THE ALBANY JOURNAL.
THURLOW WEED. Editor.
HOFFMAN & WHITE, Proprietors.
☞Office No. 71 State-Street, next door Wes of the State Bank.

TERMS.
ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL, Daily, Eight Dollars per annum, payable half yearly.
ALBANY JOURNAL, Semi-Weekly, Four Dollars per annum, payable half yearly.
ALBANY WEEKLY JOURNAL, Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of the year.
☞No paper will be discontinued, (unless at the discretion of the Proprietors,) until all arrearages are paid.
☞Advertisements conspicuously inserted, on the customary terms.
☞All letters and Communications must be *post paid*.

ALBANY JOURNAL.

VOL 7. ALBANY, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1836. NO 663.

[*From the Courier & Enquirer.*]

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—July 13.

Before His honor Judge Edwards, and Aldermen Benson and Ingraham.

The Court met at 10 o'clock and resumed the trial of Joseph Jewell, for murder. The testimony for the prosecution was proceeded in.

Mrs. Abigail Leuba, Widow of the deceased, sworn.—I was the wife of the deceased, and I have three children, one of whom was born since his death. He was conscious before his death, that he should die from the effect of that wound, for two or three days prior to his decease. He did not however say, as to what was to become of me or the children, except that I was to do as well by them as I could. He suffered very much from pain. The night before he died he was very strong and got up, alone by himself. He was more exhausted when first brought home, then for five or six days afterwards. (The District Attorney then wished to prove the declaration of Leuba, before his death, touching the affray—who struck him and when and how it was done, but the Court ruled it out.)

Gilbert Hays sworn.—I went with prisoner there. We rushed into the room with a party of 15 or 20 watchman—saw Chichester sitting in the back part of the room—we rushed up and arrested him; Willisdorf interfered to rescue Chichester—Jewell stood at the door as we came out, I ordered him away, and he went—I did not see him at the back part of the room, nor did he interfere to rescue Chichester—the whole business was done in five minutes.

Cross examined.—I am sure Jewell took no part in the rescue of Chichester—Willisdorf, or Dutch Mike, is the only one I saw interfere—he followed the watch to the watch-house and was locked up and was discharged the next morning about 9 o'clock, and I have not seen him since—I am sure that neither Granger nor Jewell interfered to rescue Chichester—Granger I did not see there at all—he might have interfered with others after I was gone—I did not know that he was arrested until I saw him in the watch-house. The prisoners were locked up in different cells, two in a cell which was grated—they might converse across the entry—I do not know any thing about the character for violence of Willisdorf. Here the District Attorney rested the evidence for the prosecution.

Alderman Talmadge then opened the cause, on the part of the defence, in an able and interesting speech of half an hour, in which he commented on the evidence for the prosecution, stated the testimony he intended to introduce, to show the innocence of the prisoner, and that Willisdof or Dutch Mike, was seen that night to have a knife, and was seen the next day after his discharge, with that knife and the blade broken, he having concealed it over night in his sleeve. He spoke of the prisoner refusing to go away, after he had heard of the extreme illness of Leuba, declaring that he had done him no harm, and was not afraid to meet the investigation. He also spoke of the attempt to excite public sympathy at the funeral of Leuba, by the watchmen marching through the staeets in a body, and stopping with the hearse before the door No. 42 Bowery. He confided in the proof to be adduced as sufficient to establish the innocence of the prisoner.

Gideon Westbrook was called to the stand as a witness, but said he had conscientious scruples against taking an oath, as he did not believe parts of the Bible. He objected also to swearing with uplifted hand for the same conscientious reasons. He was willing, however, to affirm. (He had been called yesterday by Mr. Phoenix to testify, but saying he did not believe the Bible, was ordered to stand aside.) It was ruled that he might affirm.

Gideon Westbrook, affirmed.—I keep the house No. 42 Bowery. I was there on the night they came to arrest Chichester. I had a view of the rear of the room and not of the front. The officers came in with rapidity and violence, and rushed to the rear, where Chichester sat who had been drinking Champagne. I saw Granger who was near the rear of the room, and he said—Harrington, Jewell, where are you? I saw Dutch Mike there. I did not see Jewell interfere to rescue Chichester. I do not think he [illegible] of the room. I did not see any blow struck. I heard a very hard blow struck and some one say, that is a hard blow, he has got it. I saw the effect of the blow on Jewell, who stood at the desk, and put his hand on his head. The depth of the room is fifty feet, and the width 15 feet 6 inches. The passage behind the counter is 30 inches; two persons can pass along inside the counter without walking sidewise. A person could not have jumped over into the inside of the counter without my seeing it, and without breaking something. I was there all the time and saw no one jump over. there is an urn in the middle of the counter seven inches high, and a brass railing 3 inches above the counter. There was and is no knife inside the counter, except the old shoe knife with which we cut lemons. No knife or part of a knife was found there. I did not see Jewell inside of the bar at all. [He then described to the jury all the localities and fixtures of the apartment.] Jewll was singing and dancing when the officers came in, and was in a good humor, and pretty noisy too. When Granger cried out Harrington, Jewell, where are you? Jewell answered: I did not see him go, however to Granger. He was the last that was taken. His head was badly cut on the left side. He had his coat off.

Cross examined.—I dont know who called for the champagne. It was the 12th bottle they had that night, in which Granger, Jewell, Willisdorf, Chichester, and others partook. The prisoner, Granger, John Harrison, Chichester, and others, visit my house; they are all acquainted. They visit the "Branch," two doors below, much more. I saw the prisoner near the door, after he had put down the champagne. When Chichester was arrested, he put up his hands and said, "gentlemen, do you see how these d—d rascals are treating me?" Jewell called the watchmen d—d leather-heads, and made use of violent language towards them. I did not hear him say he would kill them; I did not hear him say he had a knife. The next day he said if he had had his Bowie knife, he would not have been taken. He said he had had a knife, and it deceived him, for it broke. I did not see him have a knife. If I understood him, he said the knife deceived him, as it did not stand but one blow and broke. I think the blow was struck before Granger was out.

Direct resumed.—There are more than 200 persons visit my house daily from the theatre and streets—I do not think my house disgraced by persons coming in to take some refreshments.

William H. Hopkins, sworn—I am a butcher in Fulton Market, I was present at the affray at No. 42 Bowery, Jewell was there among the rest—I stood near to him, in the recess near the door, when the watchmen came in in great haste, I was afraid they were going to take us all off—the first thing I saw was, they seized Chichester and took him off—they then took Granger off—Chichester sat in the rear of the room—Jewell did not go in the rear of the room while I was there—I saw the effects of the blow on Jewell after he was struck near the door—he was struck after Chichester went out—There were about 6 or 8 watch-men in the room when he was struck—he had not struck any one to my knowledge—I saw Dutch Mike there—the prisoner did not go behind the counter.

Cross examined.—I did not observe when Granger was taken out—I did not see any blows pass that night—I told Jewell they said he had declared he had a knife, and I advised him if he had, to say nothing about it, he said he had not said so—I had drunk three glasses of champaigne, and some gin slings that night and was as sober as I am now. I saw Jewell stand at the door, did not see him refuse to let any person pass.

Hewlett Smith, sworn.—I am a private watchman, aud was at No. 42 Bowery the night of the affray. I stood by the door, saw no obstructions from the inside, but a great deal from without, where a crowd had gathered.

Cross examined—I saw Granger taken out, and saw some person inside of the bar with his coat off, cant be sure it was Jewell.—When I went in, and heard the order given to close the door, I went outside. I went along when Leuba and the others took Granger to the watch house. I walked immediately behind them, keeping the people back. There was no one between them and me. I am sure that Leuba was not hurt, and could not have been hurt while going to the watch-house, nor after leaving the door of No. 42 Bowery. He and other watchmen had Granger by the collar taking him to the watch-house, where Leuba was faint and laid on the Captain's bunk. I did not hear him complain of being hurt while going to the watch-house, nor at the door. I cleared the crowd away there, and let the watch and Granger pass out. None of them touched them as I saw. The people crowded up to see what was going on. There was considerable noise outside of the door and some hallowing. I will not say that Leuba did not say he was hurt, but I did not hear it.

William Harrington, sworn.—I was at No. 42, the evening of the 4th of April, and went there with Jewell, near dusk. After we went in, Jewell called for wine, and drank, and got quite merry, and danced about the room; he was merry before he went there. A few moments after I went in, Chichester came in, and said there were two warrants out against him for striking two watchmen, which he said he did not, but that Alexander Hamilton did: and said he expected Smith would be after him that night. [He then stated the particulars of the arrival of the officers and watch, and the arrest.] Chichester was willing to go; they tore his clothes; Granger said is it not a d—d shame.—Jewell stood at the door. Mr. Hays ordered him away; he went away. I told him to have nothing to do with the affray, and he said he would not. He then went and stood near the east end of the counter, and said here am I, Billy Barlow. He was then struck by a watchman, and had his head badly cut. He was struck before Granger was taken out, and felt the blood streaming out of his head. He had no knife at that time, or I should have seen it when he fell. The watchmen acted with great violence. Jewell is apt to boast when in liquor, of things he never did. I was Jewell's bail next morning. After Leuba was so ill he refused to go away and came and delivered himself up. I did not see him strike any blow that night. I saw Willesdorf, he was in front and was busy in the affair.

Cross examined.—I hay my eyes on Jewell almost all the time he was there. After Jewell received the blow he could not have returned and struck any one; if he did strike the blow it must have been before he was struck himself.—He is apt to boast about his fighting; I dont think he is a fighting character, for I think he is too great a coward. I was his bail for him to appear and answer for the assault on Leuba, the next morning, in $500. I did not then know that Leuba was stabbed. Afterwards I heard that the watchman was very badly hurt, and I went to him and told him that the States Attorney would require larger bail, as the man (Leuba) was very low. I went and told Jewell and he came immediately up to court and gave himself up. I did not bring him up because I was afraid I should lose the $500 bail.

Direct resumed.—I went to the house of Leuba, and saw him, as I heard he was very ill. I recognized him as the small man I had seen at No. 42, and who I saw strike Jewell over the head. (Cundon, a tall man who ordered to stand up.) It was not that man that struck Jewell, it was a small man, I think I am sure of it.

Cross examination resumed.—Jewell was beaten after he wss taken outside of the house in the Bowery, and bruised on the arm. He was perfectly wild and frantic the next day, and talked foolishly, as I never had heard him before. I cannot recollect what he said. I have been to the crazy house, and heard them talk there, and could not remember what they said. I have known Jewell about 5 years. I am not a *very* particular friend of the prisoner, nor *very* anxious to get him clear. I wanted him only to have justice done him. I did not point out jurymen to the sheriff, to take. He wanted me to serve: I told him I would not, as I was a witness, and pointing out to where there were several men, said, "There are persons—take them."

Edward a Bush sworn.—I was at the house 42 Bowery, on the night of the affray, and was there before the watchmen came in. [He then went on to give a particular account of the transactions of the evening—the arrest and removal of Chichester and Granger, &c.] When Granger was taken out, he called out for Jewell who answered. He was near the door when Chichester was taken. I did not notice any blow struck by Jewell, or any knife in his hands. I saw Dutch Mike, who was pretty active and flying round there, though I did not see him do any thing. When they took Granger I did not see any resistance except what Granger made to get clear. Jewell received a severe blow and was severely injured.

Cross examined.—I heard Jewell call the watchman a d——d son of a bitch before he received the blow. After he received the blow Jewell took hold of a watchman, but net before.

Francis Granger sworn—I was at 42 Bowery on the 4th of April, went in about dusk and drank some champagne. I went in company with Jewell. As Jewell was in the act of drinking champagne, and singing Billy Barlow, the affray [illegible] then arrested me without cause and dragged me to the watchhouse. I was afterwards discharged that night, as there was no complaint against me. Jewell stood by the counter, and I did not see him do any thing. I saw Willisdorf or Dutch Mike; he was in the back part of the room, and was busy. I did not see any knife in his hand that night. The next morning I saw him have a knife with the blade about half broken off, flourishing it about. It had a curled or turned handle, and he said take care, or I'll cut you. I saw him about two or three days after the affray, and have not seen him since.

Cross examined.—I did not see Jewell have a knife, nor did I ever hear him say he had a knife that night. He told me he had no knife that night. I did not see any fighting there. If there had been I think I should have seen it. I was not much frightened.

Louisa Case, sworn.—I know Peter Clapp by sight. He said since the affray, that he did not know Mr. Jewell. He said it was some of the Chichester gang that killed Leuba, but he did not know which; that he was to be a witness here, and he would be d—d if he would not have him hung. This he said to me on the stoop of my house in 13th street, in April; none were present but some children.

Cross examined—I am not in the habit of conversing with Peter Clapp; I never spoke with him but once before. He came up and asked if I had heard of the great murder. He did not talk to me about any thing else. I saw Clapp in court yesterday and to-day. I dont know where he lives, but know him by sight. I am married, my husband is a cartman. I told the story of what Clapp said to Miss Maybie.

John Tilfort, sworn.—I am a barber; I have seen Peter Clapp at my shop, next morning after the row, where he came to be shaved. He asked if I had heard of the row in the Bowery? I told him no. He said there had been a row by the glorious Chichester gang, that he did not see a blow struck that night, that no one was hurt as far as he knew, except one watchman was a little hurt in the side. He did not say that he was knocked down, but that one of the gang was and that settled him; that Chichester and another were locked up; he said he would do his damdest to have him punished. He returned to my shop afterwards, and I asked him about the row and Jewell, and he declined answering any questions; went out and has never been there since.

Cross examined.—Clapp used to come there regularly to get shaved before I told what I heard to Mr. Youngs and he and a Mr. Redmonds came to me and conversed about it—Mr. Johnson and old Jewell came to my shop in May and I told them.

Aaron Chichester, sworn.—I keep a clothing store No. 86½ Bowery—I have known Peter Clapp for about five years—he is a very bad character, a drunkard, and I would not believe him under oath—I have heard people say that he could be bribed for a few shillings to swear any thing.

Cross examined.—I am a cousin to John Chichester—I have heard a grocer at the corner in the Bowery say that Clapp was a drunken, idle, worthless vagabond—I told him that Clapp was to be a witness on the trial—Mrs. Goodman also said he had sworn to a lie when he was a witness on a trial against her and not to be believed under oath—I have heard a brother-in-law of Clapp say that he was intemperate and did not support his family—I know Jewell who has bought clothes of me—I never was but once at No. 42 Bowery—I inquired after Clapp's character—Mr. Jewell came to me and asked me if I knew of any witnesses, and I made the enquiries in consequence. I have heard also that Clapp is a drunken, shiftless fellow. I have seen him drinking at night when on the watch. I would not believe him under oath. I have heard the barber Tilfort say he has seen him drunk in the morning at the market, and his little boy leading him.

John Tilfort re-called.—I have seen Peter Clapp often drunk on Sunday morning at the Catharine market, where he sells eels. I have a family and go often there.

The Court here took a recess of an hour.

[*From the Detroit Daily Free Press.*]

Bank of Washtenaw—It gives us pleasure to state, that this institution has resumed business, and has for several days past been redeeming its notes. A majority of its stock, we learn, has been purchased by heavy capitalists of New York, and of this state, who are well known to us, and are, of themselves, a sufficient guaranty of its future solvency and usefulness. William S. Maynard of Ann Arbor has been elected President of the bank, and Ebenezer S. Cobb, late of the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, has been appointed, and has accepted the Cashiership, and will in a few days enter on the discharge of his duties. From the character and standing of those who own the stock in this bank, and the abilities of the financial officers, the public have the fullest assurance that it will be conducted in a manner which will reflect honor on the institution, and usefulness to the community in which it is located.

EVENING JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 15. 1836.

A PAIR OF APOSTATES!

Hallett and Barber, the former a Boston, and the latter a Vermont apostate, made an attempt to cover their own retreat by charging *us* with treachery. These fellows are now working in the Van Buren collar. Let us see what they formerly said of their present candidate for President:—

In 1833, as Editor of the Middlebury Free Press, Barber used this language:

"*If there ever was a party which eschews the Van Buren system of politics, it is the Antimasonic party.* ITS WHOLE INFLUENCE AND EFFORTS ARE CAST INTO THE SCALE, *to destroy that system; and for one, we are* FRANK TO SAY *that when it (antimasonry)* SHALL HAVE DEGENERATED *into the* CORRUPTIONS OF VAN BURENISM *we will not only* DESERT *it* BUT OPPOSE *it as* UNCOMPROMISINGLY AS WE NOW OPPOSE FREEMASONRY."

In the same year, Hallett, editor of the Boston Advocate, noticed Van Buren's return from England as follows:

"Hon. Martin Van Buren has arrived at New York from Europe. He comes at an inopportune time for the princely reception which his liege subjects of New York had prepared for him. The Cholera will be an overmatch even for the Magician. It seems to have come just in the time to save the citizens of New York from the *degradation* of having the freedom of their city laid at the feet of the HIGH PRIEST OF POLITICAL INTRIGUE."

Piano Forte Manufactory.—We yesterday noticed a new manufacturing establishment connected with one of the *useful* departments of domestic industry. To-day we take pleasure in directing the public attention to one which partakes of the *ornamental* as well as the useful. We allude to the Piano Forte Manufactory of Messrs. COLE & CLEMENCE, which, though in successful operation, and giving employment to upwards of twenty hands, is scarcely known to exist among us, even by our own citizens. Since the 4th July, 1835, thirty Piano Fortes have been furnished and sold at this establishment, and at this moment a large number of instruments are in the progress of fabrication. We learn from good judges that the style of work in this establishment is equal to that of any other. The Pianos, too, rank as high in the musical world as those produced by the oldest and most popular establishments. To every enterprise of this character, established or to be established, in our city, we wish abundant success.

New-York Pacific Hotel.—New-York is to be distinguished for the number and excellence of its Hotels. New ones are constantly opening, and no sooner open than fill up. Mr. BUNKER, the proprietor of the Mansion-House, is now erecting a large and convenient building in Greenwich, two doors north of Cortland street, to be called the PACIFIC HOTEL, and which is to be under the immediate direction of our old friend JESUP, formerly of the Columbian. Its advantageous location, with the attentions and civilities of its popular Host, cannot fail to secure a liberal share of patronage for this new Hotel.

Onondago Co. Bank.—At an election for Di-[illegible] year, viz: Oliver R. Strong, Moses S Marsh, Charles W. Lynds, Hiram Putnam, David S. Colvin, James R. Lawrence, Otis Bigelow, John Wilkinson, Oliver Teall, Henry Davis, Jr., Victory Birdseye, Johnson Hall, Elam Lynds.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Oliver R. Strong was unanimously re-elected President.

Pennsylvania Bank of the United States—We perceive by the Pittsburgh papers, that the Board of Directors of a Branch of the above Bank in that city, has been organized, and will go into immediate operation. Michael Allen is elected President.

A Branch is also to be established in Beaver county, Pa. and to commence operations as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

Greenough, the sculptor, has taken casts of the heads of the Hon. Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, which are to be worked up in marble.

We understand that three and a half millions of dollars were subscribed to the stock of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

[*From the Chittenango Herald.*]

DEATH OF HON. JOHN B. YATES.

Died, at his residence in this place, on the 10th inst. after a short illness, the HON. JOHN B. YATES, in the fifty-third year of his age.

