimated at 25,000. The flock of William R. Dickinson, of about 3000 merinos, is acknowledged to be the best in the United States. That of B. Weil's of about the same number, is little inferior; and is equal as to some of the finest. Another flock of 7 or 800, owned by John and Alexander M'Dowell having been created from the prime of the Dickinson flock, is fully equal, as far as their number go, to the latter. Mr. Dickinson's wool at the last shearing, produced him, 5000 dolls, in addition to which, we learn that he has sold 7000 dolls. worth of sheep, without impairing his flock. Mr Dickinson's success, in the raising of sheep, is a matter of general satisfaction, inasmuch as, amidst every prejudice and discouragement he continued to improve his flock until he finally brought it to its present unrivalled perfection. He deserves the thanks of his country. *Steubenville Herald.*

A literary institution of a character somewhat novel, has recently been established at Readfield, in the county of Kennebec, Maine, where the sciences are to be extensively and accurately taught. To render the advantages of it more easily accessible to the poor, a farm belonging to the institution, is cultivated by the students, under the direction of an overseer; so that students may support themselves wholly laboring a part of each day.—The arrangement is, for those who thus labor to pass the first half of the day together in the same room with the instructor; and at one o'clock to repair to the field of labor, until the hour of prayers. We wish such institutions might be multiplied. There would then be more well-informed farmers and mechanics, and fewer feeble and sickly scholars.—*Mass. Yeoman.*

Toasts.—The Philadelphia Typographical Society, held their 23d anniversary on the 5th inst. on which occasion the following among other excellent toasts were drunk. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that they abound in *technicalities*

The art of Printing—While its *rays* enlighten the world, may its *index* always *point* out the path to civil liberty.

The United States—*Lock'd up* in the *chase* of common interest, and so *imposed* that every *pica* gives beauty to the *form*.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The three great *braces* of national prosperity—may they always be *lock'd up* in the *chase* of unanimity.

The Army and Navy—In the field or on the ocean, their *cannon* are always ready to *batter* the *ribs* of their enemies.

Our deceased Brethren—Though their *forms* have been *re-cast* into their native *mould*, may the *revise* of their former *works* be *approved* on its last *reading*.

Bolivar—A brilliant *star* in the southern hemisphere, whose *works* have *cast a* lustre o'er his *form*, *superior* to the *rays* of *royal* splendour.

The fair—The only *page* in nature's *volume* that needs no *ornament* to *display* its beauties.

Greece—May she never want hickory *shooting sticks* to *unlock* the *forms* of her enemies.

The President of the United States—Although his *outside form* evidently bears the *impress* of time, we have *clear proofs* the *inner* is not yet *unlocked*.

Our art—The sum of the intellectual world, which sheds the light of liberty and dispels the gloom of ignorance, explores the "deeds of darkness," and enervates the arm of the oppressor."

Summary of Domestick News.

Seven thousand two hundred and forty six dollars have been received in New-York for the relief of the sufferers from the late fires in New-Brunswick.

Letters from the gentlemen of the New York bar, have been addressed to William Sampson Esq. expressive of the highest esteem and respect for his character, and regret for his intended removal from that city.—

As an evidence of the rapid improvement of New York, it is stated, that the increase on the value of real estate in one of the wards, amounted to nine millions of dollars.

A paper published in Ohio mentions, that two thousand acres of land in that country, were this year, planted with Tobacco, and it is estimated that the product will be 700lbs. to the acre.

A copper and tin mine, each of considerable extent have recently been discovered in the western part of Virginia. The quality of the ore is said to be as good as any found in Europe.

Another Bank Failure.—The "New-Jersey Protection and Lombard bank, at Jersey City," one of those ephemeral institutions which Judge Bart very appropriately alluded to as the Hoboken and Weehawk *gulls* that seek their prey on the opposite shore, suspended payment on the 18th inst. The bills are signed D. M'Laren President, and Edward I. Priest, cashier. The New-York Evening Post says:—"It was only yesterday, (Thursday,) that this same bank advertised in the papers that their bills would be redeemed in specie at their banking houses in Jersey City. The crowd all this forenoon surrounding the building in which this bank transacted their business in Pine street has been immense, and among them we saw a great many poor market women, mechanics and laborers with the bills of the broken bank in their hands, begging to have them redeemed, that they might have a shilling to buy a loaf of bread for their children."—*Argus.*

It is stated with unshaken confidence, as the result of actual and repeated experience, says the Evening Post, that a half tumbler of gin sling, well covered with powdered nutmeg, proves a speedy and efficacious styptic in that dangerous and alarming complaint, a bleeding of the lungs. It was the discovery of accident, but has never been known to fail, though often tried, even when all other known means have been resorted to.

The annexed letter from Washington to Madame de la Fayette, at a period of her darkest distress, when her husband was a captive, and she a wanderer, has been sent to us for publication, by a lady, into whose possession it has fallen. It is the original letter from which we print. If aught were yet to be added to the name of Washington, an additional claim to the admiration and love of mankind might be found in the delicacy with which a gratuity is here represented as the payment of a debt.

[N. Y. American.

PHILADELPHIA, 31st Jan. 1792.

Madam—If I had words that could convey an adequate idea of my feelings on the present situation of Ms. de la Fayette, this letter would appear to you in a different garb The sole object in writing to you now is to inform you that I have deposited in the hands of Mr. Nicholas Van Staphorst, of Amsterdam, two thousand three hundred and ten guilders, Holland currency, equal to two hundred guineas, subject to your orders.

This sum is, I am certain, the least I am indebted for services rendered me by Mr. de la Fayette, of which I have never yet received the account. I could add much, but it is best perhaps that I should say little on this subject. Your goodness will supply my deficiency.

The uncertainty of your situation (after all the enquiries I have made) has occasioned a delay in this address and remittance, and even now, the measure adopted is more the effect of a desire to find where you are, than from any knowledge I have obtained of your residence.

At all times, under all circumstances, you and yours will possess the affectionate regard of him who has the honour to be, your most obedient and most humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday morning last, at 6 o'clock, before it was yet day, two steamboats, filled with passengers for this city, started from Philadelphia. Owing to some mismanagement or to the darkness, the boats had scarcely left the wharves, when they came into violent contact with each other, exciting a great deal of confusion and alarm on board of each. Fortunately no material damage occurred to either vessel, and they proceeded on their voyage. On board of one of the boats, in which there were about one hundred passengers, was a young lady of Philadelphia, of about 20 years of age, and of great beauty and accomplishments. She was in charge of a gentleman who was to accompany her to this city, and who, after the alarm occasioned by the jarring of the vessel had subsided, being deceived by the dimness of the light, mistook for her a lady, similarly attired, standing near him. Of course, he was under no apprehension for the safety of his charge. On approaching her, after breakfast, to learn whether she had been properly attended to, he discovered at the first glance his mistake. He immediately instituted an enquiry for the lady who had accompanied him on board, but on thoroughly searching the vessel, she was no where to be found. A great excitement, it will readily be supposed, ensued, and it was feared that she had fallen overboard unseen, and was drowned. A person, however, at this time, came forward and in some measure relieved the universal anxiety, by stating that when the two boats struck each other he had observed a lady standing by the railing, that being apparently excessively alarmed by the shock, and unconscious of what she was doing, she threw herself into the water—that the buoyancy of her dress caused her to float lightly on the waves, and that a boat being let down from the steamboat that followed in the rear, he had seen her conducted safely, as he believed, on board of her. He remarked that he had related the circumstance to one individual, who appeared to think it impossible, and to be of the opinion that the darkness of the hour had deceived him, and as nobody appeared to be missing and the lady was most probably in safety, he had said but little about the remarkable occurrence. When the two boats arrived at Bristol, this gentleman's narration was fully confirmed, the unfortunate lady being found on board of the boat that arrived latest at that place, in a state of perfect insensibility. Such being her situation, it was thought advisable to return with her to Philadelphia, where she accordingly arrived in the afternoon, her wretched condition exciting among her relations and friends the acutest distress.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Steam Engines of Extraordinary Dimensions.

The copper mines in the neighborhood of Redruth, in Cornwall, whose workings have been recently resumed cont-in former workings of great extent which it was necessary to drain out. Their length is about a mile, and their depth at the level of the canal, which conveys their water to the sea, is about 900 feet In order to drain the old opening, and to dig deeper, Arthur Wolf has erected three steam engines; the one whish is in the western part of the mine has a cylinder 70 inches in diameter, and moves at the depth of about 400 feet. A second machine is placed in the middle and a third in the eastern part of the mine. These two last have cylinders 90 inches in diameter, and the motion of their pistons is ten feet. Each machine has six boilers, three of which are so disposed that they can be heated by two fires, and are sufficient to move the machine. The other three are in action when the first stand in need of cleaning or repairing.—These three enormous machines, are constructed in the nicest manner, having all their parts in the most perfect proportion. Though they are the largest machines hitherto known, their motion is smooth, and free from shaking. The pistons making from ten to twelve strokes per minute, with perfect regularity.

The first of these machines consumed in 35 days 3800 bushels of coal and lifts every day nearly 39,000,000 gallons of water, a result which surpasses that of any other machine known.

The weight of these gigantic machines is as follows:

The cylinder without its cap and bottom, weighs 27,000 lbs. The stem of the piston and its axis weigh 56,000 lbs; that which moves the pumps and the iron connected with them, about 90,000 lbs. and if we add to this the column of water raised by the pumps, and half the weight of the great lever beam, we have a weight of nearly 220,000 lbs. on one side of the axis. This is balanced by counterpoises on the other side, making upon the pivot of the machine, a weight of 440,000 lbs.

The piston moves through 200 feet per minute, carrying this enormous mass with an astonishing regularity. These machines do honour to the genius and talents of Wolf; and the county of Cornwall is indebted to him for many improvements in steam engines which have rendered the most important services to the country. [Bib. Univ. Feb, 1825.

Weeping at a Play.—It is a prevailing folly to be ashamed to shed a tear at any part of a tragedy, however affecting. The reason says the *Spectator*, is, that persons think it makes them look ridiculous, by betraying the weakness of their nature. But why may not nature show itself in tragedy as well as in comedy or farce? We see persons not ashamed to laugh loudly at the humors of a *Falstaff* at the tricks of a *Harlequin*; and why should not the tear be equally allowed to flow from the misfortunes of a *Juliet*, or the forlorness of an *Ophelia*? Sir Richard Steele records on this subject a saying of Mr. Wilks, actor, as just as it was polite—Being told in the Green-room that there was a General in the boxes weeping for *Juliana*, he observed with a smile "and I warrant Sir, he'll fight ne'er the worse for that."

The graves of the best men, of the noblest martyrs, are like the graves of the Hurnhuters (the Moravian brethren)—level, and undistinguishable from the universal earth—and, if the earth could give up her secrets, our whole globe would appear a Westminster Abbey last day. And what a multitude of tears, what myriads of bloody drops have been shed in security about the three corner-streets of the earth—the tree of life, the tree of knowledge, and the tree of freedom,—shed, but never reckoned! It is only great periods of calamity that reveal to us our great men, as comets are revealed by total eclipses of the sun. Not merely on the field of battle, but also upon the consecrated soil of virtue, and upon the classic ground of truth, thousands of *nameless* heroes must fall and struggle to build up the foot-stool from which history surveys the *one* hero, whose name is embalmed, bleeding, conquering—and resplendent.—The grandest of heroic deeds are those which are performed within four walls and in domestic privacy. And, because history records only the self-sacrifices of the male sex, and because she dips her pen only in blood,—therefore it is that in the eyes of the unseen spirit of the world, our annals appear doubtless far more beautiful and noble than in our own.

We're "progressing."—Our learned friend Horatio Gates Spafford, whose brain like the lumber room of an opulent and fashionable family, is stored with the rich and magnificinet furniture of times, both new and old, has just broached a novel theory. He maintains that the moistures in the atmosphere can be condensed and brought down, and the clouds be made to yield rain by the firing of cannon—thus, by "shaking the clouds around us," we can make them yield their moisture to the parched earth of our vallies, instead of carrying it to the mountains and hills where it is not wanted. It is by no means improbable that the clouds may be made to pour out their contents more rapidly by "shaking them,"—all have witnessed the effect of the thunder-clap during a shower—but we must have occular demonstration of the fact, before we can give credence to the theory by which it is proposed to obtain moisture from the cloudless and dry atmosphere. "Angels may weep" at our noise, but rain will not descend from a cloudless sky. So sanguine is our learned friend, that he believes the time is coming, "when public provision will be made, by act of the Legislature, for *"shaking the clouds."* The bill, we presume, will be entitled, "An act for the better regulation of rain-storms and thunder-gusts!"

Premium Essay.—Some time since a premium was offered through the New-York Observer, for the best essay on "the Sabbath, merely as a civil institution." Twenty-four different essays were received on the subject, which in the words of the committee appointed to examine and decide upon them "generally bear honorable testimony to the talents, and learning of the writers." The premium ($50) has been awarded to William Jay, Esq. Westchester Co. (N. Y.)—*Boston Trav.*

Michigan Territory.—The canvassers appointed to decide the long contested question in relation to a Congressional delegate, have determined that *Austin E. Wing*, Esq. is duly elected a Delegate from the Territory of Michigan to the Congress of the United States.—*Boston Trav.*

SENATORS ELECTED.

1st District—Joshua Smith, *Republican.*
2d do.—Peter R. Livingston, *Republican.*
3d do.—Ambrose L. Jordan, *Federal.*
4th do.—John L. Viele, *Federal.*
5th do.—Charles Stebbins, *Republican.*
6th do.—Peter Hager 2d, *Republican.*
7th do.—Truman Hart, *Federal.*
8th do.—Ethan B. Allen, *Federal.*

MARRIED. In Brighton, on the 24th inst. Mr. *Elias Foot* to Miss *Almy Thorp.*—In Henrietta on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, Mr. *Howard Corbin* to Miss *Polly Edgerton.*

In Rush on the 17th inst. Mr. *John P. Stull* to Miss *Margaret Martin.*

DIED.—At Richmond, on Wednesday last Augustine Davis, esq. a very old and respectable inhabitant of that city. Mr. Davis was by far the oldest editor and printer of Virginia.

Suddenly, while at play, *Peter Magher*, son of P. Magher of this village, aged about 6 years.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Leavitt & Hill*, was dissolved on the 10th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment previous to the 1st of Jan. next.

Charles J. Hill will continue business at the old stand—our customers will receive our thanks for their liberal patronage.—Their attention, and that of the public generally, is respectfully invited to a new and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter goods now opening—particulars next week.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT.
CHARLES J HILL.
Rochester, Nov. 29th, 1825.

$20,000.

THE
OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY,

Will be drawn to-morrow (Wednesday Nov. 30th.)—Highest Prize $20,000—Smallest Prize, $5.

Price of Tickets—Wholes $5,00—Halves $2,50—Quarters $1,25.—A few tickets in the above Lottery, yet remain on hand at

G. W. PRATT'S LOTTERY OFFICE.

N. B.—Tickets in the Grand Literature Lottery, which draws January 4th, are sold at

$48 dollars,

Shares in proportion at
G. W. PRATT'S Office.
Nov. 29th, 1825.

ROCHESTER, NOV. 25, 1825.
Received by
E. COOK,

60 Pr. BRASS ANDIRONS, comprising a variety of elegant patterns.
30 pr. Shovels and Tongs,
1 Nest Fire Fenders,
and an extensive assortment of
FANCY HARD-WARE,
SILVER PLATED, AND BRITTANNIA WARE
Watches & Jewelry,

and probably the best assortment of Rodgers' KNIVES AND SCISSORS ever offered for sale in the Western District.

All are offered Wholesale and Retail at a small advance for "*Ready Cash.*"

☞Particular attention paid to the repairing of WATCHES. gw5

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot occupied by Judge Rochester, situated on Sophia Street. Possession can be had the first day of May next. Enquire of

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester Nov. 29, 1825. 3

NOAH'S
NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for *Noah's National Advocate, New York.*—Persons wishing to take said paper can have it by applying to L. W. SIBLEY.

Clerk Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN well qualified for selling Goods. A line addressed to N. G. and left at this office, will be attended to.—Nov. 29. 5

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 7th inst. a white faced and broad lined back COW with black sides and white belly, also, a bar, (or gallows) on her horns.

Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found, will receive a liberal reward.

JAMES H. SEARS.
Penfield, Nov. 16th, 1825. 3w5

NEW-STORE.
NEW-GOODS,
☞AND VERY CHEAP.☜

THE subscriber having removed to Rochester, is this day receiving and opening for sale a new and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

DRY-GOODS
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery & Glassware.

Which with his former stock makes his assortment very general and comple, and he is determined to sell them as low (to say the least,) as any of his neighbours.

—*ALSO*—

WHISKEY & PORK

By the barrel.—ALSO, on consignment, a quantity of VERMONT MARBLE

TOMB STONES.

This last article is an object to Stone Cutters of the west.—He also offers for sale his TAVERN STAND & FARM, in the village of Lima, Livingston County.—For terms and other particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Mill St. six doors North of the Bank. J. D. COMMINS.

☞ All persons indebted are expected to make payment on or before the 1st. January next, without further notice.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4

Thieves! take Notice.

THE Riga society for the detection and prosecution of Purloiners, and the recovery of stolen property, would inform the "light fingered gentry" that they have ample funds, and ten horsemen appointed, whose duty is, to pursue on the shortest notice, any person who shall steal property from any member of the society.

E. O. DAVIS, *Pres.*
J. THOMSON, *Secy.*
Riga, Nov. 12th, 1825. 3m4

FUR CAPS.

H. & E. SCRANTOM.

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of GENTLEMANS

NEW-STYLE.

Fine and common CAPS.—Also a quantity of

BUFFALO ROBES,

very low for CASH.
Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 3w4

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the village of Rochester, will be held at the Court-House in said village, on Tuesday the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at their next session for a City charter of Incorporation.

By order of the Trustees,
RUFUS BEACH, *Clerk.*
Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 4

Notice.

AS the subscriber is about making new arrangements in business, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts to call and settle the same in the course of this week, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging them in the hands of an officer for collection. Those having duebills or orders on his store, are requested to present them immediately for payment.

SAMUEL SAWYER.
Rochester, Nov. 12, 1825. 3w3

Niagara Money

Redeemed at Five per cent discount at
G. W. PRATT'S
LOTTERY OFFICE.

MERINO SHAWLS,
AND
More New & Fashionable
SILK-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of

FANCY
SILK-GOODS,

is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS

of every description.
Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 3

NEW-GOODS,
AND
NEW-FASHIONS.
ALPHEUS BINGHAM
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of

Winter Goods,

of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Bangup and Beaveret Do.
Sattinett pantaloons of all descriptions.
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vests.
Assorted Valentias of all kinds.
Camblet and Plaid, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers,
Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do. do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds,
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces,
Black and flag, handkerchiefs,
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.

CLOTHS.

Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.

VESTINGS.

Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings, all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.

Also trimmings of every description.

All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.

MILITARY DRESSES

of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

☞ N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3

ENGLISH BOBINET LACE VEILS,

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,
And for sale from $6. to $10.
DRESS SILKS,
RICH AND FASHIONABLE
UNUSUALLY LOW
JOHN LAKE.

...*ALSO*...

Just received the latest and most approved style of

LADIES WINTER HATS,
CAPS,
HEAD DRESSES &C.

All which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.

Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

A CARD.
S. ST. JOHN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his business to the new Brick HOTEL, at the intersection of Main street and the Canandaigua road, where by unremitting exertions to supply the wants and promote the convenience of his guests, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Palmyra, Nov. 8, 1825. 3w3

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building an Academy at Henrietta four corners. The edifice to be 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; three stories high, besides a cellar under the whole. The height of the building 46 feet. The cellar walls to be of stone, the rest of brick.—A plan and elevation may be seen by application to L. C. Chamberlin, Postmaster in Henrietta, and further particulars will be given by him, or by G. Bonlton of Rochester.

The proposals to be made in writing, under seal, and handed in on or before the 2d. of December proximo.

☞ A general attendance of stockholders is requested at the ajourned meeting in Henrietta on Saturday the 3d. December at 2 P. M.

ELIJAH LITTLE, } JOHN GARVIN,
GILES BOULTON, } BENJ. BALDWIN,
LUTHER C. CHAMBERLIN.
November 22, 1825. 4

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to our next Legislature for aid and assistance in improving the portage from the Canal to Carthage Landing on the East side of the River.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
ENOS STONE,
WM. ATKINSON,
SETH LAMB,
ELISHA JOHNSON.
Nov. 14, 1825 3

60 Ton of Oil CAKE.

AN excellent substitute for *Corn*, in feeding *Cattle Sheep and Hogs.*

Farmers will do well to make an experiment with it.—For sale ground or in the Cake, at the *Rochester*

OIL-MILL,

Where the highest price in CASH is always paid for FLAX-SEED, by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6w4

Notice.

THE subscribers and their associates intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for an Act of Incorporation, under the name and title of "*Erie Canal Transportation Company,*" with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying property and passengers on the New-York State Canals.

JON. CHILD,
N DEVEREUX, & co.
ROBERT HUNTER,
THOS. S. SHANKLAND,
} THADDEUS JOY,
HORACE BRACE,
NATHAN BROWN,
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1825. 4

EDGE TOOL MAKING.
EBENER. PENFIELD & SON.

INFORM the public that they have rented the brick shop, lately occupied by Mr. Hankerson, opposite Mr. Fuches Tavern in East Rochester, where they intend carrying on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches.

Axes and Edge Tools

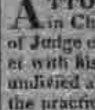
of every description made in the best manner, and warranted good. The long experience of the subscribers in manufacturing tools, and the reputation of their work, generally, prompt them to solicit, as they hope to receive, a share of the patronage of the publick.

East-Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 3

MY Three story Brick Dwelling on the east side of the River, is to SELL or RENT. It is suitable for a large boarding or Tavern Establishment.

A. W. RILEY.
Nov. 8, 1825. 3w3

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.
DR. L. TOUSEY



LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of

Drugs and MEDICINES.
Dye-Stuffs and Paints,

with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as any can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Rosehoil and Soda Powders, Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Bergamot, and Lavender Oil, Dr Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Cormine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow and Paper, T. D Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish Putty

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Rosin, Alcohol, Wafers, Almonds, Bloom Raisins, Mansboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hatchets, &c.

East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

ASHLEY SAMSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Solicitor in Chancery, having resigned the office of Judge of the County Courts, will together with his partner John Dickson, give his undivided attention to professional business in the practice of Law.

Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825. 1

Notice.

ALL persons *indebted* to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.
November 1, 1825. 3w1

EAGLE BANK
OF NEW-HAVEN.

C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 65 cents a Dollar for $5,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price *if presented previous to the 15th November.*

Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 3-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, are requested to call immediately and adjust the same.

C. H. BICKNELL,
R. J. CURRY.
Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 3w3

THE subscriber is appointed agent for the New-York Statesman. Any person desirous of taking the Statesman, will please to notify the subscriber by letter or otherwise.

TIMOTHY BURR.
Rochester Nov. 10, 1825. 4w3

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts. on the dollar for notes of the *Eagle Bank of New-Haven,* in goods at cash prices.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 52

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.
DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 52

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,

HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls, and half bbls.
are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES, Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' Cooking Stoves, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.
He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.
He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.
36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.
Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON

Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.
A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*
The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghim & co. Canandaigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.
G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by
J. E. & T. CONGDON,
A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with
EVERNGHIMS & CO.
Rochester, Dec. 15, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.
EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.
who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles,* as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.
Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 8m45

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.
Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

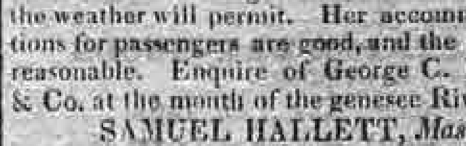
So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER

UNION.

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.
SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.



THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.
The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.
Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.
J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,
THE FOLLOWING.
500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER.
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courasa Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.
Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather. Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.
2000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots.
With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40
The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.
J. E. & T. CONGDON.

WHISKEY.

550 CASKS WHISKEY, assorted qualities,
200 Kegs White Lead, ground in Oil,
5 Tons white Lead, dry,
"*Smith's*" *celebrated*

GRASS SCYTHES,

ALSO—1 Case "Church's" newly invented

Russet Calf Skin Pocket Books.

a new article, superiour to any thing ever before offered, by the dozen or single.
For sale by LEAVITT & HILL.
June 21, 1825. 40

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.
☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.
EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148, 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 30, containing about 80 acres each.
Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.
ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill gra'd promises.*
Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.
BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-streets, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of
POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.
THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

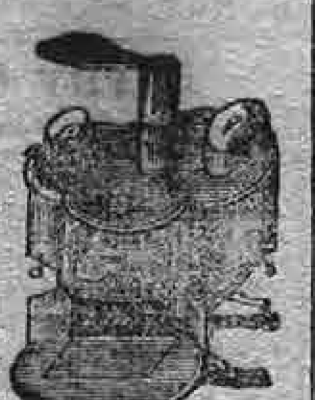
75 *Village Lots,* 25 pasturing & wood Lots.

are offered at private sale, by
J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6, 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.
J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 23

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER.)
WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.
August 8th, 1825 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 13th, 1824. 40
N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.
S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.			
Wilson's	do.	do.	do.
S. Stafford's	do.	do.	do.
Oven,	do. from No. 1, to 9.		
Franklin	do. from 1, to 6,		
Do.	do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.		
Hall	do. from 1, to 4.		
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.			
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.			

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c.
JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on hand, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.
ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices.
JOHN WATTS
September 13 1825. 4m46

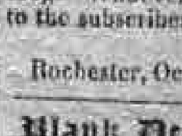
BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURR'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by
J. W. STRONG.
Oct. 4, 1825. 49

Strayed or Stolen



FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 5 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.
REUBEN LEONARD.
Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

Hard-Ware,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Warew.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LIN,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.
20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.
Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*
JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

ROCHESTER *OIL MILL.*

THE subscriber ... their Mill constantly in operation, ... at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED. OIL-CAKE—for sale. PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.
Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,
WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,
500 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,
Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.
ALSO,
1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.
4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks.
400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 6w52

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with J. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.
J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.
Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.
Also, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of
G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott,* will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.
E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3,0 1825. 44

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on *good terms.*—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap,* are respectfully invited to call.
N. B.—MILLINERY removed up stairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.
JOHN LAKE.
Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825

WALKER & WARRENT,

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS, Patent Iron *Boilers & Cylinders*

of all dimensions for Distilleries;

Hatter's and Clothier's KETTLES,

Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.
Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America, they confidently assure that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.
All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.
, Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS.
Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day,* with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days* or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.
Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40
☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors,* to the Legislature of the state of New-York.
9th month, 13. 46

MARY'S

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.
It is a sure and safe remedy for *inveterate* Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, alenges of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.
A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.
Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHFS ANDCOLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.
Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.
It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.
A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by
WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-St. Rochester.

HAVE Doct's SMITH & HARRAL, located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street,
September 15, 1825. 48

Law Notices.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.
State of New York, Comptroller's Office. } *Albany, May 16, 1825.*
NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.
24w39 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.
BENJAMIN COMENS.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plat of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.
BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Eben, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Cullen and Fenn's Tract, of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Chad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus ..., and running thence north to the south line of ... land, thence east ... of land by running a line from ... the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated July 13th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.
J. HILL, Att'y. 6m37

BY virtue of two writs of *fieri facias* to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 50 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by ... to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also, in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 59, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and Festus Adams.
It is supposed to contain thirty and 79 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT NO. 45, on Mill street occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop, and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.
J. F. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 50

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the above Property is postponed untill the fifteenth day of Dec. next, then to take place at the time and place above mentioned.
J. F. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
Nov. 22, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of *Ezra Howes,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.
J. F. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
Nov. 1, 1825. 1

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards,* my husband, has driven me from his bed contrary to *my tender entreaties,* and otherwise *cruelly treated me* and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all the property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements, call upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.
EUNICE RICHARDS.
Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14, 1825.

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered soon. S. SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 6---VOL. X. ROCHESTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1825 WHOLE NO. 474.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

***A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,	
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,	
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,	
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,	
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumne,	
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,	
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal,	*Indigo.*
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote,	
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,	
English Alum,	Press Papers,	
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,	
August 1, 1825	Jacks, Brushes, &c.	40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of
Saddler's Hard-ware,
which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.
MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMS,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new
Dry-Goods
Groceries and Crockery,
at very reduced price.
S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.
5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.
100 bbls. Salt,
150 Box's Oneida Glass.
And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.
S. G. ANDREWS.

Lost Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the night of the 28th of Oct. last, three 2 years old *STEERS*, one of which is black, and 2 red. One has also some white feet. Said Cattle were purchased of Deacon Harman of Wheatland. It is supposed they went up the east side of the river.—Whoever will return said cattle, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

AMBROSE & WELLS.
Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the village of Rochester, will be held at the Court-House in said village, on Tuesday the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at their next session for a City charter of Incorporation.

By order of the Trustees,
RUFUS BEACH, *Clerk.*
Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 4

A CARD.
S. ST. JOHN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his business to the new Brick **HOTEL**, at the intersection of Main street and the Canandaigua road, where by unremitting exertions to supply the wants and promote the convenience of his guests, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Palmyra, Nov. 8, 1825. 8w3

Hardware Store,
(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.
which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and ⋊ cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE- TUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala,	*Indigo,*
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	
30 hls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans	
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
	2 tons grd. White Lead	
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.	
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,	
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,	
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,	
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre,	
2 hhds. do.	1-2" French Yellow,	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,	
200 " summer do.	1 do. S. American do.	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	7 bbls. Glue.	
7000 Teazles,		
20 gross press papers.		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
	5000 Spanish Segars,
100 " American do.	1000 Shaker Brooms,
81 bales Oakum,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
25 bbls. Pitch,	
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes	Machine Cards, of D.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silcby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN
Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars*; that of the country paper, *four dollars*, if paid within the year—otherwise *five*.

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'*our country, our whole country and nothing but our country*,' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity and as is hoped in the quality of its contents literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a ban note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font f types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage.

EDITORS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock. The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

Notice.
DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.
Nov. 1, 1825. 1

Justices Blanks
By th Gross, or smaller quantity, kept on hand and and for sale at this office.

EAGLE BANK.

S. G. ANDREWS will pay 70 cts. on the dollar for notes of the *Eagle Bank of New-Haven*, in goods at cash prices.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 52

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.

DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 52

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing
DRY GOODS,
comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of
Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.
are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,
500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.
NEW-GOODS,
☞*AND VERY CHEAP.*☜

THE subscriber having removed to Rochester, is this day receiving and opening for sale a new and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of
DRY-GOODS
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery &
Glassware.
Which with his former stock makes his assortment very general and comple, and he is determined to sell them as low (to say the least,) as any of his neighbours.

—ALSO—
WHISKEY & PORK
By the barrel.—ALSO, on consignment, a quantity of VERMONT MARBLE
TOMB STONES.

This last article is an object to Stone Cutters of the west.—He also offers for sale his TAVERN STAND & FARM, in the village of Lima, Livingston County.—For terms and other particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Mill St. six doors North of the Bank. J. D. COMMINS.

☞ All persons indebted are expected to make payment on or before the 1st. January next, without further notice.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4.

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building an Academy at Henrietta four corners. The edifice to be 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; three stories high, besides a cellar under the whole. The height of the building 46 feet. The cellar walls to be of stone, the rest of brick.—A plan and elevation may be seen by application to L. C. Chamberlin, Postmaster in Henrietta, and further particulars will be given by him, or by G. Boulton of Rochester.

The proposals to be made in writing, under seal, and handed in on or before the 2d. December proximo.

☞ A general attendance of stockholders requested at the ajourned meeting in Henrietta on Saturday the 3d. December at 2 P. M.

ELIJAH LITTLE, } JOHN GARVIN.
GILES BOULTON, } BENJ. BALDWIN,
LUTHER C. CHAMBERLIN.
November 28, 1825. 4

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared. By order of the Board,

A M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

NEW GOODS,
(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street,)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of
GOODS,
which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞BROAD-CLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality*.

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.
JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*
GROCERIES.
Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.
East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—
for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

By order of O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the County of Monroe,

WILL be sold at publick Vendue at the house of Charles Millard, Inn Keeper in the village of Rochester, by the subscriber administrator on the estate of Elias Smith deceased, on the 26th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the one equal undivided half of village Lot 108, bounded on the West side of State Street, in the village of Rochester, (formerly called Frakfort,)—said Lot is 112 feet front and rear, and 160 feet deep—together with the appurtenances belonging to the same.—Terms of sale made known by applying to Abelard Reynolds Esq. agent for the subscriber and at the time and place of the sale.

RUFUS SMITH, *Admin.*
Rochester Nov. 14th, 1825. 6w8

Notice.

THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately, be left for collection by the 15th December next, unless previously paid.

JACOB GOULD.

N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Goold & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.
Rochester. Nov. 15th 1825. 3

Thieves! take Notice.

THE Riga society for the detection and prosecution of Purloiners, and the recovery of stolen property, would inform the "light fingered gentry" that they have ample funds, and ten horsemen appointed, whose duty is, to pursue on the shortest notice, any person who shall steal property from any member of the society.

E. O. DAVIS. *Pres.*
J. THOMSON, *Secy.*
Riga, Nov. 18th, 1825. 3m4

FUR CAPS.
H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of GENTLEMANS
NEW-STYLE,
Fine and common CAPS.—Also a quantity of
BUFFALO ROBES,
very low for CASH.
Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825 3w4

DELAYS.

BY ROBERT SOUTHWELL.

SHUN delays they breed remorse;
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force;
Fly their faults lest thou repent thee,
Good is best when soonest wrought;
Lingering labors come to nought.

Hoist up sail while wind doth last,
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure;
Seek not time when time is past,
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure,
After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourned have many stays;
Long demurs breed new delays.

Seek thy salve while sore is green,
Festered wounds ask deeper lancing,
After-cures are seldom seen,
Often sought scarce ever chancing.
Time and place give best advice,
Out of season out of price.

SHE HAS NO HEART.

She has no heart, but she is fair—
The rose, the lilly can't outvie her;
She smiles so sweetly, that the air
Seems full of light and beauty nigh her.
She has no heart, but yet her face
So many hues of youth revealing,
With so much liveliness and grace.
That on my soul 'tis ever stealing.
She has no heart, she cannot love,
But she can kindly love in mine—
Strange that the softness of a dove
Round such a thing of air can twine.
She has no heart—her eye, though bright,
Has not the brightness of the soul;
'Tis not the pure and tender light,
That love from seraph beauty stole.
'Tis but a wild and witching flame,
That leads us on a while through flowres.
Then leaves us, lost in guilt and shame,
To mourn our vain departed hours.
Go then from me—thou canst not chain
A soul, whose flight is wing'd above:
Turn not on me thine eye again;
Thou hast no heart, thou canst not love.

PERCIVAL.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

BORROWING.

"'Tis a very good world that we live in,
To buy, or to sell, or to give in,—
But to to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was known."

I have often thought on the subject of borrowing. It is singular, and astonishing what a trade of that kind is carried on among mankind. Some people make quite a business of it—and sustain a character, or keep up their credit by borrowing only. In all classes among mankind, this trade will be found to be carried on extensively. I may begin among families.—There you will see borrowing carried on upon a scale quite pleasing—and which works no particular injury. The rosy cheeked boy, or the smiling little girl of some doating parents will pop into a neighbours of a morning and with "mother's compliments," will "ask the favour of a drawing of tea"—or with papa's compliments will ask the favour of the *newspaper* for an hour, or "mother would be much obliged to Mrs. ——— if she would lend her her gridiron, her chopping knife, her little brass kettle, her spider, her tin oven, a bowl of flower, a dish of salt, a boiling of pork, a dozen potatoes, or whatever the case may be. Or the hear-head boy, who has been brought up in ignorance, and knows no school but the street, will open the door and bellow out "*daddy* wants to borrow your axe," "or your wheel-barrow" or "*mammy* wants your pounding-barrel" &c. Now this kind of borrowing has in itself no very evil consequences; indeed families are not "*neighbourly*," if they refuse to accomodate none another in this way. Again, among young folks will be seen the borrowing of Books, or garments, or what not—and, indeed, when the smiling fair is led to the alter of Hymen, superstition prompts her to believe that if she has some *borrowed* article about her when she "renounces the daughter for the bride," that it is ominous of good fortune. One would think, however, that when a young lady was *married* she needed no assurance of good fortune for at that time fancy flies but o'er fields of elysium, and contentment.

But there is another species of *borrowing* which I have not yet described. It is that which occurs among men of business. A man is in business—his speculations lead him to contract much that he may gain the faster. He is not content with doing a fair and decent business, but branches out into new schemes, thoughtless, except it be to calculate upon fortune. By and by money is called for. There is little in the "locker," and away goes he to *borrow*. A few days or weeks pass, and the *borrowed* is called for. To borrow he goes again, and thus "robs Peter to pay Paul," as the saying is, not living upon his own resources, but using the funds of neighbour A. neighbour B. and neighbour C. Borrowing is necessary in various cases. Indeed, every man ought to be willing to spare his money to his neighbour upon emergencies—but money borrowed and long retained, or to put off for a week when a call is for a few dollars, "cash borrowed" gives room for the lender to indulge the weakness of nature to surmize and guess—To "wonder if he is not hard run," or whether he is not even on his last legs." Now the truth is in borrowing, every one should keep a good eye to the payment of it again. The merchant hates the man who will borrow to carry through a speculation, and enrich himself at his expense. The mechanick hates his neighbour such-an-one, because he wears out his tools by eternally borrowing them. And the *printer*, being different from all other mechanicks, hates the man who will *borrow* his paper, to read, instead of becoming a *subscriber*. If any should borrow *this* paper, Mr. Editor, I hope he may borrow from this article a lesson to *your* advantage.

And now to those who borrow without end,
Who drain the purse of neighbour and of friend,
May you be happy underneath the sun,
Nor, hate, as I hate one thing—that's a—BOR!

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

IRELAND.

Occupying a spot of earth, remarkable alike for its beauty and fertility, lying like an emerald jewel on the bosom of the ocean, the Irish people, ingenious, industrious, and enterprising have, notwithstanding all these liberal advantages, been doomed to a life of prescription, poverty and dependence, from which common humanity revolts; and in consequence of which, England has called down upon herself the indignant astonishment of the soundest and wisest politicians of her own country, as well as of other nations. When she assented to the union with England, and surrendered the right of possessing a representative interest on her own soil, little did she dream of the suicidal consequences of that desperate act. She foresaw not, that the act which expatriated her parliaments, she at the same time expatriated her nobility and her wealthy commoners, her land proprietors, her genius, her enterprise, her ambition—in a word, all the nerves of her intellectual strength, all the pillars of her moral character, all the guarantees of her political influence and integrity. Had she foreseen this appalling extent of her sacrifice, she would have rallied round her trembling institutions and rather have perished to deserve the admiration, than have survived the loss of her institutions, to receive the pity of mankind. It is scarcely too much to attribute the long series of evils, neglects and insults which she has since endured, to the desertion of her soil by the wealthy and noble possessors which closely followed on the heels of her parliaments. *Absenteeism*, as it has been termed, has drained off all her wealth; and impoverished her in hope and spirit: it sits like an incubus upon the strength of her yeomanry: it falls like a blasting mildew on the verdure of her fields: it converts the valleys of fruitfulness and beauty into a barren and unsightly wilderness: it dims the clear azure of her firmament, and floats like a pestilential vapor through all the region of her atmosphere. Instead of lifting their turreted roofs above the landscape in cheerful magnificence, and opening their liberal gates for the tenant of the soil, and the stranger to enter and partake of the festive hospitality within her castles, lonely and deserted, overrun with dark grass and the creeping ivy, trembling with premature decay, afford a home only to birds which love the darkness of their ruins, and stand in the midst of the unbecoming loveliness of nature, black and mouldering monuments of departed prosperity. The wealth drawn from the hard earnings of the oppressed peasant cherishes not the soil whence it sprung, nor the industrious hand which extracted it from the generous bosom of the earth; it is placed in requisition to gratify the unnatural taste and ignoble pride of its possessor in a land where the wrongs and wants of Ireland have few to mourn, and fewer to redress them. It brings back no return of moral or political bounty for Ireland—it swells the opulence and pampers the pride of other communities unjustly leaving that community from which it is derived, the victims of ambition where there is no hope, and toil which offers no reward. Even the common privilege of education, that which in England is even forced upon the child of poverty and humility, is to Ireland dealt out with a grudging and doubtful hand. Even the dignity of argument has been insulted by the creation of dissension as to the policy of suffering the destitute Irishman to acquire any of that knowledge which is scattered abroad by the lavish and indiscriminate liberality of the press. Ignorance & suffering are the destiny to which he is assigned by the cruel policy of men who have adopted humanity for their creed, and who aspire to be ranked among the lights and adorners of the age and country which have given them existence—such is the fate to which he has been driven by the merciless course pursued towards him by that government which boasts of the protection which it affords him, and checks by the summary intervention of the bayonet or the bayman, even the lightest evidences of discontent under this unnatural order of things.

As if with a design to add another insult to the many already heaped upon Ireland, a writer has very recently started up to convince the people of Ireland that the absence of their landlords, and the drain which is made upon Ireland of all its agricultural capital to supply their wants in other countries, are productive of no kind of ill effects to the prosperity of Ireland; but that her distress arises from the too rapid growth of her population, and that the best mode of checking it is to impose some restraint on this injudicious and injurious increase. Now, as we hold it to be a maxim which no sophistry can controvert, that any human policy which is founded on the abrogation of the great laws of nature, is in itself unsound, and tending to an artificial state of society, we cannot but regard every effort of this character as one which ought to be cried down by the common consent of all liberal and intelligent politicians. If the population of Ireland were severed from the oppressive government of England, and placed in that relative situation in which commercial nations, in amity and intercourse with each other exist; if it were rescued from the mortal gripe of that code of oppressive laws which has had its origin in the weakness of the cowardice of those by whom it was enacted; if it had a patriotic interest in its own soil, the privilege of worshipping at its own altars, a government of its own selection, and a hearth and home sacred from the approach of legalised violence and protected power—who under such circumstances will pretend to say that Ireland would be unable to sustain her population, without the interference of artificial remedies and theoretical restraints! The existence of a state government in harmony with the genius of the people, representing their voice, and conscientiously protecting their interests, would produce a change in their condition, which would add one more illustration of the great truth—that to protect the moral edifice of society and to secure to it the profits of its own skill and industry, contain the essence of all good government; and that political institutions established and regulated on these principles, will be universally found to be the most permanent in their character, and most productive of happiness, prosperity, and power to a community.—Such is not the government under which the hard destiny of Ireland has thrown her. She has no protection for her moral structure, she has no security for the industry of her children. There is none of the high recompense of political station held out to her aspiring talent, unless it consents to purchase honors by apostacy from the faith which it loves, and on which it has been taught to rely for salvation. Following the religion of their fathers—a religion proscribed by the exclusive policy to which they are compelled to submit—her sons droop and decay under the blighting influence of a system of disqualification from which they have no way of escape, but by surrendering the conviction of their own consciences, and, periling the peace of this world, and, as they believe, the prospect of another. This condition of things cannot be enduring. When there is a perpetual struggle between the people and the government to decide which shall commit the greatest enormities with impunity, what result is to be calculated on from so unnatural and criminal a competition! Such is the struggle which Ireland has for many years past presented to the astonished eye of christendom. Driven to desperation by the tyranny which has been exercised towards her, it is natural that she should make resistance a matter of expediency, not a question of conscience. Prevented from reaping the harvests which she has sown, it cannot be a subject of surprise that she should seek other modes and means of subsistence, than such as her own original disposition, and the regulations of the social compact, will justify. Plunder and oppression will gradually occupy all the space which shall

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

and industry once filled; unless some relaxation of the system hitherto adopted shall speedily manifest itself.

The government of England seems determined to keep the cord tightly drawn round the neck of her wretched dependent; and the only hope which remains to the latter is, that her oppressor may at length find her too costly a charge on the finances of the United Kingdom, to desire any further continuance of the Union, which was endangered in treachery, and consummated by treason; and out of which has grown such a monstrous progeny of evils to both countries—actual misery and want to the one—and political shame to the other. In the latest papers which have reached us, we have seen a hint thrown out that Ireland must be separated, before and alleviation of her moral or political situation can be expected. The sooner that separation takes place the better—the better for the oppressor as well as the oppressed; for it can no more subserve the interests of the former to hold the sovereignty of a country, in every county of which she is daily constrained to put down opposition by the sword, that it can ensure the happiness of the latter to see the habits of her children turned from the peaceful pursuits of industry, to the wandering and marauding character of the forest bandit, and the midnight incendiary.

Historical Sketches.—The importance of establishing historical societies throughout the United States, does not seem to have received that attention to which this subject is so particularly entitled. Let it be remembered that unless measures of this kind are now adopted, it will be too late to resort to them hereafter. The present generation will soon be in the condition of the past, and then nothing will be known of the peculiar character, temper, habits, feelings and prejudices of former days, than what may be gleaned from oral and uncertain tradition. The thirteen original states that constituted the union all had their local and distinct peculiarities. Some traces of this spirit may now be seen, but nothing so distinctly as what it appeared in our revolutionary day. Now we conceive every state in the Union should possess a historical society. It should be the business of these bodies to preserve traditions, relics, documents, papers of former times, both public and private—to arrange and collate these materials for the future historian. The officers should be men who take pride in such researches, and who would make it their business to find out where all these records and documents are to be found. It would be likewise part of their duty to open a correspondence with other historical societies established with similar views. A regard to the ashes of our ancestors, the just price of our revolutionary day, the conviction that we ourselves shall shortly have nothing more than a historical existence, are, we should conceive, abundant reasons why we ought to cherish institutions of this character. History is the link of ages, the bond that binds past generations with the present, and which will bind in the same way the present with the future. Now, before all the living but grey haired monuments of an earlier age have entirely passed away, is the time to establish historical societies. We do not know that this is a matter proper for legislative consideration, though we certainly do know that legislatures are often employed on subjects much more out of the range of their constitutional duty. But we would appeal to higher motives of action, to that pride which every American feels in the contemplation of his native land—to the reference that he cherishes for his ancestors—to that enthusiasm with which he looks forward to future generations—to the rapid strides to grandeur and to glory which our country is now making. These are the considerations that we would urge in favor of the establishment of historical societies.—*Nat. Journal.*

ROBERT EMMET.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest."