He was the youngest child of Christopher and Jane Yates—highly respectable in his parentage on both sides of his ancestry. His father, an officer in the revolution, died during his infancy—his youthful character, naturally high toned and decided, had been carefully formed by a judicious mother, and exhibited a uniform symmetry and maturity which increased and ripened with age. In the year 1802, at the early age of eighteen, he was graduated at Union College, subsequently to which he applied himself to the study of the legal profession with his brother, the Hon. Henry Yates, and in 1805 was admitted to the bar. In different places, during the period of seven years, with diligence he addressed himself to the labors of the profession which he had chosen. In 1812, at the commencement of the war, he accepted the commission of captain of horse artillery, which in active service, he continued to execute 'till the close of the campaign. On his return he was appointed aid to Governor Tompkins, being actively and efficiently engaged on the frontier in his country's defence. At the expiration of the war, he was elected a member of the Congress of 1815 and '16, in which he took a prominent and an active part. When his term of office had expired, he removed to the city of Utica, where he resumed the functions of his profession. There he continued for two years, when he removed to this place, which has been his subsequent residence. In 1828 he received the appointment of judge of the county court—after fulfilling the duties of which, for a short period, he resigned. He was however re-appointed to the honorable office of first judge of this county, which together with being a member of the legislature of the state of N. Y., he held at the time of his decease.

In contemplating the character of Mr. Yates, we find high moral and intellectual worth most harmoniously blended. Possessing naturally a mind of fine texture and high order, it had been adorned and cultivated by extensive literary and professional attainments. These he brought to bear with power on every department of life.—As a public man he shone in the lustre of his native character, in every station of honor, trust and influence which were conferred upon him.—Prompt, decisive, energetic and persevering, even at the sacrifice of health and personal comfort, in the performance of his public functions. His views and plans were of an enlarged and comprehensive nature, beyond the scope of ordinary intellect.

But while in public life he shone with lustre, in private, he gleamed with brilliancy. By this high intellectual and moral attainments, by his urbanity of manners, by the overflowing benevolence of his soul, by his amiability of disposition, he was pre-eminently calculated to gain the affection, secure the confidence and respect of all who knew him. And they did not fail of having the desired effect, of exerting their legitimate influence. Universally beloved and esteemed, not through the effect which wealth or honor produces, but as the necessary and invariable result of the private virtues of his character. Every one was his friend, and his praises dropped from the lips of all.

In the death of Mr. Yates, community at large have sustained a loss. His influence was felt throughout the length and breadth, at least of our state, if not of the country, during the last session of the Legislature. The place of his residence must necessarily feel the severity of the stroke of divine Providence in this bereavement. The whole community is agitated under its influence—its shock is universal.—They have sustained a loss which cannot be repaired. Not only his influence, but his public spirit was felt in efforts to elevate their moral and intellectual condition, and in devising and executing schemes of public improvement, for their temporal and eternal prosperity. In his decease, the wife has been bereaved of a tender and affectionate husband—the relatives of a generous and benevolent brother and friend—the widow and fatherless of a benefactor—the poor of one whose charities were profuse, and the cause of Christ of an able defender and a generous supporter.—*Com.*

[*From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*]

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

About half past nine last evening fire was discovered in the basement story of the Methodist church in John street. Upon opening the doors several of the benches were in flames, and the floor was strewed with chips and shavings. A person was discovered on one of the benches on his knees, who gave his name as John Patrick Kelly, and stated that he was a printer just arrived from Philadelphia. He denied having set fire to the church, and stated that his object in going there was to say his prayers. His manner, which may have been assumed, was that of an insane man.

Within a short time from the above alarm, the bells were again ringing, and fire was discovered in the large five story brick building 38 Gold-st., which, with its contents, were entirely destroyed, as also the building next door, and three stables in the rear. The following are the particulars, as far as we have been able to ascertain them:

No. 38 first story.—Occupied by George Dearborn, Publisher: stock entirely destroyed—loss estimated at $25,000—supposed to be nearly insured in Boston and this city. This morning, upon opening the safe, his valuable stereotype plates, amounting in value to over $50,000, were found to be in the most perfect order. This is the second time that this safe has stood the test of fire.

Second story.—Occupied by A. Pell & Brothers, as a type foundry. Nothing saved, and but partially insured. They also occupied the fifth story as a casting room.

Third story—Occupied by Scatcherd & Adams, printers. Loss about $12,000. Insured in one of the Hartford offices to the amount of $4,000.

Fourth story—Occupied by Fenwick & Fiora, bookbinders. The amount of their loss we have not been able to ascertain, but it was probably from two to five thousand dollars. No insurance.

The building was probably worth about $8000 and uninsured. It was the property of Mr. Crugar.

No. 40—This building was owned and occupied by Thomas Bloomer, carpenter—loss from six to seven thousand dollars—not insured. This is either the fifth or sixth time that Mr. Bloomer has been burnt out, and what is most singular, in no case has the fire ever originated on his own premises.

The stables destroyed were those of Messrs. John Rathbone, A. Wynes, and Clark and Brown.

The Baptist church, on the opposite side, was several times on fire, and damaged to about the amount of fifty dollars. It was saved by means of a hose carried up through the belfry.

The extensive establishment of Messrs. Hoe & Co. adjoining the church, was several times in imminent danger, but was saved by means of a force pump in his yard, to which is attached a hose, and connected with the steam engine of the establishment.

The total amount of loss will not, we believe, vary far from $75,000—about one half of which is insured.

The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary, as the flames were observed to break out, almost simultaneously in four places. viz;—in the basement of Mr. Dearborn: in Mr. Bloomer's building: a carpenter's shop in Eden Alley, and in Mr. Rathbone's stable.

The Courier of this morning says, "after the lower story was enveloped in flames, an individ- [illegible] the water pipe into the street."

Another morning paper says that a lad who slept in the rooms of Mr. Dearborn, leapt from the second story window, and was considerably injured, though not dangerously.

A Third.—During the conflagration in Gold street, several engines were ordered off to a fire which broke out in the carpenters' shop of Mr. Lawall, 190 Franklin street, and which in the course of a short time extended to the following houses, which were entirely destroyed:

192 Franklin st., occupied by R. Villegrand.

188, tenanted by J. H. Garnes, H. Simpson and a colored family.

186 Occupied by Mrs. Foster, Mr. De Noyes and colored family.

194 The grocery store of D. E. Ruckel.

493 Greenwich street, a chandler's shop and two houses in the rear, one of them the workshop of Mr. Martin, shoemaker.—*Courier.*

A most melancholy occurrence took place here on Monday last. Mr. D. S. Weeden, of New York, and Edson Finch, of this borough, set off in a small boat upon a sailing or fishing excursion. The party were passed a mile or two below by the steamboat Nimrod, very shortly afterward the boat disappeared, and a person was seen in the water swimming as toward the shore. Sail and other boats instantly put off to their assistance, but when arrived at the spot all that could be discovered was the boat stern upward, and the hat of Mr. Weeden. The deceased were both of them fine young men. Mr. Weeden was there upon a visit with his wife, sisters, and other members of his family, who are thus doomed to a great and sudden affliction. A large number of citizens with boats assisted in dragging the river until Tuesday noon, when the bodies were found.—*Norfolk, Ct. Gazette.*

Washington's farewell Address.—The long mooted question of the writer of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, is, we have reason to know on the point of being settled by the publication of Mr. MADISON'S manuscript writings. At the close of the first Presidential term of WASHINGTON, he wrote to Mr MADISON to draw up for him his farewell address to the People of the United States. With this request Mr. MADISON complied, but circumstances subsequently occurring which induced WASHINGTON to serve another term, it was laid aside at the moment and not given to the world till his final retirement, when the paper first drawn up still met the approval of WASHINGTON, with very slight alteration was published.

Mr. MADISON'S original draft, together with the subsequent alterations, is now among his papers. Allusion to Mr. MADISON as the writer of the address, will be found in JEFFERSON'S works, in a private letter to Judge JOHNSON of Virginia, to which fact may be atributed the consent given by Mr. MADISON to allow the circumstance of his writing the address to become known after his death.—*Cour. & Enq.*

Stage Accident.—We are informed by a gentleman from Camillus, that a somewhat serious accident happened near that village on Monday evening by the upsetting of a Stage Coach belonging to the Telegraph line. The driver and some of the passengers were much injured, and two seriously—S. Townsend, of Cornwall, Orange Co. and Mr. Brotherson, attorney at law, Monroe, Michigan—both of whom were badly bruised and cut about the head and face. They had so far recovered, however, as to be able to remove to this place yesterday. The particular causes of the accident we did not learn.—*Onondaga Standard.*

The Crops.—The U. Gazette says:—A friend who was in Harrisburg during the sitting of the recent convention, tells us that he inquired carefully of delegates from every portion of the state as to the prospect of grain and learned with great pleasure, that the fears entertained a few weeks since of a considerable falure, will not be realized—and by way of confirmation, we copy the following from the Kingston (Luzerne co.) Herald:

"We have had fine growing weather for a number of days. Corn has started forward and may yet yield a fair crop. The wheat crops, we are glad to learn, taken through the valley, are now more promising than they were early in the summer.

Steamboat Burnt.—The Cincinnati Whig of the 4th inst. says:—"Through the politeness of Mr. Geo. Porter, one of the passengers, we learn that the steamboat Samson, took fire about fifty miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, on her passage up, at half past nine o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday, the 28th ult. and burnt to the water's edge. Great loss was sustained in goods and money, but no lives known, with certainty to be lost, although many were obliged to jump overboard to save themselves. The boat was run on shore, and the passengers soon rescued from their disagreeable situation by the Teche, now lying at the wharf. The officers are mentioned as having behaved with praise worthy coolness and steadiness of purpose in the midst of danger."

END OF THE CREEK WAR.

Extract from General Scott's official despatch to the War Department of 2d July, 1836.

"HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
Fort Mitchell, July 2, 1836.

"Sir: Since my last letter, I have been down the river to organize the service as low as Irwinton, and to put the disposable force of Georgia, after nearly doubling the guards on the left bank of this river, handsomely in the field. I am now but just emerged from the creeks and swamps to the south and southwest. The Georgians moved in two columns, with three small batallions of United States Artillery, under Majors Pierce, Lomux, and Erving. I retained the immediate command of one of those columns, and gave the other to Major general Sandford. The two amounted to about 1,200 men. We moved with pack horses, the country being so deluged with rain that no wagon could accompany either column. I shall be back at Roanoke to-night, (by means of a steam-boat) where I shall receceive Gen. Sandford's report. I saw no recent trail of more than two or three Indians, which were directed toward this place or Tuskegee, no doubt for the purpose of surrender.

"One hostile warrior only we picked up, who declared that he was going in to give himself up.

"The number of hostile warriors now here in confinement is about 480, most of them with their families. The whole number of prisoners at Tuskegee, the Alabama and friendly Indian camps west of this, Major General Jesup is enabled to give me with accuracy. He thinks there might have been yesterday about 350 warriors at those places, besides women and children and the party of Neah-Mico, 150, whom I desired him some days ago to cause to be disarmed.—This service will probably be performed to-day.

"I enclose a note from Major General Patterson to Major General Jesup, which shows that 100 warriors may be added to the foregoing number, including a noted leader Jim Henry.

"I received yesterday a letter from Col. Henderson, who is engaged in erecting a shed, &c. on this side of the river, at the head of summer navigation, for the reception of army supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph—"I am led to believe that the position you directed my command to occupy, has been productive of important results. The day after the expedition of our two companies and part of Captain Love's troop, 250 of the hostile Indians, men, women, &c. belonging to Jim Henry's band, surrendered to General Watson without firing a gun.

"It is now thought by the best informed, that there cannot now be in the late Creek country more than from forty to sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word that they will soon be here, and are probably only delayed by the swell in the Euchee creek, which renders it difficult to pass.

"A few minutes after my arrival at Roanoke, fifteen miles above Irwinton, on the 25th ult., two Indian trails leading to Florida, were reported to me—one three and a half, the other, one and a half miles below me, and respectively one and a half days old. Not a minute was lost in organising two detachments of horse to give pursuit. I have a note from Colonel Beall, who commanded one of the detachments, (three companies, and six friendly Indians, with subsistence for four days,) from which I am afraid he halted at Fort Gaines, and hearing that the fugitives were killing the inhabitants of Baker county contented himself with sending thirty men to their assistance, instead of marching with his whole force, about 175 men. He was instructed specially and minutely, in a letter written with my own hand, never to give up the pursuit till stopped by starvation. I have better hopes of the other detachment, commanded by an excellent partisan, Captain Jerningan. No report is received from him. It is expected however, that the two trails would unite, and the two detachments become one. I think that no other party has got across the river, and such are now the numbers, (since the Georgians got their arms,) and the vigilance displayed on the other [illegible] have been many hot rencounters on the Georgia bank. The latter were made by the more desperate of the enemy, and in every instance probably to cover the passage of families endeavoring to emigrate to Florida, or to capture the horses, provisions, &c. necessary to facilitate emigration, Partial successes were obtained by the enemy in those affairs; in others they were repulsed; and in all it was seen that to escape with families, packs, &c would be extremely hazardous. Consequently, the Hitcheetees have generally sent in or abandoned their families, and with a few individuals of other tribes have, finally, by some extraordinary neglect at and below Roanoke, succeeded in getting over the Chattahoochee.

"The general surrender, in most cases voluntary, of the enemy, may be attributed to many movements and arrangements on our part. It was known that large forces were gathering all around the country; the river was early pretty well guarded by the Georgians, aided by two well manned steamers cruising up and down.—One of these destroyed many canoes, rafts, &c. Major General Sanford crossed the bridge at Columbus, and took up his camp four miles farther early in June; and although he had about 2,000 unarmed men, with but 400 armed, the enemy thought all Georgia was pouring into their country. About the same time Major General Jesup made his entry into the heart of the nation with a large force of Alabamians and friendly Indians. This latter movement precipitated and favored a general surrender.

"I shall necessarily be absent from this place, after a few minutes, to complete arrangements below for two days. As it is the centre of correspondence and business, I shall return at the end of that time.

"Brigadier General Moore, of this State, whose basis of operations has been Irwinton, is placed by my order below the south branch of the Cow-aggee, extending himself far to the right and left. I shall instruct him to send a company of horse or two, as far to the southwest as Pea river. He appears, from his movements and correspondence, to be an officer of much merit. His force, mostly mounted, consists of about 1,300 men.

"I shall direct Major General Sanford to keep out small detachments on the branches of the Cow-aggee and on the Hafchee Chubbee, to precipitate the surrender of the small parties of the enemy yet out. General Jesup will take measures of a similar character on the upper part of those streams which are nearer to his depots at Tuskegee, &c.

"I have twice written to the Governor of Florida in great detail. The copy of my last letter is herewith enclosed, and I would send a copy of the other but that I am separated from my books and papers.

"A copy of an order is enclosed respecting the West Tennesseeans.

"I have directed Major General Jesup to post two small battallions of artillery (here) in positions on the post road from Columbus to Tuskeegee. This will be done in a few days, and I have caused the agent of the General Post Office to be advised of the directions.

"On my return to this place, I shall open a correspondence with Brigadier General Wood, and hope soon to be able to spare him the detachment of United States Marines, and some companies of Georgia and Alabama volunteers, should they be needed in the Cherokee country,

"I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) "WINFIELD SCOTT.
"Brigadier General JONES,
"Adj't. Gen. of United States Army."

MOBILE, June 27

A dreadful accident occurred this morning at Gordon's old cotton press, corner of Water and St. Michael Sts.. The wall, which the laborers were engaged some time last week in undermining in order to pull it down, was probably loosened by the rains of yesterday; and fell inwardly upon four persons, killing them all instantaneously. One was a white laborer, an Irishman, named Batholomew Mahoney; the other three were slaves—two, Jacob and Britton, the property of Judge Hitchcock; and Stephen, the property of Hugh Campbell, Esq.

Hydrophobia.—A promising young lad, in the employ of Mr. Freeland, Builder, 215 Houston st., was bitten some two or three months ago, by a strange dog; nothing more was thought of the circumstance until Tuesday, when strong symptoms of hydrophobia exhibited themselves. Several physicians were called in who pronounced the case one of hydrophobia, and the recovery of the patient doubtful. A son of Mr. Thornton, in the same vicinity, was bitten by a dog on Tuesday, supposed to be in a rabid state.
—*Mer. Adv.*

Somnambulism.—A young man, steerage passenger on board the steamboat Charles Townsend, just after she left Huron, in his sleep jumped overboard. Before a boat could be lowered, he was some way behind, but when picked up he was neither injured nor frightened.

[*From the Albany Argus.*]

ERIE AND CHAMPLAIN CANAL DEBT.

An amendment to the constitution, which was ratified by the people in 1835, provides that whenever a sufficient amount of money is collected and safely invested, to extinguish the debt created for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, the 10th section of the 7th article of the constitution, so far as it pledges the auction and salt duties to the payment of the canal debt, shall cease, and that thereafter, the revenues derived from auction and salt duties shall be restored to the General Fund.

It is shown by the following statements that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have collected and invested an amount sufficient to cancel the Erie and Champlain canal debt.

Of the stock issued for the construction of the Erie and Champlain canals, the following amounts were outstanding on the first day of July, 1836, viz:

5 per cents of 1837,	$705,148 55	
6 " "	815,386 50	
Total reimbursable in 1837,		$1,520,535 05
5 per cents of 1845,	$1,751,292 23	
6 " "	529,052 62	
Total reimbursable in 1845,		2,283,344 85
Aggregate outstanding,		$3,803,879 90

The annual interest on the above stock is as follows, viz:

On the 5 per cents of 1837,	$35,257 42		
" 6 " "	48,923 19		
		$84,180 61	
" 5 " 1845,	$87,714 61		
" 6 " "	31,743 15		
		119,457 76	
Total annual interest,			$203,638 37

The funds provided for the payment of this debt are invested as follows, viz:

Loaned to sundry banks till 1st July, 1837, at 5 per cent.,	$1,091,636 22
Loaned to sundry banks, to be drawn on notice of 60 days, at 5 per cent.,	756,000 00
Loan to the city of Albany, at 5 per cent.,	150,000 00
Invested in 5 per cent state stock,	183,933 59
Loaned to sundry banks, to be drawn on notice of 60 days, at 4½ per cent.,	952,784 38
Deposited in sundry banks, payable at sight, at 4½ per cent.,	735,085 23
	$3,869,439 42

The annual interest on the investment of the above sum is as follows, viz:

Interest on $2,181,569 81, at 5 per cent.,	$109 078 49
Do. on $1,687,869 61, at 4½ per cent.,	75,954 13
Total interest,	$185,032 62

The amount of interest receivable annually on the investment of the canal fund moneys, is less by $18,605 75, than the interest payable on the outstanding debt. A difference to this extent however, will exist only for one year. On the first of July, 1837, interest will cease on $1,520,535 05 of the debt, this being the amount which is payable at that time.

Assuming that the canal fund investments will yield an interest of 5 per cent. on the whole sum remaining after the debt of 1837 is paid, and the interest receivable annually after the first of July next, on the investment for the payment of the debt of 1845, will amount to $114,167 24. The interest on the outstanding debt of 1845, is 119,457 76. Showing that the interest annually receivable on the investment, will be less by $5,290 52 than the sum necessary to pay the interest on the outstanding debt. This difference, multiplied by 8, the number of years which the stock will then have to run, makes a total difference of $42,324 16. Add to this the dif- [illegible] $60,929 91. To provide for this, the Commissioners have set apart and invested an amount of principal, beyond the amount of the outstanding debt, equalling the difference between the interest on the debt and the investment, for the whole period referred to.

In 1825, when the Erie and Champlain canals were finished, the canal debt, for which stock had been issued, amounted to the sum of $7,737,770 99

The following amounts of stock have since been redeemed, viz.

In 1826,	$270,000 00	
" 1827,	94,615 00	
" 1828,	20,000 00	
" 1829,	321,142 99	
" 1830,	30,977 14	
" 1833,	1,478,376 57	
" 1834,	588,006 61	
" 1835,	706,943 49	
" 1836 to July 1,	423,829 29	
		3,933,891 09
		$3,803,879 90

In January, 1833, the Commissioners had in their hands $3,250,000 of the surplus canal fund moneys; and as none of the stock was payable until the first of July 1837, they were presented with the alternative of purchasing up the stock at a high premium, or allowing the surplus to accumulate to an amount of seven or eight millions of dollars, before the period would arrive when any portion of the stock could be redeemed at par. In order to keep down the surplus, and also to diminish gradually the amount payable in 1837, the commissioners adopted the course of redeeming the stock at the highest market price, and in 3½ years they have paid for principal and premiums the sum of $3,450,599 22, averaging about one million of dollars for each year. Notwithstanding the application of this large amount to the payment of the debt, and the disbursement of about $400,000 annually for canal expenses, it will be seen that the balance in the hands of the Commissioners on the first of Jan., 1833, has been increased from $3,250,000 to $3,869,439 42, on the first of July 1836; showing that if the surplus had not been applied to the payment of the debt, in the manner before stated, there would have been a surplus in the hands of the Commissioners, on the 1st of July, 1836, of $7,320,038 64. This amount of money, placed in any situation to yield an interest to the fund, would necessarily have become intermingled with the transactions of the banks and all the business operations of the state: and the withdrawal of $3,489,000 at one time, to pay the debt of 1837, would have produced much inconvenience to the banks and the trade of the country. The sum payable in has been sum reduced to $1,520,000; which in 1837can be paid by a draft of 40 per cent. of the amount invested for the payment of the whole canal debt.

The following is a summary of the moneyed operations of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, from the first organization of the board in 1817, to the first of July 1836: showing the sources from whence the canal revenues have been derived, and the general objects of their expenditure.

Received by the Commissioners.

Avails of loans, exclusive of premiums,	$7,672,782 24
Premiums on loans,	223,368 76
Tolls,	11,93-,3-2 70
Vendue duty,	3,592,039 05
Salt duty,	2,044 812 90
Steamboat tax,	73,509 99
Sales of lands,	72,590 23
Interest on investments of surplus,	750,077 45
Rents of surplus water,	18,673 24
Other receipts,	25,814 00
	$26,411,450 56

Paid by the Commissioners

To C. Com'rs for construction of canals, &c.	$9,966,447 35
Interest on money borrowed,	5,206,-71 99
To superintendents of canal repairs,	2,943,441 46
In cancelling stock, viz. Principal,	3,947,691 09
Premium on do.	267,222 46
For stock of Western Inland Lake Nav. Co.	152,718 52
Miscellaneous payments,	212,094 58
	$22,696,987 45

The act of 1817, which authorised money to be borrowed for the construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals, set apart the duties derived from the salt springs and auction duties, &c. as a fund to pay the interest on the money borrowed. It will be seen by the preceding statement, that the canal fund has derived from auction and salt duties, and the tax on steamboats, the sum of $5,710,361 94

While the interest paid on all the money borrowed has amounted to	5,206,871 99
Excess of auxiliary fund beyond the interest,	$503,489 95

The whole sum received for premiums on stock issued by the Commissioners, amounts to $223,368 76

The Commissioners have paid in premiums, in order to redeem this stock, the sum of	267,222 46
The payments on account of premiums, exceeding the receipts, by the sum of	43,853 70

The revenues of the canal fund, beyond the expenditures for interest on the debt and repairs of the canals, began to accumulate in 1826, and in that year the plan was adopted of loaning the surplus to banks for a stipulated interest. In a period of ten years, the canal fund has been increased, by the payment from the banks for interest on loans and deposites of the surplus, to the amount of $636,851 96

And from interest on other investments,	113,227 49
Total increase from interest on investments,	$750,079 45

When this mode of investment was first adopted, the interest paid was 3½ per cent.: At the present time the banks are paying 5 per cent. on nearly two millions of dollars, and 4½ per cent. on more than a million and a half.

DIED.

On Thursday the 14th inst. SAMUEL PAYN, aged sixty five years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 188 North Market street.

This morning, FRANCES BARTLETT, infant daughter of Selleck Whitney.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow afternoon (Saturday) at 5 o'clock, from his residence, No. 20 Dallius st.

On Friday morning, the 8th inst., at the residence of his son, in the village of Esperance, Schoharie co., in the 60th year of his age, EDWARD O'HARA, Esq., a native of Strabane, county, Tyrone, Ireland. He was forced from his home a short time since, by the tyranical laws of Great Britain, in the decline of his life to seek this land of freedom, those privileges which six centuries of persecution deprived his countrymen of in their own, and being also obliged to leave his nearest and dearest friend, the partner of his better days, his manly form was not able to withstand the shock, he sunk with grief, as many a noble spirit had done before him, who dared to speak and act in their country's cause.—*Com.*

THE DIFFERENCE.—It cannot be denied that whilst many medicines which are recommended to the public, have not even the negative merit of harmlessness, there are others which it would be great injustice indeed and suicidal prejudice to involve, untried, in a common condemnation. And when a medicine comes endorsed with all the great names that have adorned the annals of the medical profession, and warranted by the seal and signature of long and uniform success, its proprietor makes no unreasonable demand upon public confidence, when he claims for it a superior consideration.

The Camomile Preparation of Dr. EVANS is undeniably entitled to this enviable distinction; for whilst no medical authority in existence condemns it, every medical work which alludes to it, and every medical practitioner that is acquainted with it, freely acknowledges its pre-eminent virtues; and that the latter should do so in opposition to their personal interests, must be attributed either to their candor and love of truth, or to their un willingness to fly in the face of all observation, and the testimony of thousands.

Dr. W. Evans does not pretend that his Camomile Pills will cure *all* diseases. He frankly and conscientiously admits that they will not. He lays no claim to the discovery of the "Philosopher's Stone," and wishes nobody to believe that he sells the "Elixir of Life;" but he does say, and he does believe, and he can prove, that in debility and impaired constitutions; in nervous diseases of all kinds; in weakness of the digestive organs; in incipient consumption, whether of the lungs or the liver, in the dreadful debility occasioned by the use of purgatives, in palsy, rheumatism, (more especially) in the sicknesses incident to mothers and to females of relaxed nerves; in every case of delerium tremens, or that disease which is brought on by intemperance: in the wretched horrors of mind and body which accrue from occasional inebriety; in loss of appetite, languor, melancholy, pains in the head, limbs, or side; in corrupt, sallow, and uncomely complexions which arise from the bad state of the fluids; in all these cases, and in some others mentioned in the bills, of directions given with this medicine, he does say, that the CAMOMILE PILLS, interchanged occasionally with his APERIENT FAMILY PILLS, (the best known) which are sold with them, will effect immediate relief; and if used but for a fair period of tria, a perfect cure. This much is placed beyond a doubt, by daily testimonies which would be given on oath; and for this much, Dr. W. EVANS can conscientiously request confidence. He therefore need only add that his Camomile Pills, together with his excellent Family Aperient Pills, can be obtained at No. 7 Division street, New York, and of his authorised agents in town and country.

The above named Pills are for sale at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st. by STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK, Agent. [illegible] three years, and for nine months had to use crutches, has been so far restored to health, by using a few bottles of Camomile Tonic, and a few boxes of Aperient Pills, that he feels able to go to work again.

Mrs. Watts, 608 Water st. by using two bottles of camomile pills, has been greatly benefitted—she feels better than she has a year previous. Her disease, dyspepsia and palpitation of the heart.

Mr. Willard Snow has been cured of dyspepsia by taking two bottles of camomile and two boxes of Dr. W, Evans' aperient pills. His residence is 354 Water st.

Stephen Amos, 127 Amity st. for a length of time past has been troubled with a load and distress at the stomach, indigestion, and dizziness in the head. By using Dr. W. Evans' tonic and aperient pills, the complaints have been removed,

Mrs. Rapelye, of Middletown, Long Island, has been cured by using Dr. W. Evans' pills. Her complaint was dyspepsia.

Mrs. Blackwell, 131 Madison st. has received great benefit by using the tonic and aperient pills,

Capt. J. Stewart of the ship William has been so far restored to health, as to be enabled to attend to his business, having been unable to do so for a long time. His complaints were nervous irritability, with spasms, often languid, indigestion and palpitation of the heart. He has used four bottles of Dr. W. Evans' tonic, and three boxes of aperient pills.

Mr. Israel S. Smith, 92 Hester st. had a complication of diseases, such as indigestion, loss of appetite, lassitude and loathing; felt as if he did not want to see any one. By using three bottles of Dr. W. Evans' tonic, and two boxes of aperient pills, considers himself cured; he is cheerful and lively—says he has not felt so well for ten years.

Mrs. Nolan, corner of Spring and Mercer streets, disease in the head, was obliged sometimes to walk the floor all night, the distress was so great—greatly relieved by using the tonic and aperient pills.

To the Ladies.—Amongst thousands of ladies benefitted by Dr. W. Evans' tonic pills, Mrs. M. Beaumont, corner of Canal and Washington sts. has kindly allowed it to be made known for the benefit of others, that she was brought (by mental affliction) to a very weak and bad state of health, with pains in the side and head, was recommended to take Dr. W. Evans' tonic pills, which she has done to her comfort of mind and restoration of health. Mrs. M. BEAUMONT.

To the Afflicted.—For the benefit of the public, and in gratitude to Dr. W. Evans, I consider it a duty I owe to make known the great good I have derived from Evans' Camomile Tonic Pills. Having been five years afflicted with dyspepsia of the worst kind, I made application to numerous sources without benefit, but by the use of three bottles of Evans' camomile pills, and three boxes of Evans' aperient pills, I have found signal relief fully to my satisfaction, and am more healthy than I have been for many years. The symptoms (which were pains in the chest, weakness in whole frame, heartburn, flatulency, acidity and headache) are all removed. I deliver this testimony over to Dr. W. Evans, for his and the public benefit, for it to be made known, I hereby sign my name and address.
EDW. RHODES, 95 Crosby st. N. Y.

The following persons have been benefitted and cured of different complaints, as dyspepsia, consumption, bilious and liver complaints, headache, weakness, female complaints, nervous diseases, spasms, and others of all those complaints for which those pills are so efficacious.
Mr. Samuel McCully, 321 Pearl st.
Mr. J. Vardycke, 62 Forsyth street.
Mr. Gillis, Milton; Ulster county, N. Y.
Mr. A. Hayet, 217 Broome st.
Mr. Clark, 482 Washington street,
Mrs. M., Thompson street.
Capt. John Clark, of ship Jefferson.

Dr. W. Evans—Sir: That the public may be satisfied with the virtues of your Tonic and Aperient Pills, I will state that for a long time I have been suffering with a distress in my stomach, pains in my head and side, and often troubled with languidness—some times with pimples and blotches on my skin. By using a few of your pills, I am greatly benefitted, and have not the least doubt they will effect a cure. Respectfully yours.
U. G. CLARK, 88 Oliver st.

Names which are not mentioned may be referred to by applying at Dr. W. EVANS' only office, 7 Division st. near Chatham st. where the pills may be obtained.

Agents appointed by Dr. W. Evans for the sale of his medicines.
Albany—STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK, 392 S. Market st.
Troy—Z. Clark, 216 River street.
Schenectady—T. J. Whitcomb, 30 Ferry st.
Hudson—Samuel Wescott, postmaster.
Poughkeepsie—Potter & Wilson.
Ithaca—David Hanmer.
Waterford—J. J. & C. Scott.
Saratoga Springs—Phineas Fletcher.
Ballston Spa—James Comstock.
Gibbonsville—B. Brown.

An unprincipled person is circulating a spurious imitation of Dr. W. Evans' celebrated Camomile or Tonic Pills. Beware of the counterfeit.
STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK.
jy6 daely 392 South Market st. Albany.

ITALIAN LOTION OR TINCTURE OF PEARLS, for improving, preserving and beautifying the complexion.—This admirable compound has stood the best of all tests (that of experience) and proved itself the most effectual and valuable cosmetic yet discovered, for removing pimples, spots, freckles, redness of the skin, and all cutaneous eruptions, imparting to the skin the most delectable fairness. In case of scrofula, salt rheum, and various other humors, it has been used with peculiar success. Gentlemen whose faces are rendered tender by shaving, will find it excellent beyond precedent, for ameliorating and removing the unpleasant harshness caused by the operation. Those persons whose avocations expose them to intense solar heat and severe winds, will find that an occasional application of this valuable compound will afford the most soothing relief, as it removes the unpleasant sensation caused by either. It has not been deemed requisite to offer a long recapitulation of its many virtues, as its admirable properties are too well known and too justly appreciated to require it. But as there are many vile and spurious cosmetics offered to the public, as possessing virtues of vital importance, it may not be useless to remark that the Italian Lotion' has been used by thousands, both in Europe and America, with entire success, and far exceeding their anticipations. It not only renders the skin beautiful, soft and clear, but by repeated applications it promotes a general exercise of those important functions of the skin, which are of primary importance to those who wish to attain and preserve a beautiful complexion, and does not contain any of those pernicious ingredients, which are the basis of the most cosmetics now in use.—Certificates of its complete efficacy can be shown to any who wish, either in English, French, Spanish, or Italian.

Directions for using the Italian Lotion, or Tincture of Pearls.—It should be applied to the parts affected, three or four times, by washing with a soft cloth—The application should be continued until it has the desired effect.
For sale by SANDS & SHAW,
ja18 d1mc5m Druggists, 46 State st,

[From the Courier & Enquirer.]

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—July 14.

Before his Honor Judge Edwards, and Alderman Benson and Ingraham.

The Court met and resumed.

William H. Sparks, Police Officer sworn.—In April last I attended the Bowery Theatre. Mr. Jewell was at the theatre for several evenings after the affray—the night after and several successive nights. I saw him talking to Mr. Willard several times. I did not think hear any thing he said to Mr. Willard. Mr. Jewell said a great deal, but he was so perfectly crazy that I did not pay much attention to what ha said. He said he had flogged all the watchman, and would kill the first one that touched him again. I advised him to go home. He would complian of his head, and then again say he was peafectly well. I touched his head and he cried out.

Cross Examined.—I thought Jewell had been drinking and was excited with liquor.

Direct.—From his whole manner, conversation and conduct I do not believe he knew what he said, or what he was about; that he was entirely out of his head.

Cross examined.—I saw him several nights in succession at the Theatre. On other nights he was not so wild and crazy as on the one I first spoke of. I merely saw him.

William T. Mills one of the jurors on the trial, sworn.—I saw Mr. Clapp, on the 5th July, in Court. I heard him inquire of a young man who sat near to him, which was Jewell? As I did not hear the young man answer, I said, "Gentlemen, that is Mr. Jewell, the prisoner who stands near the window," and who stood in a very conspicuous situation, with his side face towards Clapp.

Cross examined.—I am not certain whether Clapp asked, *which* is Jewell, or *where* is Jewell.

Mr. *Sparks* recalled.—I know a tall man they call Dutch Mike; I have not seen him since the first week after the affray.

William Harrington recalled.—I have been acquainted with Jewell for some time; he is left handed: he cuts meat with his left hand, and is a left-handed man: He drives with his left hand.

Cross examined.—[He uses his left hand better than his right. I have never known a left-handed man who used his right hand as well as his left.

Direct.—Whenever a left-handed man puts forth an effort, he always does it with his left hand.

James Leigh Wasson sworn.—I have known Jewell since he was a child. He was always left-handed; drives with it, and is in fact a left handed man. He has been in the city two years last March.

Gilbert Hays recalled—I saw Dutch Mike the night of the affray. I saw him on the way and near the watch house as we were taking Chichester there. I do not think he followed Chichester immediately out, but remained a short time. Dutch Mike, or Willisdorf, was arrested in the watch house for interfering with me. Chichester was first brought to the watch house, and then Granger. Willisdorf rubbed up against me two or three times, and interfered with me as we were going to, and were near the watch house. He followed on behind all the way to the watch house. I don't know that he had a knife, I saw none in his hands.

Cross-examined.—I thought Willisdorf interfered to rescue Chichester. There was nothing, if Willisdorf had a knife, to prevent his plunging it into Leuba's back near the watch house. Willisdorf was the only man who interfered with me at the house No. 42, to rescue Chichester. The prisoners all arrived at the watch house nearly at the same time.

John Bloodgood, Police Justice.—Jewell was brought before me the morning after the affray to be bailed. He appeared to be perfectly rational. He was there some time and I convered with him. On the night of the affray I met Smith in the Bowery who said, we have have gon Chichester. I told him to take him to the watch house. I went into the house and found the watchman at the door, having Jewell in custody, about to take him off. As there were some angry words, I told them not to strike. I issued the warant (here shown) against Chichester. It was given to Smith. It was all peaceable in the house when I went in.

A. M. C. Smith, police officer recalled.—I executed this warrant, and had it in my possession when I entered the house to arrest Chichester. There is my writing upon it.

Cross-examined.—I do not know that the warrant has in any way been altered. I cannot account for the erasure of the magistrate's name. I think the warrant is the same as it was, and that the red seal was on it at the time I did not alter the warrant.

John Bloodgood recalled.—The whole of the hand-writing of the filing up of the warrant is that of Mr. Calender, the clerk. I have never seen the warrant since the day after the affray.

A. M. C. Smith recalled.—I have seen knives of the description of this (shown) of different [illegible] signature of the Magistrate. It was made by me on the day it bears date, and sealed as it is now precisely. The way the erasure came, was that the complaint in this as in many other cases was partly made before one magistrate and his name put In the body of the warrant, but before it was completed that magistrate sometimes withdraws and his name is then written over, and the name of the sitting magistrate inserted and signed to it.

Gilbert Hays recalled.—I did not see Granger at all in the room when Smith and me arrested Chichester. Willisdorf is the only man who attempted to rescue Chichester. If Granger had taken hold of Smith to rescge Chichester I must have seen it. I know that Smith swears he did, and *I may* be mistaken, but I do not believe that I am.

A. M. C. Smith recalled.—Re-affirmed his former statement in relation to the presence of Granger in the back part of the room, and of his taking hold of him in his attempt to rescue Chichester.

Powell recalled.—I was present when Chichester was arrested, and saw Granger take hold of Smith by the arm to rescue Chichester, and cried out for Harrington and Jewell to help him.

Mr. Price here rose, and contended for the rule laid down at a former term, viz: that one of the counsel for the prisoner should sum up, then the District Attorney follow in his summing up for the prosecution, then the other counsel for the accused, and then the District Attorney to close the argument, if he chose to do so. The District Attorney did not acquiesce in this proposed arrangement, but he was willing to state the law on which he should rely, and the points he should press before the jury. He said, he thought that the jury were bound to find a verdict of murder; but if they could not think as he did, they could then find a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, but he should press the finding of the verdict of murder, as justified by the evidence. He defined what murder was—that it was an intent to kill, and whether the intent was conceived for months or only a moment before giving the fatal blow, if there existed in the mind an intent to kill, and death ensued, it was murder. He adverted to several cases in point, but would reserve his right to close the argument.

Mr. Price at about 11 o'clock commenced his summing up speech in behalf of the accused, and continued to speak with great energy and eloquence until within about a quarter to one o'clock, having spoken about three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Phenix the District Attorney then addressed the Court and Jury in behalf of the prosecution, and continued to speak with great eloquence and power of argument, until about five minutes of two o'clock, having occupied an hour and twenty minutes in its delivery. This speech was decidedly the ablest we have ever heard from the lips of the District Attorney.