"Poor Emmet!" we exclaim, as we lay down his trial, and acquaint ourselves with the martyrdom of this unfortunate Irishman. Born in affluence and of highly respectable parents he was destined for the law, together with his affectionate brother the present highly distinguished advocate at the New-York bar; but warmed with an ardent zeal for his beloved country, which was then suffering under the persecuting spirit of the British hirelings he forsook the law and joined the society of United Irishmen, and shortly became the leader of that powerful body of patriots, who had sworn to protect the home and firesides of an oppressed people and expel tyrany from the land. Our hero, besides the two Shears, and a few others, who were filled with indignation, & whose hearts burned with the holy flame of patriotism, determined to revenge the wrongs inflicted on an innocent and injured people, became the rallying point of what the royalists then termed the *rebels* of Ireland. Companies were formed, ammunition provided, and officers appointed to command this force, which under a divine Providence, they intended should unravel the chains which had bound them so long in ignominious slavery, and Ireland be proclaimed a free and independent nation; but "the fates decreed it otherwise:" dissatisfaction and disunion reared their Hydra heads; treachery and treason stalked forth uncovered from the ranks, and the intrigue which British gold effected, soon disarmed this noble band of the terrors, which old England viewed it, and "*suave quiput*," as on a later and more inglorious occasion, became the watch word. Of course all who had assisted in this affair, find the cause in which these unfortunate men were engaged, were stigmatised as traitors conspiring to overturn the government, and the strong arm of law was raised to punish the conspirators and abettors. Young Emmet, then but twenty-one years of age, was arrested and confined in prison, until the day of trial; during which, we venture to assert, the Four Courts never witnessed more excitement in the breast of an injured people, nor never were the feelings of the heart more aroused than on this occasion. The insulting and impertinent interference of the Court during the trial, and more particularly when he delivered his dying speech after the judgment had been pronounced, must have harrowed his very soul. Hundreds who have taken shelter under our blessed government, were witnesses to this last effort of expiring greatness; and when he closed the outpouring of a heart, burning with *amor patria*, and which had been devoted to the sacred cause of ameliorating the condition of his fellow countrymen, with that sublime exclamation, "When my country takes her place amongst the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written," every cheek was bedewed with the soft tear of sympathy. A strange union of tenderness, enthusiasm, and fortitude, was the characteristic of young Emmet. He was violently in love with the daughter of Mr. Curran, his able advocate and defender. The day previous to his trial he was observed by his keeper, gazing steadfastly on a tress of hair, suspended over his table on a fork. On the keeper's approaching him, he said, "See how innocently I am engaged—this little tress has long been dear to me; and this I shall wear in my bosom on the day of my execution." What love and tenderness for the object of his affection!—On the day of that awful event, there was found sketched on his table with a pen, an admirable likeness of his own head, severed from the body, lying near the scaffold, with all the frightful paraphernalia of high treason execut ion. The fortitud of young Emmet, during his daring conspiracy, during his trial, as well as in prison, never forsook him.—He met death with the fortitude and firmness of a John Rodgers. He lived a hero and he died a martyr. The freedom of his darling country from the shackles of despotism, the enjoyment of liberty and conscience, and the release from oppressive burdens of his fellow citizens, was his highest wish. The greatest consolation during affliction, and consoling thought in the hour of death, was, that he had done his duty to his country and his God. Such is the brief memoir of this champion of freedom, who sacrificed his time his talent, and eventually sacrificed his life, as a propitiation for the crime of wishing his country free. He has now gone to the land of spirits, and his virtues will endure to immortality.

"Nations unborn will celebrate his name,
And stamp his memory on the page of fame."

Oliver Cromwell, being afraid of cabals from the expelled family, thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly noblemen, to leave the kingdom without leave. A young nobleman, in the interest of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicit leave of absence from the country. Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, "Well, let me see you soon again, but don't see Charles Stuart." "I will not, upon my honor," replied the Peer—The Nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife quickly cut open the lining, and from the inside took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles. "O shame," cried Oliver, "is this the way the English Nobles keep their honor?—Did you not promise not to see Charles Stuart?" —"I did not see him," answered the Nobleman. "Then," said Cromwell, "who put out the candle, you or Charles!" Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his own into the Peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights.

A lad who was apprenticed to a chirurgeon in Glasgow, and with whom Dr. Smollet had been engaged in a frolic on a winter's evening, was receiving a sharp reprimand from his master for quitting the shop; and having alleged, in his excuse, that he had been hit by a snow ball, and had gone out in pursuit of the person who had thrown it, was listening to the taunts of his master on the improbability of such a story. "How long," said the son of Esculapius, with the confident air of one fearless of contradiction, "might I stand here, and such a thing not happen to me?" when Smollet, who stood behind the pillar of the shop door, and heard what passed snatched up a snow ball, and quickly delivered his playmate from the dilemma in which this question had placed him, by throwing it plump in the face of the man of drugs.

LIMA.

We are indebted to the polite attention of a distinguished officer of the navy, for several pages of manuscript, from the pen of an intelligent gentleman at Lima, from which we extract the following interesting account of that city and its immediate vicinity:

"Perhaps you will be pleased to take a peep at Lima and its vicinity, and I will endeavour to give you an outline sketch of it and its port, and the operations before the Castles. Chorillus, the place from whence you and many of our countrymen embarked at the time of the Expulsion, is now the port of entry for Lima; little did we imagine at that time that this miserable village and wretched port, was destined to see seventy sail of merchant vessels riding in its open roadsted at this period; but such is the fact, and such the crowd of foreign commerce, that on the small projection of the lading place, now enlarged by the laudable exertions of the officers and crew of the Cambridge British man-of-war, there is not sufficient space for the immense quantities of foreign productions, which are daily landing from the various ships, though a continual high surf and in defiance of every obstacle. Such is the invincible and persevering spirit of commercial adventure. From this point these articles, in small parcels, are conveyed up the high and almost perpendicular cliffs by a zigzag road cut for the purpose, and in this operation the laborious and hardy *Borico* "tugs his weary day" for often a cruel and ungrateful master. From the heights the goods are conveyed to Lima by the usual mule transportation, and thence are distributed over the country, at prices, which in days of Spanish monopoly, would have excited wonder by their cheapness. No less than forty thousand barrels of flour from the United-States have reached Lima by this process during the last six months. There are now established here three American Commissions Houses, all respectable for their standing. In one of them, that of Nixon and M'Call, you will recognize an old acquaintance, Mr. Z. W. Nixon, and in another, that of Huth, Coit & Co. Mr. T. R. Eldridge, of Chilian persecuted memory, figures in no less laudable activity. With the latter establishment I manage my business. Lima, as you will readily imagine, has lost much of that appearance of wealth and opulence, which distinguished it during your naval command in these seas. Many of the churches and public edifices, have been plundered of their useless ornaments, and wear the aspect of neglect and decay.—While the Clergy who were wont to figure in such pomp and splendor in their religious ceremonies are crest fallen, have lost much of their influence, and the "Host" passes along almost unheeded, as well here as in every part of the country which I have visited.—Almost every thing co-operates to produce a religious revolution in this country, at no very distant period, which may work a highly and beneficial influence on the character and morals of its inhabitants; a spirit of inquiry has gone forth, the translation of the Bible, which have been distributed among them, are, notwithstanding the opposition of the Clergy, sought after and read with avidity. Scepticism and deistical opinions prevail much among those who have read Volney's Ruins and works of the same tendency, which have been translated into Spanish, and are more frequently met with than almost any other class of books. Toleration of all religious sects is soon to be promulgated, and freedom of inquiry will produce important changes in public sentiment. To return from digression, the population of Lima has diminished, owing to emigration, sanguinary battles, and the disorder incident to a revolution, nearly one fourth, and does not exceed forty-five-thousand souls. You may rest assured that they retain all their vices, & that so far, the revolution has not been favorable to morals or the encouragement of virtue. It has, however, exhibited instances of great fortune and patriotism, and industry appears to revive, as the certainty of independence becomes obvious. Education begins to be attended to and it is pleasing, when passing along the streets, to observe more frequently, groups of children returning from their schools; their satchels, however, are not overburdened with books, and in that respect they are wofully deficient. It is contemplated to introduce the Lancastrian system of instruction, as being well adapted to the genius of the people and their language.—*Bos. Pal.*

The National Journal contains the proclamation of the King of Great-Britain, for the observance of neutrality, on the part of his subjects, between the Turks and Greeks. After reciting various reasons which induce his majesty to issue the proclamation, it is stated, that he has received recent and undoubted information, that attempts are now making to induce certain of his subjects to fit out ships of war and privateers in the ports of his kingdom, and embark therein, for the purpose of carrying on, under the Greek flag, hostile operations against the Ottoman government, of capturing and destroying Turkish ships and property, and of committing depredations on the coasts of the Turkish dominions—and that such hostile operations would be directly contrary to the provisions of the act passed in 50th year of his Majesty George III.—"His Majesty does hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do presume to take part in any of said contests, or to commit or attempt any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of his Majesty's high displeasure." The penalties mentioned in the act, for the offences against which it provides, are fine and inprisonment, or either, at the discretion of the court; and in case of the fitting out and equipment of any vessels, with the intent that such vessels shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince, state, or potentate, &c. the vessels and appartenances shall also be forfeited.

This proclamation, it is to be presumed, had immediate reference to the measures adopting by Lord Cochrane, for the purpose of aiding the Greeks at sea. What effect it has produced, we have not heard. As far as the fitting out of ships, for the purpose of acting against the Turks is concerned, we do not see any necessity for his Lordship's running any risk of incurring the penalties of the British statute. He might easily procure and fit them out in some foreign place, which would be no violation of the act. As for the fine and imprisonment, his Lordship will probably give himself but little trouble on that subject. He has spent many years out of the dominions of Great Britain, engaged in a service somewhat similar; and by the time the Greek war is over, it is probable that the feelings of the British government will be essentially changed.—*N. Y. Adv.*

EXECUTION.

On Saturday, James Reynolds was executed according to his sentence. Every attention was paid to the unhappy young man. When under the scaffold, he addressed the spectators in a cool and collected manner, admonished them to take warning by the awful spectacle, and shun the path of vice. He said that he had led a comparatively moral life until he commenced visiting the houses of ill-fame at Corlear's-hook. He then began to drink; mingled with evil company—and was thus led on in the paths of guilt, step by step, as he had ascended the scaffold upon which he then stood. He did not distinctly acknowledge his crime, but tacitly admitted it, by acknowledging that his hands were imbrued with blood. He concluded by an exhortation to youth, and a fervent prayer. There was much of repetition, and his language was such as to betray great ignorance.

After some ceremonies were performed, the cap was drawn over his eyes, and at a quarter before one o'clock, while he was earnestly crying to God for pardon, the drop fell, and he was launched into eternity!

The following is his confession.

New-York, Bridewell Oct. 21, 1825.

I confess to you, in the presence of God and his holy Angels, that I am a guilty man. I murdered Capt. West on Saturday morning, before day-light. He went to bed perfectly sober, and remained asleep during the night. About day break I went into the cabin, took an axe in my hand and struck him a blow on the head, which instantly killed him. I was alone—in all this there was no person with me, nor on board, when this was committed. I do also certify, that I was instigated to the whole of this by Townsend, a wicked man, an old offender as I have been informed. He proposed the thing to me two or three times in a joking way before a thought of the kind entered my heart—he said, what an easy matter it would be to kill West and get all his money. He expected, no doubt, that he had a large sum about him, but he was mistaken; for Capt. West told me, that he had left all he had, pretty much, in the hands of a grocer, whose name I do not recollect at present; I think the sum was four or five hundred dollars. I heard the grocer say, he would want to borrow part of it from the captain. I took from Capt. West's pocket, 40 or 50 dollars, which was all the money he had with him. I then dragged the dead body on deck without any assistance, where I tied a stone to his feet and a blanket around his head, and threw him overboard on Saturday morning. This was done without a moment's reflection. The day previous I had no intention to kill him, his money did not induce me, to it; for first, I knew he had but little about him; and secondly, I did not stand in need of any, for I had enough, and to spare; thirdly, the captain was very kind and friendly to me. He told me whenever I wanted money to call on him and I should have it; so that it was a momentary temptation, and I gave way to it. I was but about two weeks in his employ when the murder took place and this is the first crime of the kind I have been guilty of; and when I tell you sir, that it is scarcely a year since I have been led astray, I suppose you will be surprised. My poor mother frequently said to me, when young, and when any person had been guilty of such a crime, "my child, they are well guided whom God guides," but God was not in all my thoughts at this time. Had I taken her advice, I should never been where I now am; but now it is too late. One year ago I went to church twice or three times every Sabbath, I shunned bad company, and evil of every kind; but unfortunately for me, I was led from one evil to another, until at length I fell in with Townsend, who was the means of my ruin, and the cause of an ignorant youth imbruing his hands in an innocent man's blood, and this when he was asleep and under my protection; but I freely forgive him, and every man, as I hope to be forgiven by my Saviour. I first neglected going to church, profaned the holy Sabbath, fell in with wicked and bad company, who led me to houses of ill-fame and thence to the gallows.

I have made you my confidant in this confession, because God made it my duty. I wish you to publish it on the day of my execution, and not before, in any of the papers you may think proper, that young and old, rich and poor, may take warning by me, and never come to this untimely end.

(Signed) JAMES REYNOLDS.

Summary of Domestick News.

A New-Jersey paper mentions, that the publick fund in that state for the establishment of free schools for the instruction of the poor, has grown to the sum of $200,000; and that there will probably be an immediate addition of 100,000 to that sum.

A person in New Orleans lately purchased of an apothacary a phial of calcined magnesia, in which he found $100 in bank bills.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the northern towns in Cayuga County, has been held for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature to increase the compensation allowed by Law, to witnesses and Jurors.

The canal tolls of the current year were estimated at $400,000. It is now believed that they will at least amount to $500,000.

Death of Com. Thomas Macdonough.—This great and good man, the hero of Champlain, died on the 10th of November. He was forced by continued ill health, to resign the command of the frigate Constitution, and embark on board the brig Edgar, at Gibraltar, on the 24th of October for the United States, and on the 10th of Nov. "on the ocean, far from the dear land which he so loved, and for which he had done so much and so nobly, yielded-up his breath, leaving his body to his native earth, and the glory of his name an imperishable legacy to his country." He has left five children—four sons and a daughter. His wife died a few months since at Middletown, Conn.—Immediately on the announcement of his death at Philadelphia, all the vessels in port hoisted their colours half mast. *Reporter.*

From the New York Ev. Post.

Breach of promise of marriage.—It is not uncommon for females, when their lovers desert them, to ask from the hands of a jury damages for a breach of marriage contract; but we doubt if an instance has ever occurred in this country untill the present of a gentleman appearing as plaintiff and a lady as defendant. It appears by a report of a case in a Boston paper, that Mr. Jonathan C. Hastings of that city, a broker, brought an action against Mrs. Jane Hayden, for damages for having promised him (Hastings) marriage, and afterwards for divers good causes and reasons, changed her mind and married a Mr Hayden. When the promise of marriage was made to Mr. Hastings, the defendant was the widow Hyslop. The wedding day was fixed on, and the cake and wine prepared but just before the time arrived for consummating the pledge of love, the lady changed her mind and married Mr. Hayden: The case was committed to the jury, who returned a verdict that the said *Jane never did promise* in manner and form as the plaintiff set forth in his declaraton.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS.

On yesterday week HUGH L. WHITE was unanimously elected, by the Legislature, Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Jackson. The appointment we believe has given universal satisfaction. A more proper selection, perhaps, could not have been made from the State. Judge White carries with him great reputation into the Senate; which he will doubtless sustain, if not increase.

The first Gazette published in England, was issued Nov. 7, 1665, at Oxford, where the Court then was, and on the King's return to the metropolis, the series of London Gazettes commenced. The first newspaper published in America, was issued in 1704, and called the Boston News Letter.

Mr. David M. Reese mentions in an essay of late date, that the exercise of *sawing wood* has under the enlightened direction of the professor of Anatomy in the University of Maryland produced astonishing effects in restoring the health of persons emaciated by pulmonary diseases.

Munificent Bequest.—Mrs. Elizabeth Moor, of Kentucky, lately deceased, provided in her will for the emancipation of all her slaves; about 40 in number, and left 50,000 dollars to the College at Danville.

Bells.—The Cleveland Herald, asserts that a patent cast steel triangular bell designed for churches is exhibited at that place; and that its clear and agreeable sound, together with other advantages it possesses over bells in common use, induce a belief that it is an important improvement.

The editor of the Missouri Republican complains of the practice of transmitting advertisements from a distance' for insertion in his paper, and subsequently evading the payment. By way of checking this dishonest propensity, he threatens to publish the names of the defaulters' unless they take immediate steps to approve themselves honourable men. Among these delinquent debtors, he gives the following instance, which savours as strongly of *ingratitude*;

A *lady*, living in a remote country' having sued for a divorce, was as usual obliged to give notice of the fact' through the medium of our paper without which the object of her petition could not be obtained, and she in consequence be doomed to "*live alone*"—Under such circumstances, it would have been extremely *ungallant* to have refused her publication because it was not previously paid for. Of course it was inserted without hesitation—the lady obtained her divorce, and a *new* husband into the bargain—yet, notwithstanding, she declares most positively that she will not pay us!

The Winding up.—Last Friday morning the ceremony of mingling the waters of the Atlantic with Lake Erie, took place off the pier head. A keg of water from Sandy Hook was presented to the Buffalo Committee by the corporation of New-York at the late celebration in that city, for that purpose. Two canal boats were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who witnessed the ceremony; and Judge Wilkeson made a speech on the occasion.—*Buff. Pat.*

State Road.—The Surveyors of the State Road arrived here on Saturday last, and left us on Wednesday. From this to Portland, on Lake Erie, they inform us that a good road can be made not exceeding an angle of three degrees—the information they received that they must go over mountains & rocks—through swamps and quagmires, to the contrary notwithstanding. Thus far not the least difficulty is apprehended.—*Angel. Republican.*

From the Hallowell Gazette.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS TO DO?—This question is frequently asked and variously answered, according to the opinions entertained of the importance of the several subjects that require legislative interference. The following are among the most prominent topics that seem likely to occupy the attention of the national legislature, at its approaching session, for the discussion of which it is probable that many of the members are already prepared.

The Indian Treaty and Gov. Troup's controversy. A full developement of all the "appliances and means" resorted to to procure the late treaty with the Creeks may be expected from the debate on this subject.

Internal Improvement. A general system of applying the public funds to this subject will be introduced, and discussed, and probably adopted.

A General Bankruptcy Law. Whether this subject will be brought up this winter is uncertain. Mr. Webster gave notice that he should introduce a bill last winter, but failed to do it, probably because there was little prospect of its success.

Our Claims against European nations, particularly *France, Naples and Holland*, for spoilations on our commerce during the late wars. These claims are now almost *out-lawed*.

The Massachusetts Claim for expenses in defending herself during the late war with England. It is time this claim was *understood* and disposed of.

The recent naval court martial may possibly be brought under discussion, by way of examination and revision.

And there will doubtless be many pressing resolutions for further information upon a variety of topics. We do not anticipate an overt and organized opposition to the administration; but many of the motions for enquiry will so doubt have a squinting that way. It is probable that the old *Beaumarchais claim* will be resuscitated, and pressed on the Congress with newness of life. Resolutions in favor of the *Revolutionary Pensioners*, the *Greeks*, and a *National University* will each probably occupy a portion of the winter, with divers other notions "too numerous to mention."

SENECA CANAL.

We are gratified to learn that the canal Commissioners, at their meeting in Utica last week, had under consideration the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, and that they decided on making the Canal from Geneva along the route of the Outlet, by the way of Waterloo and Seneca Falls, in preference to the proposed route via Phelps and Vienna. The cost of the former route from this village to Cayuga Lake was estimated by Mr. Thomas, the Engineer, at 56,000 dollars, and from the Cayuga lake to the Erie Canal near Montezuma, at 34,000 dollars—making in the whole about 90,000 dollars; while the Canal by way of Phelps, &c. was estimated at near 215,000 dollars, including a feeder from Vienna, but omitting damages to mill owners. The additional distance from Geneva to Lyons, being about fifteen miles, would have subjected the trade of Seneca Lake to serious loss of time and expense. Under all these circumstances, the decision of the Commissioners cannot fail of giving general satisfaction; and we now indulge the hope that the preliminary measures will be speedily attended to and the work put under contract so as to be completed with as little delay as possible.

By the friend from whom we learned the decision of the Commissioners, we are also informed that at the above meeting were opened proposals for purchasing the right to use for hydraulic purposes the surplus water at various points on the middle and western sections of the Erie Canal: and that the water at Black Rock was bid off at the enormous annual rent of $3,100. That at the mouth of Tonnewanto Creek at $220—the north half of which was purchased by Messrs. John and James Sweeney and George Goundry, who own a valuable tract of land on that side of the Creek, and who have laid out a village at its mouth, the location of which is not inferior perhaps to any other on the Niagara.

It affords us no inconsiderable pleasure to state our conviction, that the Board of Canal Commissioners, in the various important business submitted for their consideration and decision at the late meeting, were guided by an anxious regard to the rights of individuals and to the interests of the state.—*Geneva Gaz.*

At the late session of the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, Palmer Hines, who was confined in the jail in Washington county, as a convict, stated that the petitioner had been convicted before the Supreme Court of the crime of burning a barn, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000, to be imprisoned for four years to stand in the pillory, to have both ears cropped, and be branded in the face with the letter B. After some discussion, in which corporal punishments and mutilations were condemned the petition was rejected by a vote of 28 to 22, principally on the ground, that to acquiesce in it would be to cast an indirect censure on the Court which passed the sentence. It appeared, however, to be the general feeling, that the Court would gratify the Assembly by remitting the part of the sentence which refers to mutilation.

The Providence Journal, in reference to this application, states that James Billington, of Rhode-Island, who had been sentenced, and suffered for forgery, had made a successful application to the General Assembly for his restoration to the privileges of a citizen.—*Jour.*

From Noah's Advocate.

New Steam Engine.—We have seen the drawings and specification of a newly invented rotary steam engine, by Messrs. Averill & Hoard, and also seen the model, and as far as we have been able to judge of its merit, we should say that it is very ingenious, economical, and calculated to be of practical utility. It occupies considerable less space than the usual steam engines, and can be adapted to any *force*. It will be applied to canal boats, and occupy but little room in the stern. Those who are about to have steam machinery made, would do well to call on the inventors. The following is a certificate from Mr. Freeborn.

I have examined the model of a rotory steam engine, invented by Averill & Hoard, of Rochester, and believe it to be well calculated for canal boats, as it occupies but little space, and can be made at a small expense. Persons interested in improvements can view the model, by calling at my Foundery, corner of Hester and Eldridge-streets.

THOMAS FREEBORN.
New-York 11mo. 22. 1825.

Swindling.—On Friday afternoon, the 11th inst. a person called at A. Spooner's Lottery Office, in Brooklin and succeeded in passing a worthless representation of money in exchange for nine tickets in the New-York Literature Lottery, Class 3d, which draws on the 4th of January next. The tickets obtained were of the following description, viz:

Register.	Combinations.
1,001	2, 4, 17
3,646	5, 9, 11
4,332	6, 7, 19
5,802	8, 10, 22
8,235	12, 15, 31
9,057	13, 26, 43
9,382	14, 20, 32
13,466	28, 36, 37
13,	28, 40, 45

All persons are cautioned against purchasing any of the above tickets, as legal steps will be taken to prevent the payment of any prizes they may draw, to any person but the rightful owner.

LA FAYETTE IN FRANCE.

The following detailed account of what passed at Rouen during the short stay of General La Fayette in that city, on his way from Havre to his seat of Lagrange, is copied from a Paris paper of Oct. 10.

"It was on Friday evening that Gen. La Fayette arrived in the ancient capital of Normandy, which the English have called the Manchester of France. It was soon known upon the Exchange and in all the city that the guest of the American nation was to dine with the Hon. M. Cabanon, who had been elected Deputy of the Lower Seine, whilst his fellow-citizens could elect candidates of their own choice. At Rouen as at Havre, M. Lafayette was accompanied by his family and some friends. At five o'clock they sat down to dinner; one health only was drank; it was that of the defender, the veteran of liberty in the two worlds. Towards eight in the evening a great number of citizens and females repaired to the rue de Crosne, where the house of M. Cabanon is situated, and notwithstanding the crowd, which increased every minute, above all, when they perceived M. Lafayette at the balcony, the greatest tranquility reigned in the rue de Crosne and its environs, and a serenade given to the general was heard with perfect silence. Between the symphonies acclamations were raised in honor of Gen. Lafayette; it was then, that unperceived by the crowd, there arrived at the same time, by the two opposite extremities of the rue de Crosne, a detachment of the Garde Royal and a detachment of gendarmerie. The Garde Royale, in this instance, as in others, conducted itself with a moderation and a prudence which, unfortunately, was not imitated by the gendarmerie. The latter, in order to disperse peaceable citizens whose meeting had occasioned no disturbance, treated them as rioters, and charged. Suddenly the women and the children uttered cries of terror—every one was seized with a panic, but the orders given to the gendarmeries were so precise that they nevertheless continued their march.—Many females were thrown down and murdered; a manufacturer of the city of Elbeuf, an inhabitant of Rouen, 70 years of age, and many other persons, received wounds more or less severe, and the whole assembly was put to flight by the sabres and bayonets of the gendarmes, who arrested many individuals. Before their arrival all had passed at Rouen, as at Havere, but it was thought expedient at Rouen to interpose the police and an armed force; from this all the mischief has arisen. This observation is unanswerable; and, nevertheless, the authorities at Rouen, seeing, as it must be taken, the necessity of justifying measures which had no necessity, inserted in the journal of the prefecture, a note, in which it is said that the "citizens groaned to see the tranquility menaced by the presence of a man whose sad celebrity connects itself with the most disastrous period of the Revolution."

Notwithstanding the order which had been given to the Inn-keepers to let out horses to no one, M. Lafayette left Rouen early the following Saturday, escorted, three leagues from the city, by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade, proud of having received his congratulations and farewell. It is thought that M. Lafayette will come to Paris at the end of the week.

Messrs. E. & W. P. Smith (residing somewhere in the state of New-York) may hear of something to their advantage by calling at the office of the Oneida Observer, Utica, Oneida co.

New Post-Office.—A new Post Office has been established in the town of Ossian, Allegany co. N. Y. on the stage route from the village so Hornsville, Steuben county, by the name of "De Witt's Valley Post Office"—S. De Witt Drown, Esq. postmaster.

A new Post Office has been established on the state road in Mt. Morris Livingston co. by the name of "Leam Post Office," Benjamin Sherman Post-Master.

Henry VIII. having quarrelled with Francis I. resolved to send an ambassador to deliver a message to the French monarch in the most menacing terms, and appointed bishop Bonner to execute the commission. The bishop told the king it would cost him *his life*. "Should Francis," said the enraged Henry, "dare to make such a sacrifice of you, my representative, I will instantly cut off the heads of all the Frenchmen in my dominions." "So you may, sir," replied the bishop; "but I fear that there is not one of them that will fit my shoulders."

A well looking Englishman, as he was travelling among the alps, attracted much notice but the natives thought his person deficient in one important point, which they flattered themselves was a *local* beauty. "How completely handsome," they said, "this Englishman would be, if had had like us, a swilling under his throat!"

A soldier boasted to Julius Cæsar of the many wounds he had received in his face. Cæsar knowing him to be a coward, said to him "The next time you run away, you had better take care how you look behind you."

Tom Brown, having once asked a man how he contrived to live in these hard times answered. "I live, as I believe you do, master Brown, by my wits" "Faith," replied Brown, "you must be a much more able trader than I ever thought you, to carry on business or thrive upon so small a capital."

At no time of life should a man give up the thoughts of enjoying the society of women—"In youth," says lord Bacon, "women are our mistresses, at a riper age, our companions, in old age our nurses, and in all ages our friends."

Reading nothing but novels, is like feeding upon cakes and sweetmeats, which vitiates the appetite, and make it unable to digest more solid food.

The waggery of the following remarks from the "Microscope," upon the singing in a Dutch Church in Albany, is so keen, and probably well applied, that we are disposed to forgive its irreverence.—*The People's Press.*

The choir of the north dutch church should try to "sing unto the Lord a new song," as the old one is now pretty well worn. The audience have long since voted it a *bore*. "Lord have mercy on such miserable" singers.

A POST-RIDER WANTED.

WANTED a responsible faithful man to distribute the REPUBLICAN & TELEGRAPH through the towns of Riga, Chili, Wheatland, &c. The route is a good one, and there have been distributed on it upwards from 100 to 160 papers from each of the offices. An active man will meet with good encouragement by applying at this office, or at the Telegraph office.

Rochester Dec. 6, 1825

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1825.

Choice of Electors.—From the returns which have been received, it is now rendered certain that the people have decided, by a majority of more than five thousand, that their electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen *by districts*. This result is highly gratifying to those who regard the real rights and interests of the people, and who have uniformly supported this measure, against the intercsted clamor of their political opponents. The calm, and rational course pursued by the Republicans on this question, was peculiarly calculated to ensure success. There was no appeal to the passions of men, no attempt to excite party or sectional jealousies, and no wish to interweave the fortunes of an individual with a measure of state policy. The plain and manifest bearing of each of the methods proposed, was set forth, their different features and characters explained, and the superiority of the district system clearly and distinctly exhibited. The event shows that the reasoning which was dispassionately advanced, was candidly received and acted upon by the people.

Immediately subsequent to the election, it was supposed that the General Ticket had received a majority of the peoples' suffrages, and this circumstance was exultingly mentioned by a federal press, as an evidence that the triumph of republicans on other questions, was unreal and deceptive. But no sooner was the truth known, than the tone was changed, and we were assured that it was not a party question, & therefore could not be a proper test of the federal and republican strength. It is true, that it was not argued altogether upon party grounds, and that some few of the Clintonian papers advocated the district system, while a small number of the Republican presses opposed it. But it is no less true that the great mass of the republican party were the avowed friends and supporters of the election by districts, and that the general ticket was considered a measure in consonance with the particular principles and policy of the federal and clintonian party. The inference then, which is to be drawn from the result of the recent election is unequivocal; that where *principle* is called in question the republican party must predominate.

Gov. Troup.—The message of Gov. Troup to the Legislature of Georgia, which has appeared in the southern papers is a document of considerable interest. In it, the subject of the late difficulties between that state, and the general government, is taken up and discussed at length, and we regret to say that the tone which pervades the message, is as discreditable to the executive of Georgia as it is disrespectfully to the President of the United States. If Georgia be aggrieved, let her injuries be represented to the general government, in a firm and decided, but at the same time, decorous manner, and there can be no doubt that her wrongs will be speedily and amply redressed. But it is equally unjust and absurd to suppose that the government of the United States has been influenced in its proceedings by a settled inveteracy against the people of Georgia or their constituted authorities, and it is only by prejudiced and impetuous politicians like Gov. Troup, that the idea could be entertained for a moment. That part of the message which relates to the conduct of General Gaines is severe, but we think, not altogether unmerited. In his letters, that officer was guilty of the same error which he so warmly reprobated in Gov. Troup, and lost sight both of the dignity of the government he represented, and of the respect and deference due to the authorities of Georgia—he should have been recalled.

☞THEATRE.—Mr. Smith takes a benefit on Wednesday Evening, and has selected the very excellent old play of the *Forty Thieves*.—This will be the more interesting, as a great body of the people are acquainted with it.—The farce is "*Lovers Quarrels*." See Bills.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held in this village on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the propriety of applying to the next legislature for a city incorporation—a committee of 5 was appointed, to obtain requisite information, frame the necessary estimates, and report to a subsequent meeting. The gentlemen named on this committee were N. Rochester, G. Boulton, M. Brown, jr. E. Johnson, and E. Pomeroy, Esquires.

A Bull.—Several papers about the country are publishing the marriage of *Samuel Currier* of this place to his seventh wife, attached to which is a verse of poetry. How this could get published at this late hour we cannot conceive. About three years since Mr. Currier was married, not as the notice states, to his sixth wife, which was published in this paper. After some time his wife died and left him a widower. Mr. Currier in early life was in good circumstances—but owing to misfortunes he was by this time reduced. Being in a very low situation and alone in the world, he began to despair, and at last laboured under a mental derangement. In this state he wandered about awhile, till at last he threw himself into the Genesee above the lower falls and ended his weary life at about 45 years of age. This was done about two years since; and now within a week or two we have seen the announcement of his marriage to his seventh wife, at this village. This we deny, and we are certain that no one will accuse us of falsehood in thus contradicting it, after they have read the foregoing.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK

The following is an accurate list of the members of the next Legislature The senators given in *italics* are *new* members; and those of the Assembly given in the same way are members of the present Legislature.

SENATE.

First District.—Jasper Ward, David Gardiner, Cadwallader D. Colden, *Joshua Smith*.

Second District.—James Burt, William Nelson, Wells Lake, *Peter R. Livingston*.

Third District.—James Mallory, Jacob Haight, Richard Mc. Michael, *Ambrose L. Jordan*.

Fourth District.—Silas Wright, jun. Archibald McIntyre, John Crary, *John L. Viele*.

Fifth District.—Perley Keyes, Sherman Wooster, George Brayton, *Charles Stebbins*.

Sixth District.—Isaac Ogden, Latham A. Burrows Stukely Ellsworth, *Peter Hager, 2d*.

Seventh District.—Jonas Earll, Jedediah Morgan, John C. Spencer, *Truman Hart*.—

Eighth District.—James McCall, John Bowman, Samuel Wilkeson, *Ethan B. Allen*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Albany.—*Samuel S. Lush*, Malachi Whipple, Andrew Ten Eyck.

Allegany.—George Williams.

Broome.—Peter Robinson.

Cayuga.—Thatcher I. Ferris, Campbell Waldo, Eleazer Burnham, Aron Dennis.—

Cattaraugus.—James M'Glashan.

Chenango.—John Tracy, *Robert Monell*, Tilly Lynde.

Chautauque.—Elial T. Foote,

Clinton.—*Josiah Fisk*.

Columbia.—Aron Vanderpoell, Jonathan Hill, Adam I. Strevel.

Cortland.—John Lynde, Augustus Donnelly.

Delaware.—Erastus Root, Wm. Townsend,

Dutchess.—Isaac R. Adriance, Daniel D. Akin, Martin Lawrence, John Fowks, jun.

Essex—*William Smith*.

Erie—Reuben B. Heacock.

Franklin—*Asa Hascall*.

Genesee—Josiah Churchill, Phineas Stanton, David Scott.

Green—Williams Seamon, Addison Porter,

Herkimer—Jonas Cleland, Nicholas Shuyler, jr Edmund Varny.

Jefferson.—Daniel Wardwell, Horatio Orvis, David W. Bucklin.

Kings.—*William Furman*.

Lewis.—Amos Miller.

Livingston.—William H. Spencer, *James Faulkner*.

Madison.—*Nehemiah Huntington*, Thomas, Dibble. Jacob Ten Eyck,

Montgomery.—John French, Alexander Sheldon, Abraham A. Van Horne, Augustus Diefendorff.

Monroe.—Vincent Mathews, *Henry Fellows*, Isaac Lacy.

New-York.—Stephen Allen, *Maltby Gelston*, Philip Brasher, Isaac Minard, *Jonathan E. Robinson*, James Hall, Elisha W. King, William A. Thompson, Francis Cooper, Alpheus Sherman.

Niagara.—William King.

Oneida.—Laurens Hull, Theodore Sill *Israel Stoddard*, Aron Barnes, Russel Clark

Onondaga,—Freeborn G. Jewett, Chauncey Betts, David Willard, John G. Forbes.

Ontario.—Francis Granger, *Claudius V. Boughton, Gideon Pitts*.

Orleans.—Lathrop A. G. B. Grant.

Orange.—Ogden Hoffman, Benjamine Woodward, Abraham Shultz, Hudson M' Farlan.

Otsego.—*Isaac Hays*, David Tripp, Levi Beardsley, William Fitch.

Putnam.—Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.—*William Jones, Thomas Tredwell*

Rensselaer.—Wlliam Peirce, Augustus Filley, Robert Collins, John F. Groesbeck

Richmond.—[Stated to be a tie.]

Rockland.—*Abraham Gurnee*.

Schenectady.—Robert Sanders.

Saratoga.—Samuel young, Thomas Dibble, David Benedict.

Schoharie.—Martines Mattice, Robert Eldridge.

Seneca.—Daniel Scott, Benjamin Hendricks.

St. Lawrence.—Baron S. Doty.

Steuben.—Grattan H. Wheeler, Daniel Cruger.

Suffolk.—John M. Willamson, Usher H. Moore,

Sullivan.—Thomas Crary.

Tioga.—Isaac Baldwin, Anson Camp.

Tompkins.—David Woodcock, Nathan Benson.

Ulster.—John Lounsberry, Charles Bruyn James T. Elmore.

Washington.—James Stevenson, Hiram Cole, Israel Williams, David Woods.

Warren.—Norman Fox.

Wayne.—Ambrose Hall, John L. Kip.

Westchester.—*Joseph Scofield*, John H. Smith, James Wiley,

Yates.—Avery Smith.

Of the Senate, 20, and probably 21, are republicans, and the remaining 11 or 12, federalists and clintonians.

Of the house 69 are decided republicans —52 are federalists and clintonians—6 are elected without any political designation or division—and 1 is lost in consequence of being a tie. *Alb. Argus.*

Vermont.—The Legislature of Vermont adjourned on Friday the 18th Nov. last, after a busy session of about five weeks. The lobby are stated to have been unusually active and persevering in their attempts to obtain banking incorporations, and it appears that their exertions were crowned with a partial success. Many applications however met with the fate they deserved and the consideration of their merits was postponed indefinitely. Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, Gov. Van Ness addressed a communication to Lieut. Gov. Leland, expressing his determination to decline appearing as a candidate for the station of Governor, after the expiration of his present term of office. This determination was made known to the members of the Legislatur, who separated without making any nomination.

MARRIED

At Lewiston on the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. M. Smith, Doct. *G. W. Pope*, to Miss *Mary Ann Ransom*, daughter of Elijah Ransom all of Lewiston.

In Penfield, on Sunday evening, by B. Mason Esq. Mr. *Orvil Moredock* to Miss *Mariah Crandal*.

At Mendon, on the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sill, Mr. *Jason Stimpson* to Miss. *Jane Phelps*.

In Chili, on the 17th ult. by Joel Wheeler Esq. Mr. *Nathan Cook* to Miss *Esther Ann Bendict*.

DIED.

In this village, on the 4th inst. Mr. *Stephen Spencer*, aged 33 years.

In Penfield on the 28th ult. Mrs. *Elizabeth Bennel*, aged 20 years.

At Leroy on the 28th of Oct. Mr. John Randall, formerly from the Province of Maine in the seventy eighth year of his age and of the Revolutionary Patriots.

In Clarkson, Benjamin son of Mr. Isaac Randall, in the fourth month of his age.—

THEATRE.

MR. SMITH'S BENEFIT.

(FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.)

Wednesday evening, will be brought forward the grand Romantic Drama of the

Forty Thieves.

Ali Baba	MR. SMITH.
Hassarac	DAVIS.
Olmustapha	GILBERT.
Cojia	Mrs. SMITH.

Between Play and Farce a number of SONG'S &c.

After which the farce of

LOVER'S QUARRELS,

OR

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.

Sancho	MR. SMITH,
Leonora	Mrs. GILBERT.

For description of Scenery &c. see Bills.

Hollow Ware.

A great quantity, just received and for sale 25 per cent below CHEAP, by

A. BARBER, & Co.

WRITING ACADEMY.

N. COE,

PROPOSES to open a WRITING ACADEMY on Monday next, in the new Stone-Block on Carroll St. 4 doors above the Mansion House. He will teach the ROUND, RUNNING & ITALIAN HANDS, GERMAN TEXT, OLD ENGLISH, & many ornamental Hands, & Flourishing.

ALSO an easy and approved system of

STENOGRAPHY.

From his success during several years experience in teaching this Art, exclusively, he hopes to give perfect satisfaction to those who may encourage him. Terms $4, pr. month, one lesson pr. day. Hours of tuition, for Gentlemen from 10 to 12 A. M. & from 7 to 9 P. M. For Ladies, from 2 to 4 P. M. Only 10 Pupils will be received in a class.—Specimens of Penmanship may be seen at Mr. Lakes' Store.

Rochester, Dec. 6th, 1825. 6

PAY WITHOUT COST,

OR

PAY WITH COST.

THE firm of Smith & Allcott was dissolved on the first day of October last, and notice of the same was given, with an earnest request for immediate payment. This notice is to request that no one will utter a word of complaint because they are sued. The notes and accounts, are left with *Thomas J. Patterson* for collection to whom pay must be made, or to either of the subscribers—*don't all call at once.*

A VALUABLE MILL SITE FOR SALE.

E. D. SMITH,
S. P. ALLCOTT.

Nov. 29, 1825. 3w6.

SALT.

EVERINGHAMS & CO.

HAVE just received on consignment 900 bbls. first rate

SALT,

In choice new pine Barrels which they offer at the lowest *Cash prices.*

Rochester, Dec. 5, 1825. 6

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to make payment before the *first day of January next.*

Notes and accounts due and unpaid at that time will be put in suit *without discrimination.*

WM. PITKIN, & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 4w6

BUILDINGS INSURED.

THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. YORK,

INSURE Buildings, Manufacturies, Merchandise, and other personal property on the most liberal terms. All demands for losses are adjusted with promptitude. Persons wishing insurances effected will please call on the subscriber at his office in the village of Rochester.

ASHLEY SAMSON, *Agent.*

December, 6, 1825. 6

$5 REWARD.

LOST on or about the 10th of October last. A large *Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of 36 dollars against *Charles Ingersol* of Lima, one against *William R Blasdell* of 13 dollars, two against *Conrod Fowler* of 14 dollars each, one against *Truman Downs of* 9 dollars, together with an account against *Jesse Whitticher* of 55 dollars, and several small accounts. Any person returning said Pocket-book and papers to this Office shall receive the above reward.

SIMON SMITH.

Rochester Dec. 6th 1825. 3w6

Dancing School.

MR. BOND'S first publick will take place at the Merchant's Exchange THIS EVENING, it being the close of the first half quarter. His patrons and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

He will teach one evening each week, during the remainder of the quarter, which will be principally devoted to *Cotillion Dancing*, new figures, &c. recently recived from *Philadelphia.*

Rochester, Dec. 6th 1825. 6

STRAYED from the subscriber in Rochester, two small bucks with sh'rt horns and fine wool.—A liberal reward shall be paid to any person who will return them.

RUFUS MEECH, & Co.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6

Notice.

ALL persons *indebted* to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

November 1, 1825. 8w1

WASHINGTON CANAL AND CONNETICUT STATE LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS.

(Authorized by Acts of Congress, and of the Legislature of Connecticut.) To draw on the 18th of January next, and finished in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, *Managers.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
2	"	10,000	"	20,000
3	"	5,000	"	15,000
10	"	1,000	"	10,000
22	"	500	"	11,000
40	"	100	"	4,000
80	"	50	"	4,000
400	"	20	"	8,000
800	"	10	"	8,000
12,000	"	5	"	60,000
13,358 Prizes / 26,642 Blanks	40,000 Tickets			$160,000

Whole Tickets $5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.—For capital Prizes apply to

A. REYNOLDS,

Post Office, Rochester.

ON HAND---FOR SALE.

90 THOUSAND feet of seasoned Pine Boards and Plank, of which 50,000 is clear stuff—

ALSO, 1,000 Shingles.

A. W. RILEY.

Dec. 6, 1825. 6

ROCHESTER, NOV. 25, 1825.

Received by

E. COOK,

60 Pr. BRASS ANDIRONS, comprising a variety of elegant patterns.

30 pr. Shovels and Tongs,

1 Nest Fire Fenders,

and an extensive assortment of

FANCY HARD-WARE,

SILVER PLATED, AND BRITTANNIA WARE

Watches & Jewelry,

and probably the best assortment of Rodgers'

KNIVES AND SCISSORS

ever offered for sale in the Western District.

All are offered Wholesale and Retail at a small advance for "*Ready Cash.*"

☞Particular attention paid to the repairing of WATCHES. 3w5

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot occupied by Judge Rochester, situated on Sophia Street. Possession can be had the first day of May next. Enquire of

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

Rochester Nov. 29, 1825. 6.

NOAH'S NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for *Noah's National Advocate, New York.*—Persons wishing to take said paper can have it by applying to L. W. SIBLEY.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 7th inst. a white faced, and broad lined back COW with black sides and white belly, also, a bar, (or gallows) on her horns.

Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found, will receive a liberal reward.

JAMES H. SEARS.

Penfield, Nov. 16th, 1825. 3w5

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Leavitt & Hill*, was dissolved on the 10th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment previous to the 1st of Jan. next.

Charles J. Hill will continue business at the old stand—our customers will receive our thanks for their liberal patronage.—Their attention, and that of the public generally, is respectfully invited to a new and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter goods now opening—particulars next week.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT.
CHARLES J HILL.

Rochester, Nov. 29th, 1825.

MERINO SHAWLS, AND More New & Fashionable SILK-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of

FANCY

SILK-GOODS,

is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS

of every description.

Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 3

EDGE TOOL MAKING.

EBENER. PENFIELD & SON.

INFORM the public that they have rented the brick shop, lately occupied by Mr. Hankerson, opposite Mr. Fitches Tavern in East Rochester, where they intend carrying on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches.

Axes and Edge Tools

of every description made in the best manner, and warranted good. The long experience of the subscribers in manufacturing tools, and the reputation of their work, generally, prompt them to solicit, as they hope to receive, a share of the patronage of the publick.

East-Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4

NEW-GOODS, AND NEW-FASHIONS.

ALEXANDER BINGHAM

Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of

Winter Goods,

of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimete do.
Bangup and Beaveret Do.
Sattinett pantaloons of all descriptions.
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vests.
Assorted Valentias of all kinds.
Camblet and Plaid, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers,
Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds,
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces.
Black and flag, handkerchiefs
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.

CLOTHS.

Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.

VESTINGS.

Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.

Also trimmings of every description.

All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.

MILITARY DRESSES

of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

☞N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3

ENGLISH BOBINET LACE VEILS.

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,

And for sale from $6, to $10.

DRESS SILKS,

RICH AND FASHIONABLE

UNUSUALLY LOW.

JOHN LAKE.

...ALSO...

Just received the latest and most approved style of

LADIES WINTER HATS, CAPS, HEAD DRESSES &C.

All which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.

Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

60 Ton of Oil CAKE.

AN excellent substitute for *Corn*, in feeding *Cattle Sheep and Hogs.*

Farmers will do well to make an experiment with it.—For sale ground or in the Cake, at the *Rochester*

OIL-MILL,

Where the highest price in CASH is always paid for FLAX-SEED, by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6w4

Notice.

THE subscribers and their associates intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for an Act of Incorporation, under the name and title of "*Erie Canal Transportation Company*," with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying property and passengers on the New-York State Canals.

JON. CHILD, N. DEVEREUX, & co. ROBERT HUNTER, } THADDEUS JOY, HORACE BRACE, NATHAN BROWN, THOS. S. SHANKLAND.

Rochester, Nov. 14, 1825. 4

Notice.

AS the subscriber is about making new arrangements in business, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts to call and settle the same in the course of this week, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging them in the hands of an officer for collection. Those having duebills or orders on his store, are requested to present them immediately for payment.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, Nov. 18, 1825. 3w3

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, are requested to call immediately and adjust the same.

C. H. BICKNELL,
R. J. CURRY.

Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 3w2

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Coort of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements, of *John Comstock*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken Lots numbers 2, 4, 7, 11, 37, 45, 50, 52, 56, in townships no. 12, in the fourth range, and included in the town of Perrinton, and county of Monroe—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

J. P. Patterson, *Sheriff.*

Dated Dec. 3d, 1825.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.

DR. L. TOUSEY

LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of

Drugs and MEDICINES.

Dye-Stuffs and Paints,

with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Rosebell and Soda Powders, Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Bergamot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Cormine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish, Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood. Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.

East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of December, 1825.