Col. McKown of Albany, and Counsel for the accused then addressed the Court and Jury in an able argumentative and ingenious speech of about one hour and forty minutes, having concluded at a quarter before four o'clock.

Mr. Phenix the district Attorney replied to the arguments of the opposing Counsel and spoke with much force for nearly half an hour.

The Jury, after charge from Judge Edwards, retired for four hours, when they returned a Verdict of NOT GUILTY.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

"Bought up, Sir! Bought up!"—So said Mr. Randolph of Mr. Crawford's friends, and so with much greater reason may the friends of State Rights exclaim in reference to the universal disposition to look to the Federal Government for office and distinction. The multifarious offices, the lucrative salaries, the high sounding titles in the patronage of the Federal Government, or rather the Executive Chief, makes him a king in effect, and the ambitious and the avaricious his docile subjects.

The Federal Government has bought up, and its accumulating patronage will enable it yet more to purchase up, the best talents of all the States. Look at its more recent demonstrations.

[From the United States Telegraph.]

Governors of States.—Wilson Lumpkin, of Georgia, and William Carroll, of Tennessee, have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioners for settling claims, under the 17th article of the Treaty with the Cherokees.

Gov. Dickerson of New Jersey, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Gov. Wolf, Comptroller of the Treasury.

Gov. Stokes of North Carolina, Commissioner to treat with the Indians.

Gov. Dunklin of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wisconsin.

How long will it be before the State Governors will be regularly looking up to the Executive of the General Government for their share of the "spoils?"

EVENING JOURNAL.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Francis Granger.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Jesse Buel.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

Gamaliel H. Barstow.

The President's Land Circular.—We wholly misapprehended the character of this CIRCULAR, and are compelled to retract the favorable opinion expressed the other day. In this, as in Jacksonism generally, one thing is *professed*, while another is intended. We saw this Circular highly commended in the New-York Whig papers—glanced hastily over it, and supposing the design was to check fraudulent speculations, frankly applauded the President. Our impression was that the President only prohibited the use of Bank Drafts and Certificates of Deposite in payment for Government Lands. In this way frauds have doubtless been practised. But this was not the object of the Circular. It requires payment for lands to be made in SPECIE! Its object is two-fold. First, to carry out Jackson, Benton and Van Buren's miserable "humbug" of a Gold and Silver currency. And second, to enable the Pet Banks and the office-holders, who use the Government funds, to monopolize all the Land speculations.

The effect of this Circular will be to derange and embarrass the currency. It has already created a panic in the New-York money market. This enables the Pets and those who get "side-loans" to make three, four and five per cent a month. Nothing can be more calamitous than all Jackson and Van Buren's experiments upon the currency. They enable the rich money lender to extort fifty per cent a year upon his loans, which enormous usury is paid by the producing classes. Is not this making *"the rich richer and the poor poorer?"*

☞The Buffalo Daily Star utterly misconceives *our* sentiments in regard to the appointment of Mr. VAN RENSSELAER. We are willing that Mr. Van Buren should make all his appointments from our ranks. The Country would be benefitted by such a departure from the *"usages of the party."* We are not only pleased with the appointment of Mr. V. R. but are gratified to see that it is satisfactory to persons who have heretofore made so much noise about Federalism and Aristocracy! It shows great liberality. Mr. Van Buren has a profound regard for *"good society,"* and if elected President, will draw around him the people of rank and fortune. Democracy is an easy thing to *profess*, but it is seldom carried out into practice.

☞Gen. HARRISON is on his way to the Virginia Hot Springs. We hope the old Veteran will pass through the Empire State on his return to Ohio. There are many thousands here who would like to see the man who has served his country for forty years, as a Soldier and Statesman, without having committed an act to which blame or censure could attach.

☞The Legislature of Michigan met at Detroit on the 11th inst. Gov. MASON, in his message, expresses great indignation at the proceedings of Congress in relation to the boundary question, but intimates that it will be expedient to submit. He however submits the question to the People of Michigan, and promises to obey their instructions.

☞The [illegible] sylvania. The Key State went against Van Buren for Vice-President and will go against him for President.

☞The States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Vermont, are *sure* to vote for HARRISON and GRANGER. Here is certainly a very handsome capital for a party to commence business upon.

Police.—Two singing masters, one by the name of Hutchinson, (the name of the other we do not recollect) this morning entered a complaint against a person by the name of Hall, for assault and battery. It appeared that these two singing gentlemen had been out on Sunday to assist the choir of a church in Unionville, town of Bethlehem. On their return there was some collision took place between them and Hall, on the road—, on their stopping at a grocery near Paul Clark's, Hall demanded an explanation—some words were interchanged, when Hutchinson called Hall a liar. Hall struck him and knocked him down: his companion was then served in the same way. From the deposition of Hutchinson and his companion, we should judge, that the services they had been engaged in were of but little benefit to them.

New-York Police.—The New York Star recommends a complete reorganization of the Police department in that city, by an augmentation of its municipal force, and an efficiency in all its branches, calculated to ensure tranquility and public safety, together with the detection of crime and the due administration of justice.

A Sign.—At a special town meeting in Sodus, Wayne County, last week, the HARRISON candidate was elected! This, in such a town, is an important indication. If the town of Sodus, heretofore two-thirds Jackson, can elect a HARRISON TICKET, there is indeed reason to hope for the State.

Ladies Companion.—We have received the July number of the LADIES COMPANION, a Miscellany which is rapidly growing into public favor. The numbers of this work, in addition to the excellent matter which they contain, are embellished with fine Engravings. A portion of each number is devoted to Embroidery and Music. It is really and truly a COMPANION from whose pages LADIES may derive equal interest and instruction. The July number gives an effective engraved view of the Navy-Yard at Brooklyn. It is published, as we have before stated, by W. W. SNOWDON, No. 110 William street, New-York. Mr. LITTLE is the Albany Agent.

St. Lawrence Lead.—The canal boat Geraldine, of the Oswego Line, lies in the basin with thirty tons Rossie Lead ore, which will yield from 70 to 80 per cent.

☞The name of the excellent ship carpenter who built the Tow-Boat TOMPKINS, is WALDO CORBETT. The name was misprinted on Saturday.

Reed, the pugilist, has engaged to run from Newcastle to Wilmington, a distance of six miles in 1 hour and 30 minutes. To draw a sulky the *first mile and pick up 50 stones a yard* apart in the last mile.

Utica and Syracuse Rail Road.—The Books of Subscription for Stock to this Rail Road Company, open to-morrow at the Mansion-House in this city. The capital is $800,000.

Utica and Schenectady Rail Road.—This great work is almost completed. It is to be opened for the conveyance of Passengers early in August.

☞Maj. Gen. RIPLEY, a distinguished Officer of the late War and a Member of Congress from Lousiana is on his way to Saratoga Springs.

The tobacco inspections in Virginia, up to July 1st, were short of last year's crop, by 4880 hhds. Sales are advanced.

☞The *Cortland Advocate*, a Van Buren and Johnson paper, is for sale.

☞Col. Johnson's visit to New-York is a failure. Poor Davie Crockett was twice as much of a Lion.

☞Michael Hoffman, of Herkimer, has been appointed Register in the Land Office at Saginaw.

☞The Hon. HILAND HALL, of Bennington, has been nominated by the unanimous vote of 150 Delegates, for a re-election to Congress.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Normandie, Capt. Pell, we have Paris and Havre papers both to Saturday evening June 11th, inclusive.

Three per cents on the 11th were 80f. 10c.—Fives 108f. 10c.

In a discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, June 9th, the President of the Council said it was the intention of the French government to persevere in its efforts to retain the French possessions in Africa. He remarked that if France should abandon Algiers, "the coast of Africa would be immediately occupied by some other great maritime power—by England, the United States, or Russia—or else would become the prey of pirates, who would seriously injure the French trade in the Mediterranean."

M. Barbet, a large manufacturer near Rouen, has just spun some twist from cotton grown at Algiers, and the specimens he has produced are not inferior to any produced from American cotton.

The Minister of the marine has just given an important mission to Capt. Pardaillon. He has charged that officer to visit the English Leeward Islands, and to examine there into the effects of the measure of Emancipation. Capt. Pardaillon is a distinguished officer; and is also to visit the Spanish and Dutch Colonies. He sails in command of the brig Fabert.

"We have been informed," says the Messager, "that Lord Granville yesterday communicated to the president of the council a resolution come to by the English cabinet, to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay." This wants confirmation.

The *Toulonnais*, of the 5th instant, says,—"We are expecting two more ships from the ports of the ocean, which will carry the numerical force of the squadron of observation, including the Levant station, to 11 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and about 20 brigs and sloops."

Extract of a letter of the 4th inst. from Toulon:—

"I believe it is now certain that the squadron which transported the reinforcement of 4,000 men to Gen. d'Arlanges, will go to Tangiers to overawe the Emperor of Morocco. This squadron, which consists of five ships of the line, a frigate and two ships of smaller force, will be assembled by the 10th, at Mers-el-Keber: and while the army, which, it is said, will be commanded by Gen. Bugeaud, marches against Abdel Kader, the naval force will be supporting the demand of an explanation from the Emperor of Morocco as to his more than equivocal conduct during our contest with the Emir. It appears clear that the preparations making in the province of Oran, will serve to alarm Morocco; and this should be so, for it is now ascertained that without the assistance of the people of Morocco, the Emir, who suddenly appeared at the head of about 12,000 men, would not have had more than 3,000. If the wind is favorable, it will not require more than two or three days for Admiral Hugon and his ships to reach Tangiers."

[From the Globe.]

HEAD QUARTERS, Army of the South.
COLUMBUS, Geo., July 6, 1836.

Sir:—I came up from Fort Mitchell last evening on business with his Excellency Governor Schley, and shall return this evening.

I have had no report from Major General Jessup since he left Fort Mitchell to join the Alabamians, 22 miles west, on the third instant.

By a letter just received from Colonel Beall, I learn that he has the party of Indians he was sent in pursuit of shut up in a large swamp, in Baker county about 110 miles below this, and a little southeast of Fort Gaines. He has had several affairs with that party, killed nine, and wounded many more. The swamp being long and deep, he has called for reinforcements, and I am in the act of sending off, in two steamboats, which will probably ascend the Flint river some twenty of forty miles, about 160 foot volunteers and forty friendly Indians, to him—The Indians in the swamp, who may amount to about 150 warriors, are supposed to have with them not only nearly all the Creek slaves, but most of the blacks taken in the war from our people.

I think it impossible for the hostile fugitives [illegible] volunteer horse with him, besides many individual volunteers of Baker Co.

I send copies of letters addressed by me to Brigadier General Moore, and Lieutenant Johnson of the navy. It seems, however, that I have not brought with me the copy of my communication to Brigadier General Wool, which was despatched from this place yesterday morning.

In that letter I gave him a statement of affairs in this quarter, and said that I should probably be able to send him, if needed, the detachment of U. States marines and some companies (belonging to the upper country of Georgia and Alabama) of volunteers.

I have no report from the parties of horse ordered to pursue the sixteen hostile Creeks, who got across the Chattahoochee on the 3d instant, eighteen miles below this. This party of fugitives cannot escape.

In haste, I remain, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) WINFIELD SCOTT.

Brigadier Gen. JONES,
Adjutant Gen. U. States Army.

The Columbus, Geo., Herald has a postcript in which the following information is given respecting the party of hostile Creeks who had crossed the Chattahoochee on their way to Florida.

POSTCRIPT.

Indians Routed.—The party of indians who started for Florida were followed by Col. Bell's 1st Regiment of Georgia Mounted Volunteers, and were overtaken in the Chickasahatchie swamp Baker co. and routed; 9 Indians being killed and 20 wounded. Of Col. Bell's men, 7 were wounded, 2 mortally. The Indians fled in every direction, but the swamps were so thick that our men could not follow. Col. Bell writes that the Indians are still in this same swamp and intend remaining there. The Columbus Guards, Cadet Riflemen and Artillery will leave to-day for Baker county.

According to the calulation made by the editor of the Herald, there are still a sufficient number of hostile Creeks at large, to render it unsafe for the settlers to return to their plantations in the Nation. He says:

The actual number of warriors in the Creek nation, at the very lowest estimate is 5000: of this number there are supposed to be friendly 2,500, prisoners at Fort Mitchell 300, gone into Tuskeegee and given up their arms 100, escaped to Florida 300, making in all that can be accounted for 3,200. The balance of 1,800 of course, are still in the woods and swamps, scattered in small parties, and as they have had abundant time and opportunity to have reported themselves at friendly camps and have not done so, the only inference to be drawn is that they are hostile.

This view of the subject then presents us with quite formidable party of hostiles yet in the field, and although we had an army of 6000, containing Georgians and Alabamians, yet such is the extent of country which these savages may roam, that 1,800 well armed and equipped may perpetrate a vast deal of mischief, and continue their depredations some time—under the circumstances therefore, it would appear that something remains to be done—the war is not ended, our troops are in the field on the alert—scouring the whole Indian country—and we know full well that the foe cannot escape, he must be surrounded, vanquished and slain.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Equal Justice.—The contrast between the proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the late murder case, and in the case of the mechanics that "would not work," shocks the moral sense of the whole land. Assassins, the most desperate and malignant that ever ravaged a civilized community, are caught for a moment *in the flimsy meshes of the law, and are* then let go again, that all the world may stand amazed at the magnanimity of Justice. But if a dozen journeymen refuse to sell their labor for the prices that are offered to them, "the magnanimity of Justice" goes to sleep, and a cruel penalty is enforced, which is carefully withheld from the honoured heads of the heroes of the hatchet and the dagger. Be the cause of it what it may, the fact stares us in the face, that at this moment in the city of New York the bully and the murderer go free, while the labourer who will not work as he is bid, is harrassed by an unrelenting persecution, and sternly menaced with "a distress infinite" on the means whereby he lives.

Ohio given up.—The Monitor, a violent Van Buren paper in Ohio, says—

"As we have, during this campaign, estimated our majority larger than fomerly, these few times we have spoken of it, we must be faithful enough now to say that appearances are stronger in favour of our opponents than they have been."

[From the Massachusetts Spy.]

Burning and Suicide.—On Thursday evening, the 7th instant, the citizens of Upton were aroused by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the buildings belonging to Cyrus Vaile, situated in the westerly part of the town. When some of the citizens arrived at the spot, the barn had fallen, the house, wood-house, and shoemaker's shop, adjoining the house, and a number of cords of wood, were on fire; and before the engine could arrive, the fire had so far advanced as to render it impossible to save any of them except a granary, which was situated between the house and barn. In this a fire was discovered, in a box, which was kindling up, but was easily extinguished, and the granary with its contents was saved; and also most of the furniture in the house.

A horse was burned in the barn, with a wagon, harness, saddle and bridle, and five or six tons of hay. Vaile was no where to be found, which led to the conclusion that he was either murdered or had put an end to his own existence; as he was seen sitting at the window of his house about sun-down, and from the fact, that he generally rode when he went from home. So strong was the opinion that he was dead that it was agreed to meet at an early hour in the morning and make search. Accordingly, a large number volunteered for that purpose. Having examined the ruins of the fire, they next divided into squads, each proceeding in different ways, but all returned without success. A party were next sent to make search in the river about fifty rods west of the house. After several unsuccessful attempts, the man was hooked up, in a broad place in the river, where the water is ten or twelve feet deep. Around his neck was a rope, noosed, and two pieces of iron attached to the rope, weighing about ten pounds. A coroner's inquest was immediately held over the body of the deceased. The verdict of the Jury was. *"Death by the instrumentality of his own hands."*

Vaile was fifty-three years of age. He was a bachelor, and had lived alone most of the time for ten years. He was somewhat singular in his mode of living; his principal amusements were trapping and fishing; he was careful and close in his dealings, and punctual in paying his debts. He took care of his interest, so that no thing seemed to be wasted, in-doors or out. No traces of insanity had been discovered previous to the appalling event. About forty dollars in specie were found in the granary, some in a basket among steel traps, and some in a measure among nails. The general opinion is, that he was the sole agent in the destruction of himself and property.

Upton, July 11, 1836.

[From the Rochester Daily Democrat.]

At the fire yesterday morning, we witnessed a heart-sickening spectacle. A wretched family lived in as wretched a hovel which took fire very soon after the alarm. Among its inmates we noticed two females who presented a most loathsome appearance. One of them was evidently still under the influence of the previous nights carousal, while the other was almost naked, and both were laboring to secure their few broken pieces of furniture and scanty rags. There they labored alone. No heart appeared to lend them sympathy, and no hand was stretched out to their aid.—They toiled alone and unpitied, amid the sneers and taunts of the heartless scoffer, until a few who could feel for the wretched, dragged them from the engulphing flames! How true it is that licentiousness and debauchery bring with them their own reward!

Black Rock Rope Manufactory.—The extensive Ropewalk of Messrs. Durfee & Co., which has been building for the last three months has at length been completed and gone into vigorous operation. This establishment, we believe, is surpassed by few, if any, of the kind in the United States. The main building is 660 feet in length, terminating at one extremity in an apartment 60 feet by 30, and at the other in a building 20 feet square. Extending from end to end is a railway upon which is arranged a number of moveable jacks, to which horses are attached that draw out while they twist together the threads of the cordage. The manufactory furnishes constant employment for forty or fifty men and boys, who, aided by the machinery, are able daily to transform a ton of hemp from its raw state to ropes of the best quality.

The encouragement with which the proprietors have already met has been so great, that it is found necessary thus early to enlarge the establishment in order to meet the demands of the market. Arrangements have accordingly been made to double the width of the walk, and erect another additional building, 50 feet by 20, for the operation of *taring*.

Capitalists at a distance, whose attention to so great an extent has been recently drawn to the inducements here offered for engaging in manu- [illegible] ditional assurance in the success of this establishment, that their confidence has not been misplaced, and that their liberal investment here will yield them an ample return.—*Black Rock Advocate.*

[From the New York Transcript.]

"The Last of the Devoted."—We have had some conversation with Ransom Clarke, the sole survivor of the detachment under Major Dade, massacred by the Indians after a gallant contest, last December. The circumstances attending the escape of Clarke are truly miraculous.

It appears that the surprise of the corps was complete. About 8 A. M. of 28th, Major Dade rode in front of the column of march, and told his men to "have a good heart; that their difficulties and dangers were now over; and as soon as they arrived at Fort King they should have three days rest, and keep Christmas gayly." The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when a discharge took place, and the Major and his horse both fell. This sudden attack naturally disconcerted the troops, but in three minutes they were all as steady as veterans, and the fighting commenced in earnest. It continued with varied success, until the six pounders came up, on the discharge of which the Indians retreated, advantage was taken of this, and a hastily constructed breast work thrown up, in expectation of another attack, which took place in about an hour, when the enemy came on like devils, yelling and whooping in such a manner, that the reports of the rifles were scarcely perceptible. The action lasted from 8 A. M. to 4 in the afternoon—the U. States troops amounted to 117, and the Indians are supposed to have been 800 strong, with 100 negroes, who were more savage than the Seminoles. The enemy fired principally from a distance, and only made one charge with tomahawks and clubs but were repulsed. So long as a man stood, the resistance continued; and the six pounder was fired quickly and regularly as long as men remained to load it. At the end of the action, the enclosure within the breast work was a foot deep in blood. With respect to the officers, as long as life remained they cheered and encouraged their men, and fell sword in hand. Capt. Frazer, second in command, and Lieutenant Mudge, fell at the first fire, when the Major was killed.—Clarke was at the extreme right flank, and when he heard the crack of the rifles he looked at the Major for the word of command, but a volley from 800 rifles swept the advance guard entirely, and not a man remained standing. Lieutenant Henderson had his left arm shattered, and Lieut. Key had both arms broken. The latter got one of the men to tie both arms with a handerchief, and was placed against a tree, where he was tomahawked by the negroes. The troops then took each to a tree, and an irregular firing commenced till the arrival of the six pounders and the temporary retreat of the Indians as above mentioned.

At the second attack nothing could equal the coolness and deliberation of the troops; and as Clarke observes, "they were as cool as if they were in the woods shooting at game." The weather was very warm, and about 1 o'clock the action began to slacken, upwards of sixty or seventy having fallen, and two officers only then surviving, Captain Gardiner and Lieut. Bassinger. While a man could load a musket the firing was continued. Captain Gardiner received five or six shots before he fell; the mortal wound was in the breast. When he fell, Bassinger said "now boys, let us do the best we can—I am the only officer left:" and the firing recommenced. About half past two, he was brought down by a shot in the thighs, and he was afterwards cruelly massacred by a negro. Clarke received his first wound in the thigh, about one o'clock out side the breast-work, which brought him to the ground. He soon recovered himself, and crawled and limped in. He placed himself along it, and commenced firing in that position, but in the act of elevating his musket, received a wound between the elbow and right shoulder. *He still* continued to fire and load, but again received two wounds, one in the head from buck shot, and a small rifle ball in the back. He still kept on till about four o'clock, when he received a ball on the right scapula from a negro, who, when he fired, cried out, "There, damn you!" This disabled him, and he fell on his face, and continued motionless. The enemies immediately rushed into the breastwork, and took possession of the arms and ammunition, provisions and baggage, which they carried out of the fortification. About fifty or sixty negroes then came up on horseback, and began stripping the dead, and cutting and mutilating all who showed any signs of life. They seemed to be in a hurry and after finishing their work of slaughter they hurried off. All this time, Clarke, was lying by the side of Bassinger, and they stripped his jacket off, one observing that "he had a wound in the head, and was not dead." Another said, "let him be; he will suffer more than if he were killed outright." One of them remarked that "he had a good pair of boots on, and they would fit him"—whereupon, he pulled them off, and they departed precipitately. This was about four o'clock, and Clarke remained as the negroes left him till about nine, when he got up, and looking around in the moonlight, he crawled over the bodies, and feeling one warm, found that it was a private, named De Courcy, who was wounded in the side and left arm, but slightly. Clarke told him, that he was thinking of trying to get back to Fort Brook, on Tampa Bay, about sixty-five miles distant. He agreed to accompany him, and Clarke crawled along on his left hand and knees part of the way, and part of the way he was led by De Courcy. Next day, about noon, they came upon an Indian on horseback, who was loading his rifle. They agreed to separate, in the hope of easier escaping him, and Clarke darted into a hummock of palmetos and brush. The Indian pursued De Courcy, and fired, but missed. He then crossed the road, and ran over a hill, which was the last Clarke saw of his hapless comrade. After hearing the report, Clarke from his retreat saw the Indian return on horseback, and ride about the hummock, searching all around. At one time he came within ten feet of him, but at length gave up the pursuit, and rode away. Clarke then resumed his painful journey, and on the fourth day after the massacre got into Fort Brook, where he found private Thomas, one of the detachment, who had also escaped; and next morning, another, named Sprague, came in, but they are since dead, and Clarke is the only survivor of this gallant and devoted band.

The foregoing particulars are taken from the lips of this brave man, and they are here given with a view of showing that men suffer in the defence of their country, and to urge his claims upon the sympathy and benevolence of his fellow citizens. He is a fine looking young man, in the prime of life, with his right arm irreparably injured; willing to labor for his subsistence; but the hostile shot has crippled him; and it is to his country he must look for support, in the condition he has been reduced in that country's service. We hope that the appeal may not be in vain, and that those who regard patriotism and bravery, valor in the field, and heroism in the utter extremity of human misery, will open their hearts and purses to this brave soldier. A subscription list is opened at this office, where the liberality of our fellow citizens may be worthily and creditably exercised.

In order to give as much efficiency as possible to the plain and simple narrative here recorded, we subjoin an official document, which discloses the present condition and the future prospects of this disabled soldier:

WASHINGTON, 28 June, 1836.

Ransom Clarke, late a private in Major Belton's co. 3d U. S. Artillery, one of the three individuals who escaped from the massacre of Major Dade's command, on the 26th Dec., has just made a tedious and painful journey from New-Orleans to this city, to obtain the pension allowed him by law. The pension commences 3d May, at eight dollars per month; the first payment is due 4th Sept. Clarke received five wounds in battle—one on the right shoulder, depriving him forever of the use of his right arm; one in his right thigh; one in his right temple; one in his arm, and one in his back The wound in his shoulder is yet open, and an expoliation of the bones occurs almost daily.

What adds, if possible, to the interest of Clarke's situation, is the fact that he is the only survivor of a boat's crew in Mobile Bay, in Jan. 1835, when Lieut. Chandler and five men were drowned, by the capsizing of a boat belonging to Fort Morgan. Clarke has expended his pittance of pay in his journey here, is without funds, and can receive no portion of his small pension until September.

This brief statement is made with the view of procuring donations for his immediate relief.—The appeal is made without Clarke's having solicited it, by those who know the truth of his story. His honorable discharge, and surgeon's certificate of disability, are on file, and duplicates in his possession.

J. H. HOOK, Major U. S. A.

VARIETIES FROM THE LATEST FOREIGN JOURNALS.

Mr. Kean is playing with the greatest success in Ireland; his engagements extend to all the principal towns.

Robert Owen has been lecturing in Manchester.

Lord Grey and Lord Holland have lately become members of the Westminster Reform Club, in Pall-mall.

The small pox is very prevalent in the neighborhood of Cardiff.

The Dissenters of Chatham, it is stated, have determined to follow the practice of the Quakers, and let their goods be distrained upon for church rates.

A subscription has been commenced in Halifax, towards the expenses of Mr. O'Connell, [illegible] ed was Cancer in the stomach.

The Derby petition to the House of Commons against Lord Lyndhurst's Irish Municipal Bill, received in a day and a half 2,060 signatures.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, June 3, a rule was obtained on the part of the Hon. Mr. Norton, calling upon Viscount Melbourne to shew cause why a commission should not issue to examine a witness in Ireland, whose testimony was important and material to the plaintiff's case. Cause to be shown on the Tuesday following.

Printers' Pension Society.—The ninth annual aquatic excursion in aid of the funds of this laudable institution took place on Monday the sixth of June. The Society has for its object the allowance of *l*12 a year to aged and infirm members of the trade, and *l*8 to their widows.

The Ladies' gallery.—It has been lately proposed by a coterie of fashionable ladies to present the Hon. Grantely Berkeley with a piece of plate, in testimony of his service in prevailing on the House of Commons to provide for their accommodation during their debates in parliament. It is intended to limit the subscription to one guinea.

South Essex Election.—The polling for this election terminated on Tuesday June 7, and although the Conservative candidate is elected, still Toryism has suffered a defeat, and it is said that another such a victory will annihilate it in South Essex. The majority at the last election obtained by the Conservative candidate was 1,107, whereas upon the present occasion it is only 576, being a decrease of nearly one half.—At the close of the poll the numbers were—Palmer, 2,103, Branfill, 1,527; majority for Mr. Palmer 576.

The extent of China in square miles has been estimated at 1, 297,999 and the number of its cities, as at present known are 1,492

The Church rates in the parish of St Dunstan's amount to three shillings in the pound.

The Bishop of London has had another relapse, which prevents him from attending to business.

Robberies by female servants are alarmingly prevalent in Manchester.

The Leeds petition in favor of Irish Municipal Reform, received 5000 signitures in one day.

The poplin trade is brisk in Dublin.

The fishing off the coast Carrickfergus has commenced this season with great prospect of success.

Donizetti's opera of Marino Faliero is, at the present moment, in great vogue at all the principal towns of Italy.

The Duchess of Gloucester and suite embarked at Dover in the early part of June for Calais, on their route to Hanover.

The Princes of the blood royal of Persia are expected in town from Malta, on a visit to the King.

The reigning Duke of Brunswick is at present in England.

There has not been a single prisoner in Radnor goal since the 7th of April. The door is regularly thrown open every morning.

A marriage is to be projected amongst the royal coteries in Vienna, between the Duke of Orleans and his cousin, Mademoiselle de Berri.

The young Archduchess Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Charles, is said to be intended as a bride for King Otho of Greece.

The King intended to visit the Duke of Wellington at Apsley House on the 18th of June, the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.—The Prince of Orange, who distinguished himself in the action, was to be present also.

The Attorney General has obtained a rule against the Satirist newspaper, on behalf of George Moore, Esq, of Liecestershire, for the publication of a libel imputing to Mr. Moore that he was the murderer of his late wife.

Lord Mulgrave has ordered a present advance *of 400l. for the purchase of provisions to be distributed among the poor at Dungloe and Richmond, where famine prevails upon a terrific scale.*

Upwards of *l*50,000 has been subscribed towards erecting fifty additional churches in the metropolis. This Bishop of London has headed the subscription with a princely donation of *l*2,000.

According to the recommendation of the ecclesiastical commissioners, the diocese of Worcester will include the whole of the counties of Warwick and Worcester, making an addition of from 2 to 3,000 to the population.

Two large steam vessels are nearly completed, with which it is intended at intervals, of about a month each, that the voyage to Bengal shall be made by the Cape. The plan is to be put into operation at the expense of the East India Company.

Sir Charles and Lady Morgan and Mr. Von Raumer, (the author of the popular travels in England) were lately among the distinguished guests of Landsdowne and Devonshire house.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

[From the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier.]

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Storm had been on the hills. The day had worn
As if a sleep upon the hours had crept;
And the dark clouds that gather'd at the morn
In dull impenetrable masses slept,
And the wet leaves hung droopingly, and all
Was like the mournful aspect of a pall.
Suddenly on the horizon's edge a blue
And delicate line, as of a pencil lay,
And as it wider and intenser grew,
The darkness faded silently away,
And, with the splendour of a God, broke through
The perfect glory of departing day—
So, when his stormy pilgrimage is o'er,
Will light upon the dying christian pour.

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PASSAGES.

[From Mr. Dunlap's new work, "Thirty Years Old, or the Water Drinker."]

Self Flattery.—We find a momentary gratification in the indulgence of appetite, or in obeying the dictates of our passions, and *our* wills, and forget the lessons of reason or of revelation. We bring disease and misfortune upon ourselves and we are so prone to self flattery as well as self indulgence, that we say, "I could not avoid it: I obeyed the dictates of nature." Thus we charge our own faults and their consequences on our Creator. The intemperate man says, "I only seek the gratification which nature points out or makes necessary;" he fires his blood with wine and brandy, and then flies to the haunts of impurity. Still he says, "I have these impulses from nature." If strife and murder, or disease and death, follow, all must of course be charged on nature. There is no evil which man brings upon himself by his own selfishness, that he does not endeavour to impute to necessity, fate, nature, or the Creator of the universe.

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The Sisters—A Contrast.—Sophia had stipulated that she should visit her parents and sister. Her mother was dead. Her father refused to see her, or forgive her. The knowledge that her mother died in consequence of her flight and infamy, was a sore blow, awakening anew her lulled conscience. Her hopes of reconciliation were blasted. Her sister saw her privately and wept over her. She remembered what had passed in days of early youth, "school days' friendship—childhood innocence," for though unlike and differently treated by their parents, there still were "many hours that they had spent together," when they "had chid the hasty-footed time for parting them." Besides, religion had taught Eliza forgiveness; she practiced its precepts. To "do as she would be done by," and "to render good for evil," were laws her pure heart never rebelled against.

She endeavored to be a mediator between the father and repentant daughter; but even *her* influence—the influence of wisdom, purity and love, could not bend the obstinacy of a weak minded man, whose hopes were blasted where he placed his fondest expectations.

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Intemperance, the Parent of Murder.—The murders, (including suicides and murder by duelling) that are the fruits of intemperance, constitute far the greater portion of those who stain the records of the judical, or private history of society. The brutal quarrels which end in the immediate death of one or both of the parties; the polite differences that are terminated in blood by the sword or pistol; the female victims who are sacrificed by drunken husbands, and who sink under violence more barbarous than the most ferocious soldier perpetrates, when in the career of a glorious victory he sacks a city; or the wives who perish sorrowing by the slow torture of disappointed hope; the deadly blow inflicted by jealousy stimulated to madness by the enticing draught; the self murder committed under the immediate influence of alcohol; or the deliberate suicidal dastardly crime which is weeks, and months, and years in the accomplishing—all belong to the same family, and fill the greater part of the history of guilt.

A fire broke out in the Hat-Store of Mr. L. Bess, Penn-Yan, on Tuesday morning, and destroyed *eleven buildings*, before it could be quelled. Most of the contents of the buildings were destroyed. The loss is said to be considerable with but a limited insurance.

DIED.

On Monday, the 18th inst. MARY ANN LA CALL, the wife of Lawson Annesley, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Tuesday afternoon, [illegible] street.

COMMERCIAL.

[From the New York Courier & Enquirer.]

NEW-YORK MARKET.—Saturday, July 16.

SPIRIT OF THIS MORNINGS REVIEWS—Yellow Beeswax has been sold at 25 cts. Coffee is in steady demand. The sales of Cotton for the week are 3000 bales, with an advance obtained during the week of ¼a½c lb. There have been large sales of Sugar of Lead at 17½a18cts. 100 cans Gum Copal at 25 cts. No logwood in market. Fish are much as last week, except that No. 3 Mackerel are lower, and new smoked Salmon have come more freely in to market, and sold at 24 cents. Sales western flour at $7 12a18 for common and good brands; Ohio, $6 87a$7; Troy, $7; Philad. $7 37a50; Georgetown and Howard st. $8 25. [Flour looks well to-day, Saturday.—J. of C.] N. River wheat has sold at 150 cts; ryea78 90 cts; Northern corn, 90 cts. No change in hemp. Indigo, but little inquiry. Leather by auction went at full prices. Molasses steady.

No change in Naval Stores. 600 bbls Whale Oil sold for exportation at 45½c; Linseed remains at 100a104c. Provisions are as last week. Rice rather heavy. Pepper is all in second hands, and selling at 8⅝a⅞c lb. Prime Nutmegs sold at 130c.

Foreign Spirits are heavy. Whiskey is 36½a37 cts in brls, not brisk. For Sugar there is a good demand, and prices are very firm. Tallow very scarce. Sales Whalebone at 25 cts lb. Wool is in good request. Bills on England 7⅛a½, France 5f30a27½, Holland 39¼, Hamburgh 35¼, Bremen 78½.

VERMONT ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The spring term of the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton, closed on Wednesday, June 16th. The following is a list of the Graduates, together with the subjects of their several inaugural dissertations.

CHARLES CONGER BEMAN, M. D., Pawlet, Vt.—*Sparganosis Puerperarum.*

REUBEN BLAWIS, M. D., Easton, N. Y.—*Periodicus Intermittens.*

SYLVESTER CARTIER, M. D., St. Antoine, L. C.

JESSE AINGER CROWLEY, M. D., Mount Holly, Vt.—*Typhus Icterodes.*

JOHN PEACH CRUGER, M. D., New York city—*Odontia.*

DAVID MERIT DAKE, M. D., Johnston, N. Y—*Bronchlemitis Membranifica.*

HARVEY FORD DEMING, M. D., Cornish, N. H.—*Cholica Kachialgia.*

HENRI ALPHONSE GAUVIN, M. D., Montreal, L. C.—*Le Deline Tremblant.*

MILTON WESTEL GRAY, M. D., Little Falls, N. Y. *Limosis Dyspepsia.*

SYLVANUS HUNTON, M. D., Hyde Park, Vt.—*Inflammation.*

JOHN P. HIGGINS, M. D., Albany, N. Y.,

SMITH INGLEHART, M. D., Watertown, N. Y—*Bronchlemitis Membranifica.*

JOHN MACK, M. D., Argyle, N. Y.—*Neuralgia Faciei.*

ORVILLE REYNOLDS, M. D., Leicester, N. Y.—*Peritonitis Erythematica.*

JOHN FORSYTH TAYLOR, M. D., Carlisle, N. Y.—*Inflammation.*

SOCRATES HOTCHKISS TRYON, M. D., Pawlet, Vt.—*Strychnos Nux Vomica.*

CHARLES CURTIS WALLIN, M. D., Butternuts, N. Y.—*Growth and support of the Foetus.*

EDWARD MARSHALL WHEELER, M. D., Cohoes, N. Y.—*Dyspnoea Exacerbans.*

CHARLES WOOD, M. D., Little Falls, N. Y.—*Medical Evidence.*

OSCAR FITZERLAND THOMAS, M. D., Middletown Vt.,—*Syspasia Epilepsia.*

The number of Graduates for the two terms of 1835, was 48. *The number of Students in attendance*, 158.

The annual autumnal course of Lectures will commence on Thursday, the 17th day of August next, and continue fourteen weeks.

Theory and Practice of Medicine and Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by
WILLIAM TULLY, M. D.,
Surgery, Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, by
THEODORE WOODWARD, M. D.,
Chemistry and Natural History, by
JOHN D'WOLF, Jr. A M.
Anatomy and Physiology, by
JAMES H. ARMSBY, M. D.,

The fee for the whole course, is $45; Matriculation fee, $3; Graduation fee, $16.

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REFINED WHALE OIL.—15 bbls. for sale at a low price. jy18 LEVI PHILLIPS.

THE BRIDAL GIFT, for sale at the Depository, 38 State st. jy18 E. H. PEASE, Agent.

SPERM OIL.—10 bbls. left with the subscriber for sale, corner of Hamilton st. and the dock. jy18 LEVI PHILLIPS.

BIRD CAGES, also Glasses and Fountains for the same, for sale at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st. by jy18 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK.

INDELIBLE INK.—Reeves & Son's and Maynard & Noyes' Indelible Ink, for sale by jy18 ELIAS GATES, 71 State st.

SMOAKED SALMON, just received and for sale by E. R. SATTERLEE, jy18 61 State street.

ANTI HYDROPHOBIA—Dog Muzzles, just received at the BAZAAR, 324 North Market st. jy18

WANTED—A gentleman and his wife wishes a furnished parlor and bed room and board, in a respectable private family. Enquire at this office. jy18 tf

THE first and second years of the Christian Library can be had bound in various styles, at the agency office, No. 38 State street. jy18 E. H. PEASE, Agent.

NOTICE.—The subscribers hereby notify their customers and friends, that they will have only a few days longer to secure their supply of Coal at the summer prices. W. R. MORRIS & Co. jy18 38 State street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS, SHOES, and WINES.—SAMUEL MORGAN & Co, will sell to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, a large and general assortment of Boots and Shoes, Claret and Port wines, Preserves, &c. For particulars see Auction head. jy18 1t

JUST RECEIVED—Richardson's Dictionary, No 5.
Penny Magazine, No. 48.
Penny Cyclopedia, No. 51.
Saturday Magazine, No. 45.
Maps of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, Nos. 59 and 60; for sale at
jy18 OLIVER STEELE'S Bookstore.

THE UNITED STATES BAZAAR presents a vast collection of articles from all quarters of the globe. Here can be found things of use and things of sport—the grave and gay alike are suited. Extensive additions have recently been made to the stock. The attention of the public is respectfully solicited.
W. W. GROESBEECK,
324 North Market st. between the
jy18 Post Office and City Hotel.

TO SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.—Clean pulverized Chalk for sale.
Also ground Verdigris in kegs and cans,
Glauber Salts, by the bbl. or less quantity.
2 casks Rotten Stone,
2 hhds. Madder.
2 do Lamp Black.
Ground Dye Woods of all kinds, by
JOHN S. SMITH,
jy18 394 South Market st. Albany.