A.
Henry L. Achilles
John Abbott
Hiram L. Allen
Thomas Avery
Mathias L. Angle
Ann H. Allen
Bethany G. Allen
Patrick Agan
Samuel Abens
B.
John Barret jr.
Thomas Bryant
Robert H. Browne
John B. Babcock
Elizabeth Bradbury
Daniel Bliss
Hannah C. Brink
David Bailey
Solomon Barker
John Brower
Reuben Bennet
Joseph Barret
Ira Bailey
Jacob S. Burns
William Burk
Phinney Billings
Ignatious Bartlet
James Baker
Caleb Brooks
C.
William Cheny
Eunice Chapman
Daniel Clark
Levi Carter
Joseph Carey
Lewis Cramer
Charles Cretso
Hervey Cable
A. N. Clark
William Crevling
Miles Carter
Solomon Close
James Conner
Margaret Colleg
Caroline Clark
Mariah Ceila
David Carter
Chauncey Crittendon
John Creagus
Elinor Crosbie
Charles Colwell
Dayton W. Chapman
Lemuel Clark
Eleazar Conkey
Ransford A. F. Clawson
Stephen B. Comstock
Robert Clapp
Stephen Cutler
Abigail Cleveland
Zenus Covel.
D.
Waterman Davis
Oliver Dubois
S. K. Dow
Capt. Daniels
Emeline Dunning
Uri David
Stephen Duculon
Samuel S. Dagget
Lucinda Duncan
Oliver Dickinson
Joseph Duncan
Pierce Darrow
Francis Denning
James Davis
Oliver Dubois
E.
Catherine Edmonds
Abiather Eaton
Richard Ely
Samuel Ellison
F.
Zenas Freeman
J. F. Francisco
John Foust
Aaron Fitzgerold 2.
John Farman
G.
Joseph Gilbert jr. 2.
Amos Graves
Moses Granger
William R. Gilbert
Jonathan Graig
Richard Gorsline
Eabon Gregory
Dennis Gillon
Ebenezer Gregory
John Grant
William Grenell
H.
Clarisa Heldreth
Susannah Hickler
G. Hagerman
O. A. Hudson
Silvenus C. Hersey
John Haywood
Frederick Hull
Lydia Hatch
John K. Hughs
Mary Hill
Artemisia Hand
G. Holmes
John Harris
Rubart Halsey
Betsey Hull
Calvin Hills
Sluman W. Harris
Mary S. Hull
Augustus Hall
Eleazar Howard
J.
Betsey Johnson
K.
James N. Keeling
Jonathan Kingsley
Ira Ketchum
John Kinnane
Mr. Kear
L.
Aaron Latimer
Stacy Lamphere
Joseph Leach
William Lowden
Jacob Lyons
M.
John Q. Mc Farion
James Moore
William Mc Kellips
Samuel D Merrel
John Mahon
Caleb Morgan
Sally Mc Donel
John O. Mullon
Benjamin Minor
Joseph Martin
Theodore Moody
Robert Mc Cordy
Sofomon H. Mc Intyre
M. Manson
Ely Miller
David Mosier
N.
E. & E. D Nicholls
O.
Ann Oviatt
George Oliver
R. S. Orvis
P.
Jonathan Packard
Job Puffer jr.
Gideon Pitts
Anne K. Peabody
Jacob Perrigo
Robert Potter
William Pierce
Isaac Paddock
William Phelon 2
William Porter
R.
Lois Richardson
Francis Ramsdil
Ralph Reed
Aaron Rand
Bradford Rowe
Jacob Rice
Peter Reed
Thomas Roberts
Symon Root
S.
N. Sagent
Ann W. Stevenson
Charles W. Snow
Ezekiel Skinner
John Stevenson
Patience S. Stewart
Elisha Satterlee
Miss Savage
Harriet See
Julia Stevens
Salmeron Smith
Radolphus D. Searl
Elijah Squire.
Elisha Sanderhoot
David Sabin
Daniel N. Sprague
Capt. J. Smith
John Serdon
Samuel Sturges
Caleb Simeons
Hiram Shaw
John Smith
Stephen Spencer
Edwin Sturges'
Bradford Seymour
Samuel Squares
Reuben Squares
T.
Israel Thompson
Isaiah Tower
John Tucker
Thomas Thorp
Doct. Turner
Julia Tuttle
Daniel Townsend
George Thomas
Frances Tiffany
Joel F. Tyler
Daniel Thatcher
William Taylor
V.
William S. Vangeeson
William Vincent
Jacob D. E. Vanderheyden
John G. Vandycke.
W.
Henry Williams
Charles R. Ward
Abner Wakely
D. C. West
Hiram Winchel
Daniel Waters
Thomas Wall
John West
Timothy Wheeler
Lucy Wheeler
Martin Woodruff
William Wells
A. H. West
Mr. Watson
Clark Wilber
James Wood
Nelson Willars
Robert Wilkins
Silas Wilson
Robert Wheaton
John Wells
A. H. Williams 4.
Ebenezer Walker
Leonard Worcester
Hiram C. Woodworth.
Y.
Daniel Youngman.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Sketches.

CHAP. II.

Some twelve years since, if I do well remember,
This *village* was a famous hunting ground;
And 'bout the present month, that is December,
The Indians would begin, with gun and hound,
To hunt for game—to chase and to dismember
The Deer and Wolf, which then was to be found,
(As in new countries their will always be)
Ranging about the River Genesee.

2

Oh! 'twas a sight to see, with finish'd bow,
The little Indians through the forest glide,
Or, when the tedious chase was o'er, to go
And see, in huts, the natives side by side,
The saddles* hanging in a handsome row
To smoke, as fire was under them suppli'd—
And Hedge-hog quills, and sinews sav'd, and skins,
That were to make their stock of Moccasins.

3

But old times are pass d off, and all is new,
No savage camp sends up its smoke in sight,
The beasts are all beyond our search, or view,
And business crowds, where late they had delight.
Where late an *Indian Mill* ground for the few
Who at the westward liv'd and held a right,
Now turns the vast machinery, all expensive,
To flour and manufacture most extensive.

4

But hold, I promis'd something—not like this,
Ne'er mind, that promise I have not forgot,
I like digression sometimes, or, that is
If it excites the reader more—if not,
'Twere better that the story did not miss.
But let that pass, I've said enough I wot
For now—too much indeed if readers hiss—
So rest ye now my quill, I'll puff the taper,
And try to start aright in next week's paper.

*Of Venison. E.

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NEW

DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. ELWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825. 40

FULTON Fire Insurance Company,

(City of New York.)

Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*

OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

A general assortment of the LEICESTER

Machine Cards.

Rochester, 6th Mo. 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

FLAX-SEED.

THE highest price in CASH for *Flax-Seed* by S. M. & J. S. SMITH.

Who would advise the Farmer Boys to save *Hog's Bristles*, as they can get the Cash for good clean ones as above.

Rochester, Sept. 6, 1825. 5m45

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines.

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER

UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courruso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather, Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,
With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS

Currier's and Lamp Oil,

With an assortment of

CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 138, 127, 128, 110, 66, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.— Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill grac'd promises.*

Rochest r, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered SOON. S. SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

THE subscriber is appointed agent for the New-York Statesman. Any person desirous of taking the Statesman, will please to notify the subscriber by letter or otherwise.

TIMOTHY BURR.

Roc' ter Nov. 10. 1825. 4w3

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 *Village Lots*,

25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.

THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,

(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13*th.* 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURK'S manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 30th of September, a dark red Cow about 6 years old, handsome horns & long tail. Also a white barrow Hog. Whoever will return said Hog and Cow to the subscriber, shall be liberally rewarded.

REUBEN LEONARD.

Rochester, Oct. 11, 1825.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

Hard-Ware, CUTLERY, SADDLERY and Cabinet Wares.

(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LIN,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

ROCHESTER *OIL MILL.*

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.

OIL-CAKE—for sale.

PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15, 1825. 42

GENERAL AGENCY,

Commission & Forwarding,

CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns.

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks.

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 6w52

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorised for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

Also, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH.
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 9, 1825. 44

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on *good terms*.—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap*, are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up stairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.

Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days* or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

JUST PUBLISHED

AND for sale at Marshall's Bookstore, the *Speeches* of the different *Governors*, to the Legislature of the state of New-York.

9th month, 13. 46

MAHYS'

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, ailenges of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHS AND COLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to it being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-St. Rochester.

Law Notices.

WHEREAS Zadoch Granger did by a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, convey unto Oliver Phelps, and to his heirs and assigns forever, "All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the (then) county of Ontario and State of New-York, being three thousand acres, a common and undivided part of twenty thousand acres which was originally sold and conveyed to Ebenezer Hunt and others by Nathaniel Gorham and the said Oliver Phelps Esq'rs, situate in the north part of Township number one in the short Range west of Genesee River"—and whereas by a Deed of Partition, bearing date the seventh day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight between the said Zadoch Granger, Oliver Phelps and others——Proprietors of the said twenty thousand acres, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the said twenty thousand acre tract was amongst other lots pieces or parcels of land allotted & set off to the said Zadoch Granger in severalty, as by the said deed of Partition, recorded in the clerk's office of Ontario County, reference being thereunto had will appear—and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money, secured in and by the said Indenture of Mortgage. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all that part of the said mortgaged premises, distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the twenty thousand tract, before mentioned, will be sold at publick auction, at the house now occupied by Jesse Southworth in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Dec. 6th, 1825.

JAMES SMEDLEY, *Administrator de bonis non, of* OLIVER PHELPS, *deceased.*

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office. }

Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carrol-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 26th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plat of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m34

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an Indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Ferris Parr's land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways if any there be as described in said Mortgage will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. HIGBY, Att'y. 6m27

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. R. Lester to the said William and Gideon Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of lot 30, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, reference being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 7/4 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street, near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop, and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 50

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the above Property is postponed untill the fifteenth day of Dec. next, then to take place at the time and place above mentioned.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Nov. 22, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Howes*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondiquot landing, (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Nov. 1, 1825. 1

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards*, my husband, has driven me from his bed contrary to *my tender entreaties*, and otherwise *cruelly treated* me and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all his property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements, call upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.

EUNICE RICHARDS.

Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14, 1825.

EAGLE BANK OF NEW-HAVEN.

C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 65 cents a Dollar for $5,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price *if presented previous to the 15th November.*

Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 3-9w

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 7--VOL. X. ROCHESTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1825 WHOLE NO. 475.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

*.*A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

*.**Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers,* who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Wood,
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumæ,
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal, } Indigo.
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote, }
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,
	Press Papers,
English Alum,	Tenter Hooks,
do. Copperas	Jacks, Brushes, &c.

August 1, 1825 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of

Saddler's Hard-ware,

which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices, &c. &c.* Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with

CAPS & BELTS

of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of

HAMES,

under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATHROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new

Dry-Goods
Groceries and Crockery,

at very rduced price.
S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.
5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.
100 bbls. Salt,
150 Box's Oneida Glass.
And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.
S.G. ANDREWS.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the village of Rochester, will be held at the Court-House in said village, on Tuesday the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at their next session for a City charter of Incorporation.

By order of the Trustees,
RUFUS BEACH, *Clerk.*
Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 4

FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening, at the old stand in Carroll St. a rich extensive and well selected assortment of

French and India Fancy Dry GOODS,

suitable for the season, purchased at low prices and for sale at a small advance. He can furnish *Milliners* with any articles in their line on good terms.—ALSO, a full and rich assortment of

LADIES HAIR CURLS, SHELL COMBS &c.

Those wishing to purchase goods *elegant and cheap,* are respectfully invited to call.

N. B.—MILLINERY removed up strairs where *Milliners* and others can be accommodated with any articles in that line. Newest patterns for fall Hats, Ladies dresses &c. also received and will in good time have the first patterns for winter Hats.

JOHN LAKE.
Rochester, Sept. 27th, 1825.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

Hardware Store,

(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.

which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON; consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and X cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortis, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.

JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote, }
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala. } Indigo,
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and }
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans }
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,
20 " Campeachy do.	2 tons grd, White Lead
30 " Nicaragua,	3 " Dry do. do.
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Venetian Red,
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " Spanish Brown,
1000 " Madder,	1 " do. White,
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Paris White,
2 hhds. do.	1 " Yellow Ochre,
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1-2" French Yellow,
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 " Red Lead,
200 " summer do.	1 cask India Gum Copal,
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S.American do.
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.
20 gross press papers,	

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	
100 " Tamerick,	4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had else where.

Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN

Is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars;* that of the country paper, *four dollars,* if paid within the year—otherwise *five.*

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'*our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,*' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font of types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage.

EDITORS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A. REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

Notice.

DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.

No . 1, 1825. 1

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American;* and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.

DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 1825. 52

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales containing

DRY GOODS,

comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of

Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE

Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls. are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,

500 BARRELS SALT.

☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NEW-STORE.
NEW-GOODS,
☞*AND VERY CHEAP.*☜

THE subscriber having removed to Rochester, is this day receiving and opening for sale a new and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

DRY-GOODS
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery &
Glassware.

Which with his former stock makes his assortment very general and comple, and he is determined to sell them as low (to say the least,) as any of his neighbours.

—ALSO—

WHISKEY & PORK

By the barrel.—ALSO, on consignment, a quantity of VERMONT MARBLE

TOMB STONES.

This last article is an object to Stone Cutters of the west.—He also offers for sale his TAVERN STAND & FARM, in the village of Lima, Livingston County.—For terms and other particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Mill St. six doors North of the Bank.

J. D. COMMINS.

☞ All persons indebted are expected to make payment on or before the 1st. January next, without further notice.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building an Academy at Henrietta four corners. The edifice to be 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; three stories high, besides a cellar under the whole. The height of the building 46 feet. The cellar walls to be of stone, the rest of brick.—A plan and elevation may be seen by application to L. C. Chamberlin, Postmaster in Henrietta, and further particulars will be given by him, or by G. Boulton of Rochester.

The proposals to be made in writing, under seal, and handed in on or before the 2d. of December proximo.

☞ A general attendance of stockholders is requested at the ajourned meeting in Henrietta on Saturday the 3d. December at 2 P. M.

ELIJAH LITTLE, } JOHN GARVIN,
GILES BOULTON, } BENJ. BALDWIN
LUTHER C. CHAMBERLIN.
November 22, 1825. 4

BUILDINGS INSURED.

THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. YORK,

INSURE Buildings, Manufactories, Merchandise, and other personal property on the most liberal terms. All demands for losses are adjusted with promptitude. Persons wishing insurances effected will please call on the subscriber at his office in the village of Rochester.

ASHLEY SAMSON, *Agent.*
December, 6, 1825. 6

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared.

By order of the Board,
A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

NEW GOODS,

(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street,)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of

GOODS,

which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.

Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of ☞BROADCLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.

☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*

ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street.) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

By order of O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the County of Monroe,

WILL be sold at publick Vendue at the house of Charles Milfard, Inn Keeper in the village of Rochester, by the subscriber administrator on the estate of Elias Smith deceased, on the 26th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the one equal undivided half of village Lot 108, bounded on the West side of State Street, in the village of Rochester, (formerly called Frankfort,)—said Lot is 112 fee frontand rear, and 160 feet deep—together with the appurtenances belonging to the same.—Terms of sale made known by applying to Abelard Reynolds Esq. agent for the subscriber and at the time and place of the sale.

RUFUS SMITH, *Admin.*
Rochester Nov. 14th, 1825. 6w3

Notice.

THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately, be left for collection by the 15th December next, unless previously paid.

JACOB GOULD.

N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Gould & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.

Rochester. Nov. 15th 1825. 5

Thieves! take Notice.

THE Riga society for the detection and prosecution of Purloiners, and the recovery of stolen property, would inform the "light fingered gentry" that they have ample funds, and ten horsemen appointed, whose duty is, to pursue on the shortest notice, any person who shall steal property from any member of the society.

E. O. DAVIS, *Pres.*
J. THOMSON, *Secy.*
Riga, Nov. 19th, 1825. 3m4

FUR CAPS.

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of GENTLEMANS

NEW-STYLE,

Fine and common CAPS.—Also a quantity of

BUFFALO ROBES,

very low for CASH.

Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 3w4

The following is one of a series of letters addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, by a traveller who visited this part of the country last summer, and published in that paper of the 12th of July last.—*Ed. Rep.*

ROCHESTER, June 22, 1825.

Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y.—We have now passed along the Canal 206 miles from Albany, and, although on the route we have seen many flourishing towns and villages, Rochester, this city, in the wilderness, far surpasses them all.

The canal crosses the Genesee river at this place on an elegant aqueduct, built of hewn stone, supported by ten or twelve arches of about fifty feet span, and fifteen feet above the river; its whole length is nearly eight hundred feet, the towing path rises five feet above the water in the aqueduct, and is also made of hewn stone, with a large basin, and surrounded by numerous manufactories, the useful is combined with the elegant in no common degree.

Rochester, though it is scarcely reached its teens, contains 7 or 800 houses, and about five thousand inhabitants; it is a place of great business, and, from the immense water power which is here so easily commanded, it must continue to increase. It is situated at the main falls of the Genesee river, which is navigable for Durham boats eighty or ninety miles above this, and it is only a few miles from Lake Ontario, so that it has not only the trade of this important section of the United States for its support, but has also that of Canada within its reach, and has choice of two grand communications with the ocean; by the canal to Albany and New York, or by Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, to Montreal and Quebec.

There are here several large mills for the manufacture of flour, eight or nine saw mills, in one of which ten saws are at work in one frame. This affords great facilities for the erection of houses, and large quantities of ship plank, &c. are sent from this to New-York.—There is also a mill for sawing stones, for which there is a constant and increasing demand; a nail factory, in which there are several machines, one of which cuts 300 nails in a minute. A manufactory of scythes, axes, &c; a furnace where numerous articles are cast; an oil mill on a new and improved plan; a mill where buckets and pails and other articles are turned by water—even Shoemaker's lasts are made in this way. There is a large cotton manufactory, where the carding, spinning, and weaving are all done under the same roof,—and thirty-two looms go by water, attended by young girls, who weave thirty yards of shirting for a quarter of a dollar, less than a cent per yard. But, without *visiting* this place, it is impossible to form a correct idea of its situation and business.

There are a great many fine mansions in Rochester, built in a manner which displays much taste. The Court house is a very neat and commodious building, and there are several handsome Churches. One of them, the Episcopal Church, is built in the Gothic style, and would do credit to an ancient city. There is a sulphur spring in the town, and public baths, where the luxury of a hot, cold, salt, sulphur, or alkaline bath can be enjoyed in perfection. An establishment called "Monroe Garden," the work of a few weeks, is to be opened to-morrow evening for the first time.

This place bears the name of an old and particular friend of mine, Colonel NATHANIEL ROCHESTER, formerly of Hagerstown, who left Maryland about fifteen years ago. He was well known for his industry, enterprize, moral worth, and integrity, in Washington County, where he resided thirty years, and universally esteemed and beloved by his fellow citizens. His enterprize has benefitted New-York also, and his worth is as well known and as highly appreciated in New-York as it was in Maryland. He was an Elector of President and Vice President in Maryland; he has been an Elector in New-York. He was the first President of the Hagerstown Bank; he has been President of the Bank at Rochester. And, as he was always honored in Maryland, so a few days ago he was seated in a carriage by the side of the "Nation's Guest,"—the well beloved FAYETTE, when he visited this place; and his son, Judge W. B. Rochester, delivered the address to the General, on the centre of the Aqueduct Bridge, where ten thousand citizens had assembled on the joyous occasion.

Col. Rochester has now retired from business and he who has spent a busy life, and been a public and a private benefactor, now employs his leisure hours in his garden, and has the happiness, like a patriarch of old, to see his children and his grand children situated comfortably around him. He can look back on life with pleasure, having spent it well, and in a few short years he will enter into scenes yet more sublime and grand. He still retains; and always will retain, a strong affection for Maryland and for Washington county particularly—and some of the streets brought Maryland strongly to my remembrance. The names of Mason, of Fitzhugh, of Carroll, and of Hughes were often repeated in my hearing.

At the lower end of the town, about half a mile below the Aqueduct the Genesee river descends in several sheets of water over a precipice of about a hundred feet in height, and presents, from either side of the river, a sublime and beautiful prospect. Three miles below; is Carthage, where there is another fall of about eighty feet, which has a very grand appearance. I here descended with a friend, from the banks of the river, which are about two hundred feet high, down an inclined plane of two hundred and fifty feet long; with an angle of about forty-five degrees. We were let down by a rope, with five barrels of Pot Ashes, and ascended with five bags of Wheat. The weight of the descending load brings up the ascending. Here is the head of sloop navigation, and there are large quantities of Wheat brought here from the shores of Lake Ontario, and large quantities of Pot and Pearl Ashes are sent from hence to Montreal. Seven thousand barrels have been sent on this season.—The price received for the ashes, it is calculated will pay for clearing the land, which is very heavily timbered in this quarter—and when their lands are cleared, they become almost as valuable as those in the richest counties in Maryland; they produce fine wheat, and although the distance to New-York is upwards of 400 miles by water, yet flour can be delivered at New-York from Rochester for one dollar per barrel, and this includes storage, commission, and all other incidental expenses. From Hagerstown to Baltimore, a distance of seventy miles, it costs as much: but the time is at hand when the eyes of Maryland will be opened, and then we can deliver flour from Washington or even Alleghany County for fifty cents per barrel. The time will come when our timber, our coal, aye, and even our stones, will be turned into cash; and it will then be a matter of surprize that we should have so long been blind to our bests interests. I feel some regret at leaving Rochester, having met with much kindness and attention during my short stay here, but the trumpet is sounding, the Packet is ready for Lockport, and, as I have come so far, I will go to the end of the Hudson and Erie Canal; take a view of the Lakes, and the Falls of Niagara, and perhaps cross into Canada. A canal is about commencing around the Falls on the Canada side, in order to draw the trade of the upper Lakes to Montreal and Quebec.—Yours

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SIR—You laughs at the improvement of the Operatives and Assistants—my brother Benjamin, who was quite as ignorant as your humble servant, has only attended lectures three weeks, and is able to write me the following letter, which I have taken the freedom to send you. If you choose to do justice you will publish it in your paper; for nothing can serve to show better the use of larning, and which will lead me to join him in his pursuit for "mental improvement" after shop hours, I am sir, yours, TIMOTHY WILKINS.

——Street, Sept. 1825.

DEAR TIM,—I do not lose a minute in advising you to enter yourself of our institution—it is the only thing to make a man feel that he is a man; and that if he can get learning he is equal to the greatest in the land. Well Tim, and we *do* learn—it is quite surprising the clear view I have got of all the subjects upon which the Doctor has been lecturing.

The first thing which he has taught us is out of the works o. Matthew Mattocks—all about comic sections and the projection of the spears which is just as easy as any thing; and yet without it we can do nothing. The Doctor says, a man cannot snuff a candle as it ought to be who has not read Matthew Mattocks.

If you wanted to draw an angel of forty five, how would you do it without Matthew Mattocks? If you wanted to make a perpendicular out of an angel of forty-five, you never could do it if you did not understand jometry; for instance, you don't know what a straight line is—nor even can know—unless you study jometry. A straight line, Tim, is the shortest way from one point to another—like the Quadrant in Regent-street, which is the shortest way from the County Fire-Office to the corner of Vigo-lane. You don't know what a right angeled tryangel is? Not you—how should you? Look up the kitchen chimney, Tim, you see one right opposite the boiler, it is a square thing and called a right angel tryangel; because two of its sides is opposite to the high pot in use for keeping the principal's tea water hot.

What do you think is a ratio of equality?—why that which things of equal size bear to each other—but an inverse ratio is a reason given in poetry; so we say there is neither rhyme nor reason in a thing when it means nothing.

Now you will say what is the use of comic sections to a linen draper?—stuff, Tim—the study of comic sections teaches you to remember all the signs where ever you have once been, so that a man once learning them has no occasion to revert to his axes, which means to make any farther inquiries.

In comic sections, the greater the distance of the folks from the centre, the more comical they are; because it affects their gravity and they are eccentric—now if a bee gets upon a plain, they call that He lips, while the segment of a diameter is called an abcess; so that my uncle George who is so bad of the liver complaint, may be said to have got the segment of a diameter in his right side.

I cannot, in the space of this letter, work out problems; but this I can tell you I know as a fact; which is, that every great circle which passes through a projecting point, is projecting point, is projected into a line passing through the centre of the primitive. The Doctor says 'tis very useful in making toasts; which, by the way I shall decline doing any more, if any principal requires it. Thank to my knowledge, I am resolved never to pass the straight line of his toasting fork through the centre of a primative muffin again as long as I live.

One problem was given me to work out, which I did in a twinkling. Given C. A. B. to find Q.

Answer—"Take your C. A. B thro' Hammersmith, turn to the left just before you get to Brentford, and Kew is right before you."

I have not shown my answer to the Doctor yet, but I know that must be it. There is another writer upon these things, called Ned Mattocks, who tells you all about air and water—Air, Tim, is very heavy, and not light, as we thought it, which shows that the immortal Kean was wrong when he talked about trifles as light as air. The Doctor has promised me a bladder and a cymon and a pistol of my own, and when I do my experiments you shall see what a pump really is.

Do you know there is no such thing as blood?—the red stuff in us is all cruor—at least all the lively part (the serious part is limp;) we may therefore kill our enemies without danger; there is no law against shedding cruor.

Little do you think, Tim, of the wonders of the earth—little do you think that primitive trap comes from the island of Granite. Micashels and Salacious are sisters, Tim—and fussils, which I thought were stones, are vegetables. Mercury, who is a god in prophane divinity, and is sometimes made in pills, has a great many impromper women belonging to him (they call them by the commonest name at lectures,) & he finds them all in quick-silver.

This is called Jology—there you will find the topers with quarts, which is natural; what they drink I can't say, but nothing very good, I suspect, for the Doctor says they are only secondary compounds

At a place called Thame, in Oxfordshire, is a wild race of people, called Bedlamities; and at Goring another set, called Naughtily—owing, perhaps, to living so near the colleges there.

Wednesday the Doctor lectured for more than four minutes upon thunder and electricity—he told us how to measure the distance of a storm means by of a second-hand watch, so I accordingly sold my own, which was a new one, and bought one second-hand at a pawnbroker's, to try with. The Doctor says, sound travels at the rate of 186786 feet four inches and a quarter in a minute—how he found that out so exactly, he would not tell nobody—but he said if we brought it down into yards first we could easily measure it off into miles, and so ascertain the distance. I know I could do the last if I had time, but how to get the sound into the yard to measure it I am quite at a loss.

One curious thing about lightning is, that if it strikes bell-wires it turns them into ox-hides, which I had no idea of—it also melts money in men's pockets, which is the reason that our principal's eldest daughter, Julia Maria, always calls a glass of gin, a flash of lightning, inasmuch as it melts the drinker's cash. The greatest discovery in electricity was making leaden phials.

I have also heard two lectures on hopticks, which I thought at first alluded to them shabby gentlefolks who first runs up hills, and then runs away; being derived, as Mr. Lindley Murray, the great book-seller says, from tick and hop; but I find it relates to eyes.

In this art they have two sorts of glasses for drinking out of, one sort is called concave which is used when you drink in the seller itself; the other convex, which you get where wine is scarce. The effect of the concave is very curious, for when you have got a glass too much you see double.

Buffoon, who was a great French natural, says he saw green clouds in the sky, and a gentleman of the name of Shiner, wrote a book about the Sun. The Doctor said he should devote a good deal of our time to digesting Bacon, so I ordered six pounds out of the middle, though I cannot see what that has to do with it. I know it is to be cooked, for after the Doctor had spoken about the Fryer, he said he preferred bacon to boil.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

The Doctor talked of the family of the Lenses—he says there are nine of them left, but I am afraid they have not had the advantage of education, for he told us they want a great deal of polishing—he also paid a handsome compliment to poor Emery, which pleased me very much.

I have dabbed a little in Astrology: Satan has got a ring and Jubiter wears a belt; we can see him out of the garret window of the Institution so plain as to see black spots on his desk which is doubtless ink. Whenever he gets too proud there is a revolution, in which they take away three of his moons—and very proper too; why should moonshine be wasted! Venus, which is the goddess of beauty, has several spots about her, and revolves upon her axes. I wonder she does hurt herself in turning about upon sharp things, particularly as she has got no drapery.

We are to have a lecture on the Bell-letters to morrow, which I believe relates to some new regulations of Mr. Freeling for collecting them a little earlier in the evening from the General Postmen—Hornithology is to teach us the nature of large cattle—A cowsticks will enable us to detect adultery in milk—Gastronomy will assist us in lighting up our show rooms economically, and Helmintaology make us dabs at steering the Huckaback cutter through Chelsea reach—O-fie-ology, to which the Doctor alluded last light, I will have nothing to do with, for Julia Maria's sake.

But my dear Tim, beside all these, the doctor tells us that up in the celestials there are bears, und bulls, and birds, and virgins and rams, and fish, and scales, and goats, and archers, foxes and geese, and lizards, and peacock's tails, and a lady in a chair, and I don't know what, which he says form a great many consterdations, which I do not wonder at; he says also, that the sun is ninety four million nine hundred and ninety eight miles and three quarters from town; he did not tell us whether from Hyde Park corner end or White-chapel: but that would not make more than five miles utterance at any rate. Only think, Tim, that's forty-seven million times as far as from our house to the Yorkshire Stingo!

Next week the Doctor is going to give a lecture on Theology and many rely on my giving you an account how I get on. Meanwhile I shall look out to better myself, as I have no antion of shutting up shop of an evening for a principal who does not know the difference between a Perygee and an Apogee. Yours truly, BENJAMIN WILKINS.

THE CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

Translated for the National Journal, from the Constitutionel of the 11th ult.

The Congress of Panama, in the New World, which we have announced from the English journals, as about to be held, will be an important event. It will fix the destinies of the American continent, and determine the great question of the existence, and the mode thereof, of the new States, which but lately were Colonies. Such a subject properly belonged to M. the Abbe de Pradt, to whom we are already indebted for important works on other Congresses of a different nature. "A Congress in America!" he exclaims; "a Congress of people! each in his turn! A Congress intended to terminate the war of Europe against America, and to settle the rights of one portion of the globe in reference to the others! Gracious Heaven! in what a time do we live! In view of so many novelties and grand objects, what will become of other history, even of that of antiquity! What period of the world ever witnessed an assembly brought together from the bosom of a territory so vast in extent, and destined to decide upon interests so great!"

"Ah!" continues M. de Pradt, "were it not for envious old age, which confines me to my native soil, I would not speak of the great council which America is about to hold, while on the European Shore; but I would go to the very place which is to be honoured by the presence of this new Senate, and, far happier than the Envoy of the rash Pyrrhus, I would there contemplate, and then portray to the world, men equal in majesty to those Romans whose aspect impressed reverence, and I would describe interests whose superiority is equal to that of America over Latium and Epirus."

After acknowledging the genius of Bolivar in convoking this august assembly, M. de Pradt confesses that our distance from the American deprives us of the means of passing judgment on what may occur therein, and that our only guide is the nature of things and the proabilities furnished by all human evidence. If the Congress of Panama were not to take place, the truths announced by M. de Pradt would lose nothing of their usefulness. He can reflect with just pride, that twenty seven years ago, even before they had a beginning, he considered American affairs; that he has followed them through all their successive phases; and that he predicted the ultimate triumph of these cidevant colonies, even at the most perilous crisis of their contest with the metropolis.—His predictions have been fulfilled: America is triumphant; Is it not just, therefore, that he should assist at the ovation.

M. de Pradt thinks that the Congress of Panama has two objects: 1st, The measures necessary to oblige Spain to terminate the war with America. 2d, The establishment and the declaration of the principles of public law, relative to the continental right, both colonial and maratime, in peace and war. The Congress has therefore a special object; to conclude the war with Spain, and settle principles of public law, and to establish relations with the world. This last is not the least that interests us, if we contemplate the commercial advantages that will result from the emancipation of America. M. de Villele confessed, in the session of the 10th of May last, that since 1808, England has monopolized the commerce with the American States; that she has not only millions, but thousands of millions embarked in this country; and that France, which has traded with them but very lately, exported, in 1824, thirty millions whilst her imports amounted to but sixteen millions. If we reflect that we maintained no relations with these countries before the revolution, what may we not expect from the future? When M. de Pradt predicted that the American revolution would cause the sea to be inhabited, as well as the land, and that Europe would need America more than America Europe, he did not in the least exaggerate.

This pamphlet, like all the works of M. de Pradt, is remarkable for a lively vain, an original and animated style, by a native of eloquence which displays the fulness of the thought and the liveliness of the impression. The questions therein agitated are discussed with luminous reasoning. The recognition of Hayti, for instance, is considered in its true relations. In regard to the diplomatic talents generally exhibited in the New World, which we, with haughty contempt, suppose to be buried in ignorance, he justly remarks, that since the reign of Pethion, all the political publications, and especially those of the present President, are not at all inferior even to those of England, and are superior to those of many parts of Europe, which cannot yet entirely avoid the obscurity and ambiguity of diplomacy.

From France.—By the packet ship Stephania, Capt. Bell, from Havre, we have received Paris dates to the 24th Oct.

The papers are filled with accounts of the riot, at Rouen, at the period when Gen. La Fayette dined there. It seems, among other particulars, that five gentlemen, of the first respectibility, who had dined with the General, and left the house at 12 o'clock, when all the crowd had dispersed, were, on their way to their carriage, attacked by the *gens d'armarie*, and most unmercifully beaten with the but end of their guns and sabres, and abused as *rebels*. They complained to the government; but if a commission should be necessary, the report will doubtless be a worse case of ours was during the late war—that the conduct of the soldiers was "justifiable." In consequence of the term *rebels*, used on the occasion, the Constitutionel says, "We have another rebel to denounce to the government. Mr. Lerneaux yesterday gave a splendid dinner at his country to Gen. La Fayette, the Ministers from Hayti, Gen. Foy, and several other distinguished rebels." The General arrived in Paris the 20th of October.

The news from Greece is most cheering. On the 17th Sept. a letter written from Napoli de Romania, says, "After a siege of five months the garrison of Missolonghi sees its efforts crowned with complete success. Missulonghi is entirely free from danger.—*Oriental Greece is delivered entirely from the barbarians.* A few remnants of the Turkish army are blockaded at Salona, and will be compelled to surrender at discretion.—Ibrahim Pacha is endeavouring to retreat upon Ceron, with an effort to obtain winter quarters, with a slender army of 6000 out of 22,000. There are only 5000 men ready to sail from Alexandria for Peloponessus.—The Grecian fleet, under Sactorius is lying near Casas, well prepared. The insurrection in Candia continues to be successful."

The Courier Francais gives the following intelligence, dated Sept. 24, which it states comes from an authentic source:

"Col. Fabvier marched upon Tripolitza with 300 men of regular troops, he was to have found there 2000 men headed by Londos, to have joined them and attacked 500 or 600 Arabs which Ibrahim Pacha had left in that place. But instead of 2000 men he found only 50 or 80, which prevented the execution of his project. Ibrahim Pacha had marched upon Maina. The Greeks are fortifying themselves in Hydra. The siege of Missolonghi continues. It is hoped that this town will hold out, as the Greeks are successful in their sorties. Unhappily divisions continue among the Greek chiefs, each party accusing the oth'r of manœuvres. A misunderstanding has likewise manifested itself between Mavrocordato and General Roche."—*Noah's Adv.*

We remark this language in an editorial article of the *Journal Des Debats*. "In less than fifty years, the United States have rendered all America, with the exception of Brazil, *republican*; they created in Europe, during some years, the French republic and her progeny. How many years will it require for republican America to act upon Europe, shaken by our revolution—upon Europe, where the ideas that supported the old governments are so astonishingly weakened? All resolves itself into a simple rule of proportion. The ministerialists have but hope, founded in the adversity of mankind; it is, that disturbances and divisions will arise in America; that the new republics will fall a prey to anarchy, or receive the yoke of some ambitious military chiefs. But, if they acquire consistency and flourish, in twenty-five years hence *Monarchical* Europe will experience the effects of the blind system pursued here. And what are twenty-five years for a People? The French Republic lasted only ten years; the empire vanished in about the same number of years that have elapsed since the happy restoraton of the Bourbons. How many things have not the adults of France seen—and how many things may they not see in the last stages of old age? * * * The discovery of the representative Republican system contains the germ of the destruction of monarchies—put yourselves in the rear of the age, and you will arrive at Republicanism—place yourselves in front, take the lead, and you will enter the port of constitutional monarchy. These are practical truths."

The Navy.—A writer in the "Boston Patriot" speaks well on the propriety of having a higher rank in the navy than that of captain. To the want of it, he attributes many of the feuds that have existed in this arm of the national defence; and says that "captains can seldom be efficiently commanded by captains." There is, no doubt, much justice in this remark; and we beg leave to think, that the navy would be better regulated if the grade of admiral and commodore were created and established by law. One admiral & three or four commodores, might be all at present required, and the additional expense would be very trifling indeed.—There is now one ship of the line, two frigates and two sloops of war, with somewhat more than two thousand men, under the command of *captain* Rodgers, and it is unpleasant and unprofitable that he should be *out-ranked* in the ports he may visit, by much younger officers in the service of other powers, and with a much inferior command.—*Niles.*

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The National Gazette states that the excellent sketch of General La Fayette's Life, written at Boston by Professor Ticknor, and originally published in the North American Review, has been translated at Paris, into French, and eagerly brought and read. A few and only slight alterations were made by the translator, to accommodate it to the *Censure*. The permitted currency of a biographical notice so ecomiastic, may be considered as one of the proofs, that the French goverment is no longer disposed to molest the old patriot in any manner.

The following paragraph is from the Detroit Gazette:—

Drummond Island.—This British military post, situated at the head of Lake Huron, has been declared to be within the limits of the United States, by the decision of the boundary commissioners under the treaty of Ghent, and that decision has been ratified by the government. Still the Island is not abandoned by the British, but is occupied by their troops, and is the head-quarters of their intercourse with the Indians in the north-west. We are wholly unacquainted with the reasons which have induced the U. S. government so long to neglect the occupation of the island, as the British are probably only waiting until a request is made to them, to break up their establishment. It is important to the north-west trade, and to the American government, that this island should soon be occupied by our troops.

Old "Rebels."—There was a delightful meeting of old "rebels" (as they were called about fifty years ago, and would have been called still, had the doctrines of "legitimacy" been sustained by "legitimate" power in the United States,) in Derby, Conn. on the 10th inst. present—thirty-two soldiers of the revolution, mostly pensioners, poor, old and feeble. A dinner was prepared for them, and they sat down with 150 persons of a later generation, to partake of its good things. A fine band of music attended with a detachment of artillery with field pieces, to honor these venerable "leaves" of the times that tried men's souls.

[*Niles's Register.*

CHARACTER OF WM. COBBETT.

[*From "Babylon the Great."*]

Foremost and fiercest (among public writers) stands Wm. Cobbett, a very colossus in his way—of so robust a construction and so perrennial a constitution, that he alone remains, while the lapse of a few brief years has swept away the others, few ask and nobody answers where. The present times have been productive of marvels beyond all precedent, and of these "Babylon the Great," has possessed a share numerous and wonderful in proportion as she exceeds all other cities? But of all the modern marvels, at least in a political and literary sense, William Cobbett is perhaps, the greatest—the one to whom Hollenlobe and Hunt, and every other whose names can after the same fashion be named, must succumb; and in whose presence all the polemics and pamphleteers, upon all sides of all modern questions, and all views of all subjects, possible and impossible, must bow down in reverence, and own their superior. Cobbett is not a man who has had many of the advantages of what the world call education; and his vision seems to be too broad for discerning, not only metaphysical, but the political and moral causes of the qualities and discriminations of things and events; but Cobbett is notwithstanding all this, a very wonderful person, and one who, had he husbanded the powers with which nature has endowed him with any thing like even a moderate share of discretion, would have had a good deal of influence in the world. Cobbett, has, however, added another to the many instances upon reccord, that strong natural powers, especially when they incline to the rough and surley cast, and when they are not checked by good education, and kept in order by good sense, may, in the end, produce only the exposure of him by whom if better trained and managed, they might have been turned to good account.

The violence with which Cobbett swung from one line of political conduct to another which was completely the reverse, might have been taken as augury of his ultimate fate, and the vehemence of his assertions upon all manner of subjects, whether he happened to understand them or not, might have pointed conclusions the same way. But however ill Cobbett might be grounded in the principle of many subjects about which he wrote, there were others, and many others, who were worse; and these yielded at once, not to the convincing power of his arguments, but to the tone of confidence in which that which served him in the stead of logical argument was put. There was perhaps, never a political writer who shifted his positions so often as Cobbett, and there certainly never was a prophet who had at once upon his hands so many unsuccessful predictions: but Cobbett put so very bold a face upon the matter, asserted so roundly in the teeth of experience, and built upon the tumbling fallacies of his soothsaying so very often, and with such an air of confidence in their stability, that a larger portion of disciples shifted their own senses, because he had prophesied the other way, than perhaps ever moved at the beck or echoed the words of any other modern politician who was without power to reward his followers, and probably without will though power had been given him.—Cobbett was a strong writer certainly, and the stumps of him have a good deal of strength to this day; but his strength was the strength of a slang, a happy though a harsh term for calling names, and a faculty, not of demonstrating that his view of a matter was right and the opposite view wrong; but of pointing the scorn of the rabble to whatever it suited his interest to dislike. Cobbett was not like a trained warrior of any sort, either with artificial or with natural weapon; he resembled a peasant of uncommon strength, half out of temper and half out his wits, armed with a gigantic flail, with which he so laid about him in all directions, that nobody cared for coming within the wind of it. Even when he was most vigorous at this exercise, he himself used to suffer as much by it as any thing on which he was threshing; for the flail was swung with so much clumsiness and vehemence, that it was continually coming rap upon his own head, with such substantial bangs, that if the head itself had not happened to be cudgel proff, it would certainly have been fractured.

The wildness the ferocity, and, as much perhaps as any thing, the novelty, of a man occupied in this fashion, would of itself have been sufficient to attract the attention of the populace; and when he saw the bent of their humour, and commenced threshing in the way that they appeared to wish, they began by thinking that there was method in his madness, and ended in believing that it was all method, and without any madness whatever.

Summary of Domestick News.

The Canal is said to be again open to Albany. The Utica Sentinel of the 6th inst. says, it will prove very beneficial to merchants, who had large quantities of Goods frozen in on their way up. We think ere this, however, it is closed finally for this season.

Distressing. The Chautauque Censor gives the particulars of the destruction of the tavern of Mr. James Mack, near Cattaraugus creek, *together with a boy 13 years old!* Mr. Mack but just escaped.

The Methodist church in Utica is continually assailed by a mob, who as often as the society put new glass into their windows, break it all out.

Impostor.—Lyman J. Strong, school Master, pretended or real freemason, thief, scoundrel, &c. lately ran away from Onondaga Hollow, after contracting debts, and borrowing all the money he could obtain by very fair words. He is adveatised in the Onondaga Republican, by the lodge of Onondaga, as being about six feet high, dark complexion, and having a dignity well calculated to impose upon the publick. Let the publick beware of him.

The city of Troy contains seven thousand eight hundred and fifty nine inhabitants, of which number three thousand nine hundred and forty one are females; it has six grist mills, three saw mills, two carding machines, three trip hammers, two breweries, one fulling mill, one cotton factory and one distillery.

An application will be made to next Legislature for the erection of a new county, to be composed of the towns of Prattsburgh, Pultney, Wheeler, Conhocton, Naples and Italy, in the counties of Steuben, Ontario and Yates.

Mr. Monroe, late President of the United States, is spoken of as a successor of James Pleasants, Esq. to the office of Governor of Virginia.

Thieves.—The house of Nathaniel P. Tallmage, of Po'keepsie, was lately broken open in his absence, and a large quantity of clothing stolen. One hundred dollars reward is offerd.

A Hog.—The Lewiston Sentinel mentions that a hog belonging to Mr. Isaac Smith, of Niagara, two years old, measures 7 1-2 feet in length, 7 feet in circumfernnce, 3 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 700 lbs. The hog is still thriving.

Missouri.—In this state it is usual to have shooting matches on almost every Saturday for beef. A steer is divided into five parts, and the hide and tallow form the *fifth 'quarter,'* which is esteemed the most valuable.—Many of the rifles are of the most unpromising appearance, resembling rather a crow-bar tied to a handspike, than any thing else; but it is in the hands of the marksmen that their excellence is discovered. These rifles are mostly christened; such names as Black Snake, Cross Burster, Hair Splitter, Blood Letter, and Panther Cooler, being common.

Arkansas.—The number of Indians within the boundaries of the territory is not known. When the French made their first settlement, the Arkansas Indians were one of the most powerful tribes in the country. To preserve peace with them, and to secure their trade the French intermarried with them, and adopted most of their habits and manners.

The General Assembly have adopted a Memorial to the President of the United States, relative to the removal of the Raft of Red River; also, one on the subject of the late Choctaw treaty; also, a memorial to Congress, praying that relief for the persons who shall be injured by that treaty being carried into effect; also, a memorial to the President, praying the appointment of a 4th Judge of the Superior Court. They have a bill before them, to punish crime of fornication.

Florida.—By a law of this territory, it is enacted, that if any baker or other person shall sell bred under the assize established by the proper authorities, he shall be deemed a cheat, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding 100 dollars, or shall receive a whipping, not exceeding 39 stripes.

Capital Trial.—Horace Carter indicted capitally for violence to the person of a poor female, was tried at Worcester lately, and found *Guilty*. The female was one of the poor of the town of Brookfield, 78 years old.

The correspondent who encloses us the to following interesting items, guarrantees the accuracy of the statement:—

NEW-YORK CANALS.

Total amount of the costs of the western and northern Canals, up to the 1st of December, 1825, including the extinguishment of the right of the Inland Lock Navigation Company, incorporated March, 1792,		$9, 125, 000
Which amount was reduced by the excess of the fund which was provided to meet the interests on yearly loans,	1, 352, 000	
Actual debt,	7, 771, 000	
		$9, 123, 000
Product of the year 1825.		
Tolls, - -	500, 000	
Vendue sales, - -	220, 000	
Salt duty, - -	100, 000	
	$820, 000	
Amount of interest on the actual debt, as above, - -	419,,000	
Leaving a net surplus of	$401, 000	

As the whole line of the Canal is now complete, and an uninterrupted water communication open from Lake Erie and Ontario to the Hudson River—there can be little doubt but the net receipts will exceed a million of dollars the ensuing year, increasing thenceforth with the increase of the western and northern trade. *Argus.*

The Legislature which has been elected for the ensuing year, is composed of a large proportion of efficient and capable men.—On both sides of the political divisions, and particularly on that of the republican, there are many gentlemen of talents, of high private standing, and of considerable legislative experience. In this respect, the state is fortunate, perhaps more so than in ordinary cases. Their deliberation can scarcely fail to promote the general welfare, whatever may be their political differences of opinion, or howevr opposite their views on particular subjects may chance to be. We are persuaded, that on one side, and we have the charity to believe for the other, that every question of laudable local improvement or of general interest, will receive the ready co-operation of both.

We venture to predict that the contrast between the session that is approaching and the last, will be somewhat striking. It would be difficult indeed to find a copy of so strange an original as the assembly of 1825. But let its misrule, its prodigality, and its subserviency, pass. Neither of these qualities, it is probable, will be the subjects of of imitation by another legislature: any more than they have been of approbation by the people. It would be a source of regret if the asperities and personal attacks which characterised the proceedings of the last session, should be revived. It is a resonable expectation, that a liberal state policy will be pursued, and that the courtesy and good feeling which tend so much to relieve the confinement and application of a legislative life, will be observed. A mutual desire will undoubtedly be manifested to preserve the dignity and decorum of legislation, to elevate the character and advance the interests of the state, and to restrain the influence and defeat the expectations of the lobby. *Alb. Argus.*

A night scene.—Fire!" So, so, what's the matter!—O nothing but a fire, I see. It is hard to be roused from pleasant dreams for a cause so trivial, and grossly foolish to leave a warm bed on a night and at an hour like this.—"Fire! Fire!" And there go the bells in full Chorus too! Chum' hand me that cane, that I may reach the window shutter, and see the cause of all this uproar around us. It's too short but I'll not move. "Water! water! more water!" close by us, Chum! but the wardens can attend to their business, while we do ours. They ought, however, to disturb us as little as we do them. "No.—— on fire!" What! my store burning, and no insurance! Fire! Fire! Fire! ring the bells louder, and wake the sleepers! friends help! more water! more water! shame on ye, who stand doing nothing! the plague seize the unfeeling man, who can sleep when his neigubor's goods are burning! I should not do so if yours were on fire!—A SPECTATOR!

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1825.

Florida Canal.—A very interesting memoir, from the pen of Joseph M. White Esq. Delegate to Congress from the territory of Florida, has been addressed to the Secretary of War, on the subject of connecting the waters of the Atlantic with the gulf of Mexico, by a canal from the river St. Johns, to the Swanee. The project of constructing this canal has heretofore attracted considerable attention, and has been at various times the subject of news-paper remark, but we have never before seen the advantages resulting from the execution of the work, so strikingly and powerfully depicted as in the memorial of Mr. White. It should be a matter of congratulation to us, that the spirit of improvement and the desire of developing the internal resources of the country, which took its rise in New York, has pervaded the whole of the United States, and called up so able an advocate, in an inhabitant of one of our most distant territories.

The distance across the peninsula, in the line of the proposed canal, is estimated at ninety miles, and those unacquainted with the particular geography of the country will be surprised to learn that it will not be necessary to extend the actual excavation more than from twelve to eighteen miles. In this distance, there are no high hills to be cut through;—no beds of rock to retard the progress of the labourer.—The soil is loose and sandy, composed of what is called river alluvion, and so level as in all probability, to obviate the necessity of constructing either locks or aqueducts. A single glance at the map is sufficient to give an idea of the importance of the undertaking. The long and perilous navigation of one thousand miles round Cape Sable, to which commercial adventurers have hitherto been subjected, will be exchanged for a short and safe passage across the peninsula, and an annual loss to the country of at least half a million of dollars, arising from frequent shipwrecks on a dangerous coast, and from the ravages of piratical vessels will be wholly prevented. The simple consideration that the execution of the proposed work would break up the bands of sea robbers who have so long committed depredations upon our commerce, entitles it to serious attention; and that it would effect this object is evident from the circumstance that the seas which they infest and bays and inlets which now afford them a secure retreat, would be deserted by merchant vessels, and the object of their criminal trade destroyed, by the impossibility of obtaining victims. We have already experienced the inefficacy of our naval armaments to acomplish this desirable end, and the expense of these armaments, together with the loss of many valuable officers who have perished in the attempt, bear sad and ample testimony of the importance attached to the enterprize by the general government. But when to the advantages already enumerated, as flowing from the construction of the projected canal, we add the almost incalculable benefit to the commerce of the western States, rolling down the Mississippi and its tributaries, the increased facilities of communication between the east and the west, the value added to the public lands in the territory, and the tribute to our government, from all the nations trading in those seas, it will at once be perceived that the labor and expense of the work, bear no proportion to the benefits to result from it. The project is worthy of a free and enlightened people, and we have no doubt that the present congress will give it early attention, and make appropriations for the necessary surveys.

Melancholy Accident.—On Thursday evening last, as Mr. Madison Paddock, of Brighton was coming to this village on an errand, he met with an accident which cost him his life. It being a cold evening, and some snow flying, he put up before his face the cape of his coat to prevent the snow flying in his face, and was running in the middle of the road. At this time a gentleman was coming over a rising spot of ground in the road, in a one horse wagon, and going down hill was under a fast trot. Mr. Paddock, not hearing the sound of the wagon, probably in consequence of the wind whistling through his coat collar and hair, ran furiously against the shafts of the waggon. The stranger took him into his waggon, and carried him home. He walked into the house, and survived only until morning. He was 16 years of age, and a promising young man.

Thieves.—We have lately heard of considerable pilfering in different shapes in our village, which gives evidence that there are some fellows lurking around our streets, continually, watching every opportunity to take advantage of those who are not on their guard—especially the farmers who come in to do business among us. But a few evenings since, a respectable farmer, and a subscriber of ours came to us to advertise a roll of cloth which was taken from his wagon standing before the post-office, in the dusk of the evening. He had just got it from the Clothiers, & it was to clothe his family with,—we learn he did not find it. Last week another of our subscribers, living four miles out, came in to trade, and, while his horse was standing before the store, (it was in the evening also) a thief mounted it, and steered for Canada. We are happy to say however, that the horse was taken, but the thief succeeded in getting away, and fled. Several persons in town have lately lost clothes from their lines, and it would be well for the inhabitants to be on the look-out to detect these nightly prowlers.

Michigan.—The last Michigan Herald gives a very favorable account of the increasing wealth and population of this territory. The emigration during the year past has been very extensive, and the books of the land office shew an increase of ninety per cent. upon the receipts of the year 1824. In the months of May and June 1825, the sums received at the Detroit land office alone amounted to $70, 739,96. The town of Detroit has shared in the general prosperity of the territory. Fifty eight new buildings, and four large and commodious wharves bear witness that its citizens have not been idle, or suffered their privileges to pass unimproved.

Mr. Brougham, the distinguished parliamentary Orator of Great Britain, is said to be making preparations for a visit to this country.

The report of the failure of the banking house of Williams in London, which was intimately connected with the American trade, has been amply confirmed. The fears entertained of the effects of this failure upon American houses, have been dissipated by the discovery that the sums due him in this country exceed his debts, and will be applied to liquidate all demands against him. Mr. Timothy Wiggins of Boston has succeeded Mr. Williams in his business.

Northern State Road.—A meeting has been held at West-port in the county of Essex, and a committee of thirteen appointed, to draw up a petition for Legislative aid, in constructing a great Road from the northern part of the state, along the borders of Lake Champlain, to intersect the Hudson river, at Sandy Hill or Fort Edward.

Canal.—We learn from the Albany papers that the navigation of the Canal was obstructed so late as the 8th inst. On the 7th there were twenty-four arrivals from the West, having on board, among other articles 7000 barrels of flour.

The New York American of the 7th inst. says that Doct. George B. Taylor, of this village, was elected on the 12th inst. an honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

☞CONCERT.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith it will be seen by an advertisement in this paper are to give a concert of Vocal Music at the Mansion House *this Evening*. The lovers of good musick will no doubt be agreeably entertained, as Mr. and Mrs. Smith are known to be, the one very excellent in comic songs and the other, very superior in Duetts and pieces of taste and sentiment. In execution and expression Mrs. S. is fine, and as we learn it will be accompanied with a piano forte, there is no doubt but they will have a crowded house.

Mr. Scranton,

I beg leave through the medium of your paper, to return my sincere thanks to my friends and neighbours, for their exertions during the destruction of my property by fire, and for their kindness and liberality in assisting me to commence business anew. My grateful acknowledgements are also due to the Manager and gentlemen composing the theatrical company now in this village, for the generous contribution of half the avails of an evening's performance.—I have the pleasure to acquaint my friends that by the assistance I have received, I have been enabled to commence business again on the east side of the river, near the aqueduct, where I shall be ready at all times to make or repair waggons, or do any other work in my line on the most reasonable terms.

TIFFANY HUNN.

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825.

FROM THE NEW-HAVEN REGISTER.

New-York Election.—The late New-York election appears to have resulted triumphantly for the good old republican cause. The two last elections in that state have furnished many lessons of practical wisdom, which fully prove that a steady and systematic course is always safe—while temporary expedients, factions and attempts at dictation, are perplexing and deceptive. No other plans ought to prosper, or will prosper long.

New-York has long been and probably will continue to be a strong republican state, subject to changes; but soon retracing her steps and on the whole about right. But a year or two since, the federalists (who are always watching for good chances) and a few other restless spirits undertook to manage or to get hold of the reins of government. They cried aloud for the "good of the people," from the corners of the streets and from the house tops, and they pretended to denounce all caucuses, while they secretly attended them. For a short time they created groundless alarms, and partially succeeded in their ambitious attempts. As their real intentions became known, they lost ground, as they were distrusted by the people. Finding they were in danger, they increased their clamour, multiplied their threatenings and dictations; held caucuses without number; and in many instances put themselves in nomination for *office*. The consequence of this was that the more these aspirants have worked and caucused, and promised, the more the body of the electors suspected their sincerity. And the last election has proved that the advocates of the good old republican principles have triumphed without making any extraordinary efforts. The cause has been understood and has been sustained by reason of its own intrinsic worth. It being better calculated than any other political system to secure and promote the best interest of the great body of the community, which is its peculiar excellence.

A review of these elections proves that while republicanism is always the same, so is federalism. The former is fond of quietness and old usages; while the latter seems to thrive best in scenes of commotion and wild uproar. For the last two years the federalists have denounced caucuses, when they thought that could would enable them to carry their points; but at the late election, finding a different mode likely to succeed, they have attended caucuses day and night, and forgot, (at all events neglected) the lesson they taught last year. All these things prove that a steady and straightforward course is best and safest for republicans and most dangerous for federalists.

From the Westchester Herald.

New State Prison.—The Prison now erecting in this vicinity, under the superintendance of Capt. Elam Lynds, has been put up with surprising facility, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties to be encountered. Sixty-four cells have been completed with iron doors, the entire workmanship of which was performed on the premises.—The outer wall, encompassing the cells, and forming a hall for the parade of the guards and keepers, is also completed, and covered with a temporary roof of boards. It will be recollected that this prison, which is intended to be four stories high and five hundred feet long, when entirely completed, will contain *eight hundred cells*. On saturday evening the 169 convicts employed on the hole

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Historic Newspapers Collection

ding, were for the first time safely locked up within their cells—and on the following morning (the Sabbath) a Bible was furnished each one of them. We would not withhold from the keepers meed of praise for the vigilance exercised in retaining these antipris in custody, without bolt and bars, for the last six months; for, notwithstanding the small number of the keepers and guard the exposedness of the situation and the frequent attempts to escape, but one man has effected it, and eluded their vigilance, and that too at the extreme hazard of his life.

From the Albany Argus.

SHERIFFS AND CLERKS.

The following is a correct list of the Sheriffs and Clerks, chosen at the recent election.—They are chosen for three years from the 1st of January next; the Sheriffs ineligible to a re-election.

Counties	Sheriffs.	Clerks.
Albany	C. A. Ten Eyck	L. L. Van Kleeck
Allegany	Hugh Magee	Amos P. abody
Broome	B. B. Nichols	Daniel Evans
Cattaraugus	B. Chamberlain	J. W. Saunton
Columbia	E. O. Holly	Harmen Bay
Chenango	Sam'l A. Smith	Perez Randal
Cortland	David Coye	S. Hotchkiss jr.
Cayuga	S. W. Hughes	Ab'm Gridley
Clinton	Roswell Wilson	John Walworth
Chautauque	Elijah Risley	John Dexter
Dutchess	John A. Wood	Clap Raymond
Delaware	Martin Keeler	John E. Burhans
Erie	John G. Camp	Uriel Torrey
Essex	Sam'l Murdock	Ashley Pond
Franklin	Reeve Peck	G. B. R. Govs
Genesee	Sidney Tuttle	Chas. C. Abeel
Genesee	W. B. Thompson	Ralph Comin
Herkimer	John Dygert	Abijah Beckwith
Jefferson	H. H. Coffeen	H. H. Sherwood
Kings	John Wyckoff	Ab'm. Vandeveer
Lewis	David Miller	Andrew W. Doig
Livingston	Martin Nash	Levy Hovey
Monroe	James Seymour	Simon Stone 2d.
Madison	E. Carpenter	John G. Curtis
Montgomery	Charles Easton	G. D. Ferguson
Niagara	Eli Bruce	James F. Mason
New-York	O. M. Lounds	Nicholas Dean
Oswego	Asa Dudley	T. S. Morgan
Ontario	J. Garlinghouse	Ralph Lester
Oneida	David Pierson	John H. Ostram
Onondaga	Lewis Smith	Reuben I. Hess
Otsego	John H. Hiser	E. B. Crandal
Orleans	Wm. Lewis	Orson Nicholson
Orange	Stacy Beakes	Asa Dunning
Putnam	Thomas Taylor	John Morehouse
Queens	John Simmons	Sam'l. Sherman
Rockland	A. P Stephens	David Pye
Rensselaer	H. Vandenburgh	Benj. Smith
Richmond	W. Betts	J. Lewis
Saratoga	L. B. Langworthy	Thos. Palmer
Schoharie	E. Van Horne	A. M Marcellus
Schenectady	J. F. D. Vedder	J. S Vrooman
Seneca	Israel W. Squires	E. A. Dunlap
Suffolk	Samuel Smith	C. H Havens
St. Lawrence	Levi Lockwood	J. G. Hopkins
Steuben	John Kennedy	John Metcalfe
Sullivan	D Hammond	Jas. Lockwood
Tompkins	Eho. Vickery	John Johnson
Tioga	E. Shoemaker	Thos. Maxwell
Ulster	J. C. Broadhead	Jacob Snyder
Westchester	Allen M'Donald	N. S. Bates
Washington	W M'Farland	Jesse S. Leigh
Warren	Henry Spencer	Thos. Archibald
Wayne	R. H. Foster	John Barber, jr.
Yates	E. Brown	Ab'm. H. Benner.

From the Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel.

Political complexion of the Legislature of New-York.—The Albany Argus states that in the House of Representatives or Assembly, the Republicans will have a majority of at least 10; and a majority also of 7 in the Senate. This looks well. We like to hear of the success of the good old republican cause. In that state Republicans appear to be more united than what they have been for several years before. What is called the "*people's party*" has grown quite unpopular even with the *people* themselves, in the course of one short year. We hope the Republicans of New-York will remember the old motto "*united we stand, divided we fall,*" and keep united in the good old cause. This is the only way in which they can expect to succeed, and so long as they do continue firm and united, they need not fear defeat.

Oliver Cromwell, being afraid of cabals from the expelled family, thought it dangerous to permit persons, particularly noblemen, to leave the kingdom without leave. A young Nobleman in the interest of Charles II. came to pay his respects to the Protector, and solicit leave of absence from the country. Cromwell immediately granted the request, but said, "Well, let me see you again, but don't see Charles Stuart." "I will not" upon my honor," replied the Peer.—The Nobleman soon returned, and coming to pay his duty to the Protector, Cromwell snatched his hat out of his hands, and with a penknife quickly cut open the lining, and from the inside took out several letters and papers directed to the friends of Charles. "O shame," cried Oliver, "is this the way the English Nobles keep their honor?—Did you not promise not to see Charles Stuart?"—"I did not see him," answered the Nobleman.—"Then," said Cromwell, "who put out the candle, you or Charles?" Oliver had cunningly contrived to put a spy of his into the Peer's service, who discovered that at the interview the King first put out the lights.

PRICES CURRENT.

PORK, from 20 to 26 shillings per. cwt.
WHEAT, fifty cents per. bush.
BUTTER, ten to fourteen cents pr. lb.
CHEESE, five to six cents pr. lb.

MARRIED

At Aurora, on the 30 ult. Mr. Samuel G. Andrews, of this village, to Miss Ann F. Swan, daughter of J. Swan Esq. of the former place.

In Hartford, Ct. Col. Benjamin H. Brown, of this village, to Miss Julia E. Morgan, of the former place.

In Brighton, by Samuel Miller Esq. Mr. Darius Cone, to Miss Betsey Parmele.

DIED.

In this village, on Thursday morning last, *Mr. James D. Wells*, printer, formerly from Cambridge, N. Y. aged about 30.

In this village, on Saturday afternoon the 10th inst. very suddenly, Mr. *Frederick Brewster*, merchant, of the firm of F. & C. Brewster, aged 28 years. The deceased was a young gentleman of much worth, and had but just opened his establishment in this village, when death arrested him.

On the 10th inst. an infant child of Mr. John Lake.

In Bergen, on the 8th inst Nelson, son of Mr. Josiah Pierson, aged 6 years.

REMOVAL.

J. BARNARD—*Tailor*—Has removed his Shop to the south room in the second story of the new block, a little south of the Mansion House. Dec. 13

NEW STORE. AND NEW GOODS.

SHETHAR & NOBLE,

HAVE removed their stock of Goods, two doors north of their old stand in Carroll street where they have just received, and are now opening a splendid and rich assortment of

Dry Goods.

A large and extensive addition of Groceries which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.—They have also just received a large supply of Saddlers, Hardware skirting Leather, &c. &c. which in addition to their former stock makes one of the most complete assortments ever offered in this place to SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS. The assortment of

Crockery, Glass-ware, & Cutlery,

is complete. The public are assured Goods are remarkably cheap; a little of the needful buys a great many Goods, please call and see.

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 7

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers, having taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Shethar and Noble in Carroll-street, next door to Messrs. Cleveringhims & Co. and opposite E. Peck's Book-Store, are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

among which are

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, mixt, brown, drab, and claret BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMIRES.

Blue and black mixt SATTINETTS.

Drab pilot Cloths Flushings, Plains pellisse Cloths, Furniture do. Flannels of all colours. Baizes, Bombazetts, Bombazins, Camlets, Bolivar stripe, a fashionable article for Ladies dresses.

Circassian and Caroline Plaids and Stripes, Tartan Plaids. Calicoes 4-4 & 6-4, a great variety and extra rich patterns.

Cambrick Ginghams, Furniture Calicoes, Irish Linens; Black and col'd Gros de Naples, and do. Etc; French and India Levantines; blk. and col'd Lustrings and Sarsnets; Plushes of various colours

Black and col'd Canton and Nankin Crapes; French do. Thread, &c. Bobinet Laces, black and white bobinet Veils; rich bonnet Ribbons; Lustring, Satin, & Gauze do. 8-4 Marino shawls Scarlet, white black circassian long do., do.do. Valencia do.; do. Cassimere do. Chintz do.—4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cambricks, &c. and plain Swiss, book and Jaconet Muslins, Lenos, Garment and Furniture Dimities; 10-4 Counterpanes, Curtain Fringes, Rose Duffil and point Blankets, 7-8 and 10-4 damask Table Linens, Russia Diapers, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 domestic Shirtings and Sheetings, Plaids, Checks, Tickings, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Also, a general and choice assortment of

Groceries,

comprising every article usually called for.

The abovementioned GOODS are all new, have been selected with great care and attention and will be sold at unusually low prices. We respectfully solicit a share of publick patronage.

THOS. EGLESTON, & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 13, 1825. 6w7

ROCHESTER.

CASH STORE, WHOLESAL & RETAIL.

CHARLES J. HILL,

AT THE OLD STAND OF LEAVITT & HILL, NEAR THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE,

HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening, a new and very extensive stock of

GOODS,

comprising all the variety hitherto kept at this establishment, with very many additional; all of which have been purchased at the present exceeding low prices, and will be sold in large and small quantities, at a very small advance for Cash, and most kinds of Produce, which will be received at as high prices *in proportion to the prices of Goods* as at any former period.

Dec. 13, 1825. 7

Square Timber.

THE subscribers two miles west of Buffalo Bridge will constantly ke'p for sale *Square Timber* of the following kind; red Beech, black-Ash, Elm, Bass-wood, and Maple, cheap for cash. We will deliver it to purchasers on the shortest notice.

B. FIELD.
D. SULLIVAN.

Gates, Dec. 13, 1825. 1y7

WANTED TO HIRE.

A sober steady, industrious man, one who is accustomed to the use of Horses, and faithful, will get good wages by applying to

J. W. STRONG.

Dec. 10th, 1825. 7,

Monroe County } ss.
Clerks Office }

I CERTIFY that a commission is received in this office for Simon M. Coe, for the office of Justice of the Peace, in and for said county.

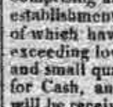
J. CUTLER, *Dept. Clerk.*

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 3w7

To Teamsters.

A FEW TEAMS can have loading for the eastward, on application to H. ELY.

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 3w7



THE subscriber will rent his dwelling House in this village, situated near Doct. M. Brown's, for the term of three years, together with out houses, stabling and garden, and give possession the first of January next. The situation is very pleasant and convenient. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. J. MCRAKEN.

Dec. 13, 1825. 7

STRAYED.

A dark red Heifer two years old next spring; a satisfactory reward will be paid to any person giving information where she may be found by the subscriber.

J. W. STRONG.

Dec. 10th 1825. 7.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office*.

CONCERT,

At Christopher's Mansion House.

MR. & MRS. SMITH,

WILL give a Concert of select SONGS, DUETTS, &c. at Mr. Christopher's long Room this EVENING, Dec. 13th.

To commence at half past 7 o'clock.—Tickets 50 cents each, (Children half price.)—Tickets may be had at Mr. Christopher's, & J. C. Bond's.

Bank Meeting.

THE citizens of this village are requested to meet at Christopher's Long Room, on to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, to appoint a committee for the purpose of obtaining a charter for a new Bank to be located in this village.

Dec. 12, 1825.

22, 16, 26, 9, 14,

WERE the drawn numbers, drawn on the 30th Nov. which determined the Prizes in the Oxford Academy Lottery, of North-Carolina.

Owners of Prize Tickets, can receive their CASH, by calling at

G. W. PRATT'S LOTTERY-OFFICE,

Or exchange them for Tickets in the Literature Lottery, to be drawn January 4th.—Higest Prize

$100,000,

Smallest Prize $50.—Price of Tickets

$48,00.

Shares in proportion.—For particulars see the supplement accompanying the paper.

December 13, 1825.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to pay their several notes & accounts, previous to the first day of January next.

J. W. STRONG.

Dec. 10 1825. 7.

JOHN LAKE,

Has just received an additional supply of

New Goods,

Among which are a new and elegant assortment of Ladies COAT AND HABIT TRIMINGS, New Style.

Rochester Dec. 13th 1825. 7

BEANS.

WANTED, 500 bushels of good white Beans, for which CASH will be paid.

D. P. PARKER, & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 13th, 1825. 3w7

Hollow Ware.

A great quantity, just received and for sale 25 per cent below CHEAP, by

A. BARBER, & Co.

DRAWING OF THE *OXFORD ACADEMY* LOTTERY,

22, 16, 26, 9, 14.

For PRIZES, apply to A. REYNOLDS, at the Post Office.

THE subscriber is appointed agent for the New-York Statesman. Any person desirous of taking the Statesman, will please to notify the subscriber by letter or otherwise.

TIMOTHY BURR.

Rochester Nov. 10. 1825. 4w8

An Invitation in Earnest.

E. F. MARSHALL having made arrangements for a different mode of conducting business, invites all having accounts open that cash, or notes are highly necessary for closing his present concern.—Those also, against whom he holds notes, are informed that many of them have been due for some time, and that he would willingly exchange them for the CASH, instead of *ill grav'd promises.*

Rochester, 11 of 10 month, 1825 4w50

PAY WITHOUT COST, OR PAY WITH COST.

THE firm of Smith & Allcott was dissolved on the first day of October last, and notice of the same was given, with an earnest request for immediate payment. This notice is to request that no one will utter a word of complaint because they are sued. The notes and accounts, are left with *Thomas J. Patterson* for collection to whom pay must be made, or to either of the subscribers—*don't all call at once.*

A VALUABLE MILL SITE FOR SALE.

E. D. SMITH,
S. P. ALLCOTT.

Nov. 29, 1825. 3w6.

SALT.

EVERINGHIM & CO.

HAVE just received on consignment 900 bbls. first rate

SALT,

In choice new pine Barrels which they offer at the lowest *Cash prices.*

Rochester, Dec. 5, 1825. 6

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to make payment before the *first day of January next.*

Notes and accounts due and unpaid at that time will be put in suit *without discrimination.*

WM. PITKIN, & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 4w6

MERINO SHAWLS, AND More New & Fashionable SILK-GOODS.

C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of

FANCY SILK-GOODS,

is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS

of every description.

Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 3

ON HAND—TO SELL

90 THOUSAND (net of seasoned Pine Boards and Plank, of which 50,000 is clear stuff—

ALSO

100M Shingles.

A. W. RILEY.

Dec. 6, 1825. 6

ROCHESTER, NOV. 28, 1825.

Received by

E. COOK,

60 Pr. BRASS ANDIRONS, comprising a variety of elegant patterns.
30 pr. Shovels and Tongs,
1 Nest Fire Fenders,
and an extensive assortment of

FANCY HARD-WARE,

SILVER PLATED, AND BRITTANNIA WARE

Watches & Jewelry,

and probably the best assortment of Rodgers' KNIVES AND SCISSORS ever offered for sale in the Western District.

All are offered Wholesale and Retail at a small advance for "*Ready Cash.*"

☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of WATCHES. 8w5

STRAYED from the subscriber in Rochester, two small bucks with sh't horns and fine wool.—A liberal reward shall be paid to any person who will return them.

RUFUS MEECH, & Co.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6

Notice.

ALL persons *indebted* to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next. are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

November 1, 1825. 8w1

NEW GOODS. AND NEW FASHIONS.

ALPHEUS BINGHAM

Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of

Winter Goods,

of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimere do
Bangup and Beaveret Do.
Sattinett pantaloons of all descriptions.
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vests.
Assorted Valentias of all kinds.
Camblet and Plaid, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers,
Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds,
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces,
Black and flag, handkerchiefs
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.

CLOTHS.

Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.

VESTINGS.

Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings, all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.

Also trimmings of every description.

All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.

MILITARY DRESSES

of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

☞ N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 8

ENGLISH BOBINET LACE VEILS,

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,

And for sale from $6. to $10.

DRESS SILKS,

RICH AND FASHIONABLE,

UNUSUALLY LOW.

JOHN LAKE.

...ALSO...

Just received the latest and most approved style of

LADIES WINTER HATS.

CAPS,

HEAD DRESSES &C.

All which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.

Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

CONFECTIONARY.

A. SELLEG,

INFORMS his customers and the Publick in general, that he continues to Manufacture all kinds of

CONFECTIONARY,

which he is selling at the New-York Prices all orders from retailers attended with promptness, and his articles warranted of superior quality.

Rochester Nov. 15th 1825 3

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of December, 1825.

John Kinnear
Mr. Kerr

A.
Henry L. Achilles
John Abbott
Hiram L. Allen
Thomas Avery
Mathias L. Augle
Ann H. Allen
Bethany G. Allen
Patrick Agan
Samuel Abeus.
B.
John Barret jr.
Thomas Bryant
Robert H. Brower
John B. Babcock
Elizabeth Bradbury
Daniel Bliss
Hannah C. Brink
David Bailey
Solomon Barker
John Brower
Reuben Bennet
Joseph Barret
Ira Bailey
Jacob S. Burns
William Burk
Phinney Billings
Ignatious Bartlet
James Baker
Caleb Brooks
C.
William Cheny
Eunice Chapman
Daniel Clark
Levi Carter
Joseph Carey
Lewis Cramer
Charles Cramo
Hervey Cable
A. N. Clark
William Crevling
Miles Carter
Solomon Close
James Conner
Margaret Celieg
Caroline Clark
Mariah Celia
David Carter
Chancey Crittendon
John Creague
Elinor Crosbie
Charles Colwell
Dayton W. Chapman
Lemuel Crark
Eleazar Conkey
Ransford A. F. Clawson
Stephen B. Comstock
Robert Clapp
Stephen Cutler
Abigail Cleveland
Zenus Covel.
D.
Waterman Davis
Oliver Dubois
S. K. Dow
Capt. Daniels
Emeline Dunning
Uri David
Stephen Duculon
Samuel S. Dagget
Lucinda Duncan
Oliver Dickinson
Joseph Doneon
Pierce Darrow
Francis Dunning
James Davis
Oliver Dubois.
E.
Catherine Edmunds
Abiather Eaton
Richard Ely
Samuel Ellison
F.
Zenas Freeman
J. F. Fransisco
John Foust
Aaron Fittsgerold 2.
John Farman
G.
Joseph Gilbert jr. 2.
Amos Graves
Moses Granger
William R. Gilbert
Jonathan Graig
Richard Gorsline
Eshon Gregory
Dennis Gillon
Ebenezer Gregory
John Grant
William Grenell
H.
Clarisa Heldreth
Susannah Hickler
G. Hagerman
G. A. Hudson
Silvenus C. Hersey
John Haywood
Frederick Hull
Lydia Hatch
John K. Hughs
Mary Hill
Artemisia Head
G. Holmes
John Harris
Rubart Halsey
Betsey Hull
Calvin Hills
Shuman W. Harris
Mary S. Hull
Augustus Hall
Eleazar Howard
J.
Betsey Johnson
K.
James N. Keating
Jonathan Kingsley
Ira Ketchum

Aaron L.
Stacy Lamphere
Joseph Leach
William Lowden
Jacob Lyons
M.
John G. Mc Pasion
James Moore
William Mc Kellips
Samuel D Merrel
John Mahon
Caleb Morgan
Sally Mc Donel
John O. Mallon
Benjamin Minor
Joseph Martin
Theodore Moody
Robert Mc Curdy
Solomon H. Mc Intyre
M. Munson
Ely Miller
David Mosier
N.
E. & E. D. Nicholls
O.
Ann Oviatt
George Oliver
R. S. Orris
P.
Jonathan Packard
Jab Puffer jr.
Gideon Pitts
Anne K. Peabody
Jacob Perrigo
Robert Potter
William Pierce
Isaac Paddock
William Phelon 2.
William Porter
R.
Loir Richardson
Francis Ramsdil
Ralph Reed
Aaron Rand
Bradford Rowe
Jacob Rice
Peter Reed
Thomas Roberts
Symon Root
S.
N. Sagent
Asa W. Stevenson
Charles W. Snow
Ezekiel Skinner
John Stevenson
Patience S. Stewart
Elisha Satterlee
Miss Savage
Harriet See
Julia Stevens
Salmeron Smith
Radolphus D. Searl
Elijah Squire.
Elisha Sanderboot
David Sabin
Daniel S. Sprague
Capt. J. Smith
John Serdon
Samuel Sturges
Caleb Simeons
Hiram Shaw
John Smith
Stephen Spencer
Edwin Sturges
Bradford Seymour
Samuel Squares
Reuben Squares
T.
Israel Thompson
Isaish Tower
John Tucker
Thomas Thorp
Doct. Turner
Julie Tuttle
Daniel Townsend
George Thomas
Frances Tiffany
Joel F. Tyler
Daniel Thatcher
William Taylor
V
William S. Vangeesen,
William Vincent
Jacob D. E. Vanderheyden
Martha Vandoesen
John G. Vandycke.
W.
Henry Williams
Charles R. Ward
Abner Wakely
D. C. West
Hiram Winchel
Daniel Waters
Thomas Wall
John West
Timothy Wheeler
Lucy Wheeler
Martin Woodruff
William Wells
A. H. West
Mr. Watson
Clark Wilber
James Wood
Nelson Willars
Robert Wilkins
Silas Wilcox
Robert Wheaton
John Wells
C. H. Williams 4.
Ebenezer Walker
Leonard Worcester
Hiram C. Woodworth.
Y.
Daniel Yemmans.

$5 REWARD.

LOST on or about the 10th of October last. A large *Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of 36 dollars against *Charles Ingersol* of Lima, one against *William R. Blandell* of 18 dollars, two against *Conrod Fowler* of 14 dollars each, one against *Truman Downs of* 9 dollars, together with an account against *Jesse Whitticher* of 55 dollars, and several small accounts. Any person returning said Pocket-book and papers to this Office shall receive the above reward.

SIMON SMITH.

Rochester Dec. 6th 1825. 3w6

IRON TOOL MAKING.

EBENER. PENFIELD & SON.

INFORM the public that they have rented the brick shop, lately occupied by Mr. Hankerson, opposite Mr. Fitches Tavern in East Rochester, where they intend carrying on the Blacksmithing business in all its branches.

Axes and Edge Tools

of every description made in the best manner, and warranted good. The long experience of the subscribers in manufacturing tools, and the reputation of their work, generally, prompt them to solicit, as they hope to receive, a share of the patronage of the publick

East-Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4

For Sale,

300 lbs. Small Pica,

enquire at this Office.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. L. TOUSEY

HAS just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of

Drugs and MEDICINES,

Dye-Stuffs and Paints,

with many miscellaneous articles at the New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, at low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Gold Leaf, Pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and Cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Lee's Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Rexchell and Soda Powders, Nines, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Bergamot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celibertated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflammation of the Eyes

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, &c. ground in Oil, Verdigris Carmine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow and Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hedge Wood. Alum, Coppers, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.

East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Resin, Alcohol, Wafers, Almonds, Bloom Raisins, Macoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.

NEW DRUG STORE.

(BUFFALO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE.)

J. B. FLWOOD

HAS just opened a general and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

of the first quality which he offers

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

on the most accommodating terms.

Family Medicines

carefully put up.

Rochester, March 8, 1825.

PRINTING.

Books, Cards, Handbills, and JOB PRINTING generally, as neatly and as expeditiously as can be done at any office west of Albany.

BOOK-BINDING

will now be done in the best possible manner, either in plain Sheep, or Calf Skin, or in elegant Morocco, in a superior manner.

LEDGERS, AND DAY BOOKS,

Ruled to any pattern, and bound to order.

EVERARD PECK,
Sign of the Ledger,
Carroll-street, Rochester.

Nov. 8, 1825. 3w2

CATHCART & FAIRMAN,

OFFER to their friends and the publick, a large assortment of fashionable fancy

Dry Goods,

with staple and winter Goods adapted to the season, which will be sold at much lower prices than ever offered before in this market.

ALSO,

1000 Pieces PAPER HANGINGS of various patterns,

4000 Yards Factory Shirtings, Sheetings, Plaids and Checks,

400 lbs. Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 6w32

Lost Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscribers on the night of the 23th of Oct. last, three 2 years old *STEERS*, one of which is black, and 1 red. One has also some white feet. Said Cattle were purchased of Deacon Harman of Wheatland. It is supposed they went up the east side of the river.—Whoever will return said cattle, or give information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

AMBROSE & WELLS.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

UNCURRENT MONEY.

NOTES of the Bank of Plattsburg, Chenango, Niagara, Washington and Warren and Jefferson County—also Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island money purchased at the lowest rates of discount.

G. W. PRATT'S Lottery Office.

Carroll-Street.

BY virtue of one writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the court of common pleas of Monroe county against the goods chattels lands, and tenements of Solomon Close in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land situated in the town of Greece and county of Monroe known and distinguished as all that part of lot number 115, in township number one in the short range of townships of Phelps and Gorham's purchase—west of Genesee river, bounded as follows to wit—north by lot number one hundred and fourteen, east by the west line of lot number one hundred and six, west by the east line of lot number one hundred and twenty four, and running so far south as that a line parallel with the north line of said lot number one hundred fifteen, shall include sixty acres of land, and also all that other certain piece of land situated in said town of Greece and in the township aforesaid being part of lot number one hundred and thirteen, and so much of the same as lies on the south side of the ridge road except about two acres deeded to John Williams—containing between 28 and thirty acres of land, reference had to a certain deed from said Solomon Close to Adam Sherman bearing date the 31st of Oct. 1825. All of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle-tavern in the village of Rochester and town of Gates on the 20th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff*

December 13th, 1825.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WALKER & WARRENT

Coppersmiths,

Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLE,
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for [illegible]

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS

Rochester, May 10, 1825. 40

WILLIAM T. JAMES'

PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.

Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

FULTON
Fire Insurance Company,
(City of New York.)
Capital of 500,000 Dollars

Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Prest.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandaigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*

Rochester Sept. 6 1824 40

MACHINE CARDS.

Just received and for sale by
J. E. & T. CONGDON,
A general assortment of the LEICESTER
Machine Cards.

Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles, as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.

Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

60 Ton of Oil CAKE.

AN excellent substitute for *Corn*, in feeding *Cattle Sheep and Hogs.*

Farmers will do well to make an experiment with it.—For sale ground or in the Cake, at the *Rochester*

OIL-MILL,

Where the highest price in CASH is always paid for FLAX-SEED, by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6w4

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 40

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER
UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*

March 24, 1825. 23tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO, & MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washington, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.

Rochester, March 7, 1825. 10tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Conraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting,

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,
Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,
With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS
Currier's and Lamp Oil,
With an assortment of
CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

A QUANTITY OF

SUMMER BANE,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. VanSlyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.

Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.

Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered soon. S. SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

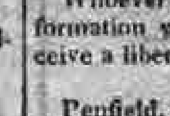
FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot occupied by Judge Rochester, situated on Sophia Street. Possession can be had the first day of May next. Equire of

S. MELANCTON SMITH.

Rochester Nov. 29, 1825. 5.

Stray Cow.



STRAYED from the subscriber on the night of the 7th inst. a white faced, and broad lined back COW with black sides and white belly, also, a bar, (or gallows) on her horns.

Whoever will return said Cow, or give information where she may be found, will receive a liberal reward.

JAMES H. SEARS.

Penfield, Nov. 18th, 1825. 3w5

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.

Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 *Village Lots,*
25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

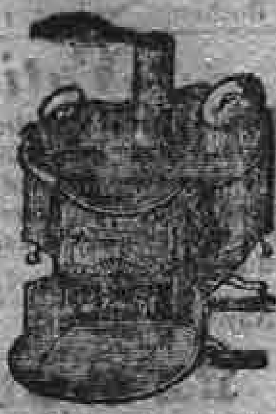
J. BISSELL, Jun.

Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,

A general assortment of James and Cornell's

STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other **STOVES** by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.

Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Backler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, &
Hame
Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, are requested to call immediately and adjust the same.

C. H. BICKNELL,
R. J. CURRY.

Rochester, Nov. 2, 1825. 3w2

Notice.

AS the subscriber is about making new arrangements in business, he requests all those who have unsettled accounts to call and settle the same in the course of this week, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of lodging them in the hands of an officer for collection. Those having duebills or orders on his store, are requested to present them immediately for payment.

SAMUEL SAWYER.

Rochester, Nov. 19, 1825. 3w3

Hard-Ware,
CUTLERY, SADDLERY
and Cabinet Ware.
(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Sheldon, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, July 26, 1825.

ROCHESTER
OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.
OIL-CAKE—for sale.
PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.

August, 15, 1825. 42

GENERAL AGENCY,
Commission & Forwarding,
CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality,
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with J. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.

Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES,

Also, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.

Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.

August 3, 1825. 44

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Leavitt & Hill*, was dissolved on the 10th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment previous to the 1st of Jan next.

Charles J. Hill will continue business at the old stand—our customers will receive our thanks for their liberal patronage.—Their attention, and that of the public generally, is respectfully invited to a new and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter goods now opening—particulars next week.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT.
CHARLES J. HILL.

Rochester, Nov. 29th, 1825.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day*, with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock. Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days* or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*

Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

MAHY'S'

Approved Plaster Cloth,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, alenges of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT. M. D.

COUGHFS ANDCOLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to it being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-St. Rochester.

Notice.

THE subscribers and their associates intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for an Act of Incorporation, under the name and title of "*Erie Canal Transportation Company,*" with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying property and passengers on the New-York State Canals.

JON. CHILD, } THADDEUS JOY,
N. DEVEREUX, & co. } HORACE BRACE,
ROBERT HUNTER, } NATHAN BROWN,
THOS. S. SHANKLAND.

Rochester, Nov. 14, 1825. 4

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements, of *John Comstock*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken Lots numbers 2, 4, 7, 11, 37, 45, 50, 53, 66, in townships no. 12, in the fourth range, and included in the town of Perrinton, and county of Monroe—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

J. P. Patterson, *Sheriff.*

Dated Dec. 3d, 1825.

WHEREAS Zadoch Granger did by a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, convey unto Oliver Phelps, and to his heirs and assigns forever, "All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the (then) county of Ontario and State of New-York, being three thousand acres, a common and undivided part of twenty thousand acres which was originally sold and conveyed to Ebenezer Hunt and others by Nathaniel Gorham and the said Oliver Phelps Esq'rs. situate in the north part of Township number one in the short Range west of Genesee River"—and whereas by a Deed of Partition, bearing date the seventh day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight between the said Zadoch Granger, Oliver Phelps and others——Proprietors of the said twenty thousand acres, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the said twenty thousand acre tract was amongst other lots pieces or parcels of land allotted & set off to the said Zadoch Granger in severalty, as by the said deed of Partition, recorded in the clerk's office of Ontario County, reference being thereunto had will appear—and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money, secured in and by the said Indenture of Mortgage. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all that part of the said mortgaged premises, distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the twenty thousand tract, before mentioned, will be sold at publick auction, at the house now occupied by Jesse Southworth in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Dec. 6th, 1825.

JAMES SMEDLEY, *Administrator de bonis non*, of OLIVER PHELPS, *deceased.*

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office, }
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, All that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eighteen feet in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.

E. POMEROY, Att'y. [illegible]

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey Ives to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plot of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.

E. POMEROY, Att'y.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Cullin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Sheldon and Gad Sheldon and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus [illegible] land, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line in said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, (many there be as described in said Mortgage,) will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.

J. HILLS, Att'y. 30w

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of Land situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 37, in 2d division of Lots, supposed to contain about 70 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by H. B. Ely to the said William and Gilbert Cobb. Also in said township No. 13, 7th range, part of Lot 50, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bisby to the said William and Gilbert Cobb and Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 70 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 46, on Mill-street, occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest in the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 40

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the above Property is postponed until the eleventh day of Dec. next, then to take place at the time and place above mentioned.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.

Nov. 22, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Monroe county, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of *Ezra Hovey*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that part of Lot No. 11, in the second division of Township No. 13 in the seventh range, included in the Town of Brighton, which lies south of the road leading from Oliver Culver's Inn, in the said town of Brighton to the Irondequoit landing (so called,) which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the sheriff's office in the village of Rochester, on the 14th day of December next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*

Nov. 1, 1825.

WHEREAS, *Edward Richards*, my husband, has driven me from his bed contrary to my *tender entreaties*, and otherwise *cruelly treated* me, and has chosen the company of *lewd* females, and has taken a considerable part of my furniture with all his property he could command and left me and his former place of abode, and gone into the state of New York. This is to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date. If any should wish for further proof of the above statements, call upon the subscriber, and she thinks she will be able to give them satisfaction.

EUNICE RICHARDS.

Rockingham, (Vt.) Oct. 14, 1825.

EAGLE BANK OF NEW-HAVEN.

C. DUNNING & Co. will pay 65 cents a Dollar for $3,000 of the notes of the Eagle Bank of New-Haven, in goods at the lowest cash price if presented previous to the 15th November.

Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 5-3w

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 8---VOL. X. ROCHESTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1825 WHOLE NO. 476.

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

**A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

****Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.*

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHIL'D.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,	Blue Vitriol,	
St. Domingo do.	Oil Vitriol,	
Cuba Fustic,	Dutch Madder Woad,	
Hatch Wood,	Nutgalls,	
Cam. Logwood, cut	Verdigris, Circumne,	
Cuba Fustic, do.	Red Tartar,	
Hatch Wood, do.	Bengal,	*Indigo.*
Camwood, Ground	Spanish Flote,	
In barrels, Warranted Pure.	Guatamelia,	
English Alum,	Press Papers,	
do. Copperas	Tenter Hooks,	
August 1, 1825	Jacks, Brushes, &c 40	

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of
Saddler's Hard-ware,
which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valices,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.
MILITARY COMPASSES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMES,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.
All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.
Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.
LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.
DR. L. TOUSEY

LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of
Drugs and MEDICINES,
Dye-Stuffs and Paints,
with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Roschell and Soda Powders, Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Burgemot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Cormine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red Chinn, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish, Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood. Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo. Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.
East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Rosin, Alchohol, Wafers, Almonds, Bloom Raisins, Macoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.

STRAYED.

A dark red Heifer two years old next spring; a satisfactory reward will be paid to any person giving information where she may be found by the subscr. J. W. STRONG.
Dec. 10th 1825. 7.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the
Republican Office.

Hardware Store,
(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.
which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.
The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spiadles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.
JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala,	
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	*Indigo,*
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans	
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
Logwood,	2 tons grd. White Lea	
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.	
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,	
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White.	
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,	
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre	
2 hhds. do.	1-2" French Yellow	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Co	
200 " summer do.	pal,	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	1 do. S. American do.	
7000 Teazles,	7 bbls. Glue.	
20 grose press papers,		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading,
500 " Litharge,	Shoe, Fancy & other
100 " Tamerick,	Brushes,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	4 hamprs Junk Bottles,
1 cask Sweet Oil,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
100 " American do.	5000 Spanish Segars,
81 bales Oakum,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
25 bbls. Pitch,	500 Baskets of different sizes,
20 " Rosin,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
20 " Tar,	100 bu. White Beans,
3 tons Cordage,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
Blocks, different sizes,	Machine Cards, of D.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	and Axes.
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had else where.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

THE
NEW YORK AMERICAN
is printed daily and semi-weekly in the city of New York. The annual price of the daily paper is *ten dollars;* that of the country paper, *four dollars,* if paid within the year—otherwise *five.*

The success which this paper has met with, its rapidly increasing circulation, and the flattering patronage it receives from the officers of the general government, while they impose upon its editors the obligation (to which they will endeavor to be faithful) of sparing no efforts on their part to merit such signal favor, render it perhaps the less incumbent upon them to make any professions as to their future course—to the past they appeal, as the best guarantee for that to come.

Having urged, from the commencement of the presidential struggle, the pretensions of Mr. Adams, and concurring must entirely in the doctrines laid down by that eminent statesman, in his inaugural address, they will as far as they shall approve the same, give a firm and rational support to the measures of his administration.

With regard to the state government and local politics, they have kept aloof, and see no reason to regret, or to alter their course in this particular.

Their first and dearest aim is, has been, and will be, to make their paper in fact, as it is in name, AMERICAN.—In the happy and expressive phrase,—'*our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country,*' are comprised all the articles of their political faith—the measure alike of all their duties, and all their hopes: as they shall conform to, or depart from its spirit, are they content to be judged.

As to the details of the paper, it will not certainly be second to any other in the quantity and as is hoped in the quality of its contents, literary, political, or miscellaneous. A price current of produce and merchandize, a bank note and a stock table, carefully corrected each week, will be published regularly. The editors are expecting from London, a newly invented press, which will enable them to give both a more rapid and more uniform impression to their paper, than those now in use—and with an entirely new font f types, which is delivering, will render in mechanical execution and appearance, altogether more worthy of its distinguished patronage. EDITORS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock. The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, *P. M.*

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

Notice.
DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.
Nov. 1, 1825. 1

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.
DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 52

JOHN W. STRONG,

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing
DRY GOODS,
comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of
Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.
are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,
500 BARRELS SALT.
☞CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES, Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.
NEW-GOODS,
☞*AND VERY CHEAP.*☜

THE subscriber having removed to Rochester, is this day receiving and opening for sale a new and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of
DRY-GOODS
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery &
Glassware.
Which with his former stock makes his assortment very general and comple, and he is determined to sell them as low (to say the least,) as any of his neighbours.
—ALSO—
WHISKEY & PORK
By the barrel.—ALSO, on consignment, a quantity of VERMONT MARBLE
TOMB STONES.
This last article is an object to Stone Cutters of the west.—He also offers for sale his TAVERN STAND & FARM, in the village of Lima, Livingston County.—For terms and other particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Mill St. six doors North of the Bank. J. D. COMMINS.

☞All persons indebted are expected to make payment on or before the 1st. January next, without further notice.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4.

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building an Academy at Henrietta four corners. The edifice to be 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; three stories high, besides a cellar under the whole. The height of the building 46 feet. The cellar walls to be of stone, the rest of brick.—A plan and elevation may be seen by application to L. C. Chamberlin, Postmaster in Henrietta, and further particulars will be given by him, or by G. Boulton of Rochester.
The proposals to be made in writing, under seal, and handed in on or before the 2d. of December proximo.

☞A general attendance of stockholder is requested at the ajournes meeting in Henrietta on Saturday the 3d. December at 2 P. M.
ELIJAH LITTLE, } JOHN GARVIN.
GILES BOULTON, } BENJ. BALDWIN.
LUTHER C. CHAMBERLIN.
November 22, 1825. 4

BUILDINGS INSURED.
THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. YORK,
INSURE Buildings, Manufactories, Merchandise, and other personal property on the most liberal terms. All demands for losses are adjusted with promptitude. Persons wishing insurances effected will please call on the subscriber at his office in the village of Rochester.
ASHLEY SAMSON, *Agent.*
December, 6, 1825. 6

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 16th inst. has been declared.
By order of the Board,
A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 14w49

'HEVD NEW 'HEVD
GOODS,
(At the Stone Store one door east of Messrs. Hart & Saxton, Buffalo-street.)