TO UNITED STATES PENSIONERS.—MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK—Albany Pension Agency.—Invalid pensions and pensioners under the acts of March 18, 1818, residing in this state, north and west of the counties of Dutchess, Ulster and Sullivan, will, on and after the 4th day of September next, receive their pensions at this agency.
Pensioners under the acts of June 7, 1832, and May 15, 1828, will be paid as heretofore, at the same agency.
jy18 dac2w

NEW BOOKS AT W. C. LITTLE'S Bookstore.
The Old World and the New, by the Rev. Orville Dewey, 2 vols.
Elkswatawa, or the Prophet of the West, a tale of the frontier, 2 vols.
Norman Leslie, by T. S. Fay, second edit. 2 vols.
The Literary Remains of the late William Hazlitt, with a notice of his life by his son.
The Tourist, or Pocket Manual for Travellers, a new edit. for 1836. &c. &c. jy 8

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next quarter will commence on Thursday 1st September. This institution (founded in the year 1814, and occupying a spacious and elegant edifice, erected especially for its accommodation) comprises, exclusive of the classes composed of those pupils from the higher departments, pursuing the study of the French and Latin languages, Natural History, Chemistry and Botany, six departments, three of which are subdivided, and the whole under the charge of fifteen professors and teachers, and subject to monthly visitations by committees of the board of trustees.
The course of instruction is designed to be useful and practical, and to embrace all the various branches of a complete female education.
The institution is furnished with maps, charts, globes, models, a superior chemical and philosophical apparatus, and an extensive library; in addition to which, in each of the three lower departments, is a smaller library, carefully selected, with reference to the capacities and attainments of the younger pupils instructed in them.
Ample arrangements have been made, under such regulations as the trustees feel confident will prove satis[illegible] connected with the families respectively of the Principal and Professor of Natural Philosophy, as well as in several private families, for the accommodation of pupils from a distance. The expense incurred by a young lady for board and tuition, including all the studies taught in the Academy, will not exceed $225 per annum; and in these establishments the best facilities are afforded for acquiring a knowledge of music, drawing, or any of the ornamental branches of female education, at a moderate additional charge.
The academical year commences on the first of September, and is divided into four terms, commencing respectively on the 1st of September, 23d of November, 15th of February, and the 8th of May; a vacation of six weeks following the examination in July, and a second of one week at the close of the quarter ending the 1st of May.
For terms of instruction, which have been placed on a liberal footing, or for any other information which may be required in relation to the institution, reference may be had to A. Crittenton, A. M. the Principal, or to either of the Trustees.
For general information concerning the character of the institution, &c. the trustees beg leave to refer to Chancellor Kent of the city of New York, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York, who, during their residence in Albany, have successively presided over the institution; to Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of the U. S. Washington City; Hon. Jacob Sutherland, Geneva, N. York, and J. T. Norton, Esq. Farmington, Conn. late trustees. By order of the Board.
A. CRITTENTON, Sec'y.
The Trustees are—
Rev. J. N. CAMPBELL, D. D.
GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D.
RICH'D V. DE WITT, Esq.
ISRAEL SMITH, Esq.
RICH'D M. MEIGS, Esq.
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PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, Esq.
THOS. W. OLCOTT, Esq.
IRA HARRIS, Esq.
Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON,
ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, Esq.
jy18 EZRA P. PRENTICE, Esq.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. RELFE'S Asthmatic Pills have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing colds, coughs, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, tightness of the chest, pain in the side, spitting of blood, chilness and shiverings that precede fevers and lung complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure.
They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.
And such have been the salutary effects of these pills even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.
The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest.
Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.
"Although, (says a person speaking of these pills) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity, for an asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs) which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds nothing gives her the relief which Relfe's Asthmatic Pills do!—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these pills, is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence
A physician informs the proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these pills had been the means of saving his life.
Price—whole boxes, 30 pills, $1; half do. 12 pills, 50 cents.

DUMFRIES' EYE WATER,
For sore or inflamed eyes—nothing known gives such immediate and comfortable relief. On recent sore eyes, the effect is most salutary. Where the complaint has been of years standing, and in some exceedingly bad cases, the most unexpected and desirable relief has been found in the use of this Eye Water, after every other remedy had failed. Persons who have used it, pronounce it without hesitation the best preparation for these complaints they have ever met with. Price 25 cents a bottle.
☞None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 90, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by W. A. WHARTON, corner of Beaver and Market sts., and R. M. MEIGS, corner of Market and Hudson streets, Albany; and by CROSWELL & BRACE, Catskill.
☞Large discount to those who buy to sell again.
jy19 c1y [No. 2.]

FOR SALE—5000 acres Tennessee lands, situated in Bledsol county, about six miles from Tennessee river, with a good turnpike crossing it, and railroad passing within two miles of it; a good stream passing through it, well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to
LLOYD & YOUNGHANSE,
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FARM FOR SALE, lying in Chestertown, Warren co. state of New York, containing 104 acres of land—Upon said farm is a fine dwelling, suitable for a public house, together with barn, sheds, root house, corn house, granaries, &c. a good well of water, an excellent orchard of grafted fruit; said farm is all in excellent order, and will be sold or exchanged for city property. For further account apply to LLOYD & YOUNGHANSE,
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PAPER MILL AND FARM FOR SALE, together with water privileges, situated in the town of New Baltimore, Green co. state of New York, lying half mile from New Baltimore Landing—Said farm contains 70 acress land, upon which is a paper mill, saw mill, stone bleach house, three dwelling houses, (one very large) two barns and shed, together with a beautiful young bearing orchard. The water privileges are uncommonly fine, having a fall of 25 feet, the dam in good order; said property is desirable for the manufacturing purposes of paper or cotton, on account of the facilities for transporting the stock to two of the principal markets in the state, being only 13 miles from Albany, and 137 from New York. For further particulars apply to LLOYD & YOUNGHANSE,
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[*From the Courier and Enquirer.*]

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, JULY 13.

Before his Honor Judge Edwards, and Aldermen Benson and Ingraham.

The Court net at half past 4 and resumed the proceedings in the trial.

Peter Clapp, recalled by the District Attorney.—I saw the female (Mrs. Case) who was on the stand to-day as witness; I have never had any conversation whatever with her in my life. I saw Mr. Tilfort the barber; I know him; I told him on the morning after the affray, that a watchman was badly hurt, and that I was hurt also. I know a man named McLeod, who kept a porter house; I do not know where he is now. I know Mrs. Goodman, who lives in Walker street; I have not had any quarrel with her, nor have I been a witness on any trial in which she was concerned. I have had a good deal of trouble as watchman, with her and at her house, in consequence of the continued quarrels and noise she and her husband have had and made. I know Mr. Chichester; what he said about my character was untrue. I have a wife and seven children, almost all small. I have been on the watch nine years.

Cross-examined.—I said I never shaved at a barber's shop; I meant to be understood as saying that I did not get shaved there now, nor since the 1st May. I am a shoe maker, but have not worked at my trade for some time on account of my eye sight. I have since sold fish in Catharine Market.

Capt. Ira Munson.—I am captain of the 2d district watch. I know Peter Clapp as a watchman for nine years. He is a very good man. I consider him as one of my most efficient watchmen. I have never seen him drunk in my life; if I had, he would have been discharged very soon. I believe him to be a man of truth and veracity, and have confidence in him as a man of truth. He is an industrious man, a shoemaker by trade, but not able to work at his trade, for injury to his sight. He has worked along shore.

Abraham Castro.—I am in the watch department, as assistant captain, under Capt. Munson. I have known Mr. Clapp since the year 1832. I was roundsman for a year and a half, never saw any thing improper in his conduct, and never saw him drunk or I should have reported him. I never heard a word against his truth and veracity, and I would as soon believe him under oath as most other men in the community. He is not a drunken, worthless vagabond as has been represented.

Robert Lewis.—I am one of the city marshalls. I have known Mr. Clapp about four years. He has worked for me as shoe maker and at other business. I found him an industrious, honest, sober man. I would believe him under oath as soon as any other man in the community. I know Mr. Tilfort the barber. I heard his character is not very good. I would not place him aside of Mr. Clapp, for truth and veracity.

Cross-Examined.—I was called upon by the brother of Tilfort to go to the Bowery Theatre and take him. He was a runaway apprentice, and whether he had told me that he had stolen money from him I cannot recollect. I have heard others say, and also his brother told me, that he was a young man of very bad character. I did not go, as I did not like to interfere in family matters, and having no warrant, told him I had no time.

James Reily.—I have known Peter Clapp four or five years on the watch. I have seen him on the rounds in 1832 and '33, almost every other evening, and always found him sober and at his duty. He is an industrious man. I have never heard a word against his truth and veracity.

Joseph Powell.—I am a watchman. Have known Peter Clapp three or four years on the watch. I saw him almost every night, and never saw him drunk in my life. His character for truth and veracity is good.

Alexander J. Cox, for the defence.—I was at No. 42 Bowery, on the night of the 4th April. I was there when the watch came in, and saw a desperate affray, as I thought, and left. I saw Mr. Jewell there, the only person I knew there; I have never spoken to him since. I saw him struck, and saw the blow given on the side of the head. He was without a hat and coat. I did not see any weapon in the hands of Jewell, nor did I see him inflict any blow; I saw him pulling and hauling considerably. I saw a tall man who appeared to be a foreigner, with a knife in his hand, engaged in the affray: it was evidently a knife he had in his hand. I did not see him strike with a knife, though he might have struck a dozen times with it and I not see him. After seeing the knife I cleared and was off; I went there to see Jewell about the rent he owed me for a stable; I never was there but once before: I have never been there since. I did not see Jewell strike any body; I went in in the midst of the affray; I saw one man taken out; several watchmen there.

The cross examination did not elicit any thing of importance, except that he said the blow was given to Jewel after the men arrested were taken out.

Direct.—The man who had the knife, was very desperate with it; that man was not Jewell. I have no other knowledge or connection with Jewell, except to receive my rent.

William Tilfort.—I know Mr. Lewis, I never called on Mr. Lewis to go to the theatre for my brother, and to arrest him as a runaway apprentice, or thief; my brother never was taken up for, or accused of theft; I never applied to Lewis or to any other officer, to arrest my brother. I have three barber shops; I am a man of family, and so is my brother; he served me faithfully as an apprentice for 18 months.

Alexander Crawford.—I was at 42 Bowery on the evening of the 4th April. I stood behind the bar, near the entrance, at the west end, next to Mr. Westbrook. Jewell was there, he stood near the urn at the counter. I saw Willisdorf, in the rear part of the room, near Chichester; he was flying around, but I did not see him strike any body. Jewell was not in the back part of the room, nor did he strike any one; he was singing Billy Barlow, and was struck by the watchman; he had no weapon in his hand. Granger I believe, was taken out after Jewell was struck, I am confident of it; Granger was captured, but not taken out, when Jewell was struck; there were several watchmen there; Jewell was struck on the side of the head, and fell with his elbow on the counter.

Cross-examined.—I went in to get a segar. I go there perhaps three nights in a week. Jewell stood near the urn when the watchmen came in. I went to the watch house to see Jewell.

Thomas Garland, called by the defence, and sworn.—I am watchman of the 1st district watch house. I saw Jewell in the morning in the watch house. He was very bloody from head to foot, and wished me to fetch a pail of water to wash him with. I am public lamp lighter, is the reason I went there, and go every morning. Jewell asked if it was not election week, I told him not till next week, he said he would then be well enough to go. I did not form any opinion as to whether he was out of his head or not.

Dr. R. — Hibbard, sworn.—I reside at 210 Bowery, and am connected with Dr. Jarvis. I was called to examine the wound of the prisoner on the head, but not immediately. It was partially healed when I saw it, but was still swollen, and discharging matter; the wound was in the head, about two inches in length in the direction of the ear: it must have been the result of a very violent blow. I visited him about a fortnight. The wound might immediately affect the mind, very probably would produce fever and derangement; the bleeding, however, would relieve it.

Cross examined.—I saw him two or three days afterwards. He was not confined to his bed; had been out. When I saw him, he was not at all deranged.

William Russell recalled by the Defence.—I was sent by Smith, officer, to watch Chichester, while he sent for watchmen. I did not go in with them. I saw Jewell standing at first by the counter, making fun for the others. He had a muddler (a turned piece of wood for mashing sugar) in his hand. The end of a muddler looks like the end of a whip.

Lewis recalled—This is the Tilfort that asked me to go after his brother. It is true that he did call upon me to go.

Wm. Tilfort recalled—It is not true that I called on Lewis to go and arrest my brother. I never called upon him to do so.

Frederick Morrell sworn—called by Mr. Tallmadge,—I know Peter Clapp. I saw him at the shop, the morning after the row. He said nobody was seriously hurt, except one of the notorious Chichester gang, who was struck with a club. I have been with Mr. Tilfort seven years. I never knew of John running away.—He was always a good and faithful apprentice.

Isaac H. Bryant—called by Mr. Phenix.—I was a watchman at No. 42 Bowery, on the evening of the 4th April. I saw Jewell make two or three passes with his fists or hand over the shoulders of others at the watchmen. I saw Jewell on the inside of the counter at the west end, and come down about two feet. There was no other person in the inside of the counter at that time as I saw. *At the time* he made these motions, he said, "I will be d—d if any man shall be taken out of this house. He put his hand into the pocket of his pantaloons and took it out again.

Cross examined.—I did not see any thing in Jewell's hand. I did not see Jewell struck. I went out before Chichester or Granger were taken out.

Direct.—I have been on the watch and have known Clapp about three years. I always found him a sober man. I never heard any thing against his veracity.

William Van Dewater called for the defence,—I was at No. 42 Bowery on the evening of the 4th April. I saw Jewell there—was part of the time close to him; he stood about half way of the counter, leaning on it, and was not in the back part of the room. When Granger was taken out, he was near the door. He was struck, I heard, but did not see the blow. I did not see Jewell strike any one. He was not behind the counter at all.

Cross Examined.—Jewell might have struck without my seeing it. I am not in the habit of visiting that house.

John J. Hubbard, watchman.—I was at No. 42 Bowery the night of the fracas, and went in a little while after the others did, and just as they were hurrying Chichester out. Jewell was near the door. Leuba was there and had Granger in Custody. Jewell was between me and Leuba. I saw Jewell take hold of Leuba's clothes and then his club. I took my club and cracked his knuckles to make him let go his hold, as he was in the act of rescuing the prisoner. He let go his hold. Leuba then hit Jewell over the head with a club, to defend himself. It did not stagger him. Leuba then went out of doors, and I followed him out, leaving Jewell in the house.—There were two or three watchmen left in the house. Soon afterwards some watchmen bro't Jewell out to the watch house. I followed Leuba out on the stoop, and made a halt. I did not see Jewell touch Leuba outside of the house.—If the latter was stabbed in the house, it must have been before Leuba struck him.

Thomas Ryan, a watchman.—I was on duty that night, and was one of the last men who went in: I was in before Leuba went out; I saw Coudor and Clapp there; I saw Jewell behind the bar, as soon as I entered the door, about 10 or 12 feet from the west end—as I passed on inward I saw Leuba engaged in the tustle with Granger, I saw there were enough to take him; I went on to the back part of the room, as I came back in about two minutes, I saw Jewell outside the counter; it was the same man now here, I saw no blows struck; when I passed back, Leuba was in a tustle with the prisoner and Granger, who was holding on to the door.

Cross-examined.—Jewell was the only one I saw that had his coat off, and was bare-headed; I know him by his looks; he is a stout man; I thought he was the landlord; I saw him neither strike any blow nor receive any.

When I went in the second time I saw Clapp partly down on the floor, and partly getting up. Jewell was retreating back with his hands up, and two or three watchmen after him. He was pretty bloody. I followed him up, and was one that got hold of and assisted to take him to the Second District watch house.

Mr. Stewart recalled.—I did not see Leuba give any blow to Jewell. I saw the watchman that gave the blow to Jewell. I am sure it was not Leuba. The blow that I saw Jewell receive was after Leuba went out. I did not see Jewell receive two blows on the head. As soon almost as the prisoner was struck, the watchmen rushed up and I went out. Just as Leuba passed out of the door the prisoner struck him. He had something in his hand but what it was I cannot tell. I saw something that looked white project above his hand. It was whiter than a muddler. I did belong to a society of Odd Fellows, and Leuba belonged to that society at one time. He did not belong to that society at the time of the affray. The society of Odd Fellows, is a society for charitable and benevolent purposes, to take care of those persons belonging to it who become disabled and could not take care of themselves. I said yesterday that I knew Leuba, but not intimately, and I say so yet. At the time of his death Leuba *was not* entitled to the benefits. When they run off the books, they are no longer considered members. *I do not know that he was regularly expelled.*

Dr. ——Jarvis, sworn.—I visited the prisoner the second day after he had received the wound. The wound was very much inflamed, and very much swollen. The blow might have had a temporary effect upon the mind of Mr. Jewell, if he had been much intoxicated. A blow with such a weapon, might have produced a fever, and affected his mind.

Cross examination.—I did not see the prisoner the next day, and could not tell the then state of his mind. I have practised about a year, and have had a dozen patients, I suppose, who had been wounded in the head with clubs. Some of them, when violently beaten, became partly delirious, talked incoherently, and could not tell a consistent story. They were confined to their houses, not to their beds.

Mr. Willard.—The prisoner mentioned to me that he had stabbed the man, and that he had stabbed him in the shoulder blade. He said if the knife had not broke he would have killed him. He described the knife, and I took it to be the kind of knife he showed me. He attributed the fault to the knife, as being too light.—It was a white handled knife.

Cross examined.—I have made no bet, or heard of any being made, that the prisoner would be convicted. I have not heard it discussed at all. I cannot say whether he told me this on the night after the affray, or more than one night after. He was excited with drink and was intoxicated.

He said he was sorry his knife had broken or he would have killed him—he complained of being very much abused—I answered nothing more yesterday, than I was questioned to answer, and I reluctantly answered that.

Peter Clapp recalled [illegible] sure I saw Leuba go out with Granger from the middle of the floor—Jewell was near the counter when Leuba was taking Granger to the door—Leuba had Granger before him—he had him by the collar when Jewell came up and struck Leuba on the back—I did not see Jewell take hold of Leuba's club, nor did I see Hubbard rap Jewell's knuckles, or Leuba strike Jewell with his club—I am positive I knew Jewell when I came into court, and did not ask any persom which was Jewell.

Jared W. Bell re-called by Mr. Talmadge.—I was in the lobby of the Bowery Theatre one evening after the affray, when Mr. Jewell was there, Mr. Willard, Mr. Sparks and others—Jewell was relating the particulars of the affair, *especially what took place after* he was in the watch house—told some of the capers he cut, and said he would not have done so, had he not been under a partial derangement of mind, and regretted it. I did not hear him say that he had stabbed with a knife. On the morning after the affray, at Mr. Smith's, I heard him say that if he had had a knife he would not have been taken to the watch house. He gave ample evidence of pretty rough treatment.

Cross Examined.—This conversation was three, four or five days after the affray. It was in the lobby. Mr. Jewell was sober and in his senses. I do not think that it is the conversation to which Mr. Willard alludes.

Mr. Willard recalled.—I have had only one conversation with Mr. Jewell on the subject. That that I had, was not in the lobby where Mr. Bell was, but in the saloon, when Mr. Bell was not present. Mr. Sparks was present part of the time.

Mr. Crawford recalled by Mr. Talmadge.—Mr. Clapp, on the 5th July, asked me if Mr. Jewell was in the court. I said I did not know, but I saw him all the time. He looked about a while, and said he did not see him, though Jewell stood up in full view. I did not point him out to him.