THE subscribers have received a very complete assortment of
GOODS,
which are offered for sale to their friends and the public at as LOW prices as can be found in Buffalo-street, Carroll-street, Mill-street, or any other Street west of Utica.
Customers are particularly invited to examine an extensive assortment of BROADCLOTHS of various qualities and colours, which are offered for sale at a small advance from city prices.
☞Tavern Keepers can be supplied with LIQUORS of the *first quality.*
ASAHEL BARBER, & CO.
Rochester, October 4, 1825. 49

NEW STORE.
JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street,) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—
Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swans down, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.
ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*
GROCERIES.
Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.—ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon syrup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*
All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.
East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.
1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—
for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.
NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

By order of O. E. Gibbs Surrogate of the County of Monroe,

WILL be sold at publick Vendue at the house of Charles Millard, Inn Keeper in the village of Rochester, by the subscriber administrator on the estate of Elias Smith deceased, on the 26th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon the one equal undivided half of village Lot 108½ bounded on the West side of State Street, in the village of Rochester, (formerly called Frankfort,)—said Lot is 112 fee frontand rear, and 180 feet deep—together with the appurtenances belonging to the same.—Terms of sale made known by applying to Abelard Reynolds Esq. agent for the subscriber and at the time and place of the sale.
RUFUS SMITH, *Admin.*
Rochester Nov. 14th, 1825. 6w3

Notice.

THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately, be left for collection by the 15th December next, unless previously paid.
JACOB GOULD.
N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Gould & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.
Rochester, Nov. 15th 1225. 3

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new
Dry-Goods
Groceries and Crockery,
at very reduced price.
S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.
5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.
100 bbls. Salt,
150 Box's Oneida Glass.
And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.
S. G. ANDREWS.

For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
enquire at this Office.

LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of December, 1825.

A.
Henry L. Achilles
John Abbott
Hiram L. Allen
Thomas Avery
Mathias L. Angle
Ann H. Allen
Bethany G. Allen
Patrick Agan
Samuel Abens.
B.
John Barret jr.
Thomas Bryant
Robert H. Brower
John B. Babcock
Elizabeth Bradbury
Daniel Bliss
Hannah C. Brink
David Bailey
Solomon Barker
John Browne
Reuben Kennet
Joseph Barret
Ira Bailey
Jacob S. Burns
William Burk
Phinney Bilings
Ignatius Bartlet
James Baker
Caleb Brooks
C.
William Cheny
Eunice Chapman
Daniel Clark
Levi Carter
Joseph Carey
Lewis Cramer
Charles Cretco
Hervey Cable
A. N. Clark
William Crevling
Miles Carter
Solomon Clore
James Conner
Margaret Celleg
Caroline Clark
Mariah Celia
David Carter
Chancey Crittendon
John Creague
Elinor Crosbie
Charles Colwell
Dayton W. Chapman
Lemuel Clark
Eleazar Cookey
Ransford A. F. Clawson
Stephen B. Comstock
Robert Clapp
Stephen Culler
Abigail Cleveland
Zenus Covel.
D.
Waterman Davis
Oliver Dubois
S. K. Dow
Capt. Daniels
Emeline Dunning
Uri David
Stephen Duculon
Samuel S. Dagget
Lucinda Duncan
Oliver Dickinson
Joseph Duncan
Pierce Darrow
Francis Denning
James Davis
Oliver Dubois
E.
Catherine Edmunds
Abiather Eaton
Richard Ely
Samuel Ellison
F.
Zenas Freeman
J. F. Francisco
John Foust
Aaron Fittsgerold 2.
John Farman
G.
Joseph Gilbert jr. 2.
Amos Graves
Moses Granger
William R. Gilbert
Jonathan Graig
Richard Gorsline
Eshon Gregory
Dennis Gillon
Ebenezer Gregory
John Grant
William Grenell
H.
Clarisa Holdreth
Susannah Hickler
G. Hagerman
G. A. Hudson
Silvenus C. Hersey
John Haywood
Frederick Hull
Lydia Hatch
John K. Hughs
Mary Hill
Artemisia Hand
G. Holmes
John Harris
Rubart Halsey
Betsey Hull
Calvin Hills
Sleman W. Harris
Mary S. Hull
Augustus Hall
Eleazar Howard
J.
Betsey Johnson
K.
James N. Keating
Jonathan Kingsley
Ira Ketchum
John Kinnane
Mr. Kear
Aaron Latimer
Stacy Lamphere
Joseph Leach
William Lowden
Jacob Lyons
M.
John Q. Mc Farlon
James Moore
William Mc Kellips
Samuel D. Merrel
John Mahon
Caleb Morgan
Sally Mc Donol
John O. Mullon
Benjamin Minor
Joseph Martin
Theodore Moody
Robert Mc Cardy
Solomon H. Mc Infyre
M. Manson
E. Miller
David Mosier
N.
E. & E. D. Nickolls
O.
Ann Ovintt
George Oliver
R. S. Orvis
P.
Jonathan Packard
Job Puffer jr.
Gideon Pitts
Anne K. Peabody
Jacob Perrigo
Robert Potter
William Pierce
Isaac Paddock
William Phelon 2.
William Porter
R.
Lois Richardson
Francis Ramsdil
Ralph Reed
Aaron Rand
Bradford Rowe
Jacob Rice
Peter Reed
Thomas Roberts
Syman Root
S.
N. Sagent
Ann W. Stevenson
Charles W. Snow
Ezekiel Skinner
John Stevenson
Patience S. Stewart
Elisha Satterlee
Miss Savage
Harriet See
Julia Stevens
Salmeron Smith
Radolphus D. Scarl
Elijah Squire.
Elisha Sanderhout
David Sabin
Daniel N. Sprague
Capt. J. Smith
John Serdon
Samuel Sturges
Caleb Simeons
Hiram Shaw
John Smith
Stephen Spencer
Edwin Sturges
Bradford Seymour
Samuel Squares
Reuben Squires
T.
Israel Thompson
Isaiah Tower
John Tucker
Thomas Thorp
Doct. Turner
Julia Tuttle
Daniel Townsend
George Thomas
Frances Tiffany
Joel F. Tyler
Daniel Thatcher
William Taylor
V.
William S. Vangeesen,
William Vincent
Jacob D. E. Vanderheyden
Martha Vandosen
John G. Vandycke.
W.
Henry Williams
Charles R. Ward
Abner Wakely
D. C. West
Hiram Winchel
Daniel Waters
Thomas Wall
John West
Timothy Wheeler
Lucy Wheeler
Martin Woodruff
William Wells
A. H. West
Mr. Watson
Clark Wilber
James Wood
Nelson Willars
Robert Wilkins
Silas Wilcox
Robert Wheaton
John Wells
A. H. Williams 4.
Ebenezer Walker
Leonard Worcester
Hiram C. Woodworth.
Y.
Daniel Yemmans.

$5 REWARD.

LOST on or about the 10th of October last. A large *Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of 36 dollars against *Charles Ingersol* of Lima, one against *William R Blasdell* of 13 dollars, two against *Conrod Fowler* of 14 dollars each, one against *Truman Downs of* 9 dollars, together with an account against *Jesse Whitticher* of 55 dollars, and several small accounts. Any person returning said Pocket book and papers to this Office shall receive the above reward.
SIMON SMITH.
Rochester Dec. 6th 1825. 6w6

Square Timber.

THE subscribers two miles west of Buffalo Bridge will constantly ke'p for sale *Square Timber* of the following kind; red Beech, black-Ash, Elm, Bass-wood, and Maple, cheap for cash. We will deliver it to purchasers on the shortest notice.
R. FIELD,
D. SULLIVAN.
Gates, Dec. 13, 1825. 1w7

To Teamsters.

A FEW TEAMS can have loading for the eastward, on application to H. ELY.
Rochester, Dec. 19, 1825. 3w7

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

Accursed Poverty! most terrible
Of all those fearful shapes, which angry gods
Have fashion'd and sent down in wrath, t'affright
Unhappy mortals!—furies which did haunt
Unblest Orestes, nor pale ghosts which glide
With gory locks, at midnight, to the couch
Where murderers sleep, have half thy nameless terrors;
All visions else, of fearful shape, once grown
Familiar to the eye, put off their dread—
But who can grow accustomed to thy look,
Fell Poverty!—Thou hast not couch'd me yet—
But thou hast kept, for years, within my view
Constant as images which swim in air
Before the wat'ry eye, when wintry winds
Obstruct it—I have gazed upon thy look,
Which still seem'd bent on me; and still thy frown
Has darken'd, and thy form assumed new terrors!
What wilt thou have? Is't not enough that thou
Hast fill'd with gloom my youthful days? wilt still,
With thy damn'd presence, blot my noon day sun?
Thou couldst not stay my foot from beauty's bower;
But thou didst mar the sweetness of her smile—
Thou couldst not bar me from the paths of learning,
But thou didst strew those paths with many a thorn—
I could not look upon those scenes which seem
So beautiful to youthful expectation,
But even there thy grisly visage rose
To mar all beauty—Damned spirite, avaunt!
I've look'd so long, and seen, on every side
Nought but thy foul deformity, my sight
Grows dim—avaunt! I shall not be thy prey— H.
Rochester, Dec. 7, 1825.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

THE BLIND FIDDLER.

"And still he talk'd like others of his kind,
But could not *see* his neighbour—he was *blind*;
And many an hour he's laugh'd and stretch'd his jaw,
At other's *actions*—and at what he saw."

Among mankind we see much deformity and ill shape, both in the male as well as female part of creation. There is also as much, and more deformity in the mind, as there is in the body. That all this should exist is natural, inasmuch as there is no perfection among us—Taking it on a general scale every person is more or less defective, more or less cut short by dame nature from perfection. Whenever deformity and ugliness exists, to such a degree that it is perceptible to the beholder it generally is the case that it is in a more or less degree smoothed over by art. The young man who has a crooked leg, will have large pantaloons to make a straight appearance—If he has a short leg, he will have an extra sole upon his boot; if he loose a front tooth, have an ivory substituted. If a man lose his hair, he wears a wig—If a young lady is crooked, she wears the necessary article to keep her shoulders up—If she be disfigured upon her forehead—a bunch of curls hides it—a long dress hides an ill looking foot—and a black cap next to the head of a woman of forty, prevents the grey hairs from making their appearance through the stiff starched, and fine ruffled lenc, &c. In fact we all like to show the semblance of perfection, when indeed we are "whited sepulchres." Our actions are too often counter to the heart—and while we are speaking ill to a friend, of our opponent, our competitor, or our enemy, if either step in at the time, we take his hand, deal out a smile to him, and bid him "be seated." Such is done, such is the deformity of our nature; but to continue.

In ——— there lived a young fellow who was blind. He was a fiddler, in order that he might, as near as could be, support himself.—He was a nice fellow full of pride and ambition—and every other morning you might see him with his stiff collar and ruffle out, and apparently cursing dame nature that she had not willed a sight from some ugly wretch and allowed it to him.

Going home one night from a ball, throdgh a wood that he knew perfectly well, he came across a blind fiddler, with his fiddle in a bag, led by a boy. The blind stranger said to him—"Sir, how far is it up to the place where the ball is—I have a notion to play with the blind fiddler there, as I have just come in town. I am blind myself, and I should like to hear him." "Why sir," said the blind son of the catgut, "tis half a mile. I am from the ball myself, and though I am no fiddler, still I play the violin, occasionally for my amusement—I have it here; suppose you try it." "I will, (said the other,) and took it. After some (vis), he pronounced it a bad one, and a home manufactured instrument, and taking his said "there, look at that." "I will" said he. "Oh, your fiddle does not look well at all, and I see by the bridge, that the sound post is out one side—and what a looking neck it is," said the first blind fiddler. "You tell a lie," said the second, it is a fine fiddle, and there is not a thing wrong or bad about it." "Oh! uncle," said the boy, "this man is blind too, he feels of the fiddle just as you do." "What," said the uncle, are you that blind fiddler then!" "Why, sir, it is very dark to —— yes, sir, I am blind, to tell the truth!"

Second—Curse my eyes, you must be a fool indeed.

First—But you have no eyes to curse.

Second—No, but curse the sightless balls that cannot see the one who, blind, would make his fellow blind man think he was not so.

First—If a man is blind, he does not wish very one to know of his misfortune.

Second—Misfortune! what misfortune is it to you? You have heard that said. If a man is born blind, he knows nothing what light is—it is to him only as a desire. Men desire to see things that they do not know of: but it is no misfortune that they do not see them. If a man in America had a great desire to see the pyramids of Egypt, but could not, is it a misfortune that he was not born there? I lost my sight at 12 years of age. But rather I tell you, deny your name; rather deny your father and mother, and disown your birth, than to attempt to make a blind man believe that you are not blind!

Thus saying, they put up their fiddles, and

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Historic Newspapers Collection

went on together—and I have often heard the first say, that he learned more from that lesson, than he ever did before or since. He learnt not to dissemble, and not to make appearances and professions, like many in the world far above what he really was. So much did he think of it, that he obtained an epitaph to be put upon his stone when he died which ran as follows:

"Here lies beneath the cloddy earth,
One who but once denied his birth—
He was not like all human kind,
He liv'd his life, with little mind,
For he was born and died blind."

RECLUSE.

For the Republican.

UPS AND DOWNS.

MR. EDITOR—I am an *up and down* fellow, as you do know, full of life, and *up* to any thing.—Last night thinking of the misfortune of losing a good horse, I began to reckon *up* and set *down* the vicissitudes of life. *Up* and *down* mean in many cases the same thing, and frequently when you see a man *up*, he is in fact *down*. For instance neighbour A. tells me he is *up* and about a little, but that he is quite *down* with a cold. A man barrels *up* and salts *down* his beef or pork—he eats *up* a thing and it goes *down*—I let *down* my bars and put *up* my cattle—a man trips another *up*, or he strips him *down*, and so we go *up* and *down* continually. I have seen many a young lady that was called *up* to the notch, set *down* for a dunce, and rightly,—and many an one who was *up* till eleven in the evening, and *down* till ten in the morning for fashion's sake. There are too many young fellows who with haughty air, are "knocking *down* all opposition," so as to be called *up* to the life, *down* with your dust, says one, and heads *up*, that's your sorts; while another class sit *up* and keep housed *up* to read and obtain knowledge, so that they may at last settle *down* upon some foundation. When I see a lady show the modesty of her sex, and not as she walks the streets flirt and swing with her head *up*, I set her *down* for something—but when I see one *up* to all kind of "monkey shines," as the saying is, creating a good deal of surf as she passes, I can't help saying to myself "*down* with her house." Lately I have read many accounts of failures in our cities. If the merchants are breaking *down* so, I am thinking the business is about breaking *up*. In fact such is the world and human nature, that we can't tell who is *up* nor *down*. A man will appear to be well *up* on the ladder of *fortune*, when the fact is, he is just begining to tumble *down*—a pretended friend may stand at your shoulder to *boost* you *up*, as you think, when he is only there to pull you *down*, and one will praise you *up* where he thinks you will *hear* of it, and run you *down* where he thinks his interest is a little served by it; and if you trade with some, they will, lawyer like, "stuff you *up*" that they are giving you a bargain, and if possible shave you, *down* to the last copper.

And now Mr. Printer, as you have set yourself *up* as a kind of monitor over the publick to put *down* every thing of an unjust nature, and to watch the morals of Society, I shall give *up* the rest of this to you. I want to see good men held *up* and bad men put *down*—I want to see honesty *up*, and villany *down*—and you must be right *up* and *down* in these things. Every man should look well to one. I am coming *down* in a few days to pay you *up* for your paper, and mean to have it sent *up* to me until I run *down*. Lastly, peace be to all, and as the "mortal foe" death, will soon turn us all *upsidedown*, may every one have something laid *up* when he is laid *down*, at least have an assurance, that though his body goes *down*, his soul goes *up*.

Yours, TIMOTHY PLOUGHSHARE.

SHERIDAN'S FIRST SPEECH IN PARLIAMENT.

[*From Moore's Life of that Orator.*]

He made his first speech in Parliament on the 20th of November, 1780, when a petition was presented to the House, complaining of the undue election of the sitting members (himself and Mr. Monckton) for Stafford. It was rather lucky for him that the occasion was one in which he felt personally interested, as it took away much of that appearance of anxiety for display which might have attended his first exhibition upon any general subject. The fame, however, which he had already acquired by his literary talents, was sufficient, even on this question, to awaken all the curiosity and expectation of his audience; and accordingly, we are told in the report of his speech, that he was 'heard with particular attention, the House being uncommonly still while he was speaking.' The indignation which he expressed on this occasion at the charges brought by the petition against the electors of Stafford, was coolly turned into ridicule by Mr. Rigby, Paymaster of the Forces. But Mr. Fox, whose eloquence was always ready at the call of good nature, and, like the shield of Ajax, had 'ample room and verge enough,' to protect not only himself but his friends, came promptly to the aid of the young orator; and, in reply to Mr. Rigby, observed, that though those ministerial members who chiefly robbed and p[illegible]ered their constituents, might afterwards affect to despise them, yet gentlemen who felt properly the nature of the trust allotted to them, would always treat them, and speak of them with respect.'

It was on this night, as Woodfall used to relate, that Mr. Sheridan, after he had spoken, came up to him in the gallery, and asked, with much anxiety, of his first attempt? The answer of Woodfall, he had the courage afterwards to own, was, 'I am sorry to say I do not think that this is your line—you had much better have stuck to your former pursuits.' On hearing which, Sheridan rested his head upon his hand a few minutes, and then vehemently exclaimed 'It is in me however, and, by the Lord, it shall out.'

It appears, indeed, that upon many persons besides Mr. Woodfall, the impression produced by this first essay of his oratory, was far from answerable to the expectations which had been formed. The chief defect remarked in him was a thick and indistinct mode of delivery, which, though he afterwards greatly corrected it, was never entirely removed.

[In the following extract, Mr. Moore describes the state of the prosecution against Mr. Hastings, when Mr. Sheridan established his fame as one of the noblest orators that ever existed, by supporting the charges, in a speech which neither he nor any of his great cotemporaries ever excelled. The anecdote about Burke is curious, and not generally known]:—

"The feelings of the public were, at the outset of the prosecution, rather for than against the supposed delinquent. Nor was this tendency counteracted by any partial leaning towards his accusers. Mr. Fox had hardly yet recovered his defeat on the Indian bill, or—what had been still more fatal to him—his victory in the coalition. Mr. Burke, in spite of his great talents and zeal, was by no means popular. There was a tone of dictatorship in his public demeanour, against which men naturally rebelled; and the impetuosity and passion which he flung himself into every favorite subject, showed a want of self-government but little calculated to inspire respect. Even his eloquence, var[illegible] ed in general to win or command the attention of his hearers, and, in this great essential of public speaking, must be considered inferior to that ordinary but practical kind of oratory which reaps its harvest at the moment of delivery, and is afterwards remembered less for itself than its effects. There is a something which those who have but read him can without difficulty conceive, that marred the impression of his most sublime and glowing displays. In vain did his genius put forth its superb plumage, glittering all over with the hundred eyes of fancy—the gait of the bird was heavy and awkward, and its voice seemed rather to scare than attract. Accordingly, many of those masterly discourses which, in their present form, may proudly challenge comparison with all the written evidence upon record, were, at the time when they were pronounced, either coldly listened to, or only welcomed as a signal and excuse for not listening at all. To such a length was this indifference carried, that, on the evening when he delivered his great speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debt, so faint was the impression it produced upon the House, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville, as I have heard, not only, consulted with each other as to whether it was necessary they should take the trouble of answering it, but decided in the negative. Yet doubtless, in the present moment, if Lord Grenville, master as he is of all the knowledge that belongs to a statesman and a scholar, was asked to point out from the stores of his reading the few models of oratorical composition, to the perusal of which he could most frequently and with unwearied attention return this slighted and unanswered speech would be among the number.

"From all these combining circumstances, it arose that prosecution of Mr. Hastings, even after the accession of the Minister, excited but a slight and wavering interest; and, without some extraordinary appeal to the sympathies of the house and of the country, some startling touch to the chord of public feeling, it was unquestionable whether the enquiry would not end as abortively as all the other Indian inquests that had preceded it.

"In this state of the proceeding, Mr. Sheridan brought forward, on the 7th of Febuary, in the House of Commons, the charge relative to the Begum Princesses of Oude; and delivered that celebrated speech, whose effect upon its hearers has no parallel in the annals of ancient or modern eloquence. When we recollect the men by whom the House of Commons was at that time adorned, and the conflict of high passions and interests in which they had been so lately engaged—when we see them all, of all parties, brought (as Mr. Pitt expressed it) 'under the wand of the enchanter,' and only vying with each other in their description of the fascination by which they were bound—when we call to mind, too, that he whom the first statesman of the age thus landed, had but lately descended among them from a more aerial region of intellect, bringing trophies falsely supposed to be incompatible with political prowess—it is impossible to imagine a moment of more entire and intoxicating triumph.

The only alloy that could mingle with such complete success must be the fear that it was too perfect ever to come again; that his fame had then reached the meridian point, and from that consummate moment must date its decline.

"Of this remarkable speech there exists no report; for it would be absurd to dignify with that appellation the meagre and lifeless sketch the

"Tenuem sine viribus umbram
In faium Æneae,"

which is given in the Annual Register and Parliamentary Debates. Its fame, therefore, remains like an empty shrine, a cenotaph still crowned and honored, though the inmate is wanting."

The following interesting facts in relation to the early situation of the western part of the state, are found in a communication to the Editor of the Albany Argus.

HISTORICAL SCRAPS AND MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES, of that part of New-York, called the *Genesee Country*, bounded south by Pennsylvania line; east by a meridian passing the 82 mile stone (west from Delaware river) and north through the Seneca Lake; north by Lake Ontario; west by the Niagara river, Lake Erie and the Triangle in Pa. embracing an area of about six millions of acres.

1786. (Dec. 16.)—The State of New-York ceded to Massachusetts the right of pre-emption from the native Indians; and Massachusetts ceded to New-York the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the same.

1788.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts sold their right of pre-emption in the above tract to Nath'l Gorham and Oliver Phelps, who, at a treaty held (in July, '88) with the five Indians, obtained a release of the natives' title to about two millions of acres, or the east one third of the whole tract. This portion is commonly known as "Phelps and Gorham's purchase." The westernmost two-thirds comprise Morris' purchase, or the "Holland Purchase," &c. Of the east one-third of the tract, P. & G. in 1790, conveyed to R. Morris, (who in 1792, conveyed to C. Williamson) about one million of acres.

1789.—Mr. Phelps began the settlement of the Genesee country. The survey of townships was prosecuted with much assiduity and some sales were made. All the country west of the pre-emption line (or of Onondaga and Tioga counties) was, at this time, included in the county of Ontario.

1790.—A census of Ontario county was taken, when the population, taken was found to be less than 1000, including transient persons, of whom there were a considerable many at this time, as adventurers, &c. *Steuben county* was erected this year, from the six southernmost tiers of townships in "Phelps and Gorham's purchase." Charles Williamson afterwards formed his residence at Bath, the seat of justice for the new county of Steuben. This was found the highest navigable point on the Conhocton branch of the Susquehannah river. Oliver Phelps established himself at Canandaigua; and devoted his exertions to the sale of land.

1791.—The settlement of the country advanced gradually but very slowly. The want of roads retarded its growth. The principal inlet for emigrants was the Susquehannah river and its branches, but the difficulty of procuring provisions and other necessary accommodations presented formidable obstacles, such as emigrants of ordinary means and moderate courage could not think of encountering. The country between the Seneca Lake and Mohawk river, (100 miles) was a dense, trackless wilderness; and no communication existed between the navigable waters of the Susquehannah and those of the Genesee river.

1792.—A road was commenced this year between the waters last mentioned, and in 1793 a passable communication, for horses and wagons, was effected from Bath on the Conhocton, to Williamsburgh, at the confluence of Genesee river and Canaseraga creek. Mills, bridges, and other important improvements were now undertaken by Mr. Williamson, whose enterprise, with the ample means of Sir William Pulteney, very soon ef- [illegible] gave its settlement and improvement an impulse of incalculable advantage, which is felt to this day, (1825.)

Some idea of the then state of the country, its natural appearance, the impression it conveyed, &c. may be formed from the following description, taken from the journal of a gentleman who travelled from New-York, via Albany &c. to the Genesee river in 1792.

"On the 15th Febuary, [1792] we left Albany, and proceeded west 100 miles, to Whitestown, a new settlement forming on the Mohawk river. Thus far we found a road that had, at times, been travelled by wagons; the rest of the route (from Whitestown to Geneva, in Ontario county,) was an Indian path, but little improved by a few settlers that had moved on the year before, and who had thrown temporary bridges over the most impassable of the creeks. We were obliged to take with us, not only provision for ourselves, but also provender for our horses, and blankets for our beds. A few miserable huts scattered along at the distance of 10 to 20 miles apart, afforded us only fire and a partial shelter from the snow.

"On the evening of the third day's journey [from Whitestown] we found ourselves on the bank of the Seneca Lake, which to our surprise (after having passed about 400 miles, by our route from New York, *over a frozen country*,) exhibited a beautiful expanse of water, *free of ice, as in the month of June*. We forded the outlet and reached Geneva, a small village, consisting of 8 or 10 huts at the foot of the Lake. The site of this village is highly picturesque—the ground rises with gentle a acclivity from the north-west corner of the Lake, forming an elegant ridge parallel with the shore and commanding an extensive prospect of the lake and adjoining country. The Lake extends south about 40 miles, and the sight of small craft sailing on its bosom, at *this* moment, is an unexpected gratification to us, after our dreary journey. The future inhabitants of this place may, in *winter*, enjoy the double advantage (so rarely combined) of *sailing* and *sleighing*, which will facilitate the transportation of produce and agreeably diversify the mode of travelling in this delightful country.

"From Geneva to Canandaigua we found only two families settled on our road or path; and in the town of Canandaigua but two small framed houses and a few log huts. From this place to the Genesee River, a distance of 26 miles there were not above four families. These, however, at this time, compose the principal settlements in the country. But at the same time, the Indians are so numerous, compared with the white population, that the few scattered families who have ventured so far into the Indian country, constantly feel their insecurity and carefully avoid provoking the ferocious temper of the natives.

"The county of Ontario, even now, in the wild and savage state of nature, exhibits evident proofs of its destined prosperity and greatness. Wherever the soil has been turned with the plough, fertility inexhaustible appears. The husbandman is bountifully rewarded for his toils by manifold returns of his seeds. The climate is mild and salubrious. So moderate is the cold in winter, and so light does the snow fall, that cattle left to range the woods, provide for themselves, and thrive upon browse and coarse herbage. Alternate views of lakes, plains and ridges, in all the luxuriance of nature, constitute here the most delightful scenery. This will become the garden of the state."

From the Western Carolinian.

REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES.

Mr. White—The following list of different battles fought in the Revolutionary War, may be worth a place in your paper, to amuse the rising generation.

Battle of Concord, April 19 — 1775
Battle of Bunker Hill, June 15 — 1775
Battle of Old Hampton, Va. where we took five decked vessels, some time in Nov. — 1775
Battle of the Great Bridge, near Norfolk, Va. Dec. 13 — 1775
Battle of Fort Washington, 17 Nov. — 1776
Battle of Fort Lee, Nov. 19 — 1776
Battle of Trenton, when Gen Washington and his army took 1000 Hessians, &c. Dec. 26, — 1776
Battle of Princeton, Jan. 2, — 1777
Battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, — 1777
Battle of Germantown, Oct. 4 — 1777
Burgoyne's army taken near Saratoga Oct. 15, — 1777
Battle of the Red Banks, Oct. 22 — 1777
Battle of Monmouth, June 28, — 1778
Battle of Stoney Point, July 16, — 1779
Battle of Long-Island, Aug. 27, — 1779
Cornwallis and his army taken at Yorktown, Va. Oct. 19, — 1781
Battle of King's Mountain, I think was sometime in Oct. — 1781
Battle of Guilford, N. C. March 15, — 1781

The above is a true statement of the battles fought in the Revolutionary War, except some of those in the southern states, which I was not knowing to, nor acquainted with.

A Revolutionary Soldier.

From the Trenton Federalist, Dec. 2.

We understand that the directors and stockholders of the late New-Jersey *Protection and Lombard Bank*, have just exhibited to the Legislature a statement of their affairs, and have offered, in case the charter which was lately repealed shall be restored, to redeem all their notes which are now in circulation, and to discharge the bonus due to the trustees of the school fund, all of which must be done to the satisfaction of the Governor of the state before the bank can resume operations. The legislature is also to have the privilege of appointing a majority of the directors until the whole of the capital stock subscribed is actually paid in. We further learn that the committee has reported a bill to this effect. We consider this a very fair offer, and one which the legislature is bound to accept; and we congratulate the holders of Lombard money upon the prospect of having those bills redeemed at par value. We give the information thus early that those who hold such notes may not dispose of them at a sacrifice.

Protection and Lombard.—The commissioners appointed by the New-Jersey Legislature, to examine into the affairs of the Protection and Lombard Bank, have reported, and the following is the melancholy and discouraging conclusion.—*Noah.*

"From the preceding statement in figures, it will be observed, that the whole capital of the company is sunk, and that there will be a deficiency for the discharge of its debts of *thirty-nine thousand, three hundred and eighty-one dollars, nineteen cents.* This is the most favoura- [illegible] the bank or its creditors that we feel authorised to exhibit to the legislature. We wish and hope it may result more favorably to the creditors, at the same time we are not without fears that the result will be worse, owing to many collateral circumstances.

All which is respectfully submitted to both houses of the legislature.

WM. PENNINGTON,
PETER KEAN,
CALEB S. RIGGS,
Trustees."

From the Bellows' Falls Intelligencer.

"SIR—YOU ARE A SUBSCRIBER,"

Said a tall gaunt figure, as he presented me with a volume purporting to be a biographical dictionary, containing the lives of the most eminent men of every age and nation. We turned to survey the stranger, whose gigantic form seemed to possess a ten horse power, and ourselves being but the common strength and stature of man, we showed no disposition to deny the assertion. We felt the sense of danger and therefore resolved not to encounter it. A collision with such a mass of bone and flesh would be like the risk of riding upon the stormy and fathomless ocean with nothing but a slender board to preserve us from destruction therefore, we conceded that his claim was just; and paid the subscription, which amounted to $1 75, for one of the most rascally impositions ever practised upon the public.

The work [Biographical Dictionary] is a nigh relation of Robbin's Journal, President Monroe's Tour, American Biography, Life of La Fayette Napoleon Bonaparte, and a host of other wretched literature which has been issued from the press in Connecticut—that land of wooden clocks and nutmegs, and pedlars—for the last seven or eight years. There is not, in the whole list of grievances, which are stored for the affliction of man, a more intolerable nuisance than a person with a subscription in his hand soliciting the honor of your name for the purpose of patronizing literature. His talisman is effrontery; there is no escape from him—& he is such an adept in deceit, that one in order to avoid his importunities will sign for his worthless trash. In fact, the instances of imposition, resulting from subscribing for Books, which we are not acquainted with, are innumerable, but we are unable to cite only a few. The first which we have any recollection of, was Miranda's Expedition. This work was first published in Boston, but in consequence of its worthless nature was condemned, and thousands of them were left upon the publisher's hands as dead stock. A few years ago a speculator bought them—sent his runners into the country—procured subscriptions at one dollar each—pasted in a new title page, and delivered the work according to the time specified. The feelings enjoyed by the subscribers after discovering the fraud practised upon them, were by no means enviable.

A short time since proposals were issued for publishing a *splendid* quarto Bible, in numbers, at 12 1-2 cents per number, to be embellished with elegant engravings, &c. The apparent cheapness of the work—only twelve and a half cents per number—induced many, who were really unable, to patronize the work; but after the delivery of one or two numbers it was found more convenient to embody 8 into 1—thus in a measure, varying the terms of the subscription; for a majority of the subscribers being of the labouring class, were led to subscribe under the conviction that they might obtain an elegant edition of the Bible, without feeling the expense. But when the publishers came to alter their mode of delivery, and instead of one number per week at 12 1-2 cents, the subscribers had to pay for eight, at one dollar, the work became a heavy tax and this *cheap* Bible, after its completion and bound, cost at least $24.00! The plates were ordinary—badly designed, and worse executed, many of which had been used in other works. The same bibles can now be purchased for half the price paid by the subscribers.

Hardly were the public recovered from the smart proceeding from the last imposition, when they were again insulted with another subscription paper for the works of Josephus, *in numbers*. A history of the management in this affair our limits will not permit us to give; suffice it to observe, that while subscribers were paying $11 87 1-2 for the work in sheets, the same edition was selling in Boston for $7.00, full bound, and good handsome editions could be procured for $4 00.

The success which attended the Boston speculators persuaded certain others in Connecticut to go and do likewise, and accordingly subscription hunters were foraging in every part of the country with proposals for the Life of La Fayette, at $1 75—followed up by the Life of Bolivar, $1 75—and last came Biographical Dictionary, $1 75, for which we were a subscriber.

The proposals for the last work stated that it was to be embellished with twenty portraits, copied from European engravings. There were twenty portraits—but mark the excellent piece of dupery practised. Instead of being the common size the whole number were within the compass of a duodecimo page, and as miserable caricatures as ever came from the hands of an engraver. Were the portraits the only imposition, we might be induced to accept the work, but the biographies are still worse.—The "life of Washington is comprised in 6 lines, and that of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in about the same number; the biography of Franklin, written in a much better style, will be found in many of the catch penny publications which originated twenty five years ago, while more than three-fourths of the book is filled up with the notices of men, whom ninety-nine subscribers out of a hundred will never be the wiser for. We give a specimen.

"COSTA, John; Professor of law at Cahors, died in 1637."

"COTES, Francis, an English painter in oil and crayons, died 1716."

"CRITOLAS, a Greek Historian."

"CRITO, one of the pupils and friends of Socrates."

"HIERO I. King of Syracuse, 473 B. C. celebrated by the pen of Pindar."

Such is the work which subscribers have been paying one dollar and seventy-five cents for—a work from which they can neither derive profit or instruction. Such scandalous impositions we trust will have a tendency to correct former abuses and guard the people against their repetition.

Most afflicting Disease

Port Gibson, Oct. 20.—SORE EYES.—This singular disease has been prevalent in this country the whole summer season; and this fall appears to assume a worse type.—In some instances of late, the eye balls swelled to bursting. This happens sometimes with both. In this neighbourhood an unfortunate lady was afflicted with the loss of both eyes, so completely that they can never be restored. It appears to be a disease peculiar to the country, and produced by local causes. Some parts of the country are free from it. It generally goes through a family, yet does not appear contagious, for the town people have not yet been affected, although holding daily and hourly communication with those who were. In almost every instance the patient is deprived of sight for five or six days.—The eyes become highly inflamed, and generally accompanied by a slight fever in the system.—*correspondent.*

THURLOW.—Lord Thurlow was one of those persons who, being taken by the world at their own estimate of themselves, contrive to pass upon the times in which they live for much more than they are worth. His bluntness gained him credit for superior honesty, and the same peculiarity of exterior gave a weight, not their own, to his talents—the roughness of the diamond being, by a very common mistake made the measure of its value. What were the motives that induced Lord Thurlow to break off so suddenly his negociation with the Prince's party, and declare himself with such vehemence on the side of the King and Mr. Pitt, it does not appear very easy to ascertain. Possibly from his opportunities of visiting the Royal patient, he had been led to conceive sufficient hopes of recovery, to incline the balance of his speculation that way; or perhaps, in the influence of Lord Loughborough over Mr Fox, he saw a risk of being, supplanted in his views on the Great Seal. Whatever may have been the motive, it is certain that this negotiation with the Whigs had been amicably carried on till within a few hours of his delivery of that speech, from whose enthusiasm the public could little suspect how fresh from the incomplete bargain of defection was the speaker, and in the course of which he gave vent to the well known declaration, that 'his debt of gratitude to his Majesty was ample, for the many favors he had graciously conferred upon him. 'Forget you,' said Wilkes; 'he'll see you d—d first.' [Moore's life of Sheridan.]

Summary of Domestick News.

"Fat job."—The Vermont Governor's Agent made a bargain with a printer to print a new Edition of the Statutes of the state of Vermont, at the lowest terms, of course that he could get. Since that the *Legislature* have made a fat job of it by allowing an additional $580!! The other printers some of them complain, because they have *unlocked* the treasury, and *distributed* so much in *one case!*

The Vermont Legislature has appropriated $3,000 annually, for 4 years to a board of commissioners, to be applied by them, to the education of Deaf and Dumb persons now inhabitants of that state, at the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, Con.

More impostor.—William H. Utter, and Reuben Jones, lately absconded from Palmyra, Wayne co. where they have been some time, it appears, carrying on the business of *Villany*, under the firm of Utter and Jones; and they so well succeeded that they probably have pocketed a quantity of the peoples cash in that quarter, and borne it off triumphantly. They are advertised by a number of respetable citizens of Palmyra.

Oh! for a whip in every *honest* hand,
To lash the rascals naked through the world."

"The cat let out."—Thomas Bull Esq. of Chautauque Co. who lately went off so mysteriously from his family, and left a *"farewell"* (published in this paper of two weeks since) has returned again to his family. The cause of his leaving, so singularly, his family, was a fit of derangement, which he is subject to.

Duel.—Two fellows in woodville, (Missouri named judge Childs and Gen. Jour, lately got mad with, and shot at each other, *"full drive."* One paper says "Childs was hit in the head, which of course did no material injury." We should think from that last, that he was a "hard head." They fought, one with a rifle, the other with a double barrell gun.

Mr. Owen.—The Philadelphia Gazette, has very politely and justly "kickd this gentleman out of door, and his "new system" for placing mankind on a different footing has exploded with little report.

A young gentleman by the name of Bennet was drowned a few days since in attempting to cross the Mohawk at waterford, to Van Schaick's Island.

The schooner Harvest, was lately wrecked on her passage from Baltimore to Charleston, and three lives lost.

A canal boat loaded with sixty thousand dollars worth of property, was struck by a flaw of wind on Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, on the 17th ult. and sunk!

Cayuga and Seneca Canal.—The canal commissioners have decided that the canal to be constructed to unite the Cayuga and Seneca Canal with the Erie, shall take the Waterloo route, passing from Geneva down the valley of the Seneca river to Montezuma.

A Bull.—One of our brother Editors in copying an article headed from the old song of "we'll take a glass o' kindness yet," makes a ludricous bull in it by putting it down *"we'll take a glass* O'KIDNEYS *yet"*! A glass of *kidneys*, especially from fat oxen, must be a terrible dose; and if the Vermont Legislature took a glass of *kidneys* together on breaking up, the probability is some of them will next year be "sound in heart & *kidney*," to enter on their duty.

Accidents.—A few days ago an accident occurred on board the Steam Boat Olive Branch, which runs on the North River.—Letting down the small boat to put some passengers on shore, the hands omitted thro mistake to unhook the fastning at the stern, when the boat, as soon as let loose in front ran under water, there were six persons in the boat, three of which were drowned—viz. Mr. James Romans, the seccond captain of the boat, Mr. Abraham Rosecrantz of Bethlehem, & a Mr. Chamberlain. The two last mentioned were farmers, and had been to N. Y. to dispose of their produce.

Thursday morning the 15th inst. Capt. Henry Bogardus was knocked off his vessel by the boom in a sudden *flaw of wind* and *drowned*; near Mt. Pleasant. The deceased was a young and amiable gentleman.

On Friday morning, the 9th inst. the schooner Good Intent Capt. Talbott, came on shore in Buffalo bay completely wrecked, all hands lost, and the entire cargo. She was owned by capt. Talbott, was struck by the gale off Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, and unluckily lost. The wreck, says the Buffalo Emporium, dashing against the pier with the sails torn in flutters, the waves running over the pier and vessel, and the fate of the crew, spread a melancholy gloom through the whole village, not unlike that which is seen in the house of death. There were no passengers on board. Four were lost; Capt T. and 3 hands.

The Fredonia Censor, of the 23d ult. says there is excellent sleighing at Maysville, in Erie co. on snow one foot deep.

Expedition. Copies of the president's message were delivered to the express riders, employed by the editors of the daily newspapers in Baltimore, as soon as it was known that it had been laid before congress—25 minutes after 12 o'clock. It was brought to this city, (thirty eight miles,) at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock, and at half past four was published here, notwithstanding its great length. Pretty rapid, to travel thirty eight miles in one hour and forty five minutes! There were two expresses, one beat the other only about a minute.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1825.

President's Message.—The lateness of the hour at which this document reached us, prevented any remarks upon its merits in our paper of last week. Although the intrinsic excellence of the message, and the magnitude of the interests therein discussed will give it a general currency, and consequently render any observations from us, less necessary, yet we cannot refrain from adverting, to a few of the topics containing in it, as possessing strong and paramount claims to the attention of every American. It has been for some time in contemplation to convene a general Congress at Panama, composed of deputies from the South American republics, to take into consideration subjects of common interest, and to settle important principles of international law.—To this Congress our government has been invited to send delegates—upon its deliberations will depend consequences, that will in all probability, effect not only the southern Republics, but America and the world. We are then imperatively called upon by every feeling of self interest, by our desires for the firm establishment of free and liberal principles, for the melioration of the condition of man, and for the prevalence and stability of popular forms of government, to delegate ministers to this Congress, who shall watch over our own interests, and communicate to our sister republics, the benefits resulting from our knowledge & experience. Entertaining these views, we are rejoiced to learn that they have exercised their proper influence in the mind of the national executive, and that we shall consequently be represented at this august assembly.

The debt of gratitude which we owe to those brave men, who spent their best years in contributing to our independence, is a debt which never can be repaid. But it is a solemn duty which we owe to them and to ourselves, to cheer so far as we are able, the declining years of the few surviving soldiers of the revolution and to share the fruits of our national prosperity with those who were so instrumental in laying its foundation. Small in number, and oppressed with infirmity and want, they deserve and they require something more than unsubstantial praises and empty acknowledgements, and the briefness of the interval which must elapse, before, in the common course of nature, they shall be swept from our eyes, admonishes us to act with promptitude and decision. Let not then the current of feeling be chilled in its course by any cold and calculating spirit of interest, but let the whole nation respond to the sentiments of the president, and unite with one voice in demanding augmented comforts and extended privileges for our aged and impoverished veterans.

It was expected that the exposition of our domestic and foreign relations, and of the state of our finances, would be of the most gratifying character. This expectation has been amply fulfilled, and in the increase of our revenue, even beyond the anticipated limits, and in the diminution of our national debt, we are presented with signal causes of gratulation and gratitude. We are further pleased to observe that amid the multiplicity and intricacy of public business, the president has not lost sight of the interests of literature, and that the cause of science has not been altogether merged in the statesman and the politician. As a nation we are sufficiently endowed with the gifts both of nature and of fortune to enable us to take a high and eminent station in the scientific world, and should the power of government be exercised to encourage the researches of science, but a short period will elapse ere we may proudly challenge competition with the world.

We cannot close our observations without recommending to all who have not read this document, an attentive perusal, and we are sure that no individual can rise from it without feeling additional confidence in the excellency and stability of our republican institutions.

City Incorporation.—A meeting of the citizens of this village was held at Col. Leonard's long Room, on the 16th inst. to receive the report of the Committee heretofore appointed to take into consideration the relative expense of a village and city government. The committee, of which Col. Rochester was Chairman, made a report containing many interesting details, and concluding with a recommendation to apply to the Legislature at its ensuing session, for a city incorporation. This recommendation was almost unanimously adopted, by a very numerous and respectable meeting. A Committee of five—consisting of E. Griffin E. Johnson, Ira West, F. Whittlesey and A. W. Riley, was accordingly appointed to draft a City charter, to submit to the citizens for their approbation on the 23d inst. at Col. Leonards.

Fire.—On Tuesday the 13th inst. at noon, a fire broke out in a building at the east end of the Aqueduct belonging to Mr. E. Johnson, and occupied as a knot dish manufactory. It communicated immediately to Messrs. Whitney and Williams' mill for sawing stone, and could not be got under, until both buildings were destroyed. Loss, about 800 dollars, with no Insurance. This admonishes those who own buildings to avail themselves of Insurance.—The amount is but a trifle, and the ease that it gives the mind is worth it all, and more.

A few mornings since, the citizens at least some of them, were alarmed by the cry of fire, about day-light. It was found to be in the stables on the canal in rear of the Merchants' Exchange. The wind was blowing very strongly at the time to the east, and had not the fire been fortunately got under, it must have swept every thing from its commencement to the river. It is now the season of fires, and people cannot be too careful in securing their hearths chimneys, and stove pipes.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Geneva College, holden last Wednesday, the Rev. ALONZO POTTER, a professor in Union College, Schenectady, was unanimously elected President. From Mr. Potter's reputation, we cannot but congratulate the friends of this institution, upon its flattering prospects under his auspices.

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

CONGRESS.—The Congress of the U. States convened at Washington on Monday the 5th inst. At the second ballot, John W. Taylor of New York was appointed speaker of the house of representatives. Both houses were engaged the greater part of the week in arranging the usual preliminary business, appointing committees &c. We shall hereafter endeavor to present to our readers, from week to week, a comprehensive abstract of the proceedings of this body, which from the nature of the subjects to be discussed, cannot fail to prove highly interesting.

Canal Tolls.—Mr. C. A. Van Slyck the collector of Tolls at this place, has informed us that the amount of tolls the past season, somewhat exceeded $88,000.

District Attorney.—D. D. Barnard, Esq. is appointed District Attorney, in the place of V. Matthews.

Virginia.—John Randolph Esq. has been appointed by the Legislature of Virginia; to represent that state in the senate of the U. States.

Congress of Panama.—It has been suggested that William H. Crawford and Albert Gallatin, will be selected by the president to represent this government at the Congress of Panama.

We would direct the attention of our village readers to the subject of the following communication. We are peculiarly exposed to suffering from Calamities by fire, and if indeed there be incendiaries among us, as is suggested, every precautionary measure which prudence can suggest should be adopted.

The compact and almost crowded manner in erecting buildings in our streets, while it admonishes us of the extensive ruin which would be created by a single fire, should also direct us to the necessity of a village police, under some name, clothed with power sufficient at least, to appoint watchmen and to raise money to defray the expense. A CITY charter in this view at least is desirable.

MR. PRINTER

It appears to me, that the citizens of this village, are not sufficiently awake to the danger to which we are exposed from *Fire*, although it may perhaps be fairly presumed, that every prudent man has his property insured, yet, in most cases, the amount recovered in case of a loss, would fall far short of the damage actually sustained. From some discoveries which have been recently made, there is great reason to fear that incendiaries are among us, and that we may soon be presented with the appalling spectacle of whole streets of valuable buildings wrapped in conflagration: if some judicious measures are not taken to prevent it. Our citizens must be aware that this is a calamity to which we are peculiarly exposed. The state of one of the Engines at a late fire, shews that there is either a want of attention on the part of the company who have it in charge, or that some evil disposed persons had taken measures by unhinging one of the pump chains to prevent its usefulness in extinguishing fires. At that fire, too, the bells were not rung and the alarm was so little spread that many knew nothing of it, until it was too late to render any effective assistance. This is a subject which interests all our citizens, and to which it is the object of this notice to call their attention. The exposed state of our village, and the very great loss which must be sustained in case of a conflagration in particular places demand watchfulness and vigilance to prevent fires—promptness and activity in case of alarm. If an alarm is given it is the duty of every citizen to assist in circulating it immediately with all the noise in their power to make. It is better to be disturbed by two false alarms than that one single fire should gain head for want of attention. But firstly every precautionary measure which the emergency demands should be adopted and I cannot but hope that the attention of our citizens will be attracted to this subject.

I am pleased to hear that a subscription is on foot to raise money to employ one or more watchmen to patrole the streets and alleys near the centre of the place—a measure which I could hope would meet with general adoption throughout the village.

ÆTNA.

MR. SCRANTON,

Sir—I noticed in the New-York Statesman of December 6th, a statement of the range of the Themometer, in the month of November. Having kept an accurate account monthly and daily in this Village—thinking it may gratify some of your readers to compare this with that in New York, if you think proper you can publish it.

DAYS.	MORNING.	AFTERNOON	EVENING	DAYS	MORNING.	AFTERNOON	EVENING.
1	38	48	45	16	34	36	36
2	41	41	40	17	36	39	36
3	37	46	42	18	23	23	22
4	35	62	54	19	23	34	32
5	46	66	60	20	36	42	34
6	49	70	61	21	30	32	30
7	48	68	64	22	28	33	32
8	55	52	50	23	27	38	35
9	41	44	36	24	36	40	38
10	30	50	46	25	32	44	39
11	41	42	40	26	32	48	44
12	32	41	38	27	32	48	46
13	40	52	50	28	27	43	36
14	44	42	40	29	29	50	43
15	35	40	39	30	40	54	50

Time of observation; Morning, between daybreak and sunrise—afternoon, two and three o'clock—evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Themometer suspended in a fixture in a wood-house, with an opening to east, not being exposed to the sun or wind.

Tuesday Dec. 13th, Mercury at 1 and a 1-2 above Zero.

Rochester Dec. 12th.

The sheet iron Steam-Boat Condorus, commenced running on the Susquehanna on the 19th ult. There are now three Steam-Boats on that river. The engine of the Condorus performs well, and fully answers the expectations of the builder. She travels at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour against the current, with only half her steam applied. Without the machinery she drew three and a quarter inches of water; with her machinery, six and a quarter, and with her passengers, nearly 9 inches only. She was built at York, which stands upon Conewago creek—hauled to the Susquehanna on immense wagons and launched, and has since travelled up the river as far as Harrisburg.—*Bucks co. Pat.*

More Kentucky Justice.—A mob of ruffians purloined a beautiful horse from Robert Bailey, editor of the Columbian Reporter, on the morning of the 9th ult. Mr. Bailey advertised the horse and thieves: procured warrants and pursued the aggressors to Tompkinsville—where, wonderful to relate—the horse thieves raised a mob, took out two writs for slander against Mr. Bailey, and held him to bail in the excessive sum of $20,000, and had him put to jail to favour their escape with the horse. [O Liberty! how soothing is the very sound of thy name.]—*Indiana. Recorder.*

Delaware and Hudson Canal.—The route of this canal has finally been located along the Rondoubt creek, to intersect the Hudson at Columbus Point, three miles east of this village. We understand that nearly all the contracts for excavating and building locks, have been disposed of. The whole line from the Delaware to the Hudson river will be in a state of forwardness early in the spring; and we hazard not to say will nearly be completed the ensuing season.—*Kings. Pco. Adv.*

The great timber ship Barron of Renfrew, after being ashore several days, was got off, driven by the late gales into the North Sea, was obliged at length to be abandoned by 56 of her crew, when drifting between the Falls and the Flemish Band, having still on board 26 of her crew. It was expected she would drive ashore between Gavelines and Dunkirk. Two English cutters were in sight to render any assistance necessary.—*Alb. Argus.*

Madrid accounts state, that that infatuated court had at last sent off a miserable expedition of disaffected soldiery to the Havana, and in the plenitude of its folly, now only dreams of the re-conquest of Mexico and Peru. Ferdinand says he is determined never to acknowledge the independence of any of her colonies.

MARRIED

In Brighton, on Thursday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thorp Mr. *Josiah Norris*, to Miss *Lydia Colton*.

DIED.

In Lima, Livingston co. on the 10th inst. Mrs. *Mary Stevens*, wife of Mr. F. Stevens, aged 63 years.

☞ *Errata.*—Instead of the death of *Frederick Brewster*, as we published last week, it should have been *Charles Brewster*.

PRODUCE WANTED.
A. C. STEVENS, &CO.

WILL pay the highest market price for

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Whiskey & Firkin Butter,

If delivered soon at their Store in Carroll Street. They have also on hand a choice assortment of Merchandise consisting of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY-GOODS,
Crockery Glassware & China.

Which is well worth the attention of purchasers.

Rochester, Dec. 15th, 1825. 8

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT & *POT ASHES BY*
S. G. ANDREWS.

ALL notes and accounts due him, of more than six months standing, remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, will be left with F. Whittlesey Esq. for collection (except such as are extended by special agreement.)

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

NEW BOOK STORE,
AT PENFIELD.
JAMES H. SEARS,

HAS recently open'd a BOOK-STORE a few rods east of the Brick Meeting-House, where he offers for sale a select assortment of

BOOKS.

Comprising a variety of works in History, Theology, Novels, School Books, Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c. which will be sold at Rochester prices

☞ Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment.

☞ The highest price paid for RAGS.

Penfield, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

JUST RECEIVED BY
CHARLES J. HILL,

AT the old stand of LEAVITT & HILL, near the Bridge, and for sale very low, a very great variety of

Dry-Goods.

65 Pieces Callico's & Chintzes, (some of them very Rich.)
60 " Mull, Tamb'd Swiss, Plain & Fig'd Jackonett Book } Muslins, and Cambrick
20 " Fig'd & Plain Black Grosdenaples, Levantines & Sarsnetts.
20 Pieces Real Thread & Bobinett Laces.
10 Doz. 3-4 4-4 5-4 6-4 & 7-4 } Shawls Cashmere & Merino } & Hkfs.
12 Doz. Ladies Best Kid—Castor—Beaver & Real Horse Skin GLOVES.
10 Pieces Caroline Plaid, Etc.

—*ALSO*—

A very full supply of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—Among which are

FRESH AND VERY
CHOICE TEAS.

1 Pipe Otard's best BRANDY, very old and FINE.
1 do. Real Holland GIN, of Superior age and quality.

Tavern Keepers and Families will be supplied with every description of Groceries, on terms which shall be satisfactory. 3w8

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825.

NATIONAL JOURNAL.
WASHINGTON CITY.

Subscriptios for the above paper will be received at the office of the Republican.

Dec. 20th 1825. 6w8

HOLLOW-WARE.
A. BARBER & CO.

ONE door east of Hart & Saxton's, have received from the Paris Furnace, a large lot of Hollow-ware viz.

Potash & Chaldron } Kettles.
Oval, Franklin, Plate & Box } Stoves.
Kettles of various sises, from 8 to 70£
Pots—
Bake Pans
Spiders
Tea Kettles
Morters
Fire Dogs
Sleigh Shoes &c. &c.

Which they offer wholesale or retail, at uncommonly low prices for CASH or approved Credit.

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

PATENT PAILS.
25,000
PINE AND CEDAR PAILS,

of superior quality, For sale by
EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Carroll Street, Rochester. 8

CALEDONIA PLATT,
CORN HILL &c.

ALL persons indebted to me, on Contracts due the 15th of January, are *advised* to pay E. Pomeroy Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without cost.*

J. BISSELL jr.

December 15, 1825. 8

Pleasure Sleigh, For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a very elegant pleasure SLEIGH for two horses, which he will sell very low for cash.

D. D. BARNABD.

Rochester, Dec. 19th 1825. 8

T. CHILDS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the east Room in the Basement story of the Court House.

Rochester, Dec. 20th 1825. 8

TO THE LAME AND LAZY,
SICK AND GOUTY.

A PATENT Rocking or easy Chair, is manufactured in Lima, Livingston County, by Sibley & Finney. The construction of this Chair is such, that it can be used as a cradle, bed, sofa, &c.—And being upon rollers, can be conveyed to any part of the room, or house, without trouble to the one that occupies it. For sick persons of any and every description, and particularly for persons with broken limbs, or effected with lameness, its convenience is very great. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary.

Lima, Dec. 20, 1825. 6

TO CLOTHIERS.

WE, S. SIBLEY & Co. in Lima, Livingston County, have thirty WOOL CARDING MACHINES, newly finished. —*ALSO*—

MACHINE CARDS,

Of a superior quality, at wholesale or Retail.

Lima, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this State, at its ensuing session, for an Act incorporating a Company to be called "the Rochester Rail-way Company," with a Capital of $50,000, to construct a Rail-way from the head of Sloop navigation on the Genessee River, to some point on the Erie Canal, in or near the Village of Rochester.

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of McKnight & Finch at Riga, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All Persons indebted are requested to make payment to WILLIAM MCKNIGHT at Rochester, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

WM. McKNIGHT,
DANIEL G. FINCH.

Rochester Dec. 9th 1825. 8

Stray Horse.

CAME into my inclosure on Tuesday the 13th inst. a dark chesnut coloured HORSE, of a small size, about four years old, all of his feet are white, has a white stripe in his forehead, and is newly shod. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

CHENEY LUCE.

Rochester, Dec. 17, 1825. 3w8

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND situate on the Great Ridge Road, leading from Rochester to Lewiston, in the town of Hartland in the county of Niagara, about forty-eight miles from Rochester and three miles from Morehouse's. Containing forty Acres, about thirty acres improved; with a double Log house and log barn. On the westerly side of the lot a road runs from the Ridge to the Canal, distance about 2 miles. The Land is of an excellent quality, and well fenced. For Further particulars enquire of James Mathews of Somerset, or Joshua Christopher of Hartland in the country of Niagara, or the Subscriber at Rochester, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

CHAS. M. LEE.

Dec. 20th, 1825. 8

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by E. PECK.

THE JUSTICES MANUEL,

or a summary of the duties and powers of Justices of the Peace. By Thomas G. Waterman Counsellor at Law.

—ALSO—

THE MUSICAL MONITOR

fourth Revised Edition, by Ephraim Reed.

The MUSICA SACRA, 5th Edition by Hastings & Warriner.

ALSO—A new and beautiful Octavo edition of the BIBLE with Commments Notes, & elegant Plates.

Rochester Dec. 18 1825. 3w8

NEW
STORE,
AND
NEW GOODS.
SHETHAR & NOBLE,

HAVE removed their stock of Goods, two doors north of their old stand in Carroll street where they have just received, and are now opening a splendid and rich assortment of

Dry Goods.

A large and extensive addition of Groceries which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.—They have also just received a large supply of Saddlers, Hardware skirting Leather; &c. &c which in addition to their former stock makes one of the most complete assortments ever offered in this place to SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS. The assortment of

Crockery, Glass-ware, & Cutlery,

is complete. The public are assured Goods are remarkably cheap; a little of the needful buys a great many Goods, please call and see.

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 7

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers, having taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Shethar and Noble in Carroll-street, next door to Messrs. Evernghims & Co. and opposite E. Peck's Book-Store, are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,

among which are

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, mixt, brown, drab, and claret BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMIRES.

Blue and black mixt SATTINETTS.

Drab pilot Cloths, Flushings, Plains pellisse Cloths, Furniture do. Flannels of all colours. Baizes, Bombazetts, Bombasins, Camlets, Bolivar stripe, a fashionable article for Ladies dresses.

Circassian and Caroline Plaids and Stripes, Tartan Plaids. Calicoes 4-4 & 6-4, a great variety and extra rich patterns.

Cambrick Ginghams, Furniture Calicoes, Irish Linens; Black and col'd Gros de Naples, and do. Etc; French and India Levantines; blk and col'd Lustrings and Sarsnets; Plushes of various colours

Black and col'd Canton and Nankin Crapes; French do. Thread, &s. Bobinet Laces, black and white bobinet Veils; rich bonnet Ribbons; Lustring, Satin, & Gauze do. 8-4 Marino shawls Scarlet, white black circassian long do., do. do. Valencia do.; do. Cassimere do. Chintz do.—4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cambricks, fig. and plain Swiss, book and Jaconet Muslins, Lenos, Garment and Furniture Dimities; 10-4 Counterpanes, Curtain Fringes, Rose. Daffil and point Blankets, 7-8 and 10-4 damask Table Linens, Russia Diapers, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 domestic Shirtings and Sheetings, Plaids, Checks, Tickings, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Also, a general and choice assortment of

Groceries,

comprising every article usually called for.

The abovementioned GOODS are all new, have been selected with great care and attention and will be sold at unusually low prices. We respectfully solicit a share of publick patronage.

THOS. EGLESTON, & CO.

Rochester, Dec. 13, 1825. 6w7

ROCHESTER.
CASH STORE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CHARLES J. HILL,

AT THE OLD STAND OF LEAVITT & HILL, NEAR THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE.

HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening, a new and very extensive stock of

GOODS,

comprising all the variety hitherto kept at this establishment, with very many additional; all of which have been purchased at the present exceeding low prices, and will be sold in large and small quantities, at a very small advance for Cash, and most kinds of Produce, which will be received at as high prices *in proportion to the prices of Goods* as at any former period.

Dec. 13, 1825. 7

THE subscriber will rent his dwelling House in this village, situated near Doct. M. Brown's, for the term of three years, together with out houses, stabling and garden, and give possession the first of January next. The situation is very pleasant and convenient. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. J. M'CRAKEN.

Dec. 13, 1825. 7

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to pay their several notes & accounts, previous to the first day of January next.

J. W. STRONG.

Dec. 10, 1825. 7

JOHN LAKE,

Has just received an additional supply of

New Goods,

Among which are a new and elegant assortment of Ladies COAT AND HABIT TRIMINGS, New Style.

Rochester Dec. 13th 1825. 7

BEANS.

WANTED, 500 bushels of good white Beans, for which CASH will be paid.

D. P. PARKER, & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 13th, 1825. 3w7

DRAWING OF THE
OXFORD ACADEMY
LOTTERY,
22, 16, 26, 9, 14.

For PRIZES, apply to A. REYNOLDS, at the Post Office.

THE subscriber is appointed agent for the New-York Statesman. Any person desirous of taking the Statesman, will please to notify the subscriber by letter or otherwise.

TIMOTHY BURR.

Rochester Nov. 16, 1825. 4w8

For Sale,
300 lbs. Small Pica,
enquire at this Office.

PAY WITHOUT COST,
OR
PAY WITH COST.

THE firm of Smith & Allcott was dissolved on the first day of October last, and notice of the same was given, with an earnest request for immediate payment. This notice is to request that no one will utter a word of complaint because they are sued. The notes and accounts, are left with *Thomas J. Patterson* for collection to whom pay must be made, or to either of the subscribers—*don't kill chill at once.*

A VALUABLE MILL SITE FOR SALE.

E. D. SMITH.
S. P. ALLCOTT.

Nov. 29, 1825. 3w6

SALT.
EVERNGRIMS & CO.

HAVE just received on consignment 900 bbls. first rate

SALT,

In choice new pine Barrels which they offer at the lowest *Cash prices.*

Rochester, Dec. 5, 1825. 6

CHATHAM
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK.
Incorporated with a capital of
$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*

Nov. 16, 1824. 4tf

HDOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL, AVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.

September 13, 1825. 4tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to make payment before the *first day of January next.*

Notes and accounts due and unpaid at that time will be put in suit *without discrimination.*

WM. PITKIN, & Co.

Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 4w8

MERINO SHAWLS,
AND
More New & Fashionable
SILK-GOODS.
C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of

FANCY
SILK-GOODS,

is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS

of every description.

Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 8

ROCHESTER, NOV. 25, 1825
Received by
E. COOK,

60 Pr. BRASS ANDIRONS, comprising a variety of elegant patterns.
30 pr. Shovels and Tongs,
1 Nest Fire Fenders,
and an extensive assortment of

FANCY HARD-WARE,
SILVER PLATED, AND BRITTANNIA WARE

Watches & Jewelry,

and probably the best assortment of Rodgers'

KNIVES AND SCISSORS

ever offered for sale in the Western District.

All are offered Wholesale and Retail at a small advance for "*Ready Cash.*"

☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of WATCHES. 8w5

ENGLISH BOBINET
LACE VEILS.

A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,
And for sale from $6, to $10.

DRESS SILKS,
RICH AND FASHIONABLE,
UNUSUALLY LOW.
JOHN LAKE.

...ALSO...

Just received the latest and most approved style of

LADIES WINTER HATS,
CAPS,
HEAD DRESSES &C.

All which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.

Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

Monroe County Clerks Office } ss.

I CERTIFY that a commission is received in this office for Simon M. Cox, for the office of Justice of the Peace, in and for said county.

J. CUTLER, *Dept. Clerk.*

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 3w7

NOTICE is hereby given that an Application will be made to our next Legislature for aid and assistance in improving the portage from the Canal to Carthage Landing on the East side of the River.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE,
ENOS STONE,
WM. ATKINSON,
SETH LAMB,
ELISHA JOHNSON.

Nov. 15, 1825 3.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.

November 1, 1825. 8w1

NEW-GOODS,
AND
NEW-FASHIONS.
ALPHEUS BINGHAM
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of

Winter Goods,

of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Bangup and Beaverett Do.
Satinett pantaloons of all descriptions.
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vest
Assorted Valentias of all kinds.
Camblet and Plaid, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers,
Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do. do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds,
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces,
Black and flag, handkerchiefs
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.

CLOTHS.

Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.

VESTINGS.

Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings, all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.

Also trimmings of every description.

All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.

MILITARY DRESSES

of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

☞ N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3

MAHY'S
Approved Plaster Cloth.

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the
UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, ulcerous Sores of the Negroes, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing Issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHS AND COLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo St. Rochester.

At a court held at the Surrogate's Office in Rochester, on Friday the 16th day of Dec. 1825.
Present ORRIN E. GIBBS, *Surrogate.*

ON reading and filing the petition of Nathaniel T. Taylor, and Jabez T Taylor, administrators on the estate of Adino Winchell, late of the town of Riga, in the county of Monroe deceased. It was ordered—that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased do appear before the said Surrogate at his office, in Rochester on Wednesday the first day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the A. M. of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate whereof the said Adino Winchell died seized, should not be sold as may be necessary to enable the administrators aforesaid, to pay the debts of the said deceased.

ORRIN E. GIBBS, *Surrogate.*

Dated Rochester, Dec. 16th, 1825. 4w8

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

WALKER & WARRENT

Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTLES.
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

*.*Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS
Rochester, May 10 1825. 40

WILLIAM T. JAMES'
PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T. James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware.

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R. Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

FULTON
Fire Insurance Company,
(City of New York.)
Capital of 500,000 Dollars
Propose insuring Houses, Buildings, Goods, and Merchandize from loss or damage by Fire.

THE affairs of this Company, will be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

A. L. UNDERHILL *Pres't.*
OLIVER H. HICKS *Sec'ry.*

The subscriber having been appointed sole agent in this country, for the Fulton Fire Insurance Company—all applications for Insurance, may here be made at the store of Evernghims & co. Canandigua, where they will receive the most prompt attention.

G. EVERNGHIM Jr. *Agent.*
Rochester Sept. 6 1824. 40

MACHINE CARDS.
Just received and for sale by
J. E. & T. CONGDON,
A general assortment of the LEICESTER
Machine Cards.
Rochester, 5th Mo. 1825. 40

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers wish to inform all those COUNTRY MERCHANTS in the vicinity of this village, who may not be acquainted with our mode of doing business, that we are in the constant habit of supplying Stores about the country with small

Stocks of Goods,

and also, such STAPLE articles as will frequently be necessary to replenish stocks in the course of a season. Our assortment of GOODS is very general and complete, and we are converting our Stock into such Goods as are principally adapted to the

Jobbing Business,

and shall be continually supplied by our brother, resident in New-York, on the most advantageous principles, which enables us to sell as low as Country Merchants generally can purchase them, allowing transportation. Our terms are Cash, or produce, receiving

Ashes, Pork, Wheat,

&c. at cash price. Those who may find it more convenient to go to CANANDAIGUA, will find an equally well selected stock of Goods at the Store of A. U. MOTT & CO. co-partners with

EVERNGHIMS & CO.
Rochester, Dec. 19, 1823. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

---

60 Ton of Oil CAKE.

AN excellent substitute for *Corn,* in feeding *Cattle Sheep and Hogs.*

Farmers will do well to make an experiment with it.—For sale ground or in the Cake, at the *Rochester*

OIL-MILL,

Where the highest price in CASH is always paid for FLAX-SEED, by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 6w4

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a com lete ass rtment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
AND CROCKERY,
Together with a well selected stock of
Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

THE SCHOONER
UNION,

WILL run as a Packet from the mouth of Genesee River to Presqe Isle, in Upper Canada, making a trip once a week for the ensuing season, and oftener if the weather will permit. Her accommodations for passengers are good, and the terms reasonable. Enquire of George C. Latta & Co. at the mouth of the genesee River.

SAMUEL HALLETT, *Master.*
March 24, 1825. 28tf

FORWARDING.

THE subscriber agent for the Steam Boats ONTARIO,& MARTHA OGDEN, and schooners Wolcott, Lady Washigton, Woolsey, Richard M. and Arcadia, will receive property at any Ware-House, in Rochester, and forwad the same through the slide Ware-House at Hanfords Landing, to any Port on the Lake and by Arnsworth, Lee, and Lynch, from Cape Vincent to Montreal, at the customary rates.

The Steam Boat Ontario is now on the stocks, undergoing extensive and complete repairs, will be ready on or before the first of May next. The Martha Ogden is a new and substantial vessel.

Property will always be sent by the boats when they can receive it. The Boats will occasionally assist the schooners by towing, and every means will be taken for facility and despatch.

J. HAWKINS.
Rochester, March 7, 1825. 19tf

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Dos. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Couraso Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,
Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,
With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS
Currier's and Lamp Oil,
With an assortment of
CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

ON CONSIGNMENT.
A QUANTITY OF
SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Warehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

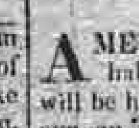
EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered SOON. S. SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

FOR SALE.



THE House and Lot occupied by Judge Rochester, situated on Sophia Street. Possession can be had the first day of May next. Equire of

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester Nov. 29, 1825. 5.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Freeholders & Inhabitants of the village of Rochester, will be held at the Court-House in said village, on Tuesday the 29th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M. to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature at their next session for a City charter of Incorporation.

By order of the Trustees,
RUFUS BEACH, *Clerk.*
Rochester, Nov. 21st, 1825. 4

Thieves! take Notice.

THE Riga society for the detection and prosecution of Purloiners, and the recovery of stolen property, would inform the "light fingered gentry" that they have ample funds, and ten horsemen appointed, whose duty is, to pursue on the shortest notice, any person who shall steal property from any member of the society.

E. O. DAVIS, *Pres.*
J. THOMSON, *Secy.*
Riga, Nov. 10th, 1825. 2m4

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6. 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

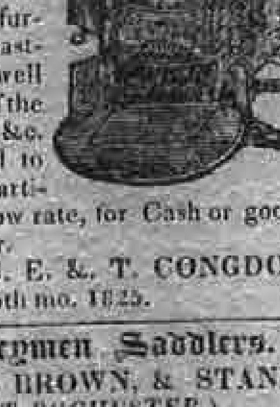
IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 *Village Lots,*
25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,
A general assortment of James and Cornell's
STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other **STOVES** by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

Journeymen Saddlers.
LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER.)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 12th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost,* adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.			
Wilson's	do.	do.	do.
S. Stafford's	do.	do.	do.
Oven,	do. from No. 1, to 9.		
Franklin	do. from 1, to 6.		
Do.	do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.		
Hall	do. from 1, to 4.		

Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4. 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, & *Hame* Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,

SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

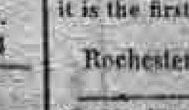
Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148, 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 168 acres: Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

Also, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

ON HAND—FOR SALE.



90 THOUSAND feet of seasoned Pine BOARDS and PLANK, of which **50,000** is clear stuff—

ALSO
100M Shingles.

A. W. RILEY.
Dec. 6, 1825. 6

Hard-Ware,
CUTLERY, SADDLERY
and Cabinet Wares.
(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes.
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

ROCHESTER
OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.
OIL-CAKE—for sale.
PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15, 1825. 42

GENERAL AGENCY,
Commission & Forwarding,
CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats.

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.
Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hall's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott,* will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August3,0 8 25. 44

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Leavitt & Hill,* was dissolved on the 10th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment previous to the 1st of Jan. next.

Charles J. Hill will continue business at the old stand—our customers will receive our thanks for their liberal patronage.—Their attention, and that of the public generally, is respectfully invited to a new and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter goods now opening—particulars next week.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT.
CHARLES J HILL.
Rochester, Nov. 29th, 1825.

MERCHANT'S LINE

For Freight & Passengers.

A BOAT belonging to the above line well fitted up for Passengers, running *Night and Day,* with relays of horses every twelve miles, will leave Rochester for Albany every morning at 8 o'clock, and every evening at 7 o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and will run through in less than *five days* or at the rate of sixty miles every 24 hours.

Enquire at the red Warehouse, in Rochester.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co. *Rochester.*
TROTTER & DOUGLASS, } *Albany.*
DAVIS & CENTER }
S. THOMPSON, & Co. *Black Rock.*
TOWNSEND & COIT, *Buffalo.*
Rochester, 4th April, 1825. 40

☞ N. B.—The first boat will leave this week on Thursday morning.

MAHYS'
Approved Plaster Cloth,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S Physick and the most eminent of the faculty in the
UNITED STATES.

THIS Plaster Cloth has by its beneficial effects and surprising cures, procured the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent Physicians.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate Ulcers, all Sores, Wounds, Boils, Quinsy, Scrofula, Fistula, White Swellings, Cancers, Sore Breasts, Sore Legs, Whitlows, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, alenges of the Negiues, Pains in the Breast, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains and Weakness in the back and Loins.—It is also successfully used for the cure of Corns, Frosted Feet, Dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents, middle do. 50 cents, large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

COUGHFS ANDCOLDS,

Are speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Roberison's celebrated

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last 20 years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public, for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is also an effectual remedy for the dysentery or lax, the summer complaint, in children, fevers, griping, and most other disorders of the bowels.

A supply of the above medicines received and for sale by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Buffalo-St. Rochester.

Notice.

THE subscribers and their associates intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for an Act of Incorporation, under the name and title of "*Erie Canal Transportation Company,*" with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying property and passengers on the New-York State Canals.

JON. CHILD, } THADDEUS JOY,
N.DEVEREUX, & co. } HORACE BRACE,
ROBERT HUNTER, } NATHAN BROWN,
THOS. S. SHANKLAND.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1825. 4

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements, of *John Comstock,* in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken Lots numbers 2, 4, 7, 11, 37, 45, 50, 52, 56, in township no. 12, in the fourth range, and included in the town of Perrinton, and county of Monroe—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

J. P. Patterson, *Sheriff.*
Dated Dec. 3d, 1825.

WHEREAS Zadoch Granger did by a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, convey unto Oliver Phelps, and to his heirs and assigns forever, "All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the (then) county of Ontario and State of New-York, being three thousand acres, a common and undivided part of twenty thousand acres which was originally sold and conveyed to Ebenezer Hunt and others by Nathaniel Gorham and the said Oliver Phelps Esq'rs, situate in the north part of Township number one in the short Range west of Genesee River"—and whereas by a Deed of Partition, bearing date the seventh day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight between the said Zadoch Granger, Oliver Phelps and others——Proprietors of the said twenty thousand acres, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the said twenty thousand acre tract was amongst other lots pieces or parcels of land allotted & set off to the said Zadoch Granger in severalty, as by the said deed of Partition, recorded in the clerk's office of Ontario County, reference being thereunto had will appear—and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money, secured in and by the said Indenture of Mortgage. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all that part of the said mortgaged premises, distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the twenty thousand tract, before mentioned, will be sold at publick auction, at the house now occupied by Jesse Southworth in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Dec. 6th, 1825.
JAMES SMEDLEY, *Administrator de bo nisnon, of* OLIVER PHELPS, *deceased.*

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

State of New York, }
Comptroller's Office. }
Albany, May 16, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will, on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon, at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Caleb Jackson, and Betsey his wife, to Charles Jackson, dated the ninth day of February, 1819, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute for on the 21st day of Dec. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county and known and distinguished in the plan of said village by lot No. fifteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street and bounded on the same four rods, excepting and reserving the northerly part of said lot, eight rods in front and rear, and 80 feet in depth, conveyed by the said Caleb and Betsey to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 20, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m31

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Betsey [illegible] to Ebenezer C. Kingsley, dated the 20th day of March, 1816, which has been assigned to Benjamin Comens, will be sold at public vendue, pursuant to the statute &c. on the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the court house in the village of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, ALL that certain parcel of land situate in the town of Gates, in the said village and county known and distinguished in the plat of the said village, by lot No. sixteen lying on the east side of Carroll-street, and bounded on the same four rods excepting and reserving the northerly part of the said lot eighteen feet in front and rear and eighty feet in depth, conveyed by Caleb Jackson and Betsey his wife, to Sylvester H. Packard.—Dated June 29, 1825.

BENJAMIN COMENS, Assignee.
E. POMEROY, Att'y. 6m31

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in an [illegible] by an indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 8th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit:—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the 6th range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in Catlin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town and is bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south west corner of that part of it [illegible] deeded by Ezra Shelden and [illegible] Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Coutre, and running thence north to the south line of [illegible] land, thence east so far as to include [illegible] of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all [illegible], if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction [illegible] Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.
J. HILL, Att'y. 6m31

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Cobb, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all those two certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Brighton, and county of Monroe, in township No. 13, seventh range, being the undivided one third part of Lot 6, in 2d division of Lots supposed to contain about 79 Acres of land, reference had to a Deed executed by [illegible] to the said William and [illegible] Cobb [illegible] in said township No. 13, 7th range part of Lot 59, 2d division of Lots lying on the state road and extending to the bank of the Canal, particulars being had by reference to a Deed executed by Chester Bixby to the said William and Gideon Cobb and, Festus Adams.

It is supposed to contain thirty and 79 hundredth acres of Land, be the same more or less. Also, VILLAGE LOT No. 45, on Mill-street occupied by S. P. ALLCOTT, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, on Buffalo-street near the west end of the Bridge, Mill Lot No. 12, with the Stone Triphammer Shop and appurtenances. All the right, title, and interest to the above described premises, belonging to the said William Cobb, I shall expose for sale at publick auction on Monday the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Sheriff's Office in Rochester.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
Dated, Rochester, Oct. 11th, 1825. 40

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of the above Property is postponed untill the fifteenth day of Dec. next then to take place at the time and place above mentioned.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
Nov. 22, 1825.

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the court of common pleas of Monroe county against the goods chattels lands and tenements of Solomon Close in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land situated in the town of Greece in the county of Monroe known and distinguished as all that part of lot number 115, in township number one in the short range of townships in Phelps and Gorham's purchase—west of Genesee river, bounded as follows to wit:—north by lot number one hundred and fourteen, east by the west line of lot number one hundred and six, west by the east line of lot number one hundred and twenty four, and running south as, that a line parallel with the north line of said lot number one hundred fifteen, shall include sixty acres of land, and also all that other certain piece of land situated in said town of Greece and in the township aforesaid being part of, lot number one hundred and thirteen and so much of the same as lies on the east side of the ridge road except about two acres deeded to John Williams—containing between 28 and thirty acres of land, reference had to a certain deed from said Solomon Close to Adam Sherman bearing date the 31st of [illegible] 1825. All of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle-tavern in the village of Rochester in the town of Gates on the 20th day of January next at one o'clock P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, Sheriff.
December 13th, 1825.

CONFECTIONARY.
A. SELLEG,

INFORMS his customers and the Public in general, that he continues to Manufacture all kinds of

CONFECTIONARY,

which he is selling at the New-York Prices, all orders from retailers executed with promptness, and his articles warranted of superior quality.

Rochester Nov. 15th 1825. 3

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

THE MONROE REPUBLICAN.

NO. 9—VOL. X. ROCHESTER TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1825 WHOLE NO. 477

The Monroe Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
EVERY TUESDAY, BY
EDWIN SCRANTOM.
(CORNER OF BUFFALO AND CARROLL-STREETS,)
Rochester, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TERMS.

To mail and village subscribers, $2 per annum, payable in advance.—To companies of ten or more, who take their papers at the office, $1,50, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted, at $1 for the first three weeks, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

A discount made to those, who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON MODERATE TERMS.

Particular attention paid to the printing of Handbills, Blanks, &c.

Just Received,
ON CONSIGNMENT,
10 CHESTS SKIN TEA,
2 half chests Hyson, do.
1 Pipe Gin,
1 Puncheon Jamaica Spirits,
1 do. St. Croix Rum,
1 Pipe Cognac Brandy.
JONA. CHILD.
Rochester Sept. 6, 1825 45

NEW STOCK OF
DYE-WOODS & DYE-STUFFS
WM. PITKIN & CO.

HAVE Received a Large Supply of the following and other articles, used by *Manufacturers and Clothiers*, who will be furnished at all times on as good terms as can be obtained in this state:—

Campeachy Logwood,		Blue Vitriol,	
St. Domingo do.		Oil Vitriol,	
Cuba Fustic,		Dutch Madder Wood,	
Hatch Wood,		Nutgalls,	
Can. Logwood, cut	}	Verdigris, Circumn,	
Cuba Fustic, do.	}	Red Tartar,	
Hatch Wood, do.	}	Bengal,	} Indi
Camwood, Ground	}	Spanish Flote,	} go.
In barrels, Warranted Pure.		Gautamelia,	
English Alum,		Press Papers,	
do. Copperas		Tenter Hooks,	
		Jacks, Brushes, &c.	

August 1, 1825 40

SADDLERY.

THE subscribers have just received a new supply of
Saddler's Hard-ware,
which they will sell at a small advance from cost. Also on hand a general assortment of *Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Valises,* &c. &c. Wholsale and retail.

MILITARY COMPANIES furnished with
CAPS & BELTS
of a superior quality, on very liberal terms.—They are are about commencing the Manufactory of
HAMES,
under their own inspection, which they will warrant superior to any ever manufactured in this place.

All orders for articles in their line, will be faithfully executed.

Those persons having demands against the late firm of LATHOP & BROWN, or EDWIN STANLEY, are requested to render them for settlement, and those indebted to either of said firms, are requested to make immediate payment.

LATAROP BROWN & STANLEY.
Rochester, June 14th, 1825. 40

NEW DRUGGIST STORE.
DR. L. TOUSEY

LIKEWISE has just received from New York, and now offers for sale, a general and fresh assortment of
Drugs and MEDICINES,
Dye-Stuffs and Paints,
with many miscellaneous articles at a New Brick Store, a few doors from the east end of the Bridge in east Rochester, as low as they can be purchased in the country, amongst which are Opium, Camphor, Cold pressed Castor Oil, Jesuits, Bark, Rhubarb, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, best English Rose Water, Lee's, Hull's, and Hooper's Pills, Hull's Antibilious and cordial Bitters, Hull's Physick for the bilious Cholic, Anderson's Cough Drops, Elix. Paregoric, Elix. Pro. Powdered arrow Root, Sago Roschell and Soda Powders, Nitre, Breast Pipes, Aromatic and Cephalic Snuff, Antique Rose Burgemot, and Lavender Oil, Dr. Porter's celiberated Eye Water, an infallible cure in inflamations of the Eyes.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead, do. ground in Oil, Verdigris Cormine, Crome Yellow, Dutch Pink, French Ochre, Whiting, Prussian blue, Spanish Brown, Stone Yellow sand Paper, T. D. Sienna, Umber, Venetian Red China, and English Vermillion, Gold Leaf, Paint Brushes, Copel Varnish, Putty.

DYE-STUFFS.

Camwood, Logwood, and Nicaragua, in Stick, and Ground. Fustick and Hatch Wood. Allum, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Float Indigo. Arnatto, Blue Vitriol.
East-Rochester, Nov. 1, 1825.

Miscellaneous Articles.

A quantity of Weavers Reeds, of various numbers and best quality; Fiddle Strings of a superior quality, Glue, Winter Strained Lamp oil, Gallon Demijohns, Codfish, Rosin, Alcohol, Wafers, Almonds, Bloom Raisins Macoboy Snuff, Transparent Shaving Soap, Glass Lamps, Hydrometers, Surgical Instruments, Cast Steel axes, Hetchels, &c.

STRAYED.

A dark red Heifer two years old next spring; a satisfactory reward will be paid to any person giving information where she may be found by the subscriber. J. W. STRONG.
Dec. 10th 1825. 7.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages
neatly printed and for sale at the
Republican Office.

Hardware Store,
(At the Sign of the Gilt MILL SAW, nearly opposite the Rochester Banking House.)

THE subscriber as Agent for Lewis Benedict of the city of Albany, has on hand an extensive assortment of
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Hollow, Hard-Ware, & CUTLERY.
which will be sold at the Albany and New-York prices, adding transportation, for Cash.

The following comprize some of the leading articles:

20 tons IRON, consisting of Sweeds Waggon Tire, and Sweeds Iron assorted,
Old Sable—Square Iron from 1-4th to 2 in.
Round Iron, from 1-4th to 1 and 1-2 inches.
Nail Rods, Band Iron,
English Hoop Iron from 1-2 in. to 1 and 1-2.
Nailor and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Eng. Blister Steel—Sweeds Steel,
Grist Mill Spindles,
Saw Mill Cranks, Saw Mill and cut Saws,
Fulling Mill Cranks,
Clothier's Plate and Screws,
100 casks cut and wrought Nails, of all sizes,
300 Pots from No. 2, to 12,
200 Kettles from 14 lbs. to 70,
100 pair cast Fire Dogs,
100 Bake Pans,
150 Spiders,
125 Tea Kettles,
10 doz. Cast and German Steel, hand, pannel and Brass and iron back Saws,
500 lbs. sad and cap Irons,
10 doz. Brittannia and Pewter Tea Pots,
10 doz. Mortin, Scotch spring and common nob Locks,
30 doz. Norfolk and thumb Latches,
10 Anvils,
100 sett Trace Chains,
100 doz. commode Nobs and Rings,
150 doz. Knives and Forks,
250 M. cut Tacks,
150 M. Brads, sorted,
50 doz. Brittannia, and iron table and tea Spoons,
12 doz. Brass Candlesticks.
JOSIAH SHELDEN.
Rochester, August 9, 1825. 41

PAINTS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS,
Tar, Pitch, Cordage, &c.
S. M. & J. S. Smith,

ARE now receiving a large and general assortment of the above articles, among which are the following, viz:

8 tons Logwood,	Sp. Flote,	
6 1-2 " Nicaragua,	Gautamala,	
7 " Fustick,	Bengal and	} Indigo.
30 bls. gro. Camwood,	Orleans	
20 half do. do.	50 lbs. Nutgalls,	
40 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood,	1 case Aqua Fortis,	
	2 tons grd. White Lead	
20 " Campeachy do.	3 " Dry do. do.	
30 " Nicaragua,	1 " Venetian Red,	
2 tons Copperas,	1 " Spanish Brown,	
2000 lbs. Blue Vitriol,	1 " do. White,	
1000 " Madder,	1 " Paris White,	
20 bags of Alum,	1 " Yellow Ochre,	
2 hhds. do.	1-2" French Yellow,	
6 Carboys Oil Vitriol,	1 " Red Lead,	
500 galls. W. S. Oil,	1 cask India Gum Copal,	
200 " summer do.	1 do. S. American do.	
1000 " Linseed Oil,	7 bbls. Glue.	
1000 Teazles,		
20 gross press papers,		

Paints of all Colours, ground and dry.

11 boxes Chrom. Yellow,	100 Patent Cradles,
100 lbs. Rose Pink,	White wash, Heading, Shoe, Fancy & other Brushes,
500 " Litharge,	4 hampers Junk Bottles,
100 " Tamerick,	4 crates Troy Stone-Ware,
Paint brushes, all sizes,	25 gross Velvet Corks
1 cask Sweet Oil,	5000 Spanish Segars,
50 boxes Eng. Crown Glass, different sizes,	1000 Shaker Brooms,
100 " American do.	500 Baskets of different sizes,
81 bales Oakum,	100 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 bbls. Pitch,	100 bu. White Beans,
20 " Rosin,	25 bbls. WHISKEY,
20 " Tar,	Machine Cards, of D. Burrows, and Jones Wood & Co.
3 tons Cordage, Blocks, different sizes,	Silsby & Co's. warranted Steel scythes and Axes.
80 jars Riell's & Lorillards' Snuff, and	
10 bbls. Cut Tobacco,	
10 Packs Gold Leaf,	
5 " Silver do.	

They intend keeping a constant and full assortment of the above articles, which will be sold on ass good terms as they can be had elsewhere.
Rochester, June 27, 1825. 40

NEW-GOODS.

THE subscriber offers to his customers and the publick, a very general assortment of new
Dry-Goods
Groceries and Crockery,
at very rduced price.
S. G. ANDREWS.

FOR SALE.
5000 galls. Whiskey,
[WHITNEY'S.
100 bbls. Salt,
150 Box's Oneida Glass,
And a few bbls. & 1-2 bbls. Eastern SHAD & MACKEREL.
S. G. ANDREWS.

Thieves! take Notice.

THE Riga society for the detection and prosecution of Purloiners, and the recovery of stolen property, would inform the "light fingered gentry" that they have ample funds, and ten horsemen appointed, whose duty is, to pursue on the shortest notice, any person who shall steal property from any member of the society.
E. O. DAVIS. *Pres.*
J. THOMSON, *Secy.*
Riga, Nov. 19th, 1825. 3w4

Stray Horse.

CAME into my inclosure on Tuesday the 15th inst. a dark chesnut coloured HORSE, of a small size, about four years old, all of his feet are white, has a white stripe in his forehead, and is newly shod. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
CHENEY LUCE.
Rochester, Dec. 17, 1825. 3w3

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Eastern and Western Mails, close every Evening at 9 o'clock.* The Mail thro' Penfield to Perrinton, closes every day at 9 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Henrietta, Rush, and Avon to Geneseo, closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through Chili, Riga, Bergen, and Byron, to Batavia closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M. The Mail through Scottsville, Caledonia and York to Moscow, closes every Thursday at 9 o'clock P. M. The Mail through North Penfield, Sodus and Woolcott to Oswego, closes every Wednesday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Those, whose postage accounts have long remained unpaid, are notified, that unless they are more punctual in future, credit will be withheld from them.

A REYNOLDS, P. M.

* Letters to be forwarded in the depending mail must be delivered into the Post-Office at least half an hour before the time fixed for closing it, or they will lie over till the closing of the next mail.

Notice.
DOCT. L. TOUSEY,

HAVING done business in partnership with Dr. W. Willoughby, now the celebrated professor of obstetricks in the College of Physicians at Fairfield, offers his services in that branch, and in the practice of PHYSIC and hopes by his attention and success in business, to merit the approbation of the publick; a Diploma from the College of Physicians in the University of Vermont, with other credentials, he trusts, will be sufficient vouchers, for this offer of service, in such important branches.
Nov. 1, 1826. 1

NOTICE.

R. GREEN Jr. at the store of Messrs. Cathcart & Fairman, of this village, is authorised to receive and forward *subscriptions* to the *New York American*; and also to receive *money* on account of the same, and give receipts, which will be acknowledged of the Proprietor.
DANIEL K. MINOR.
Rochester Oct. 25, 825. 52

JOHN W. STRONG.

IS this day receiving 30 Boxes and Bales, containing
DRY GOODS,
comprising a general and elegant assortment, which, with an extensive supply of
Groceries, Crockery,
HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE
Iron, Nails, Window-Glass, Dry and Pickled Fish in bbls. and half bbls.
are offered as low as cash will purchase them in any part of the state. Also,
500 BARRELS SALT.
CASH paid, as usual, for POT & PEARL ASHES. Wheat, Pork, Timothy Seed, Flax-Seed, Bees-Wax, Whiskey, &c. &c.
Rochester, Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NEW-STORE.
NEW-GOODS,
AND VERY CHEAP.

THE subscriber having removed to Rochester, is this day receiving and opening for sale a new and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of
DRY-GOODS
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crockery &
Glassware.
Which with his former stock makes his assortment very general and comple, and he is determined to sell them as low (to say the least,) as any of his neighbours.
—ALSO—
WHISKEY & PORK
By the barrel.—ALSO, on consignment, a quantity of VERMONT MARBLE
TOLL STONES.
This last article is an object to Stone Cutters of the west.—He also offers for sale his TAVERN STAND & FARM, in the village of Lima, Livingston County.—For terms and other particulars, enquire of the subscriber in Mill St. six doors North of the Bank. J. D. COMMINS.

All persons indebted are expected to make payment on or before the 1st. January next, without further notice.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1825. 4.

To Builders.

THE undersigned will receive proposals for building an Academy at Henrietta four corners. The edifice to be 60 feet long by 50 feet wide; three stories high, besides a cellar under the whole. The height of the building 46 feet. The cellar walls to be of stone, the rest of brick.—A plan and elevation may be seen by application to L. C. Chamberlin, Postmaster in Henrietta, and further particulars will be given by him, or by G. Boulton of Rochester.

The proposals to be made in writing, under seal, and handed in on or before the 2d. of December proximo.

A general attendance of stockholder is requested at the ajourned meeting in Henrietta on Saturday the 3d. December at 2 P. M.
ELIJAH LITTLE, } JOHN GARVIN,
GILES BOULTON, } BENJ. BALDWIN,
LUTHER C. CHAMBERLIN.
November 22, 1825. 4

BUILDINGS INSURED.
THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N. YORK.
INSURE Buildings, Manufactories, Merchandise, and other personal property on the most liberal terms. All demands for losses are adjusted with promptitude. Persons wishing insurances effected will please call on the subscriber at his office in the village of Rochester.
ASHLEY SAMSON, *Agent.*
December, 6, 1825. 6

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Rochester, on the first of December, 1825.