Cross-examined.—I am a butcher and work for Mr. Harrington, and have for these two months past. I worked before for Mr. Lyons and Mr. Granger. I told to Mr. Harrington two days ago about Clapp not knowing Jewell. I told it also to Mr. Talmadge.

John S. Starr sworn.—Mr. Crawford mentioned to me about Clapp not knowing Jewell, soon after it occured, and stated that Clapp said he did not know him. Crawford is an honest, sober, industrious young man.

Without closing the testimony, the court adjourned to to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

[*From Late Foreign Journals.*]

At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, the Institute, 16th Nov. 1835, M. Arago gave an account of the New York story of the lunar discoveries. "Within a few days," said Arago, "persons who are known to have occupied themselves with Astronomy, are frequently questioned in regard to the grand discoveries so recently made by Mr. Herschell, at the Cape of Good Hope."

"I knew very well that if Mr. Herschell had really made some important discovery, it would not have been by so indirect a route that I should have heard of it. As I had received no letter from the learned English Astronomer, I could not guess, even in allowing all possible scope to exaggeration, what could have been the origin of this absurd report. Finally I ascertained that it was nothing else than a downright hoax, got up by some inhabitants of New York, and published in the form of a *Supplement* to Brewster's Journal of Sciences. The author of this foolish joke is *counterfeiting the letters of learned men,* justly respected, has been guilty of an infamous action which deserves the indignation of all honest men."

After enumerating some of the pretended discoveries, M. Arago says, "there would be in all this, only an insipid pleasantry, were it not for the counterfeiting of the letters of persons too extensively known, and too respectable to be *made to figure in such a farce.*"

Matrimony.—At the collegiate church of Manchester, on Sunday, 70 couple were united in matrimony; and on Monday 160 couples were tied together for better or for worse. The following is the wholesale mode in which the business is despatched: the parties are arranged in couples of twelve: when the time arrives for slipping the ring on the fingers of the brides, the word of command is given, and the bridegrooms are seen busily feeling in their pockets for the symbol of endless affection: the women are then requested to repeat the words of the Minister, which they, "nothing loath," never fail to do: then the men are requested to follow the example, and their gallantry prompts them to immediate obedience. The clergyman can thus despatch about fifty couples per hour.

The following is said to have occurred lately in the parish church at Manchester. Two country bumpkins, after the ceremony had been said over 18 couples, came blubbering to the curate, complaining that he "had married them to the wrong women." "I cannot help that" said the curate, "you must settle it among yourselves."—*English paper.*

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 16, 1836.

☞On Thursday last our Agent, Mr. William White, commenced a collecting tour through the western part of this State. The proprietors embrace this opportunity to intimate to their patrons that they may be aware of his visit, and trust to receive, through him, a continuation and enlargement of the patronage which they have heretofore been favored with.

Albany, May 30th, 1836.

Albany Female Academy.—The Annual Examinations in this Institution commenced on Monday, and were continued till Friday afternoon. These examinations were exceedingly and deeply interesting. Each of the various departments furnished the most gratifying evidences of the high and *increasing value of the* institution. It would be improper to anticipate the several committees, whose duty and privilege it will be to describe the delightful scenes which passed in review before them. We may, however, be permitted to say, that this ACADEMY, which has been some twenty years in a state of progression, *has now attained its fullest* maturity. Its reputation and usefulness are both firmly established. To the liberal and enlightened gentlemen under whose active auspices the Academy has reached its present high and palmy condition, as well as to the efficient Principal and his excellent Assistants, is Albany indebted for an *Institution which would have been an honor to* any city in the world, in the brightest age of Letters.

We shall of course publish the Report of the Trustees.

Oswegatchie Lock Navigation Company.—The capital stock of this Company was promptly taken by the citizens of Ogdensburgh, who are entering with great alacrity, into the spirit of Improvement. This work opens a water communication between Ogdensburgh and the Rossie lead and iron mines. It will also, by the means of a natural navigation, communicate with Canton, where copperas and alum are manufactured. The citizens of Ogdensburgh have just discovered that their place possesses great advantages for business and still greater resources.

JEWELL'S TRIAL.—We continue, from the Courier and Enquirer, the Report of this trial. The concluding part will be given on Monday. The Jury, after an absence of four hours, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.* This was anticipated. Since the acquittal of Robinson, *convictions* are not to be expected in *that* Court. The Judge and District Attorney have lost the respect and confidence of the community. Their opinions are without authority. JUSTICE will fail to inflict her penalties while such ministers hold her scales.

The Tow-Boat Tompkins.—This Boat, which is just finished, was built by Mr. WILLIAM CORBELT for the Albany canal line of Tow Boats, is as fine a specimin of Naval Architecture as can be found upon our river. She is firmly built and handsomely finished, as much so, indeed, as some of our finest Steam-Boats. The TOMPKINS is 400 tons burthen, and reflects equal credit upon the genius of the builder, and the enterprize of the owners.

Imprisonment of the Texian Commissioners.—The Texian Commissioners who went to Matamoras for the purpose of negociating an exchange of Prisoners, have themselves been seized and thrown into Prison by the Mexican authorities.

☞The President's order in relation to the sale of public lands, created a panic in Wall st. yesterday. It is feared that large amounts of specie will be drawn west.

A slight shock of an Earthquake was experienced at Detroit, on the 9th inst. between the hours of 9 and 10.

[*From the Rochester Daily Democrat.*]

Extensive Conflagration.—A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning in the Ware House of the Telegraph Line, which being composed of wood, soon spread to the adjoining buildings, and then crossed the basin and communicated to the long line of Stone Ware Houses occupied by several canal lines,* all of which were destroyed with many of the goods, &c. which they contained.

The flames also communicated to the roof of the large building of Jonathan Child, which is nearly all destroyed.

The fire is still raging (5 o'clock) but can extend no farther than the two or three small wooden buildings adjacent to those above named.

Many of the goods were saved from the Ware houses, and very many destroyed.

At the height of the fire a keg of powder exploded, which deterred many from entering the ware houses.

Jonathan Child owned the principal buildings.

The entire loss will amount to not far from $20,000. We understand that $5,000 was insured. How much more we were unable to ascertain. There was doubtless some.

We shall give further particulars to-morrow.

The Daily Advertiser adds the following particulars:—

From there it extended to J. Child's large five story Marble Front building opposite to the Rochester House, where it is now burning, the upper story being already consumed. This building was occupied by various persons, for offices, Mechanic's shops, Mechanic's Reading Room &c. The goods we believe, were generally saved. The building was insured to the amount of $4,000.

E & H Lyon & Co. are losers to the amount of $2,000. T. Kempshall lost about 4000 bushels of wheat, & J. I. Robinson $1,000 in Paints. In Green's Paint shop there was a loss, besides the building, of about $3,000, but will fall on several individuals.

The buildings belonging to T. H. Rochester were insured to the amount of $2500. The loss of property cannot be ascertained till the Forwarders can examine their books, though we are inclined to think, with the exception already made, the loss of goods will not be severe. The origin of the fire is not known.

*Buffalo, Detroit, Pilot, United States and Troy and Erie Lines.

Horrid Murder.—Yesterday, the Coroner having been informed that the bodies of three men had been seen in the Bayou Cochon, a few miles from the light house, immediately sent out a boat to bring them to the Rail Road—where having summoned a jury, it appeared on examination of the bodies, that one of them was John Cherry, who had lived at that place for many years—that on Tuesday last he came to town, and received about $150 for some timber he sold; he borrowed a skiff and returned the same day, to his dwelling house at Bayou Cochon—yesterday morning the skiff was found at the light house, his body had been mutilated, *the right shoulder* nearly severed from the body, and several stabs with a knife or dirk inflicted upon his person.—A grate bar was tied around his body.

The second individual is J. Irish Barney, who had an iron mast clamp tied around his body—a section of the breast and belly had been made with some large cutting instrument.

The third is unknown; a kettle was tied around his neck, the body was cut open from the neck down, and the intestines torn out. The perpetrators of this foul deed, have not, as yet, been ascertained.—*New Orleans Bee, June 25.*

The store of W. Tilton, shoemaker, 259 Greenwich street, was broken open yesterday morning. Mr. T. alarmed by the noise was awoke from his sleep, and descending the stairs, found a fellow busily employed in helping himself to such articles as he found most desirable. Mr. T. however, put a speedy stop to his proceedings in striking him a blow with a stick, with which he was provided, and the fellow fled and Mr. T. pursued as far as Washington street, when Mr. T. again repeated the blows: but in so doing the fellow struck Mr. T. with a piece of iron on the head, the effect of which caused the blood to flow so freely, that it filled his eyes so that he was unable to see, so the villain escaped from the punishment he would have otherwise have met with.—*Courier.*

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Ontario, Capt. Huttleson, and the ship Shakespeare, Capt. Collins, we hbve received London and Liverpool papers to Saturday June 11th, and a Portsmouth paper of the 13th.

The Lords' amendments to the Irish Corporation Reform bill were rejected in the House of Commons, June 10th, by a majority of 86. The votes were 324 to 238. The announcement of the majority, being an increase of 14 upon the majority which carried the original bill, was received with loud cheers.

A new Spanish Cortez has been convoked for the 20th of August. The elections were to take place as soon as practicable.

The Carlists, 10 battallions strong, attacked the Queen's lines near St. Sebastian about the 14th of June,, but were repulsed with the loss of 300 men.

The splended Gothic cathedral at Chartres, France, has been nearely destroyed by fire.

An extraordinary session of the Potuguese Cortez was opened at Lisbon May 29th.

There were rumors of approaching changes in *the French Ministry.* It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by Gen. Guileminot or Marshal Monitor.—Also that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

According to a letter from Toulon of the 1st instant, an American squadron, under the command of Commodore ELLIOT, had anchored in the roadstead, and after a short stay set sail again for Genoa, on its way to the Archipelago.

LONDON, June 10.

The money market remains in the same inanimate and listless state that we have noticed all the week, and the transactions in the British Funds have been singularly few. Consols closed at 91 7–8 a 92 for the opening.

The Plague in London.—Some absurd reports have been in circulation for the last two days that the plague had appeared in London. One version stated that seven persons had died in unlading some ship in the river. Another, that at a large linen-draper's in the vicinity of Oxford street seven people died after being employed in opening some bales of foreign goods. A third, that a house in Seven Dials, in which it commenced, was on Saturday burnt down, "by authority," to prevent further mischief. We are enabled to state, from the best authority, that the whole of the circumstances from which this rumor arose have been strictly investigated by Sir William Pym, and that there is not the slightest foundation for the report.—*Times.*

[*From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of June 29.*]

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

We have received some additional information from Texas, by the schooner Urchin, Capt. Bridges, which arrived yesterday from Galveston Bay.

By her we are informed that a letter was received at Velasco, Texas, on the 22d instant, direct from the Texian Commissioners at Matamoras. The substance of the letter was that they, the Commissioners, who it is known were there sent by the Texian Government to treat for the exchange of prisoners, had been arrested by the Mexican authorities, and thrown into prison. Farther, that all overtures, or propositions made on the part of the Texians were rejected—that a liberation of the prisoners at Matamoras was positively refused, and in fine, that nothing like treating with them on the basis of Texian independence, would be listened to by the Mexicans. The Mexican spirit must be on the rise since the affair of San Jacinto—and we do hope for the honor at least of their Spanish ancestry, that they will not run quite so fast the next time.

By this arrival we learn also that 4,000 Mexican troops were at Matamoras—4,000 at the Nueces, and 6,000 at Baltillo—all, we presume, burning with a desire to meet once more the Texian rifle and spear.

They will doubtless be soon gratified, for it appears, that orders were issued by the Cabinet of Texas to the army, to proceed forthwith toward the Rio Grande, and meet their invaders, when the cry of "Alamo," though it may come from only a handful of gallant spirits, will strike terror to the *hearts* of pusilanimous thousands.

When the Urchin sailed, Santa Anna and suite were still in confinement at Columbia, about 40 miles from Velasco, on the Brassos River.—The Cabinet of Texas, we hope, has got to be an "*unit*" on the subject of detaining their royal prisoner.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, VELASCO, June 20th, 1836.

To Jeremiah Brown, Esq. Com. of schr. Invincible.

Sir:—We have just heard that the Mexicans are returning upon us. *It is said that an armament* is fitting out at Vera Cruz.

Our gallant little navy must be on the alert.—You will please sail for this place where more extended instructions will be furnished you.

Your obe't ser't,

DAVID G. BURNET.

A Proclamation by the President of the Republic of Texas.

Whereas, it is represented to me that there are many persons now in the United States of America calling themselves the agents of the Government of Texas, and professing to have powers which have never been conceded, and as many frauds have been practised by such persons on individuals who have been disposed to contribute for the support of our cause: and as some agents may have been appointed by this, or the late Provincial Government, whose powers are not sufficiently defined—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, David G. Burnett, President of the Republic of Texas, by and with the advice and consent of my Cabinet, do, by this public act, disclose and make known that the only agents for Texas, in the United States, are Thomas Toby and Samuel Toby, of New Orleans, of the firm of Thomas Toby and Brother, and that no other person is from this time authorized to act for, or bind this Government, or to receive any thing for the benefit of Texas, but by way of donation or otherwise, except them or their subjects. And that all agencies or power heretofore conferred upon any other persons, authorizing them to contract for or borrow money, or *to raise funds for the benefit* of Texas, are by this public act, solemnly declared to be revoked, null and void, except the agency of Robert Triplett, whose resignation takes effect from the first day of July next.

Done at Velasco this 10th day of June, 1836.

DAVID G. BURNETT.

WM. A. JACK, Secretary of State.

[*From the Livingston Register.*]

DANSVILLE, July 7, 1836.

Mr. KELSEY—An incident characteristic of the gallantry of Maj. FRAZIER, who, you say well deserved the compliment of a sword and public dinner, given him by the citizens of New York, "in testimony of his gallantry during the late war," cannot but be gratifying to his numerous friends.

At the time of the celebrated sortie at Fort Erie, I was attached to Gen. Porter's medical staff, and acting Hospital Surgeon for the militia and 6 months volunteers. Soon after our troops returned to the Fort, I was summoned to Gen. Porter's marque, where I found Maj. Frazier lying upon a blanket, much exhausted by fatigue and the loss of blood. He was wounded by a musket ball passing through the leg below the knee. I cannot, at this time, recollect the precise track of the ball, but know that the wound was severe, as one or both bones were injured, the ball having passed between them. While I was in the act of removing some slight dressing, with which he had staunched the blood, he eagerly inquired if all the wounded who had been conveyed to the Hospital were attended to; being answered in the negative, he eagerly seized my arm, and in the most impressive manner exclaimed, "Doctor leave me and attend to the poor soldiers—some may now be dying for the want of timely aid." On being told that his wound required dressing, and that he ought not to delay it, he, in the most emphatic manner, said, "No, my wound is not dangerous, and duty requires that you attend to others, and then return to me."—As I was about leaving the marque he added, "the lives of the poor soldiers shall not be jeopardized by the loss of time in dressing my wound. Go," said he, "and do not return until all the soldiers are attended to." Such was Major DONALD FRAZIER, during the last war—and of such men may we justly be proud.

Yours, Respectfully,

L. N. C———

Indictment for Conspiracy.—Commonwealth vs. Grinder and Evans—The defendants in this case were mechanics and members of the Trades' Union Society. We collect the facts from the Pennsylvanian. It appears that they had refused last fall to work in the same employ with a person named John W. Smith, who was not a member of Union. They were therefore discharged, and Smith continued to work for some time.

During last spring some of the defendants were engaged again by the same employer, and Smith who had left the employ, also came back to work, whereupon the defendants and others declared they would not work with Smith, who then left their employer voluntarily.

The trial commenced on Tuesday, and the case was committed to the Jury at 2 o'clock yesterday. This morning a verdict of *Not Guilty* was rendered. Attorney General Todd, for the Commonwealth. C. J. Ingersol. D. P. Brown, and Read for the defence.—*Philad. Gazette.*

NORTHAMPTON, (Mass.) July 13.

Robbers Detected!—Last summer the store of Messrs. Brewster and Ward, at the Factory Village, and the cloth room of the Woolen Manufacturing Company, were both of them entered and a large amount of goods and broadcloths stolen. All search and scrutiny proved unavailing. Last week an individual from this town was in Albany, and accidentally heard that a man named Barrett, a German we believe, who formerly lived in the upper part of King street, in this town, had been exhibiting some rolls of broadcloth, apparently of Northampton manufacture. This was mentioned to Mr. Brewer, the energetic agent of the Woolen Manufacturing Company, who started for Albany, and immediately had the two Barret's arrested. Upon searching the premises many pieces of broadcloths and other stolen goods were found, and after an examination before the police, they were committed for trial.

They formerly worked in the Factory here, but afterward lived at their ease and were somewhat notorious for genteel dress and indolence, and purloining from their neighbors. A requisition will be made of the Governor of New York, and they will be brought here for trial.

Fatal Accident.—About half past nine last evening, a poor fellow missed his way and fell into the river at the foot of Cedar street. His cries brought several persons to the spot, but too late to rescue him. The lifeless body was after a short time discovered and conveyed to the watch house on a litter.—*Cour.*

The last hours of Mr. Madison.—His Posthumous Writings.—The National Intelligencer says:

"Though reduced to the last degree of weakness, his mind continued unimpaired until within a few hours of his decease. We have seen a letter which he dedicated, signed and franked on Monday evening, the 27th, some twelve or fifteen hours before his death. It has all the marks of his style, modesty, and benevolence.—The signature is somewhat confused and blotted, though legible—indicating a hand tremulous from debility. It is certainly the very last time he had a pen in his hand.

With regard to his posthumous works, the same paper states that, it is understood he has left ready for the press

1, A Report of the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, taken at the time with notes.

2. A compendious history of the events which led to the call of that convention with the former—making two large octavo volumes.

3, His Correspondence and Writings.

☞ The following remarks from the *Philadelphia Commeriial Herald,* may be applied with peculiar emphasis to the state of things in our own city:—

Has it ever occurred to our old and wealthy merchants that there is a class of men in this city whom this city whom they too much overlook? We have *reference to the young men*—head clerks and those just commencing business for themselves. This class of men are of much more importance to our city than the old men, because they are to exercise a much more important influence in her prosperity. As a general rule young beginners are suffered to get along as well as they can, without the aid of a kind word or friendly act from those who have already *obtained wealth and business, and whose* friendly offices might occasionally be of the greatest importance. A circumstance which came within our observation a few days ago will serve to illustrate what we would say of this subject. A Mr. H*** of Boston, who had begun the world poor, but who by industry, perseverance and prudent management, had acquired a snug property and established a profitable business, was elected a director of a Bank.

On entering the board he found that an individual engaged in the Tea trade and residing in New York, had a standing loan of $100,000 at the Bank. His first act was to protest against this loan. He remarked that, true the merchant was good for the amount and had given good endorsers, "but," said he, "have we not in our own city more than 100 young men just commencing business, to whom the loan of $1000 each would be of great importance and who are able to give the most satisfactory security? I well recollect the time when the loan of such a sum would have aided me beyound measures, and I know how to feel for others situated as I have been. Besides, by assisting our young men in coming foward, we foster our trade, commerce and business, and we keep those young men among us who might otherwise feel inclined to seek business and establish themselves in other places." The arguments used had the desired effect, and the result was the aiding of some fifty or more young men who have since acquired handsome properties by their business. We shall be understood most likely, without saying another word—if not, we shall resume the subject at some future day.