A.
Henry L. Achilles
John Abbott
Hiram S. Allen
Thomas Avery
Mathias L. Angle
Ann H. Allen
Bethuel G. Allen
Patrick Agan
Samuel Abens.
B.
John Barret jr.
Thomas Bryant
Robert H. Brower
John R. Babcock
Elizabeth Bradbury
Daniel Bliss
Hannah C. Brink
David Bailey
Solomon Barker
John Brower
Reuben Bennet
Joseph Barret
Ira Bixby
Jacob S. Burns
William Burk
Phinney Billings
Ignatious Bartlet
James Baker
Caleb Brooks
C.
William Cheny
Eunice Chapman
Daniel Clark
Levi Carter
Joseph Carey
Lewis Cramer
Charles Cretoo
Hervey Cable
A. N. Clark
William Crevling
Miles Carter
Solomon Close
James Conner
Margaret Celleg
Caroline Clark
Mariah Ceila
David Carter
Chancey Crittendon
John Creague
Elinor Croslie
Charles Colwell
Dayton W. Chapman
Lemuel Clark
Eleazar Conkey
Ransford A. F. Clawson
Stephen B. Comstock
Robert Clapp
Stephen Cutler
Abigail Cleveland
Zenus Covel.
D.
Waterman Davis
Oliver Dubois
S. K. Dow
Capt. Daniels
Emelius Dunning
Uri David
Stephen Duculon
Samuel S. Dagget
Lucinda Duncan
Oliver Dickinson
Joseph Duncan
Pierce Darrow
Francis Denning
James Davis
Oliver Dubois.
E.
Catherine Edmunds
Abiather Eaton
Richard Ely
Samuel Ellison
F.
Zenas Freeman
J. F. Francisco
John Foust
Aaron Fittsgerold 2
John Farman
G.
Joseph Gilbert jr. 2.
Amos Graves
Moses Granger
William R. Gilbert
Jonathan Graig
Richard Gorsline
Esbon Gregory
Dennis Gillon
Ebenezer Gregory
John Grant
William Grenell
H.
Clarisa Heldreth
Susannah Hickler
G. Hagerman
G. A. Hudson
Silvenus C. Hersey
John Haywood
Frederick Hull
Lydia Hatch
John K. Hughs
Mary Hill
Artemisia Hand
G. Holmes
John Harris
Rubart Halsey
Betsey Hull
Calvin Hills
Sloman W. Harris
Mary S. Hull
Augustus Hall
Eleazar Howard
J.
Betsey Johnson
K.
James N. Keating
Jonathan Kingsley
Ira Ketchum
John Kinnane
Mr. Kear
L.
Aaron Latimer
Stacy Lamphere
Joseph Leach
William Lowden
Jacob Lyons
M.
John Q. Mc Farlon
James Moore
William Mc Kellips
Samuel D. Merrel
John Mahon
Caleb Morgan
Sally Mc Donol
John O. Mallon
Benjamin Minor
Joseph Martin
Theodore Moody
Robert Mc Curdy
Solomon H. Mc Intyre
M. Munson
Ely Miller
David Mosier
N.
E. & E. D. Nicholls
O.
Ann Oviatt
George Oliver
R. S. Orvis
P.
Jonathan Packard
Job Puffer jr.
Gideon Pitts
Anne K. Peabody
Jacob Perrigo
Robert Potter
William Pierce
Isaac Paddock
William Phelon 2.
William Porter
R.
Lois Richardson
Francis Ramsdil
Ralph Reed
Aaron Rand
Bradford Rowe
Jacob Rice
Peter Reed
Thomas Roberts
Syman Root
S.
N. Sagent
Ann W. Stevenson
Charles W. Snow
Ezekiel Skinner
John Stevenson
Patience S. Stewart
Elisha Satterlee
Miss Savage
Harriet See
Julia Stevens
Salmeron Smith
Radolphus D. Searl
Elijah Squire.
Elisha Sanderhoof
David Sabin
Daniel N. Sprague
Capt. J. Smith
John Serdon
Samuel Sturges
Caleb Simeons
Hiram Shaw
John Smith
Stephen Spencer
Edwin Sturges
Bradford Seymour
Samuel Squares
Reuben Squares
T.
Israel Thompson
Isaiah Tower
John Tucker
Thomas Thorp
Doct. Turner
Julia Tuttle
Daniel Townsend
George Thomas
Frances Tiffany
Joel F. Tyler
Daniel Thatcher
William Taylor
V.
William S. Vangeesen
William Vincent
Jacob D. E. Vanderheyden
Martha Vandoosen
John G. Vandycke.
W.
Henry Williams
Charles R. Ward
Abner Wakely
D. C. West
Hiram Winchel
Daniel Waters
Thomas Wall
John West
Timothy Wheeler
Lucy Wheeler
Martin Woodruff
William Wells
A. H. West
Mr. Watson
Clark Wilbee
James Wood
Nelson Willars
Robert Wilkins
Silas Wilcox
Robert Wheaton
John Wells
A. H. Williams 4.
Ebenezer Walker
Leonard Worcester
Hiram C. Woodworth.
Y.
Daniel Yemmans

$5 REWARD.

LOST on or about the 10th of October last, A large *Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of 36 dollars against *Charles Ingersol* of Lima, one against *William R. Blasdell* of 15 dollars, two against *Coonrad Fowler* of 14 dollars each, one against *Truman Downs of* 9 dollars, together with an account against *Jesse Whitlicher* of 55 dollars, and several small accounts. Any person returning said Pocket book and papers to this Office shall receive the above reward.
SIMON SMITH.
Rochester Dec. 8th 1825. 3w8

Square Timber.

THE subscribers two miles west of Buffalo Bridge will constantly ke'p for sale *Square Timber* of the following kind; red Beech, black-Ash, Elm, Bass-wood, and Maple, cheap for cash. We will deliver it to purchasers on the shortest notice.
R. FIELD.
D. SULLIVAN.
Gates, Dec. 13, 1825. 1y7

To Teamsters.

A FEW TEAMS can have loading for the eastward, on application to H. ELY.
Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 3w7

(ORIGINAL.)
TO —— ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

What is it that old Sweepstakes means,
With you to be swiftly scudding;
'Tis but a span since in your teens,
You was girlish—like rose just budding.

But age is creeping and creeping on,
With an imperceptible motion;
And years unheeded pass and are gone,
Like a revelling toper's potion.

Yet still time does not pluck from thee
The charms of youth, nor beauty;
No, lovelier much thou seem'st to be
Performing woman's duty.

Then let age teach wisdom, as you grow old,
And, tho' beauteous and fair now I hail thee,
Lay up something good, to which you can hold,
When these external beauties shall fail thee.
Dec. 18, 1825. L—R

THE BRIDE'S FAREWELL.

A Greek bride, before she quits her father's house, "fait de tendres adieux a son pere, a sa mere, a ses proches, a ses amies, a tout son voisinage, et aux lieux ou se sont passes les jours de son enfance.—En certains endroits, la douleur de la fiancee, s'exprime par une formule d'usage."

Fauriel, Chant Populaires de la Grece Moderne.

Why do I weep!—to leave the vine,
Whose clusters o'er me bend?
The myrtle—yet, oh! call it mine!—
The flowers I loved to tend!
—A thousand thoughts of all things dear,
Like shadows o'er me sweep,
I leave my sunny childhood here,
—Oh! therefore let me weep!

I leave thee, sister!—we have play'd
Through many a joyous hour,
Where the silvery green of the olive shade
Hung dim o'er fount and bower!
Yes! thou and I, by stream, by shore,
In song, in prayer, in sleep,
Have been as we may be no more—
Kind sister! let me weep!

I leave thee, father!—Eve's bright moon
Must now light other feet,
With the gather'd grapes, and the lyre in tune,
Thy homeward steps to meet!
Thou in whose voice, to bless thy child,
Lay tones of love so deep,
Whose eye o'er all my youth hath smiled,—
I leave thee! let me weep!

Mother! I leave thee—on thy breast
Pouring out joy and woe,
I have found that holy place of rest,
Still changeless—yet I go!
Lips that have lull'd me with your strain,
Eyes that have watch'd my sleep!
Will earth give love like yours again!
—Sweet mother! let me weep!

SKETCH IN SPAIN.

"Yet still there whispers the small voice within,
Heard through gain's silence, and o'er glory's din,
Whatever creed he taught, or land he trod,
Man's conscience is the oracle of God."—
[*Byron.*

War, with all its concomitant horrors, has ever been the subject of universal regret, but like every other evil, it may be said to have mingled with it, its portion of good; it represses the ambition of one man, and calls into action the heroic energies of another. Many a gallant spirit, that might have slumbered in obscurity, has been aroused to deeds of daring by its soul-inspiring summons; many a heart, that now beats proudly high at the recollection of nations liberated from slavery, of oppression defeated, of invasion repelled, might have slept in the waveless calm, with no remembrances but the merge every-day occurrences of human life, on which to dwell in the evening of his years; the brows now enwreathed with at docal coronet might never have arrived at such a proud distinction; and the ashes now entombed in sculptured marble and enbalmed with a nation's tears, which may be said to shed a lustre even over the darkness of the grave, might have slumbered in obscurity.

The kindlier passions are likewise called into play by its rude voice; mercy, pity, and affection, are all pre-eminently distinguishable amidst the clang of arms, and the various horrors of a long protracted campaign.

An accident related to us by an officer, who served in the Peninsular war, may serve to illustrate this remark. "It was after the battle of Vittoria," said he, "and on the evening of a hot summer's day" that I left the house where I was billated (which was that of a rich banker in the town where we were quartered) to inhale the slight breeze that agitated the orange trees with a motion scarcely perceptible. I resolved, rather than endure, at such a season, the manifold inconveniences of a Spanish couch (though a splendid one,) to content myself with a bivouck in the open air. I had wandered about till it grew late, the streets were silent and almost deserted, and, after intimating my intention to a brother officer, I wrapped myself in my watchcoat, and, fatigued both in body and mind, extended myself on the steps of a convent; a hard couch, but preferable to the one I had rejected. The porch sheltered me from the night dew, and I had often rested worse, the marshy damp earth being not unfrequently the soldier's pillow, his covering only the inclement sky; this spot was free from both evils, and I believed that I might sink into slumber, but it was not so, for my fancy was busy in revisiting far distant scenes. I thought of this happy circle to which my return was so uncertain, I thought of many a moment of past happiness—of thee, Emma—of home—of my country—of all! Even in idea I retraced the hour of parting; I saw every eye moistened with a tear, and thy cheek, Emma, turned pale as I bid the farewell. The reflections entirely banished sleep, and it was in vain that I courted her soothing influence.

The bright beams of a declining moon now illuminated every object, and the measured step of the centinels, as they relieved the night-watches, was the only sound that broke upon the ear. Again I closed my eyes, but it was in vain, every object around me, even the spot where I lay was fraught with interesting recurrences; the step that supported my uneasy head had been often descended by many a holy foot, hastening to join the pageants of the saints on a festival, to form a part in the procession of some victim of bigotry and superstition, or join the cruel and miscalled devotional procession of the Auto de Fe. But these pageants, these processions, were now no more; the lofty and spacious edifice (at whose gate I reposed,) was now deserted, the moon beams rested on the blackened stones, scathed with the destructive shot which had levelled against it. The French had stripped the interior of its splendid decorations; the shrine of the Virgin, the crosier of the priest, the consecrated images of worship, formed of the most precious metals, and frequently ornamented with gems; all had vanished before the rapacity of the invading army. But, though the votaries of religion had been scared from their peaceful retreats, though nuns and friars had been forced to mingle with the common mass of the people, with many other encroachments on religion, that might have been as well spared, yet the terrors and cruelties of the Inquisition were now repressed, and the same tyranny that had laid waste a kingdom, had likewise been the original cause of emancipating hundreds of suffering victims from long captivity and dreaded tortures, and had caused the light of heaven to visit eyes which had long since closed on the hope of earthly freedom.

Once more I was trying to sleep, when footsteps approaching, awakened my attention. I raised myself on my elbow, and observed in the uncertain moonshine the tall figure of a man, in the uniform of a French Hulan; his step was one of forced speed, and he was supported (unusual sight!) on the arm of a woman, who, already burthened with the weight of a child, seemed unequal to the task. They advanced slowly forward, when within a few paces of my retreat, "A little further Pierre," said she, "and we shall gain the outposts. Take courage! If a centinel should see us, he will let us pass; he will take pity on a wife endeavouring to prolong the life of her husband; and well thou knowest, Pierre, thou canst die easier in my arms." These effecting expressions awakened every feeling of sympathy in my breast: I bent forward, anxious to catch every word, and a glimpse of countenances wich I hoped (and was not disappointed,) to find interesting.

The unfortunate Pierre, if I may guess from the bandages around his forehead and arm, had been severely wounded in the late action; a death-like paleness rendered every feature ghastly, his eyes were glazed and almost fixed, yet what they retained of expression spake of his affection for the partner of his bosom, the sharer of all his afflictions, and they seemed to have been many; his ashy and quivering lip vainly tried to murmur an answer and could only press her hand, and that but feebly. The poor woman spoke not, but I could read in her wan and anxious countenance, that the little hope she had entertained was fast failing away; her once lively dark eyes rested with intense earnestness on the face of her husband, nor could the carresses of her child lure her one moment from the mournful contemplation; its little hands with playful violence had torn her cloak from her neck, which was tanned with the sun of a southern clime, her hair escaping from the handkerchief which confined it, floated on the night wind, her lips were parched with the fever of anxiety, and her cheeks colorless with apprehension. I thought I perceived it grow still paler as she saw his strength failing. His step, indeed, faltered, and he could scarcely reach the spot near which I reposed, ere he sunk exhausted by her side. I heard her exclaim, in half stifled accents, "O, speak my beloved Pierre! look at your child once again"—and she watched in mute distress his agonized countenance. A faint murmur escaped his lips, only audible to the ear of affection. "Oh that I had but one drop of water!" exclaimed the poor woman, as she knelt by his side. A facetious companion of mine had officiously filled my canteen with brandy, on learning my determination to pass the night in the open air.—"You will find it of use, Harry," said he, "it will keep your heart warm in the cool lodging you have chosen." I now hoped it might warm another heart, which death seemed nearly to have chilled. I started up, and the poor woman with difficulty suppressed a scream of surprise at my appearance. I, however, presently dissipated her fears, by offering her all the assistance in my power. "Assistance!" repeated she, "from you, who are English, but I have heard that you are brave." "And you shall find," said I, "that we are generous; if it is not too late, I will conduct your husband to the French camp, the distance is not more than 3 miles." She thaked me by her looks, for words were denied her, and with the help of the brandy we restored the unfortunate Pierre sufficiently to make him understand our intention.

Yet his reduced strength, and the overpowering influence of his joy at finding himself likely to be restored to liberty, for some time deprived him of the power of making the necessary efforts; his step even with my assistance, was faultering and slow, and, enfeebled by suffering, he was forced frequently to stop from faintness and fatigue. During these intervals the distress of his affectionate wife was extreme; every sound that met her ear, she fancied the soldiers in pursuit; every moment she feared her husband was about to breathe his last, and sometimes kneeling beside him, with clasped hands and streaming eyes raised to heaven, she offered up a silent prayer, and sometimes bending over him with distracted anxiety, she bedewed his cold forehead with her tears. I was not ashamed of those that started to my eyes at the affecting scene, nor could I mistake the feelings that agitated my heart, as I listened to her tale. She had encountered many dangers in seeking her husband's place of confinement, for he had been wounded and taken prisoner in the last action; but she could not endure the idea of never beholding him again. She had hoped, she said that under her care he might recover, she had traced the route of the Eng-

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lish with difficulty, sometimes following the creaking of the wheels of their artillery and baggage wagons, and sometimes guided only by the information she could obtain from the stragglers of either army. At last, after innumerable difficulties, she had discovered his prison, and by a well-conducted stratagem (for what cannot affection do) procured his release; but the exertion had been too much for him, for his wounds were not yet closed, and she feared that even now his escape was impossible. "Not entirely so," said I, and again I lent my supporting arm to the feeble Pierre, who, invigorated by her noble example, exerted all his remaining strength. The feelings of my heart had already led me beyond my duty, but I felt no repugnance at the act, for it was restoring a fellow creature to liberty, though an enemy, and though this might be considered a crime in the military code, yet I was conscious that it was none in that of humanity; indeed I was assured it was not so, for when, on their reaching the French outposts, I parted with Pierre and his wife, and received their tearful thanks, and the blessings of an enemy, I turned from the spot and marched off, as satisfied with myself as if I had been made a general officer.

During the whole war not an incident occurred that gave me so much pleasure.—Every one knows that success crowned our arms, and I found by experience, that conquest gives not so much real delight to the heart, as one trifling instance of humanity. I often thought of Pierre amidst these scenes and often wished to know his fate, but was not gratified till the period at which our victorious army occupied Paris, when I saw Pierre, with the characteristic versality of a Frenchman, mounting the white cockade, at one of the festivals that celebrated the second restoration of Louis XVIII."

BOW-STREET.

A SPOILED QUADRILLE.

One Solomon Dobbs, an operative tailor, "all fudge and fooster," like a superannuated goose, was charged by a very spruce young gentleman, with raising a false alarm against him, whereby he, the young gentleman was in imminent danger of being treated as a pickpocket, or something of that sort.

The young gentleman, whose name we understand to be Henry Augustus Jinks was proceeding to his studdies in *quadrilling* at the dancing academy, in Picker-lane, Temple Bar, about 9 o'clock in the evening; and being thinly clad, in silken shoe, and all that, he was hurrying along to keep himself warm and in proper quadrilling condition. Whilst he was so hurrying along, with his head full of fiddles and new figures, he heard somebody behind him cry "stop!" and looking back he saw Mr. Solomon Dobbs waddleing after him. Mr. Henry Augustus Jinks had no idea that the cry of such a queer looking man could be addressed to him, and so he continued to run on; but Mr. Solomon Dobbs still waddled after him, exclaiming "stop him! stop that thief, &c." though in such a thick husky voice that nobody noticed him. Neiher did Mr. Henry Augustus Jinks notice him, but ran on, and on, till he arrived at the assembly room; and the first quadrille —which had been only waiting for him—was just about to be led off, when in waddled Mr. Solomon Dobbs, and seizes Mr. Henry Augustus Jinks by his quite clean, fresh starched cravattery! to the great terror of the ladies, the indignation of the gentlemen, the silencing of the fiddlers, and total disarrangement of the quadrille! This was shocking enough to all conscience; but how was the terror & indignation increased when Mr. Solomon Dubbs, still holding the astonished Mr. Henry Augustus Jinks by his clean cravat, told him in plain terms, that he was a *pickpocket*, and had stolen his watch! It was too much. The ladies squealed, the gentlemen stormed, the fiddlers bagged their *ceremonns*, and Mr. Henry Augustus Jinks threatened an action of slander; but the master of the ceremonies more judiciously, ran for a watchman, and Mr. Solomon Dobbs was carried off to the watch-house as a dangerous and evil-minded *disorderly*.

The Magistrate called upon Mr. Solomon Dobbs for an explanation of his strange conduct.

"———And please your worship, I was not so sober as I might have been," solemnly replied Mr. Solomon Dobbs, with an owl-like twinkle of his gin qenched eyes.

"Had you any ground for the charge you made against this young gentleman?" asked the magistrate.

"Your worship, I had not; and I really have no recollection of having done what is laid to my charge," replied Mr. Solomon Dobbs in deep despondency.

"Then, by your own confession, you are a drunken fool," responded his worship.

Mr. Solomon Dobbs bowed ascent—Mr. Henry Augustus Jinks said he was satisfied, and the matter was dismissed.

Dancing.—"I am an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurdis, "but I had once my dancing days, as you have now, yet I could never learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as by conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fireside, and in all the trying circumstances of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleased, but she is the good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

Some years since a sober, zealous Connecticut parson went to catechise a family in his parish who were not so well versed in the rudiments of divinity as some are.—When he arrived he thought proper to begin with Lois, the eldest, daughter, a girl about 18, and buxom as May, whose charms had smitten the young village swains with an epidemick. "Well Lois, said the parson, "I shall begin on you—come, tell me who died for you?" Lois, with a charming flush on her cheek, replied, "Why nobody as I know on." The parson, rather surprised at her answer, repeated the question with increased zeal. Lois rather irritated at the inquisitive parson, again replied—"Why nobody, sir; there was Tom Dawson lay sick for me about six months, but they say he's got about again."

When Hayden was in England, Sir Joshua Reynolds had just taken the portrait of Mrs. Billington in the character of *St. Cecilia*, listening to the celestial music, as she is usually drawn. Mrs. Billington showed the picture to Hayden. "It is like," said he, "but there is a strange mistake." "What is that?" asked Reynolds hastily. "You have painted her listening to the angels; you ought to have painted the angels listening to her!"

A gentlemen seeing a clergymen whom he knew to have been a non-juror, in a better gown and cassock than ordinary, asked him if he had swallowed the oaths? "Yes (said he) I have; but I staid until I had nothing else to swallow."

CICERO.

He was asked, why he was fond of being surrounded by a number of dogs. 'I have always been so,' said he, 'since I was thoroughly well acquainted with mankind.

Lord Chesterfield complained very much at an inn where he dined, that the plates and dishes were very dirty. The waiter, with a degree of pertiness, observed that every one must eat a peck of dirt before he dies. 'That may be true,' said lord Chesterfield; 'but no one is obliged to eat it all at a meal."

An Irishman one day found a light guinea, which he was obliged to sell for eighteen shillings. Next day he saw another guinea lying on the street. "No, no," says he, "I'll have nothing to do with you; I lost three shillings by your brother yesterday."

Among many curious anecdotes which Whitelock relates respecting Cromwell, the following is not one of the least characteristic; Oliver it was well known, appeared to favor the fanatics of that day, but he did not like to be taken any liberties with. "There was," says Whitelock, "a secret expedition about to sail and one of these fanatic preachers waited upon Oliver and wished an audience, and which was granted, and when before Oliver, he stated that the Lord wished to know where the secret expedition was going; Oliver answered, the Lord shall know, & thee shall go with it, and he rang the bell and ordered him on board the fleet.

Life is a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thousand strings, that part asunder if one is broken. Frail and thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it more strange that they escape so long, than that they almost all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents ever ready to crush the mouldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitution by the hand of nature.—The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw our life, are impregnated with death; health is made to operate its own destruction; the food that nourishes the body contains the elements of its decay; the soul that animates it by a vivifying fire tends to wear it out by its action; death lurks in ambush about all our paths.

Iron Bedsteads.—We have been informed, says the Freeman's Journal, that Iron Bedsteads are manufactured in several founderies in Pennsylvania, and are in Philadelphia. They have been adopted for use in the Hospital, and have been found to answer excellent purposes—Their principal advantages over those of wood, are, their durability, beauty, their light weight in case of removal, and above all, their freedom from bugs, worms, &c. We should not be surprised to see them in general use in the course of a few years.

A Wife.—Moore in his life of Sheridan, thus speaks of Sheridan's first wife, Miss Linley, that was:—"We have already seen with what plain sympathy she followed her husband thro' his various pursuits—indentifying herself with the politician as warmly and as readily as with the author, and keeping love still attendant on genius through all his transactions. As the wife of the dramatist and manager, we find her calculating the receipts of the house, assisting in the adoption of her husband's opera, and reading over the plays sent in by dramatic candidates. As the wife of the senator and orator, we see her, with no less zeal, making extracts from state papers, and copying out ponderous pamphlets—entering with all her heart and soul into the details of elections, and, even endeavoring to fathom the mysteries of the funds. The affectionate and sensible care with which she watched over not only her own children, but those which her beloved sister, Mrs. Tickell, confided to her in dying, gives the finish to domestic usefulness. When it is recollected too, that the person thus homelily employed was gifted with every charm that could adorn and delight society, it would be difficult perhaps, to find any where a more perfect example of that happy mixture of utility and ornament, in which all that is prized by the husband and the lover combines, and which renders woman, what the sacred fire was to the Pharasees—not only an object of adoration on their altars, but a source of warmth and comfort to their hearts."

To the Editor of the Colonial Advocate, York Upper Canada.

(Duplicate.)

House of Correction, Cold Bath Field,
LONDON, 22d Sept. 1825.

Sir—Your paper of June 10 reached me towards the end of July. In that paper you say you are glad to learn that Mr. Brougham has shewn a liberal spirit in my matter—hope to see me an active member of your Legislature, when Sir P. Maitland is recalled; and further speak of your Attorney-General's conduct.

The idea that Brougham would be liberal after a *whipping* is right funny. For my part after that, I had no hope of him. He is a mere talker—talkers are seldom good for much, and he is good for nothing beyond the pen and the tongue. Were I a member of your Legislature, I could do nothing more than I have done —advise sending home a Commission to blow up the wretched humbug of having your Governour Attorney General, and others appointed by the ministry here. Let your Commons House of Assembly refuse supplies, till half a dozen come home and consult with me as to this—[illegible], as I said seven years ago, Upper-Canada may become *the most flourishing and secure spot on the habitable Globe.*

I never was so weak as during trial in Niagara Court-House. I have since weathered a storm of adversity which would have driven most men mad; but thank God, have profited by it, and never was better than now. It is not because I *cannot* get out that I remain confined, but because I *will not* yield to injustice and oppression.

These are plain facts but lay them before your readers, that the publick may insist on having an independent Commission sent home without delay. Your Obedient servant,

ROBERT GOURLAY.

To ——— *Esq. M. P. Upper Canada.*

House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields,
LONDON, 23d Sept, 1825.

My Dear Sir:—From a list of Upper Canada Parliament now in my possession, I find you are still a legislator:—But what has become of our friends R. H.——' and W. K.——'—No one has written me these two years:—Perhaps it is imagined that after breaking stones for the Highway, and being confined as a mad man it is all over. Think otherwise my worthy friend. Get the annexed published—and, as I said long ago—"*in honesty be bold*"—I have reaped many advantages from my terribly cruel fate—in mind I am ever the same and in manhood improved—I have formed no plan for the future, but trust that God, in the end may bring good out of evil. I have been very happy in this piece—have read, written and thought much—am in no hurry to get out, as there is still much for me to do, for which quiet and retirement are favourable. When Parliament meets, the Poor Laws, the Corn Bill, and Emigration, will all be on the carpet—and mighty things might be done were you, with four or five more of the Provincial Assembly, at home, to back my Petitions; which you may read in the Journals of our House of Commons—no less than 20—within the last five years.

Tell your lady that I remember her kindness visiting me in Niagara Jail. Give my compliments to your brother, father-in-law, and whoever cares for most faithfully.

ROBERT GOURLAY.

Summary of Domestick News.

The Directors and stockholders of the Union Line of Stages, between Buffalo and Albany, lately held a meeting at Batavia, and agreed and resolved to discharge, and prosecute any of their drivers who should be guilty of running horses while driving; thereby endangering the lives of passengers.

John McCusly, convicted of manslaughter in New-York, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment; the first 30 days in solitary confinement.

Emigration—A St. Charles (Missouri) paper of the 18th ult. states that *upwards of three hundred wagons with families,* had already passed that place for the upper counties. They were from Kentucky and Tennessee, and had the appearance of being wealthy.

The Scotch Presbyterian Church, in Cedar street New York is lighted with gas.

Horace Carter was hung at Worcester, Mass. on the 7th inst.

Population of N. York.—The census of New-York has been taken, by which it appears there are in the city 70,009 males, and 82,382 females. Total 162,391—gain in 5 years, 38,605, or 31 per cent. Females more than males 12,373!

Gen. La Fayette has liberated Gen. Barton who has been for many years confined on the limits of a jail in Vermont.

Relic.—A carefully sealed phial is exhibited upon the European Continent, said to contain some of the *darkness* that Moses spread over Egypt!

A German was killed by a blow from an Elephant's trunk in London, while cleaning out his lodgings. The blow was undoubtedly accidental, as the Elephant to all appearance expressed great sorrow at his master's death!

Snakes.—110 snakes of several species kinds & descriptions were lately taken from beneath a rock in the north parish of Andover.

Miss Susan A. Hagood, of Petersburgh, Virginia, was most inumanly murdered on the 9th ult. on her way from school. She was 11 years of age, handsome, and amiable. Her murdered body lay over night before it was discovered.

We understand (says the Savannah Republican) that gen. Jackson has declared himself, decidedly in favor of the cause of Georgia, and openly advocates the stand taken by her patriotic gov. Troup. Though the general is not now in the senate, still the weight of his influence, will be felt at Washinton.

A person at Brooklyn, N. Y. manufactures what is called the "*Essence of cattles Horns,*" which is abundantly certified to be of great utility, in cleansing all sorts of cloth or garments, without injury; removing grease' stains, &c.

Parricide.—John Brown, an old revolutionary soldier, and for many years doorkeeper to the house of delegates of Virginia, was killed by one of his sons, at Richmond a few days since, who first shot him and then mangled him in a shocking manner. Another son on hearing of the terrible catastrophe approached his brother with a gun, when he fled, but the irritated son shot at him and grazed his cheek with a partridge shot. The other then turned around and shot his brother in the thigh, whose life is despaired of. The parricide was then secured by some negroes and committed to jail. He is supposed to have been deranged.

Destructive Fire in New-York.

At about 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th ins. a fire broke out in Sullivan street, in the stable of a colored man, which was filled with straw, caused by a candle with which the man went in to feed his horse. The fire was not extinguished until it had destroyed the whole block between Sullivan and Thompson, and Broome and Spring streets. It is computed that between 40 and 50 buildings were consumed, many of them however were of but small value.

Longevity.—There is now living at Barton, in England, an old lady of the name of Faunty, who has nearly attained the extraordinary age of 104 years: she has lost her hearing, but in other respects enjoys her faculties.—She however, is so reduced in size and weight, that her grand-daughter generally carries her to and from her chamber to the fireside, where she usually takes her place only every other day, as the intermediate day she generally passes in bed. Though deaf she is cheerful, and fond of company. she has lately cut new teeth.—*Statesman.*

Fire.—The dwelling house of Capt. G. M. Fowle, of Portland Harbor, Chaut. co. was burnt during his absence, and his child, aged 2 years, perished in the flames! On the 9th inst. the house of Mr. Asa Farnsworth, of the same place, (where the family of Capt. F. had taken refuge) was unfortunately burnt.—*Buff. Pat.*

It is said in a Liverpool paper, "that the settlement of the Jews, on the banks of the Niagara, is not a solitary instance of collecting the scattered tribes. There is now a Jew of some eminence, in London, beating up recruits for the establishment of a similar *colony in Florida.*"

Mr. Beauchamp who was taken up on suspicion of having assassinatad Colonel Sharp at Frankfort, Ky. has been discharged, nothing appearing on his examination to warrant his detention. He has voluntarily offered to remain in Frankfort ten days, to give an opportunity for any new evidence to be brought forward against him.

A French gentleman of the name of *Eynard*, of Beaulieu, has transmitted to the Greek committee at Paris, from his own purse the sum of *thirty-one thousand Francs*, about six thousand dollars, as a contribution in aid of the Greek cause, and professed his readiness to give more, if more should be wanted.

A new paper is to be issued on the first Wednesday of January 1826, in Troy by Truman Hastings Esq. to be called the "Troy Review, & Religious and Musical Repository." It is to be published semi-monthly.—

Driving men into honesty.—So prevalent has dishonesty become in London, that some way must be devised to drive men into honesty. The following is, too, a very effectual remedy for dishonesty, and would do good in many places on the western continent.

"A book is said to have just appeared in London, without titlepage, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying; or as the phrase among them is not caring *who suffers*. The first number contains 4,000 of such names, greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty. It is threatened to be continued periodically."

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27, 1825.

Our own affairs.—The respective proprietors of the Telegraph and Republican, learn that an impression has gone abroad, that no Job printing is done at the offices from which a newspaper is issued. We are at much expense both of time, labor and money, to render our respective prints interesting to the public, and to collect and disseminate such information as will be useful and important to our readers.—We give employment to considerable capital and many hands, and it is well known by practical men, that the mere subscription list of a newspaper will scarcely defray the expenses of the establishment. A newspaper establishment usually relies upon accidental job printing for a part of its patronage and support, and is by that means enabled to afford its papers thus cheap to their subscribers. This is a fair and proper appendage to an establishment of the kind, and without which in the country, it will not only cease to be profitable but will cease to exist. We only advert to the subject at this time, however, to correct any erroneous impressions that may have been circulated that jobs are not done at our offices. We feel too grateful for a liberal patronage in other respects to make complaints, but then that liberal patronage has induced us to enlarge our expenses, to render ourselves more worthy of it. The respective proprietors, merely wish to say that they have a large assortment of type for job printing, and are as ready as ever to perform it. The publicaton of their newspapers will not prevent the execution of any orders upon the shortest notice at either of their offices.

Congress.—We have received Washington papers of the 17th Inst. containing circumstantial details of the proceedings of Congress, previous to that date. One of the most interesting topics which has been brought forward for discussion, is the proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, in relation to the choice of President and Vice President.—On the 15th Inst. the attention of the Senate was called to this subject by Mr. Benton of Missouri, who offered a resolution,

"That a select committee be appointed with instructions to enquire into the expediency of amending the constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice President, by a direct vote of the people, by districts."

After considerable desultory debate, this resolution was so amended as to render it the further duty of the Committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution as to secure an election without the intervention of the Senate or house of Representatives. A further amendment was then offered by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, to prohibit members of either house of Congress from receiving any appointment from the President, during the term for which they were elected. It is greatly to be desired that men in office, while discharging the high and important duties of their station, should be free from suspicion, and that every cause of temptation and every consideration of private interest which could bias their minds, or throw a doubtful color over their motives of action should be entirely removed. This is particularly to be wished for in relation to our members of Congress in order to secure from the people, a ready and cheerful acquiescence in their measures. We have already experienced the evils of a want of confidence arising from this source, and we hope that the passage of a permanent act embracing the provisions of Mr. Cobb's amendment will in future do away every objection of this nature, and extinguish all apprehension of danger from improper influence.

For the purpose of leaving the subject of the preceding resolution and amendments still more open to the consideration of the committee, it was resolved on motion of Mr. Macon of North Carolina, that all, after the word "Resolved," including the amendments before agreed to, should be struck out, and the following inserted; "That a select committee be appointed who shall enquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution, in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, as to attain the best, most practicable, and safest mode in regard to said elections." A committee was accordingly appointed, and the number of its members on motion of Mr. Van Buren increased to nine.

Another Accident.—Within a short time past we have been called to record many accidents of a sad nature. We add to the list the following. On Thursday the 22d inst. a company of several persons, as we understand it, of Chili, in this county, went out for a deer hunt. Among them was Mr. Eliab Streeter, the unfortunate subject of this article. After hunting some time, Streeter was found dead, lying by the side of a log, and his gun the opposite side. On going out, Streeter took a crazy musket, against the advice of his fellows, and loaded it heavily, putting in *six rifle balls!* It is supposed that he sat down upon the log, where he was found, watching for deer; that as he sat with the breech of the gun on the ground, it slipped, that he caught hold of it to prevent its falling, & bringing it under his chin, it went off. The whole six balls went in under the chin, about the centre, and passed out at the back of the head, about even with the ears, making a hole as large as a dollar. His companions hearing the report of his gun, went to see his success, and found him shot in the shocking manner described. He was 23 years of age.

The provinces of Upper Peru have thrown off the yoke of Spanish bondage, and declared themselves independent both of the old world and the new. Their declaration is couched in nervous and decided language, and evinces a firm and determined spirit. It declares "that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves under their own Constitution, laws and authorities, as they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the inviolable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honor, life, liberty, equality property and security.

It will be seen by an extract from the N. Y. American in another part of our paper, that the Castle of St. Juan D'Ulloa, the last strong hold of Spanish despotism in North America, has been surrendered to the Mexicans. Thus that superstructure of cruelty and tyranny, the foundation of which was laid three hundred years ago in the cupidity of Cortez and his followers, and which has been strengthened by the remorseless deeds of his bigotted successors, is finally overthrown, and not a vestige of Spanish domination in North America is now permitted to exist.

Congress of Panama.—It is believed that the rumor in relation to the appointment of Messrs. Crawford and Gallatin to represent our government at Panama, is incorrect, and that Richard Anderson our present minister at Bogota, and John Sargeant of Philadelphia will be the individuals designated by the President.

The Senate of this state will meet at Albany, on Thursday next, to discharge the duties of a Court of Errors, and the Legislature will commence its annual session on Tuesday of next week.

☞ *Incendiaries!*—A rumor has reached us that an attempt has been made to set fire to the buildings on both sides of Carroll st. near the Mansion House. How true this is we cannot say, but twice lately we have heard the same report. Let the watchmen keep *both eyes open.*

The following brief sketch of the character and utility of the Press, is from Noah's Advocate.

"The press of our country may be truly called the Palladium of Liberty—it guards the rights of the people, and protects the liberal institutions of the Republic—it warns the nation of danger from external and internal causes—it is the herald of the times—the record of passing events—it is the friend of the laws, of institutions of charity, and seminaries of learning—it sustains arts, science, literature and religion—it is the agreeable companion in sickness and in health, morning and evening."

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

The removal of General Mathews as District Attorney appears to have excited in the mind of Mr. Weed, an unusual degree of acrimony; insomuch that in his animadversions on the subject, he has foregone all respect for the truth. It is due to the Judges, and especially to Mr. Sibley, who "presided at a late term of our common pleas," to the very general satisfaction of the bar, that the falsity of the roundly made assertions in the last Telegraph should be exposed.

That there were 9 or 10 civil causes tried; that there were a variety of motions tried: that some of the causes were necessarily long: that one of the causes at a previous term of the court, and that too when an experienced counsellor of the Supreme court, sat on the bench as first Judge, occupied that court, two days in trying; and that the public prosecutor occupied the time of the court near half the term in the trial of Indictments, are facts Mr. Weed dare not deny. I am at a loss in what manner to understand the classical allusion to the rebel *Cade*, or what is meant by bringing the presiding officer of the court, at its late term, into comparison with that celebrated personage. I cannot for a moment suppose that Mr. Weed would be understood to find the similitude in the ignorance and brutality of *Cade*, as that character is facetiously drawn by Shakespeare, for even he must admit, that a farmer may be as learned as a setter of types. Where then is the resemblance which is so learnedly pretended? Is it that he has arisen from the dregs of the people? And shall Thurlow Weed, in the pride of his nobility, thus sneer, at humble merit, shall he say that, that none of Plebian blood can properly perform the functions of a civil or judicial office in a country of plain Republicans? pro-pudor!

One word as to the removal of General Mathews. The county courts have, (by the constitution of this State) power to appoint District Attorneys, who shall hold their offices for three years, unless sooner removed by the courts appointing them. If I am rightly informed the term of three years since the appointment of General Mathews will expire next May. The reason (as I apprehend) which induced the court to remove him from his office was, that he holds another office incompatible with its duties. He is a member of the Assembly and as such must be absent from the county. How then could he officiate as District Attorney? In the event of his absence at the sitting of the court, in March and April next, the court would be compelled to appoint one to officiate in his stead, and I would ask where was the injustice of anticipating that event? I am not disposed to dispute Mr. Weed in what he says of the manner in which General Mathews performed the duties of his office. I leave that to the court, who are constitutionally made the sole Judges. In what he has said of his "worth and integrity I most cordially agree, and I will go still further, and say, that he is a man of too much discernment not to see, and of too much sense not to despise, (coming as it does from such a source) the puerile attempt to make him believe he is injured. N.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

ON GYPSUM AS A MANURE.

The properties of Gypsum as a manure, are too well known to the farmers of the United States, by an extensive and profitable application to require any elucidation. Why so small a quantity as a *bushel* to the *acre* should produce such astonishing fertility, has been a matter of controversy. Some are of opinion that it acts as a stimulant, others that it attracts the moisture of the atmosphere &c. but it is most probable that it owes its fertilizing power to its solubility in water, the same quantity of water dissolving more of this rock, than of any other.

Vegetables cannot absorb any substance unless it be in a state of complete solution, but the quantity of earthy matter found in vegetables is exceedingly small; it would therefore follow, that should that small quantity of earthy matter be presented to the mouths of the vegetable absorbents in a complete state of solution, they would take up as much as was necessary for the future developement of the plant, and would only require afterwards the free access of the fluids of heat and moisture, which contribute so much to vegetable growth and production. Now this quantity of earthy substances is furnished by the small quantity of the powdered Gypsum thrown over the plant, which dissolving by the first subsequent rain or even dew, carries what is necessary to the mouths of the absorbents and in this manner supplies the plant with all the earthy particles necessary for its future growth.

There are two negative proofs in favor of this supposition; first that Gypsum, or Plaster of paris, when burned loses the greatest part of its fertilizing powers, and at the same time is deprived of its property of easy solution; whereas lime-stone, when burnt is of easy solution in water, and forms good manure, but in its natural state is not so easily dissolved in water, nor is it nearly so good for vegetable production; in both cases their utility as a manure appears to be in the direct ratio of their solubility in water.

The same theory is confirmed by the lime-stone land, such as our own county consists of in a great degree, being more favorable to the growth of vegetables, than soils are, produced by the decomposition of silicious clay rocks; and perhaps for the same reason, that is the solubility of limestone, which, though a better manure when burned, becomes more soluble in water, than in its natural state, yet even in its state of limestone rock, is more soluble in water than those rocks composed of silicious (sandy) or argillaceous (clayey) earths.

It may perhaps be found that artificial composts, as dung &c. used as manure, derive part of their fertilizing qualities from the salt and alkalies they contain, having the properties of facilitating the dissolution of the different earths and reducing them to a state of liquidity, capable of being absorbed by the vegetable as food, and of course accelerating its future growth.

The supposition, that the Gypsum acts as the healthy stimulant of the food of animals, both as a stimulant and nourishment to the vegetable, is perhaps carrying the analogy of animal and vegetable life as far as our present knowledge of the state of both will admit.

[*From a correspondent of the Genesee Palladium.*]

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18, 1825.

DEAR SIR—

In accordance with my promise, I proceed to give you a brief sketch of the most important business before the two houses of Congress. My time will only permit me at present to give you the heads of subjects—another week, I shall perhaps find time to [illegible]. A resolution was introduced into the Senate, for the appointment of a committee particularly on Roads and Canals, which after some debate, passed. This is a point gained. A resolution was also introduced for the adoption of a uniform Bankrupt Law. This is a subject of deep importance, to our commercial cities, and the Union generally, which it is to be hoped, will meet with no further delay. Another very proper resolution, was for placing the citizens of new states, on the same footing with those of the old, in having served upon them, process, from any of the U. S. courts. The Senate proceeded to ballot for their officers, and re-elected the old ones, viz: Walter Lowrie, Secretary—Mountjoy Bayly, Sergeant at Arms and Henry Tims door-keeper.

In the House of Representatives, Dec. [illegible] The Speaker presented a list of the [illegible] accounts of the revenue officers. This [illegible] our servants attentive to the public interest. He also laid before the house, sundry documents, relative to the seat contested by Messrs. Wing and Biddle, of Michigan.—Who will be admitted I cannot say, but do not think the house will sanction the arbitrary decisions of election [illegible], in rejecting and throwing out votes, as they please. A call was made for information relating to the late court martial trials of naval officers. It is right the subject should be taken up. A long string of infamous charges, have been published, and gone the rounds of all the papers, criminating some of our bravest officers. Their characters are thus [illegible]; they are tried, acquitted—when lo! the whole turns out to have been the work of some unprincipled wretch. A law should be passed, for punishing every person so wickedly [illegible] falsely criminating our brave officers. The legislature of Ohio have petitioned, a petition for a grant of all the U. S. lands in the line of their canals. This will be a great help to this enterprising state, and it is to be hoped they will receive it. A resolution was offered, for repealing the duty on all imported salt. The New Yorkers will probably oppose this, and no doubt, effectually—as it would at once cut off a source of [illegible] revenue. The subject of revolutionary claims, we are happy to see, has also been thus early taken up—and it is to be wished may be acted upon, effectually and thoroughly. We cannot do too much for the companions of Washington, whose glorious deeds freed us from tyranny. They are fast dropping into the grave, and will not want our aid long.

I close my hurried sketch, with the [illegible] of a ludicrous incident, that occurred in the house. During a moment of inattention, a great shaggy-pated fellow made his way in front of the speaker's chair, and began sans ceremony, to tell his story. But not being deemed quite *in order*, the door-keeper griped him, and wheeled him, to the right about—when he was marched out of the house, with as little ceremony as he had made his entrance. He expressed his dissatisfaction at being thus shown the door, in very audible terms—and begged of the house a hearing, which he said would not take 'em long. This although may be considered an evidence of ignorance could not be attributed to a want of courage in our "Jonathan." Yours, &c.

Pennsylvania.—After some debate, on the 9th inst. it was resolved by a large majority of the house of Representatives that the articles of impeachment presented against *Robert Porter*, Esq. president judge of the third judicial district of Pennsylvania be prosecuted, and a committee appointed to manage the impeachment on the part of the house, Messrs. Thomas, Irwin, Maclean, Cunningham, Foster, Farrel, and M'Reynolds, were accordingly appointed. The Senate apprized the House on the same day, that it would be ready to proceed to the trial of Judge Porter on the 13th inst. and that of Judge *Seth Chapman* on the [illegible] Tuesday in February next. On the [illegible] in the House, after animated debate, the resolutions offered some days before by Mr. Lehman, on the subject of Internal Improvement, were adopted. *Argus.*

ILLUSTRATION OF SHAKSPEARE.

"Calling the spirits from the vasty deep."

The brig Christiana, of Margate, containing one hundred and sixty pipes of brandy recovered after having been eleven months submerged in the Margate sands, on the coast of England. Screws and chains [illegible] used in this undertaking, which was conducted without the aid of a diving-bell. The method resorted to, was by having on the deck of the vessel employed what is termed a "Jack in the box," through which the screws and other instruments were lowered and by this simple contrivance—it is no more than upright box—the men were [illegible]

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abled to work with safety. The length of time the spirits were immersed did not in the least diminish its flavor.—*Alb. Pat.*

[We copy the following extracts from a correspondence which appears in the New-Orleans Gazette. They seem to contradict the flattering statements which have been given of the character of the Mexican government and of the condition and prospects of the people. It is possible, however, that these views are as highly coloured on one side as the other.—*Argus.*]

"One of the most unwise and unpolitic measures of the Mexican Government, is their income tax; which is assessed upon every male inhabitant without discrimination, for each person it is estimated equal to three days income per year. The manner in which this tax is laid, is arbitrary & partial in the extreme. It is calculated to yield a net revenue of twenty millions of dollars per year.

"The salary of the President of these states is fixed at $36,000. The Vice President $12,000 dollars, the Guerros or Secretaries 6,000 dollars; besides other emoluments. The President ranks as general in chief, which gives him 8,000 dollars per annum additional. There are one hundred deputies in Congress, who receive three thousand dollars each.

"The stamp duty is also enormously great. The permits for landing goods cost each 9 dollars for the stamp.

"Congress by their last session passed a law by which every letter to or from that country, which does not go through the post office, shall pay a duty of twenty-five dollars.

"The political situation of the Mexicans, is hardly ameliorated by their revolution.—The acts of their congress and the mandates of their President, bear the same stamp of arbitrary power of those emanating from their late Viceroy. The idea of a people becoming politically free in the space of only a few weeks, and yet the slaves of the most degrading religious superstition, is preposterous. There are unquestionably a few insolated individuals among them who feel & can appreciate the blessings of civil liberty. But the mass of the people are rendered incapable of thinking for themselves, and are degraded by their ignorance and religious superstition, far beneath the Arabs of the desert. In Mexico a stranger and an enemy are almost synonymous terms; and more particularly if the stranger happens to be an heretic.

"To attempt to form a parallel between the government of the United States and that of Mexico, would be degrading to the former in the highest degree. It is a trite observation that ignorance and liberty cannot reside on the same soil. Many generations must pass away before these people can elevate themselves sufficiently in the scale of society to fully appreciate the blessings of civil liberty."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 12.

No business of great importance was transacted this day. The standing committees were announced from the chair which consit of 17, committees.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The various subjects of the president's message were referred to the appropriate committees.

The resolution offered by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was agreed to, after amending it, by instructing the same committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Some discussion took place on a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Kane, of Illinois, relative to our existing Judiciary system. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, calling upon the Navy Department for the documents in the case of Com. Porter &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 12.

Among the petitions, was a memorial presented by Mr. Cook, from the Legislature of Illinois, on the subject of a grant of land from Congress, to enable the state to cut a canal from Michigan to the Illinois river, which was referred to the committee on roads and canals.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Comptroller of the Treasury, containing a list of balances remaining unsettled on the books of the revenue; which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

The Speaker presented a petition of Major Larabee, who complained that he had been degraded from his rank by a decision of the late Secretary of War, and prayed his restoration. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The Speaker also laid before the house the petition of the late delegate from Michigan, in which he claims a seat in the present Congress. Referred to the committe on Elections.

The committee of commerce was instructed to report on the expediency of erecting a light house near Cape Charles, in Virginia.

The committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on imported salt.

The committee on public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a certain number of acres to each actual settler in the Territory of Florida.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a law ought to pass repealing the 25 section of the act entitled 'An act to establish Judicial Courts of the of the United States,' and to prescribe the mode by which the questions referred to in the said section, which brought into judicial controversy, in any of the courts of the several states may, upon the application of either party, be removed from the State tribunals, holding original jurisdiction thereof, to the circuit or district courts of the United State, at any time before a trial upon the merit.

Resolved, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress entitled 'an act for regulating the processes, in the courts of the United States, and providing compensation for the officers of the said courts, and for jurors and witnesses,' do not confer upon the said courts the power, by rules and orders of court, to subject to execution and sale, or final process, property and estate of the defendant which has not been made subject to execution by the laws of the United States, or the laws of the State in which the judgment was pronounced—which laws of the States, to be made applicable to courts of the United States, must have been adopted by the Congress of the United States. And as that power has been claimed and exercised by some of the Courts of the United States—

Resolved That a law ought to pass, prescribing more specifically what processes ought to be used in said courts.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Webster presented the petition of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, residing in the state of Massachusetts, which was read and referred to the select committee on the claims of Revolutionary Officers. Mr. Wurtz presented a petition on the subject of a National Vaccine Establishment, which was referred to a select committee.—A series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. Baily, of Mass. the object of which is to amend the constitution, by confrering on Congress a specific power to appropriate money for roads and canals, a National University, and the encouragement of the useful and liberal arts. The object of these resolutions is to place all powers in relation to roads and canals, colonization, and education, exclusively with the states; excepting that Congress may appropriate money to be expended by the several states for such of these objects as the state shall please, and also make surveys, and in urgent cases, construct roads and canals, and exercise several minor powers relating to education and the arts. Mr. Mitchell, of Tenessee, also introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so far as to make a Senator or Representative in Congress ineligible to any office in the gift of the government while in possession of his seat, or within one year after the expiration of his term of service. A committee on the Territories was ordered, on motion of Mr. Strong, to be added to the list of standing committees, and a change was made in names of the revolutionary committees, so as to give them more extensive cognizances, and to prevent those errors and difficulties which have heretofore arisen in the references of petitions of this character.

Surrender of the Fortress of St. Juan d' Ulloa,—By the ship France, arrived here yesterday from New-Orleans, we are informed of this important surrender. The France was boarded off the Havana by the Mexican brig of war, Victory, from Vera Cruz, having on board Governor Coppinger and his officers. The Castle surrendered on the 23d November.

It should be mentioned to the honor of a gallant soldier, that when the Castle lowered its flag, the garrison was reduced to 40 men, As generous enemies the Mexicans themselves must have admired so brave & enduring a foe. His reward from Ferdinand however, may possibly, be exile, or a prison

☞We understand that Judge Rochester has, on account of the infirm state of his health, resigned the office of circuit judge, for this (the 8th) circuit.

UNCURRENT BILLS.

The following is a list of the principal uncurrent bills which are in circulation in the village of Rochester and vicinity.

Chenango bank 5 per cent discount. Plattsburgh uncertain. Washington and Warren, 3 per cent discount. Niagara, (at Buffalo) uncertain—being one day 5 and 6 per cent, and then again 20 per cent, below par. Jefferson county 3 per cent. Utica Insurance Co. 3.—Derby and Eagle Bank, in Connecticut broke. Protection and Lombard Bank in N. Jersey, broke. Springfield, and Pittsfield Banks, Massachusetts, at a small discount. Trenton State bank, broke. Salem Banking Co. & Camden state bank in N. Jersey, 4 and 6 per cent discount. Easton and Carlisle bank, Pennsylvania, 4 & 5 per cent. discount. Upper Canada, at Kingston, broke. Bank of Michigan, 4 & 5 per cent discount. Western Reserve Ohio, not taken.

☞We understand that the Niagara Bank stopped payment Tuesday the 20th inst.

REVIEW OF THE NEW-YORK MARKET.

From the Daily Advertiser of
SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1825.

ASHES—The last advices from Havre, furnish but little encouragement for shipments; the price stands the same as our last notice of it, as however, it is always a cash article, which is still scarce, but little has been doing in it, even at the very low rate, at which it may be purchased a price below any quotation of ours for many years.

Pots	$100
Pearls	100
BEANS, (7 bush)	$5 a 6
CANDLES—	
Dipped	9 a 10
Mould	11 a 12
Sperm	35 a 37
Wax	69
COPPER—	
Brazier's	35 a 37
Bolts	33 a 34
Sheathing	31 a 32
Pig	21 a 22
Old	22 a 23

COFFEE. Importation 1015 bags 37 hhds Cuba, 620 bags La Guayra, 50 bags P. Rico. The transactions in this article the present week, have been so trifling, that they are not worth reporting. Some parcels of the new crop Cuba coffee have made their appearance, represented by the shippers as prime, but they prove to be only of second and third quality, and there is not a bag of prime green at market. The stock of all descriptions is small, and in the absence of sales we continue out last quotations, but consider them as nominal.

Cuba, Brazil, Laguira	inferior	14 a 15
do middling		15 a 16
St. Domingo		15 a 16
Trinidad		17
Java	nom.	19

COTTON—Importation: from New-Orleans 338 bales, Charleston 90 do. Norfolk 58 do. Baltimore 7 do. and from Philadelphia 15 do. For the week past the market has been pretty steady, and sales to the amount of 700 bales of new crop Uplands, have been made at from 15 a 15 1-2 cash, and on time. The supply of Cotton now is greater than when we last remarked upon it, and at the selling prices, equal to the demand. We quote,

Uplands,	old	9 a 12
Do	new	15 a 16
Louisiana		18 a 19
Sea Island		
Tennessee		9 a 12
Alabamas		Do.

DYE-WOODS—But very little is doing in all descriptions, particularly in Nicaragua wood, in Campeachy Logwood a lot of 25 tons was sold at $27, cash, and two others, making 85 tons, at $28, 4 months, at which price it is generally held. There is but little Fustic at market, which is however in no demand. Our quotations may be considered as nominal.

Logwood, Camp	$23
Do. St. Domingo	22 a 23
Honduras	
Do. Jamaica	22 a 23
Do. Cuba	
Nicaragua wood	25 a 26
Fustic	16 a 23
Hache	100 a 135
Camwood	85 a 90
Brazilletto	20 a 32
Moin	a

FISH—We quote;

Cod Dry,	$3 a 2 25
Scale	1 50
Eng cured	a
Mackerel, No. 1	5
do No. 2	4
do No. 3	2 a 2 87
Salmon, pickled	14 a 15
do smoked	15
Shad Con. Mess	8 50 a 8 75
Herrings	2 50 a 2 62
Do Smoked, N. S. bx.	1 1-4
Do N. E.	a
Bengal lb	2 37 a 2 75
Manilla	2 25 a
Caracoas	2 37 a 2 50
Guatimala	1 50 a 2 50

FLOUR—Prices remain without essential change. Considerable sales of Western and Troy Flour have been made during the week, mostly to city dealers. We quote

New-York superfine	$5 00 a 5 12
Western	5 12 a 5 50
Richmond city, new	5 62 a 5 75
Baltimore	5 50 a 5 75
Philadelphia	5 50 a 5 75
Petersburgh, new	5 25
Scratch'd and fine,	4 62 a 4 75
Fine Midlings,	3 75
Fredericksburg,	5 25
Alexandria,	5 25
Richmond 'try	5 50
Rye Flour	3 62 a 3 75
Indian Meal, in hhds	15 a 17
Do. in bbls	3 62

GRAIN—Western and Northern Wheat of good qualities have been in request, and the supply small. Several cargoes have arrived from the south which have been in but little demand in consequence of their inferiority. Corn has improved and Rye declined.

Northern Wheat	75 a 90
Western, do	93 a 102
Virginia, do	70 a 92
Rye	63
Northern corn, yel.	70 a 73
Do. white New	72 a 74
Oats do	50 a 42

HIDES—Our market for hide remains without attention, and but little doing in the article.

Buenos Ayres	18 a 19
West India	13 a 15
Brazil	15 a 16
Oronoco	Do
Horse Hides	$90 a 95

HOPS—In our market very little is doing. Our London advices are to the 25th of Octobers, which say: "The trade is dull and prices declining; New Kent's 19l 10s to 20l 10s; Sussex 18l to 18l 10s; Yearling Kent Pockets 15l 10s to 16l; Sussex 14l 10s to 15l 10s.

First sort	25
Second sort	20 a 23

IRON—We quote,

Iron, pig, (ton)	$69 a 70
American	40 a 60
Russia old sable	105
Do new sable	100
Swedes	97 a 100
English ass'd	105 a 110
Sheet	7 50 a 9
Hoop	6 a 6 75

LEATHER—Sole, Oak tanned 25 a 29

Do. Hemlock do	22 a 25
Upper, dressed, (side)	2 a 3
undressed	Do

PROVISIONS—As will be seen by our rates Pork has declined full 25 cents per bbl.; this description is now coming into market plentifully. Beef, with difficulty sustain rates. Dairy butter is in demand.

Beef, prime, new	4 75 a 5
mess,	3 a 3 50
Pork prime new	8 50 a 9
mess, new	11 a 12
Butter, firkin, N. Y. lb	15 a c.
Do. Philadel No 1,	9 a 10
Lard,	7 a 8
Cheese, in cask,	Do.
Hams	10 a 11

RAGS—Foreign, (cwt.) $6 a 10

American,	5 a 6

TEAS—There is nothing doing either at public or private sale.

Hyson	104 a 115
Young Hyson	84 a 106
Hyson Skin	51 a 78
Bohea	28 a 30
Gunpowder	125 a 137
Imperial	135 a 140
Souching	50 a 73
Congo	42 a 56

TOBACCO—Some small sales of this article are making within the range of our quotations, and the market is firm for very prime selections of Kentucky, more is asked than our highest quotations. A lot of very inferior Virginia was tried at auction this week, and the sale stopped at 4 cents.

Richmond	6 a 9
Petersburg	Do
Kentucky	5 a 8
North-Caroline	5 a 6
Cuba	12 a 20
St. Domingo	12 a 21

WOOL—

American merino, full blood, 1st ql.	50 a 62
half blood do	35 a 50
Common or native, in fleece, clean,	30 a 38
Skin wool, hat'rs 1st ql.	30 a 60
Spinning Wool, 1	25 a 44

At an adjourned meeting of the Genesee and Allegany canal committee convened at Col. Peirces Hotel in Geneseo on the 16th of Dec. 1825. James K. Guernsey Esq. in the Chair, A. Ayrault, Secretary.

The Committee appointed at their last meeting, to wit. Judge Church to draft a memorial to be presented to the Legislature in furtherance of the object of the above canal; presented and read the same—whereupon it was,

Resolved—That we approve and receive the Memorial as read.

Resolved—That the memorial be printed—one thousand copies.

Resolved—That Wm. H. Spencer and A. Ayrault be a Committee too see, that the memorials are printed and distributed for signatures.

Resolved—That whatever sums may be collected in the several counties by the committee, shall be handed over to A. Ayrault for the purpose of defraying such expences as may be incurred by this committee.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published and that the meeting adjourn.

JAMES K. GUERNSEY, *Chairman.*
A. AYRAULT, *Secretary.*

CANAL MEMORIALS TO THE LEGISLATURE,

Are left at various places in every Town, and in several places in each of the considerable Villages in the counties of Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, Steuben, Allegany and Cattaragus in favour of the proposed Canal from Rochester to Olean along the the valley of the Genesee River—and it is hoped that all those who feel an interest in the accomplishment of so important an object will, as soon as possible, give it their suppor by signing these Petitions and that the Printers in the counties mentioned will publish this notice.

TO RENT.

A ROOM for a small family. Enquire of
C. DUNNING & CO.
Dec. 27

BROWN & EVINGTON,
TAILORS,
(At their old stand, opposite Ensworth's Tavern in Buffalo-street,)

CONTINUE to MAKE, and CUT all kinds of GARMENTS, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

They have just received also, from New-York the latest

FASHIONS,

for Gentlemen's Winter Clothes.

☞WANTED as above, immediately, a number of JOURNEYMEN, who are good workmen.

Rochester, Dec. 27, 1825. 8

FOUND.

IN this village, sometime since, a small RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing no cash, but sundry notes and papers, which may be of consequence to the owner. The notes are:

One note payable to Daniel M. Granger, or bearer, for ten Dollars, eighty-five cents and signed by John Grey.

One note, payable to Daniel M. Granger, or bearer, for thirty three Dollars fifty cents, signed by Samuel Moulton.

Besides some papers of no consequence, except to the owner, who is desired to call at this office, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

Dec. 27, 1825. 3w9

FAT CATTLE & SHEEP, WANTED.

The subscriber will be wanting 100 Fat Oxen and 800 fat sheep in the course of the winter. Farmers who have them on hand will do well to call at the New Market opposite Ensworths Inn, on the Subscribers.

AMBROSE & WELLS.
Rochester Dec. 27, 1825. 9

FOR SALE,

A STRONG and well made young MARE, well broke to Harness.

N. ROCHESTER.
Rochester, 26th Dec. 1825. 2w9

CHARLES J. HILL,
AGENT FOR THE
ONTARIO
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INFORMS those who have been desirous to insure at that office, and all persons in Rochester, and its vicinity, that they may effect insurance without delay, by applying to him.

Dec. 27, 1825. 9

BUCK-SKIN MITTENS.

1200 PAIR of BURUS manufacture, a very superiour article. Also,

1000 BARRELS SALT,

in light pine Barrels, for sale by

J. W. STRONG.
Oct. 4, 1825. 49

NOAH'S
NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE subscriber is appointed Agent for *Noah's National Advocate, New York.*—Persons wishing to take said paper can have it by applying to L. W. SIBLEY.

HOLLOW-WARE.
A. BARBER & CO.

ONE door east of Hart & Saxton's, have received from the Paris Furnace, a large lot of Hollow-ware viz.

Potash & Chaldron } Kettles.
Oval, Franklin, Plate & Box } Stoves.
Kettles of various sizes, from 8 to 70£
Pots—
Bake Pans
Spiders
Tea Kettles
Morters
Fire Dogs
Sleigh Shoes &c. &c.

Which they offer wholesale or retail, at uncommonly low prices for CASH or approved Credit.

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

PATENT PAILS.
25,500
PINE AND CEDAR PAILS,

of superior quality, For sale by
EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Carroll Street, Rochester. 9

Pleasure Sleigh, For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a very elegant pleasure SLEIGH for two horses, which he will sell very low for cash.

D. D. BARNABD.
Rochester, Dec. 19th 1825. 8

T. CHILDS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to the east Room in the Basement story of the Court House.

Rochester, Dec. 20th 1825. 8

TO THE LAME AND LAZY,
SICK AND GOUTY.

A PATENT Rocking or easy Chair, is manufactured in Lima, Livingston County, by Sibley & Finney. The construction of this Chair is such, that it can be used as a cradle, bed, sofa, &c.—And being upon rollers, can be conveyed to any part of the room, or house, without trouble to the one that occupies it. For sick persons of any and every description, and particularly for persons with broken limbs, or effected with lameness, its convenience is very great. Further particulars are deemed unnecessary.

Lima, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

ENGLISH BOBINET LACE VEILS,
A RICH AND SPLENDID ARTICLE,
And for sale from $6, to $10.
DRESS SILKS,
RICH AND FASHIONABLE
UNUSUALLY LOW.
JOHN LAKE.
...ALSO...

Just received the latest and most approved style of

LADIES WINTER HATS,
CAPS,
HEAD DRESSES &C.

All which are submitted to the examination of the *Ladies* who are respectfully invited to call.

Rochester, Nov. 14th, 1825. 3

SALT.
EVERNGHIMS & CO.

HAVE just received on consignment 900 bbls. first rate

SALT,

In choice new pine Barrels which they offer at the lowest *Cash prices.*

Rochester, Dec. 5, 1825. 8

BANK OF ROCHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the BANK OF ROCHESTER, that a call of $10 on each share is required to be paid on the 20th of March next; and those Stockholders, who may prefer paying said call on the 20th of Oct. next, are permitted to make such payment. A Dividend of $2 on each share, payable on the 15th inst. has been declared.

By order of the Board,
A. M. SCHERMERHORN, *Cashier.*
Rochester, Sept. 23, 1825. 1-tw-49

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of this State, at its ensuing session, for an Act incorporating a Company to be called "the Rochester Rail-way Company," with a Capital of $50,000, to construct a Rail-way from the head of Sloop navigation on the Genessee River, to some point on the Erie Canal, in or near the village of Rochester.

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825. 8

Dissolution.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of McKnight & Finch at Riga, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst. All Persons indebted are requested to make payment to WILLIAM MCKNIGHT at Rochester, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

WM. McKNIGHT,
DANIEL G. FINCH.
Rochester Dec. 9th 1825. 8

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND situate on the Great Ridge Road, leading from Rochester to Lewiston, in the town of Hartland in the county of Niagara, about forty-eight miles from Rochester and three miles from Morehouse's. Containing forty Acres, about thirty acres improved; with a double Log house and log barn. On the westerly side of the lot a road runs from the Ridge to the Canal, distance about 2 miles. The Land is of an excellent quality, and well fenced. For Further particulars enquire of James Mathews of Somerset, or Joshua Christopher of Hartland in the county of Niagara, or the Subscriber at Rochester, by whom an indisputable title will be given.

CHAS. M. LEE.
Dec 20th, 1825. 8

JUST PUBLISHED and FOR SALE by E. PECK.

THE JUSTICES MANUEL,
or a summary of the duties and powers of Justices of the Peace By Thomas G. Waterman Counsellor at Law.

—ALSO—

THE MUSICAL MONITOR

fourth Revised Edition, by Ephraim Reed.

The MUSICA SACRA, 6th Edition by Hastings & Warriner.

ALSO—A new and beautiful Octavo edition of the BIBLE with Comments Notes, & elegant Plates.

Rochester Dec. 18 1825. 3w8

DOCT'S SMITH & HARRAL, HAVE located themselves in the new brick building, directly opposite the Court House, in Buffalo Street.

September 13, 1825. 46

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers are desired to make payment before the *first day of January next.*

Notes and accounts due and unpaid at that time will be put in suit *without discrimination.*

WM. PITKIN, & Co.
Rochester, Dec. 1, 1825. 4w8

MERINO SHAWLS,
AND
More New & Fashionable
SILK-GOODS.
C. DUNNING & CO.

ARE receiving this day a rich assortment of the above mentioned articles. The long SHAWLS are a splendid article, and will be sold at New-York prices.—Their assortment of

FANCY
SILK-GOODS,

is now much superior to any that has ever been offered in Rochester, and will be sold at such prices as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.—Also a general assortment of

STAPLE DRY-GOODS

of every description.

Rochester, Nov. 13th, 1825. 3

THE subscriber will rent his dwelling House in this village, situated near Dect. M. Brown's, for the term of three years, together with out houses, stabling and garden, and give possession the first of January next. The situation is very pleasant and convenient. For terms enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. J. M'CRAKEN.
Dec. 13, 1825. 7

ROCHESTER.
CASH STORE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CHARLES J. HILL,
AT THE OLD STAND OF LEAVITT & HILL, NEAR THE WEST END OF THE BRIDGE,

HAS just received from New-York, and is now opening, a new and very extensive stock of

GOODS,

comprising all the variety hitherto kept at this establishment, with very many additions; all of which have been purchased at the present exceeding low prices, and will be sold in large and small quantities, at a very small advance for Cash, and most kinds of Produce, which will be received at as high prices *in proportion to the prices of Goods* as at any former period.

Dec. 13, 1825. 7

Blank Deeds and Mortgages

neatly printed and for sale at the *Republican Office.*

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to pay their several notes & account previous to the first day of January next.

J. W. STRONG.
Dec. 10, 1825. 7

JOHN LAKE,

Has just received an additional supply of

New Goods,

Among which are a new and elegant assortment of Ladies COAT AND HABIT TRIMINGS, New Style.

Rochester Dec. 13th 1825. 7

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers, having taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Shelfer and Noble in Carroll-street, next door to Messrs. Evernghims & Co. and opposite E. Peck's Book-Store, are now opening a large and extensive assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,

among which are

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, mixt, brown, drab, and claret BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMIRES.

Blue and black mixt SATTINETTS.

Drab pilot Cloths, Floshings, Plains pelliss Cloths, Furnitures do. Flannels of all colours, Baizes, Bombazetts, Bombazins, Camlets, Bolivar stripe, a fashionable article for Ladies dresses.

Circassian and Caroline Plaids and Stripes, Tartan Plaids. Calicoes 4-4 & 6-4, a great variety and extra rich patterns.

Cambrick Ginghams, Furnitute Calicoes, Irish Linens; Black and col'd Gros de Naples, and do. Elec; French and India Levantines; blk. and col'd Lustrings and Sarsnets; Plushes of various colours.

Black and col'd Canton and Nankin Crapes; French do. Thread, &c. Bobinet Laces, black and white bobinet Veils; rich bonnet Ribbons; Lustring, Satin, & Gauze do. 8-4 Merino shawls Scarlet, white black circassian long do. do do. Valencia do.; do. Cassimere do. Chintz do.—4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 Cambricks, fig. and plain Swiss, book and Jaconet Muslins, Lenos, Garment and Furniture Dimities; 10-4 Counterpanes, Curtain Fringes, Rose, Duffil and point Blankets, 7-8 and 10-4 damask Table Linens, Russia Diapers, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 domestic Shirtings and Sheetings, Plaids, Checks, Tickings, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Also, a general and choice assortment of

Groceries,

comprising every article usually called for.

The abovementioned GOODS are all new, have been selected with great care and attention and will be sold at unusually low prices. We respectfully solicit a share of publick patronage.

THOS. EGLESTON, & CO.
Rochester, Dec. 13, 1825. 6w7

NEW
STORE,
AND
NEW GOODS.
SHELFAR & NOBLE.

HAVE removed their stock of Goods two doors north of their old stand in Carroll street where they have just received, and are now opening a splendid and rich assortment of

Dry Goods.

A large and extensive addition of Groceries which will be sold Wholesale and Retail.—They have also just received a large supply of Saddlers, Hardware skirting Leather &c. &c. which in addition to their former stock makes one of the most complete assortments ever offered in this place to SADDLE & HARNESS MAKERS. The assortment of

Crockery,
Glass-ware, &
Cutlery,

is complete. The public are assured Goods are remarkably cheap: a little of the needful buys a great many Goods, please call and see.

Rochester, Dec. 12, 1825. 7

PRODUCE WANTED.
A. C. STEVENS, &CO.

WILL pay the highest market price for

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Whiskey & Firkin Butter,

If delivered soon at their Store in Carroll Street. They have also on hand a choice assortment of Merchandise consisting of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY-GOODS,
Crockery Glassware & China.

Which is well worth the attention of purchasers.

Rochester, Dec. 15th, 1825. 8

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT & *POT ASHES BY*
S. G. ANDREWS.

ALL notes and accounts due him, of more than six months standing, remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January, will be left with F. Whittlesey Esq. for collection (except such as are extended by special agreement.)

Rochester, Dec. 28, 1825. 8

NEW BOOK-STORE,
AT PENFIELD.
JAMES H. SEARS,

HAS recently open'd a BOOK-STORE a few rods east of the Brick Meeting House, where he offers for sale a select assortment of

BOOKS,

Comprising a variety of works in History, Theology, Novels, School Books, Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c. which will be sold at Rochester prices

☞Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment.

☞The highest price paid for RAGS

Penfield, Dec. 20, 1825. 7

Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County
Historic Newspapers Collection

Sketches.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

CHAP. III.

1.

Some three weeks back, I wrote some eight
or ten
Stanzas for this paper—but forgot
To keep my promise—or, I'll own I've been
Quite sick—and keep it therefore I could not.
For when a man has, ev'ry now and then,
A reeking pain all o'er in ev'ry spot
About his frame, he thinks, (at least do I,)
Of something besides writing poetry.

2.

Oh! life! why shouldst thou be so bitter'd up
That now and then all comfort flies away?
And pain! why shouldst thou mingle with the
cup
That we are doom'd to sip from ev'ry day?
Why not let mortals run their "brief hour" up,
Free from the torments of thy tyrant sway
And go in peace into that state of doubt,
Which mortals living here knows nought about!

3.

But, then, 'tis said pain is an exc'llent thing
To keep us mindful that we're mortal men!
I think 'tis true—for I have felt his sting,
And thought too I was mortal, now and then
For several days last past—But he took wing
Last Wednesday, about dark, since which I've
been
Stirring about, (tho' weak as wetted leather,)
To see folks and keep warm, this stinging wea-
ther.

4.

Do I digress? yes horribly do I.
In eighteen hundred twelve; or 'twas not far,
From that eventful year (to nam't I sigh)
That first involv'd us in a bloody war,
There liv'd not *at* this place, but quite near by,
A nymph nam'd *Mary;* beauty's brightest star.
Tall, elegant, and graceful, high, and rude,
She stood admir'd in female pulchritude.

5.

She was but sixteen; and how oft I've heard,
Her sporting in the circle 'mong her friends,
Who listen'd eager to her every word.
She too was chaste; and that e'en vice com-
mends,
It seem'd a pity that time ever stirr'd
A peg with her, tho' to him beauty bends;—
And faces fair grief wrinkles with all eas,
As heavy frosts make leafless blooming trees.

6.

Before I go much farther, I would say
That I've begun, and probably shall end
With truth—tho' now and then perhaps I may
Stretch it a little!—just to please a *friend*.
The story's a good one, tell it any way;
And if you'd know the sequel just attend—
'Till next weeks paper chapter fourth's defers'd;
So here ends verse the sixth, of chapter third.

Rochester, Dec. 20, 1825. E.

WALKER & WARRENT

Coppersmiths,
Tin & Sheet Iron Workers,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have recently commenced business in their line, in the store lately occupied by S. M. & J. S. Smith, in Buffalo street, nearly opposite the Post-Office and near Mr. Beach's Red Mill, where they will execute with despatch all orders for

STILLS & WORMS,
Patent Iron,
Boilers & Cylinders
of all dimensions for DISTILLERS,
Hatter's and Clothier's
KETTL .
Oil Cisterns

of all sizes, with every article in their line.

Having had a practical knowledge of the business derived from several years experience in some of the best shops, in Europe and America, they confidently assert that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to their customers. All Work made by them, will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in the United States, for neatness and durability.

All kinds of JOB WORK done at short notice.

*,*Cash paid for Old COPPER and BRASS

Rochester, May 10 1825. 40

WILLIAM T. JAMES'
PATENT COOK STOVES.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public generally, that he has this day received a great variety of Wm. T James' COOKING STOVES, and the flat Cooking Stoves on the new and improved plan—all of which are accompanied with apparatus of all kinds.

He will constantly keep a general assortment of the above Stoves, and warranted Philadelphia Castings.

He also has on hand and will keep for sale, small Cooking Stoves for Canal Boats. Together with a good assortment of

Dry Goods—Groceries—and Earthen-Ware,

all of which will be sold low for cash or approved credit at his Store, nearly opposite R Leonard's Inn.

36w4 G. MOREY.
Rochester, 30 of 6 mo. 1825. 40

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of JOHN BREATHWAITE, of the town of Henrietta, are requested to make immediate payment to D. D. Barnard, Esq. in Rochester, and to none other, as all the property and effects of said firm have been assigned over to us.

EVERNGHIMS & Co.
Rochester, September 13, 1825. 46

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60 Ton of Oil CAKE.

AN excellent substitute for *Corn*, in feeding *Cattle Sheep and Hogs.*

Farmers will do well to make an experiment with it.—For sale ground or in the Cake, at the *Rochester*

OIL-MILL,

Where the highest price in CASH is always paid for FLAX-SEED, by

WILLIAM PITKIN, & Co.
Rochester, Nov. 23, 1825. 6w4

H. & E. SCRANTOM,

ARE this day receiving a com lete assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND CROCKERY,

Together with a well selected stock of
Drugs and Medicines,

Price and quality corresponding with their neighbours.

Oct. 4, 1825. 49

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID,

So much used in preparing Hams, manufactured in this village, and put up in Bottles, may be had in large or small quantities, by applying as above.

J. E. & T. CONGDON,

HAVE just received, of the best Eastern tannage, and which they are now offering lower than has been known in this market,

THE FOLLOWING.

500 Sides best Spanish rolled SOLE LEATHER,
300 Do. Slaughter, do.
500 Do. Upper Leather,
100 Doz. first rate Calf Skins,
60 do. do. Courazo Morocco,
50 Sides Philadelphia Shirting.

Together with a quantity of

Harness & Bridle Leather,
Saddle Seatings, &c.

Also—A fresh supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale at the New York prices, by the case or dozen, some of which are as follows.

1000 Pr. Ladies Shoes, of different descriptions,
1000 pair Men's thick peg'd Shoes & Boots,
500 do. Gentlemen's first rate fine Boots,
With a general assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. Likewise,

500 GALLONS
Currier's and Lamp Oil,
With an assortment of
CURRIER'S TOOLS.

They have also on had 200 yards of LINNEN PALTILLAS, of a good quality, and 250 Reams of

WRAPPING PAPER,

Which they wish to dispose of immediately, and will sell the same at very reduced prices for Cash.

Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 40

The subscribers continue to manufacture to order,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, of the best materials and most approved workmanship.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.

ON CONSIGNMENT
A QUANTITY OF
SUMMER BEER,

which will be sold low to retail venders.

☞ Enquire at the Troy Line Werehouse, near the Buffalo canal Bridge, or at Messrs. Van Slyck and Mathews, Collector's Office.

EVAN GRIFFITH.
Rochester, August 9, 1825 41

Cash for Wood.

I WANT Twenty Cords of good seasoned Maple WOOD, and will pay one dollar per cord, provided it is delivered soon. S. SAXTON.

Rochester, Nov. 8, 1825. 2

FOR SALE.

THE House and Lot occupied by Judge Rochester, situated on Sophia Street. Possession can be had the first day of May next. Equire of

S. MELANCTON SMITH.
Rochester Nov. 29, 1825. 5.

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH LAMBERT

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the community at large, that he has opened a *New and General* assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, at the Brick building (south side Buffalo Street) East Rochester, a few doors from the bridge. Consisting of the following articles:—

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres, Second quality do. Sattinetts, red, yellow and white Flannels, Bombazetts, and Bombazienes, green and red Baizes, Irish Linens, Diapers, Dimities, Cotton, Cassimers, Calicoes of the most fashionable patterns, Super, 4-4 & 6-4 Cambric Ginghams and Muslins, Canton Crapes, Shawls and robes, black Sinchews and Sarcenets, white and coloured Cotton Hose, British and imitation Mull and Book Muslins, Swansdown, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings of the newest stile, &c. &c.

ALSO—*Domestic Plaids, Waltham Sheetings and other kinds of Muslins &c. Together with a general assortment of*

GROCERIES.

Liquors, Crockery and Hardware.— ALSO—*Fruits, such as Pea, Almonds, Pecan and Madeira Nuts, Filberts Lemon surup, Figs, Bunch and Muscatell Raisins, &c. &c.*

All which articles he is disposed to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Produce. Grocers and Tavern keepers &c. will do well to call and satisfy themselves.

East Rochester, Oct. 5th, 1825. 49

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1200 BBLS. FINE SALT.
1000 BUSHELS COARSE do.
30 BBLS. PITCH—

for sale by the subscribers. The fine salt being of superior quality and contained in pine barrels, and having been Ware-Housed will command the attention of the purchaser.

NORTON, GOODMAN, & Co.
Rochester, August 22, 1825. 43

Notice.

THE notes and accounts of the subscriber which were contracted previous to the 1st. of July last, will indiscriminately, be left for collection by the 15th December next, unless previously paid.

JACOB GOULD.

N. B.—The business of the firm of J. Gould & Co. will hereafter be done for cash. A good supply of Boot's Shoes Leather &c. suitable for the season, for sale at their well known stand in Carroll st.

Rochester, Nov. 15th 1825. 5

Village Lots.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on liberal terms, Village Lots, in a pleasant part of Rochester. Their title is perfect. E. Pomeroy, & Raphael Beach, are their Agents.

BRADFORD KING.
MOSES KING.
Greece, Dec. 6, 1824. 40

New Arrangement.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in mercantile business under the firm of

HART & SAXTON,

and are now receiving at their store, at the corner of Buffalo and Carroll-street, a very general assortment of

Merchandize,

of almost every description, which they offer to the public as cheap as can be purchased at any store in the Western country.—The highest price in

CASH

will at ALL times be paid for ANY quantity of

POT AND PEARL ASHES, PORK, WHISKEY, &c. &c.

THOMAS HART,
SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1824. 40

Village Land Office,

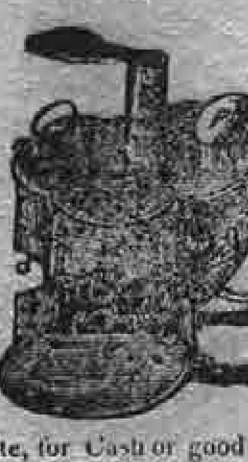
IN the third story of the Brick Block, over B. Campbell's Store.

75 Village Lots,
25 pasturing & wood Lots,

are offered at private sale, by

J. BISSELL, Jun.
Rochester, June 6. 1825. 40

For Sale on consignment,
A general assortment of James and Cornell's
STOVES.



THE subscribers are furnished with *COOKING* and other STOVES by the Patentee, (James) from the Philadelphia furnace, (which castings are well known to be of the best kind,) &c. are authorized to dispose of the article at a very low rate, for Cash or good security one year.

J. E. & T. CONGDON.
Rochester, 5th mo. 1825. 28

Journeymen Saddlers.

LATHROP, BROWN, & STANLEY,
(AT ROCHESTER,)

WILL pay liberal wages to three good JOURNEYMEN, exclusively at harness, for a length of time, if application is made immediately.

August 8th, 1825. 41

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hart and Saxton, expired on the 25th, of August. All persons with unsettled accounts on said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to adjust the same.

SETH SAXTON.
Rochester, Sept. 13th. 1824. 40

N. B. The stock of goods belonging to the late firm of Hart and Saxton, will be disposed of by the subscriber, *at cost*, adding only *transportation*—the stock is inferior to none in market, and is well worthy the attention of those who wish to purchase a *large* quantity of goods for a *little* money.

S. SAXTON.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has just received a large quantity of the following kinds of STOVES, which will be sold very low.

James' Patent Stoves, with Boilers &c.
Wilson's do. do. do.
S. Stafford's do. do. do.
Oven, do. from No. 1, to 9.
Franklin do. from 1, to 6.
Do. do. with Urns, Brass Railing Fenders, &c.
Hall do. from 1, to 4.
Box Stoves, 1, to 9.
Sheet Iron Stoves, ass't.

With a large quantity of Russia and English Iron STOVE PIPE, Bockler's Dripping-Pans, &c. JAMES FRASER.

Rochester, Oct. 4, 8125. 49

SADDLE TREE, &
Hame
Manufactory.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufactory of *Saddle Trees, Hames, &c.* Informs the public, and Saddlers in particular, that he will always keep on had, an extensive assortment of the different kinds of

Saddle Trees & Hames,

which will be made of better materials, and of superior workmanship to any that have heretofore been offered for sale.

ALSO,
SADDLER'S HARD-WARE,

comprising a general assortment, for sale at fair prices. JOHN WATTS.

September 13 1825. 4m46

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber as agent for Justin Ely, Esq. offers the following Lots of LAND for sale, lying in the towns of Gates and Greece, viz:—Nos. 133, 135, 154, 157, 148 127, 128, 110, 68, 77 and 81, each contain 163 acres; Lots 60, 29, 32 and 39, containing about 80 acres each.

ALSO, one Lot in Pittsford, containing about 400 acres; the Canal runs through this lot, and it is the first rate land.

ELISHA ELY.
Rochester, Nov. 29, 1823. 40

ON HAND—FOR SALE,

90 THOUSAND feet of seasoned Fine Boards and PLANK, of which **50,-000** is clear stuff—

ALSO
100M Shingles.

A. W. RILEY.
Dec. 6, 1825. 6

Hard-Ware,
CUTLERY, SADDLERY
and Cabinet Wares.
(At the sign of the Gilt Anvil and Sledge.)

THE subscriber late of the firm of Fraser & Shelden, has just opened a large and extensive assortment of goods in the

HARDWARE LINE,

Which he offers at prices that will meet the expectations of all. Having made arrangements with a large and respectable house in Albany, who are receiving goods by almost every Packet from Liverpool, he will at all times have his assortment complete. The following comprizes a part of the articles on hand.

20 tons Swedes and Russia Iron,
5 do English Iron assorted,
2 do Band Iron,
1 do horse nail Rods,
1 do American and English Cast Steel,
1 do cast wing Gudgeons,
5 do Hollow Ware,
100 sets waggon and cart Boxes,
40 saw mill and cross cut Saws,
15 saw mill and clothiers Cranks,
6 clothiers Screws,
26 Anvils and Vices,
1 cask sad Irons,
1 do Trace Chains,
1 do Brass Kettles,
15 doz Shovels and Spades,
75 casks cut Nails 3d to 20d,
Wrought Nails 6d to 20d.

Together with a general assortment of *Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Stoves and Stove Pipes.*

JAMES FRASER.
Rochester, July 26, 1825.

ROCHESTER
OIL MILL.

THE subscribers keep their Mill constantly in operation, and can at all times furnish any quantity of

LINSEED OIL,

at as low prices as it can be obtained at any other Mill in this state. Their price is now reduced to 75cts in Bbls.

CASH,

and the highest price is always paid for

FLAX-SEED.
OIL-CAKE—for sale.
PAINTS

of all kinds DRY AND GROUND IN OIL, are constantly on had, and will be sold at reduced prices. Painters and others may have their paints ground by water in the best manner and at little expense.

Wm. PITKIN & Co.
August, 15. 1825. 42

GENERAL AGENCY,
Commission & Forwarding,
CONTINUED BY J. CHILD,

WHO has on Consignment, at his Ware-House, near the Canal Basin,

300 barrels of Whiskey,
40 " Cider Brandy,
50 " Country Gin,
4 " Currant Wine, years old,
50 " Cut Tobacco, good quality.
20 Coils Towing Rope,
1 Box Domestic Clothes,
1 " Ready made, cheap summer Vests,
1500 Bushels of Oats,

Rochester, June 14, 1825. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership in the practice of PHYSIC & SURGERY, heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the firm are requested to call at the office of C. M. LEE, Esq. and settle their accounts with I. ELWOOD, who is duly authorized for that purpose.

J. B. ELWOOD,
J. D. HENRY.
Oct. 1, 1825.

DR. J. D. HENRY

WILL continue business as usual, at the old office of the above firm.

SPECTACLES.

5,000 Pair Silver Plated and Common SPECTACLES.

ALSO, an additional supply of Hull's

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

for sale at the Druggist Store of

G. HITCHCOCK.
Rochester, Jan. 6, 1823. 40

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partenership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Smith & Alcott*, will by mutual consent, be dissolved on the first day of October next. The stock of GOODS consisting principally of Hardware and Dry Goods, are offered for sale at prime cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Those indebted to the firm, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same previous to the first day of October next, unless they prefer settling with the Constable and Justice.

E. D. SMITH,
SIMEON P. ALLCOTT.
August 3, 08 25. 44

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Leavitt & Hill*, was dissolved on the 19th inst. by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the concern, are requested to make payment previous to the 1st of Jan. next.

Charles J. Hill will continue business at the old stand—our customers will receive our thanks for their liberal patronage.—Their attention, and that of the public generally, is respectfully invited to a new and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter goods now opening—particulars next week.

ANDREW V. T. LEAVITT.
CHARLES J HILL.
Rochester, Nov. 29th, 1825.

Notice.

THE subscribers and their associates intend to make application to the Legislature at their next session, for an Act of Incorporation, under the name and title of "*Erie Canal Transportation Company,*" with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying property and passengers on the New-York State Canals.

JON. CHILD, N. DEVEREUX, & co. ROBERT HUNTER, } THADDEUS JOY, HORACE BRACE, NATHAN BROWN,
THOS. S. SHANKLAND.
Rochester, Nov. 14, 1825. 4

NEW-GOODS,
AND
NEW-FASHIONS.
ALPHEUS BINGHAM
Merchant Tailor.

HAS just returned from New York, with a stock of

Winter Goods,

of all articles in his line, some of which are the following, viz:

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Blue Black, and mixed cloth Pantaloons,
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Bangup and Beaveret Do.
Sattinett pantaloons of all descriptions,
Blue Black and mixed cloth vests.
Do. Do. Cassimere do.
Superior Eng. Silk vests.
Do. French, Silk and silk velvet vest
Assorted Valentias of all kinds.
Camblet and Pl. J, Gentlemen's cloaks,
Caroline Plaid, Ladies, Do.
Red and white Swan Skin shirts and drawers, Do. Do. Flanel do. do.
White and Red Guernsey Shirts,
Worsted Do. do.
Cotton and Linen Do. of all kinds
Worsted Scotch caps of all kinds,
Patent roller suspenders, and cotton braces,
Black and flag, handkerchiefs
Men's Gloves and Hose of all descriptions.

CLOTHS.

Blue black and mix'd Cloths,
Green Claret and Olive do.
Blue black and mix'd Cassimeres,
Blue ribbed and Claret Do.

VESTINGS.

Striped Velvet, and buffed Cassimere Vestings, Toilenett, and shaded Vestings, all kinds. Superior steel coat, and vest Buttons.

Also trimmings of every description.

All the above articles he offers for sale cheap for *Cash*, at his shop adjoining the south side of the Mansion House, Rochester, where gentlemen can have their clothes made in a style not surpassed by any in the county.

MILITARY DRESSES

of all kinds made in the neatest manner, and all kinds of *Cutting* done on short notice and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

☞ N. B.—A. Bingham returns his thanks to the publick for the very liberal patronage he has received, and is happy that he is now enabled to offer a first rate assortment of articles to those who have heretofore patronized him and to all who may wish to buy. He solicits a share of patronage.

Rochester, Nov. 15, 1825. 3

ROCHESTER, NOV. 25, 1825
Received by
E. COOK,

60 Pr. BRASS ANDIRONS, comprising a variety of elegant patterns.
30 pr. Shovels and Tongs,
1 Nest Fire Fenders,
and an extensive assortment of

FANCY HARD-WARE,
SILVER PLATED, AND BRITTANNIA WARE
Watches & Jewelry,

and probably the best assortment of Rodgers'

KNIVES AND SCISSORS

ever offered for sale in the Western District.

All are offered Wholesale and Retail at a small advance for "*Ready Cash.*"

☞ Particular attention paid to the repairing of WATCHES. 2w5

CHATHAM
Fire Insurance Company,
NEW-YORK.
Incorporated with a capital of
$400,000.

INSURES Buildings of every description in any part of the United States against loss or damage by Fire. Also, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and every description of personal property on terms as favorable in every respect to the Insured, as any similar Institution in this state.

JASPER WARD, *Pres't.*
W. D. MALTBIE, *Sec'y.*

THE subscriber, having been appointed Agent in this village and vicinity, will receive proposals for insurance, which may be left at the store of John W. Strong, (who has retired from the Agency at his own request,) or at the residence of the subscriber.

GILES BOULTON, *Agent.*
Nov. 18, 1824. 40

BEANS.

WANTED, 500 bushels of good white Beans, for which CASH will be paid.

D. P. PARKER, & Co.
Rochester, Dec. 13th, 1825. 3w7

DRAWING OF THE
OXFORD ACADEMY
LOTTERY,
22, 16, 26, 9, 14.

For PRIZES, apply to A. REYNOLDS, at the Post Office.

CALEDONIA PLATT,
CORN HILL &c.

ALL persons indebted to me, on Contracts due the 15th of January, are advised to pay E. Pomeroy Esq. *on the day their payments are due, without cost.*

J. BISSELL, jr.
December 15, 1825. 6

Law Notices.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the state of New-York, against the goods chattels, lands and tenements, of *John Comstock*, in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken Lots numbers 2, 4, 7, 11, 37, 46, 50, 52, 56, in township no. 12, in the fourth range, and included in the town of Parrinton, and county of Monroe—all of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle Tavern, in the village of Rochester, and town of Gates, on the 20th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

J. P. Patterson, *Sheriff.*
Dated Dec. 3d, 1825.

WHEREAS Zadock Granger did by a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 13th day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, convey unto Oliver Phelps, and to his heirs and assigns forever, "All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the (then) county of Ontario and State of New-York, being three thousand acres, a common and undivided part of twenty thousand acres which was originally sold and conveyed to Ebenezer Hunt and others by Nathaniel Gorham and the said Oliver Phelps Esq'rs, situate in the north part of Township number one in the short Range west of Genesee River"—and whereas by a Deed of Partition, bearing date the seventh day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight between the said Zadock Granger, Oliver Phelps and others—Proprietors of the said twenty thousand acres, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the said twenty thousand acre tract was amongst other lots pieces or parcels of land allotted & set off to the said Zadock Granger in severalty, as by the said deed of Partition, recorded in the clerk's office of Ontario County, reference being thereunto had will appear—and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money, secured in and by the said Indenture of Mortgage. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, all that part of the said mortgaged premises, distinguished as lot number forty-nine in the twenty thousand and tract, before mentioned, will be sold at publick auction, at the house now occupied by Jesse Southworth in the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe, on the 6th day of June next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated Dec. 6th, 1825.

JAMES SMEDLEY, *Administrator de bonis non, of* OLIVER PHELPS, *deceased.*

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

State of New York }
Comptroller's Office. }

Albany, May 10, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, That lots of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes have been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers, and the several Town Clerks in this state; and that so much of the said lands will on the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1826, and the immediately succeeding days, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, as will be necessary to pay all taxes, interest and charges due, assessed or to be assessed thereon at the time of such sale.

24w30 W. L. MARCY, *Comptroller.*

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of a part of a sum of money secured in and by an Indenture of Mortgage executed by Enos Gage to Abraham G. Bush, bearing date, May 9th, 1823, and duly assigned to me. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power contained in said Mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such cases made and provided, the Mortgaged premises, to wit—ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situate and lying in the town of Mendon, in Township number Eleven in the fifth range of townships, being a part of lot Number eleven in the Caslin and Ferris Tract of six thousand acres in said town, and is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the south line of said lot, at the south-west corner of that part of it heretofore deeded by Ezra Shelden and Gad Shelden and their wives to Harmanus Courter, and running thence north to the south line of Festus Barnard, thence east so far as to include five acres of land by running a line from thence south to the south line of said lot, and thence west to the place of beginning, inclusive of all highways, if any there be as described in said Mortgage, will be sold at publick auction at the Inn of Peter Hopkins in the town of Pittsford, on the thirteenth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated July 12th, 1825. JACOB ECKLER.
J. HILLS, Att'y. 6m37

BY virtue of one writ of fieri facias issued out of the court of common pleas of Monroe county against the goods chattels lands, and tenements of Solomon Close in my bailiwick, I have seized and taken all that certain piece of land situated in the town of Greece and county of Monroe known and distinguished as all that part of lot number 115, in township number one in the short range of townships of Phelps and Gorham's purchase—west of Genesee river, bounded as follows to wit—north by lot number one hundred and fourteen, east by the west line of lot number one hundred and six, west by the east line of lot number one hundred and twenty four, and running so far south as, that a line parallel with the north line of said lot number one hundred fifteen, shall include sixty acres of land, and also all that other certain piece of land situated in said town of Greece and in the township aforesaid being part of lot number one hundred and thirteen, and so much of the same as lies on the south side of the ridge road except about two acres deeded to John Williams—containing between 28 and thirty acres of land, reference had to a certain deed from said Solomon Close to Adam Sherman bearing date the 31st of Oct. 1825. All of which I shall expose for sale at the Eagle-tavern in the village of Rochester and town of Gates on the 26th day of January next at one o'clock P. M.

J. P. PATTERSON, *Sheriff.*
December 13th, 1825.

At a court held at the Surrogate's Office in Rochester, on Friday the 16th day of Dec. 1825

Present ORRIN E. GIBBS, *Surrogate.*

ON reading and filing the petition of Nathaniel T. Taylor, and Jabez T. Taylor, administrators on the estate of Adino Winchell, late of the town of Riga, in the county of Monroe deceased. It was ordered—that all persons interested in the estate of the said deceased do appear before the said Surrogate at his office, in Rochester on Wednesday the first day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the A. M. of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate, whereof the said Adino Winchell died seized, should not be sold as may be necessary to enable the administrators aforesaid, to pay the debts of the said deceased.

ORRIN E. GIBBS, *Surrogate.*
Dated Rochester, Dec. 16th, 1825. 4w6

Notice.

ALL persons *indebted* to the subscriber for Village Lots, and those whose payments become due 1st of January next, are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 1st of January next the lots will be forfeited.

WILLIAM ATKINSON.
November 1, 1825. 8w1