Civilization in Turkey.—Among the reforms of the present Sultan of Turkey, he has not forgotten the cause of literature. Himself the most elegant writer in Turkey, he is causing all annals, histories and poems in the Turkish language, to be *printed.* He is gradually getting the most useful works translated out of European and Oriental languages; and has commenced a system for diffusing education universally among the people.

A government Gazette has been established at Constantinople. This journal is printed in French, that *facts* relative to the Turkish government may be known in Europe; and in Turkish, that the subjects of the Sultan *may learn his* acts and intentions. The government *employes* are praised or blamed as the government conceives each merits, and the effects are such as may be expected from men who are extremely sensitive, and whose ideas are simple and unsophisticated. When any individual is promoted or disgraced, the reason is assigned. But, above all, the Sultan, by giving publicity to his *projects,* preserves himself from being misrepresented, and allows his measures to be discussed. The pulse of the public is felt, and thereby he learns what measure is judicious, what not. In this paper are published the firmans of the Sultan, which are written by himself.—*Boston Atlas.*

Progress of Commerce on the Great Lakes.—The new ship Milwaukie, on her passage from Buffalo up the Lakes, had 150 passengers and 3000 barrels bulk of freight. A few years ago the little schooners had to "skin" along the shores of these lakes throughout their immense distance, fearful of encountering the "storm at sea." Now these noble ships, with their gay streamers and swelling sails course directly over the deep blue crystal waters to their point of destination—more secure in these voyages than the spacious steamers which cover those inland seas, and which will find in these ships dangerous rivals for a time to come in the struggle between steam and canvass.

Draining Swamps, &c.—Mr. Jean Blanc, a modest, ingenious young Frenchman, on Thursday last exhibited an operative model at the intersection of North Capitol at D street North, on Tiber creek, for draining swamps in the vicinity of running streams. The invention is beautiful but simple, and the experiment was completely satisfactory. He uses an artificial basin placed *in the swamp to be drained, considerably below* the banks of the river; in this is placed a siphon, with its its longer leg extending into the running stream, the weight of water in the longer leg, immersed in the running stream, draws out the water from the swamp; nor can the current be broken by the entrance of the air till the whole is drained; because the running stream itself acts as part of the long leg of the siphon.—This discovery will be very important to the State of Louisiana in draining the low grounds along the banks of the Mississippi.—*National Int.*

Hint to Ladies.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to lie a little distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. July 13.

Wool.—Wool is evidently in advance of last year's prices, though far short of what it ought to be to repay the farmer for the extra cost of the last winter's keeping.

Buyers for their own use are abroad, as well as speculators, and some are making attempts to ride round the farmer on the old worn out Panic horse, (scarcity of money!) but their cries are rather faint and feeble.

This old Horse 'Panic' may be easily known by farmers, as he generally has some city newspapers, or a letter from some city merchant tied to his tail.—*Republican.*

Fever and Ague.—A strong decoction of white ash bark, drank plentifully, on the first symptoms of fever and ague, will generally have the effect of arresting the disease. We have for two seasons tried it with decided success, and have witnessed its beneficial effects on others. The remedy may not be infallible, but it is worth a trial by those who are afflicted with that distressing complaint. We are not sure that the white ash grows on the Island, but it is quite plentiful on the Connecticut side of the Sound.—*Jamaica Farmer.*

Detroit Land Office.—The amount of sales at the land office in Detroit, for the month of June, amounted to the sum of *four hundred and sixty seven thousand dollars!*

WHAT WE WANT.

How much of the *practical business of life,* do the children learn in our Common Schools? What is learned that assists the labors of manhood? In a word; What do our Common Schools *now* teach that makes THE MAN? Does the *young farmer in his District School,* and while he is receiving the only education he is ever to get, learn any thing of Agriculture—of the nature of soils and manures? Any thing that teaches him to distinguish the different earths, and their peculiar adaptation to the different grains and grasses? Does he learn any thing of the best breeds of stock—of the best manner of raising, keeping and fattening his cattle, sheep and swine? Is he taught that which *makes his* profession useful, profitable, or honorable? Is not farming, in too many instances, *blind imitation*—thoughtless, unproductive toil—the slavish delving, of the hands, without the delights or the aid of intellect? This must be so, when there is no science to observe, or experiment—when, in their only education, the children learn nothing of their profession.

There should be an elementary work on farming, making known the nature of the soils, of best methods of recovering, invigorating, and preparing them for the grains and grasses, the different kinds of manures, and their treatment,—Also the best construction and architecture of farm houses, and the most approved implements of agricultural husbandry. The children may read this in the schools, instead of the thoughtless, unintelligible *rote* reading of the "English Reader," "Columbian Orator," and similar works now read, and entirely useless to children, or to the purposes of after life. Why cannot the pupils, in the school, have their minds imbued with that which they can put in practice in after life?

Do the Common School teach the children any thing concerning their SOCIAL RELATIONS? their duties to their neighbours, to their social institutions? Is the nature and constitution of their Government taught? Or, its form of administration? Are the children taught their duties to their country, or their government? Is any thing taught of the duties of public officers?—Such as the "duties of School Commissioners, Inspectors, and Trustees;" the "duties of County Commissioners, Collectors, Clerks and Supervisors;" the "duties of Town Inspectors;" the "duties of Sheriffs, Path-Masters, and Poor-Masters." Is there any thing taught of the "duties of Referees.—of Justices of the peace, or of Jurors?" Do the Schools *teach any thing of the "duties of Delegates,* Electors," or of the "duties of Legislators and Judges;" These offices are all open to the children, and they must one day fill them. Should not the people's Schools, then, teach some or all, of these important duties? Should not the children learn something of the momentous relations they will sustain to these free institutions, to the peace of society, and to the prosperity of *their fellow-citizens? However wise a* government may be, its blessings depend in a great measure, upon the fidelity and intelligence of those who administer it: But is there as much care taken to have the laws well administered, as there is to make good laws? Are our Common Schools such that they are preparing the people for their government? Are we taking proper care of the foundation of our civil superstructure? *Are not the most of our efforts, our talking,* our writing, our reading, and our scrutiny, concerning *who* shall make and administer the laws, when we should exert our energies in preparing *every* citizen for the duties which await him? where should be a text book for Common Schools on the "Duties of Public Officers," and the children in every school should use it.

There also should be a text book on the first simple truths of "Political Economy." Now, the pupils are not taught the use of a circulating medium,—Money; nor the advantages of Exchange and Commerce. The benefits of the Merchant, the Mechanic, and of Professional Men are not taught, or seen distinctly by many. The relation of rich and poor; the nature of the mere earth without labor: what labor is productive, and what unproductive; what constitutes value and price: what makes things high or low price:—or the causes of wealth, and happiness, and safety, are not taught! No—none of these things are as yet even dreamed of, in a common education. Yet these simple, attractive truths might be taught in a very short time *were there right books and teachers.* The children *waste* time enough to learn much more than we here require.

The children should, as a part of their education, also, learn something of their own nature, physical, moral, and intellectual; and something of their relations to their Creator.—The physical nature of man, his relations to the Natural Laws, and the causes of health and disease, the children should grow up familiar with. The moral and intellectual natures, and the laws which the Creator has given them, should be known to all, that every man may foresee and avoid the misery from their infringement. And the children should early and impressively see the requirements of Creator, and the duties they owe to Him as their preserver and benefactor. *But are any of these things taught in our* elementary schools? Yet, should they not all be taught?—taught clearly, understandingly, and practically? They may be, and we trust there will soon be introduced such books and teachers into our Common Schools as to prove the truth of your assertion. There is no necessity of keeping a child eight or ten years, to learn to read his primer, write his name, cypher to the *rule of three, and hate books and learning for the rest of his life!*

No—our schools can and *ought* to increase the MIND of the nation. They ought to enlarge its views, its productive powers, its energies, and render the people industrious and morally and intellectually happy. *The* COMMON *Schools should prepare men for their Callings, and for Self-government.*

J. ORVILLE TAYLOR.

[*From the Ogdensburgh Times.*]

OGDENSBURGH.

Notwithstanding we have frequently called the attention of the Public to the many advantages of our Village, its location, hydraulic privileges, improvements, mines, minerals, &c., we have said but little of the amount of business transacted here, and would therefore ask the attention of Capitalists, Business men and Mechanics, to the following statements:

The Village of OGDENSBURGH is situated on the River St. Lawrence, at the foot of Schooner and Steamboat Navigation and the head of River navigation, in the County of St. Lawrence, and is its principal Village, containing a poulation of about 3,000 souls. The population of the Country is about 43,000. Among the Business and Mechanical Establishments are the following.

Forwarding Stores	5
Wholesale Grocery Stores	11
Dry Good Stores	18
Retail Grocery Stores	17
Hardware Store	1
Printing Offices	2
Book Stores	3
Druggist Stores	3
Watch Makers	2
Clothing Store	1
Glovers	1
Shoe Store	1
Hat Shops	3
Blacksmiths	4
Tin and Sheet Iron factory	2
Painters and Chairmakers	2
Wagon Makers	2
Saddlers	2
Gunsmith	1
Baker	1
Cabinet Shop	1
Tailors Shops	5
Taverns	3
Brass and Iron ware Stores	2
Flouring Mill	1
Grist Mills	1
Furnace	1
Distillery	1
Saw Mills	2
Tannery	1
Carding and Clothiers	1
Machine Shop	1
Sash Factory	1
Pail Factory	1
Marble Factory	2
Book-Bindery	1

The Ogdensburgh Bank, and Ogdensburgh Academy are located here. We have also five *houses of Public Worship, the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Catholic.* The Academy is also a fine building, and on public occasions is used as a Town Hall. We have also in progress of erection another Flouring Mill, which together with the canal gives employment to hundreds of laborers.

The amount of our commerce is by no means a small item, being for two months past over 35-000 tons. *Steamboats and schooners are ariving* and departing daily, and our harbor constantly presents a scene of life and activity.

The above is but a slight sketch of our Village, but it is sufficient to give the the reader an idea of the amount of business done here. In addition, we have a fine back country, well settled, with a hardy and enterprizing yeomanry, with numerous Villages which possess valuable hydraulic privileges, among which are Potsdam, Waddington, Canton, Gouverneur, Heuvelton, Norfolk, Massena and Lisbon, and where are erected Mills, Factories, &c., the trade of all of which have to pass through this Village.

The recent discovery of the valuable mines, of Lead, Coal, and of Iron Ore, all tend to increase the value and importance of our Village and county.

With this business, and these advantages, together with a water communication to New-York, Montreal and Quebec, there is probably no place in this State, nor even in the west, where investments can be made with a more certain prospect of becoming profitable, or where Business men and Mechanics can locate more advantageously than in the Village of the future City of the North.

EXTRA JOURNAL.

With a view to a more extended and general diffusion of correct political intelligence, and in the hope of arousing an increased number of the friends of the constitution to a more active and zealous discharge of ther public duties, the proprietors of the ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL propose to issue weekly, from the 10th of July till the 10th of November, an EXTRA JOURNAL, on a large imperial sheet, and containing all the political and most of the other matter which appears in the Daily Journal.

The political character of the Journal is known. Its opposition to Jacksonism and Regencyism, is inflexible and uncompromising. Believing that the election of Van Buren to the Presidency, would be the worst and last evil that can befal our country, we shall labor earnestly to avert that calamity.

We cherish for the services and patriotism of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, an *ardent and grateful recollection.* His election to the Presidency would strengthen the bonds of our Union, and preserve the cause of universal freedom.

For FRANCIS GRANGER, we entertain the highest regard. He is a true and devoted son of the republic, and is eminently worthy of the high station for which he is the candidate of the people.

JESSE BUEL is a plain, upright, independent FARMER, whose habits, character and qualifications have commended him to the people as their Chief Magistrate.

G. H. BARSTOW is equally worthy of our support and our suffrages. He is an old and faithfully tried friend of the people.

Such of our fellow-citizens as are in favor of committing our National and State Governments, to the hands of HARRISON, GRANGER, BUEL and BARSTOW, are respectfully requested to aid in extending the circulation of the EXTRA JOURNAL.

TERMS.

The Extra weekly paper will be sent during the above time, to persons subscribing for 10 copies or more, for FIFTY CENTS each copy. *And in no case will the papers be sent unless the payment is made in advance.*

HOFFMAN & WHITE.

Albany, June 16, 1836.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most valuable remedy now in use for coughs colds, asthma, or phthisic, consumption, whooping cough and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing, and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination!

From Dr. William Perry.

I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and have no hesitancy in expressing it as my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious medicine. Respectfully yours.

WILLIAM PERRY, M. D.

Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1832.

From Dr. Thomas Abell.

For the last five years of my practice I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and of other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest as being equal if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge.

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D.

Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1833.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

From Mr. Samuel Morrell, [illegible] Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned and he was able to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

SAMUEL MORRIL.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

From Mr. Samuel Everett.

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty of breathing. I resorted to several remedies but without effect. In January 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody offensive expectoration; my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless, I was told by my physician that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. It use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief, and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side, and cough, except in the case of common colds.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March , 1832.

COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed *Sampson Reed. None other can be genuine.* The great celebrity of the genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are the "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—"The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam," and see that it has the marks and the signature of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. & J. W. BAY, corner of South Market and State streets, Albany. Also, by B. I. MYNDERSE, State st. Schenectady. n30 clv

DR. DAVENPORT'S GENUINE BILIOUS PILLS.—These Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operations and good effects, as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels—in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter, helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costiveness. They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business. Their operation is so gentle, pleasant, and effectual, that by experience they are *found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to* the public, which we can show by a great number of certificates from eminent physicians and others.

DAVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER, Which has been applied with great success to weak, sore and inflamed eyes, in all stages.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT, Which cures in less than one hour's application (See directions.)

The character of this celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled for being a safe, speedy, and certain cure for that loathsome disease called the itch—and for all kinds of pimples *on the skin.* It is also a valuable article for the salt rheum and chilblains.

DANIELL'S JAUNDICE BITTERS, Which are so eminently useful in removing all jaundice and bilious complaints.

A fresh supply just received and for sale in this city by SANDS & SHAW, J. & J. W. BAY, J. & A. McCLURE, H. RAWLS & Co., R. M. MEIGS, and others. Also, by the druggists in New York city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Troy, and throughout the United States.

All orders directed to L. THWING & Co. Dedham, Mass. (the only proprietors) will meet with prompt attention. jy24 clawdlamly

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,—London.—The original Hygeian Universal Medicine prepared by W. Miskin, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London.

This valuable medicine, the result of twenty years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is hoped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums foisted upon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, so totally ignorant of medical science that it is impossible the monstrous delusion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this country. These pills, mild and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets at 50 cents, $1, and $2 each, together with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen of London.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER,
J. ABERNETHY,
JAMES BLANDELL, M. D.

W. Back, M. D. J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent, by whom the medicine is imported into this country. JNO. HOLBEIN, 36 Waverly Place, N. York, sole general agent for the United States, &c.

Caution.—It has been deemed expedient, as far as possible, to place Miskin's genuine original Hygeian Medicine in the hands of druggists only, and those sold without the signature of John Holbein on the label, are counterfeit.

For sale wholesale and retail at the *Medicine Store* No. 57 State-street.

HENRY RAWLS & CO.

Also, by J. B. ROSSMAN, corner Green and Lydius st. also at APOTHECARIES HALL.

HEALTH.—DR. W. EVANS' CAMOMILE PILLS having long acquired an exalted reputation in private practice by an invariable efficacy which could only have resulted from their exalted worth, he is confident that he has only to get them extensively known to render that reputation universal. Unlike the clamorous host of quack medicines with which the columns of the public press are crowded, these Camomile Pills have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, and not a single case of ill-consequence or inefficacy to be alledged against them. Their very name candidly acknowledges what they are composed of; and they honestly promise no more than they faithfully perform. They are composed of a beautiful extract of the Camomile flowers, in which all the tonic and restorative principle of that inestimable plant is preserved; and its irritating principle is neutralized by an alkaline infusion; they therefore, necessarily afford immediate relief in all cases of dyspepsia or other derangements of the digestive organs. In sick headaches, nervous debility, spasmodic affections, prostration of muscular and vital energy, and consequent loss of ease, comfort, and ultimately of life itself, they restore health in the most impaired and hopeless constitutions, not by being taken in excessive quantities, for the necessity of their use continually decreases, as of course it ought to do, if they are good for any thing—but by their direct adaptation to the powers of the human stomach. There is one disease, however, which is unhappily but too prevalent, in which their ability will perhaps become pre-eminent, and that is in the disease which is produced by violent drastic purges, taken in pernicious quantities, and which may be termed the "Quack-Mortem" disease. The excessive debility, both of body and mind, produced by this destructive practice, can only be relieved by a tonic, and such as the Camomile preparation contains. Dr. W. Evans supplies an antidote for a host of public poisons, and a remedy for all those diseases which he professes to cure. A single trial will prove the vast superiority of a course of practice which is based upon science, experience, common sense and honesty.

TO THE LADIES.—Amongst thousands of ladies benefitted by Dr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, Mrs. M Beaumont (corner of Canal and Washington sts.) has kindly allowed it to be made known for the benefit of others, that she was brought (by mental affliction) to a very weak and bad state of health, with pains in the side and head, was recommended to take Dr. W. Evans' Camomile Pills, which she has done to her comfort of mind and restoration of health.

Mrs. M. BEAUMONT.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—For the benefit of the public, and in gratitude to Dr. Evans, I consider it a duty I owe to make known the great good I have derived from Evans' Camomile Pills. Having been five years afflicted with dyspepsia of the worst kind, I made applications to numerous sources without benefit, but by the use of three bottles of Evans' Camomile Pills, and three boxes of Evans' Aperient Pills, I have found signal relief fully to my satisfaction, and am more healthy than I have been for many years. The symptoms (which were pain in the chest, weakness in the whole frame, heartburn, flatulency, acidity, and headache) are all removed. I deliver this testimony over to Dr. Evans, for his and the public benefit, for it to be made known. I hereby sign my name and address.

EDWARD RHODES, 95 Crosby st. N. Y.

The following persons have been benefitted and cured of different complaints, as dyspepsia, consumption, bilious and liver complaints, headache, weakness, female complaints, nervous diseases, spasms, and others of all those complaints for which these pills are so efficacious.

Mr. Samuel McCully, 481 Pearl street.
Mr. J. Vardycke, 62 Forsyth street.
Mr. J. Gillis, Milton, Ulster co. N. Y.
Mr. A. Hayet, 217 Broome street.
Mr. R. Clark, 482 Water street.
Mr. M. Thompson street.
Captain John Clark, of ship Jefferson.
Mr. Teasdale, at Mr. Van Vorts, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

Dr. Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills, can be obtained at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st.

STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK, Agent.

ap27 dac 6m.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR MANUFACTORY.—No. 4 Green street, Albany, and No. 112 William street, New-York.—D. GRIFFIN has just returned from N. York with the Spring Fashions, consisting of gent's wigs, (very fine) toupees, also ladies wigs and curls of all descriptions.—Gentlemen can be supplied with fine wigs for the low price of $10, with natural crowns, such as cannot be purchased elsewhere in the city of New York, for less than 14 or $15; also wigs for $7, such as cannot be bought for less than $10. As D. G. has reduced the price of wigs to such a degree, he thinks that all classes can afford to have their heads covered with something that is worth looking at. Gentlemen who stand in need of toupees, can be supplied with them from $2 50 to $6. Gentlemen visiting this city would find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.—Ladies can be supplied with wigs with long hair and natural seams, for the low price of $12, which is certainly $5 cheaper than they can be purchased in the city of New York; curls in proportion, some for the low price of 50 cents.

N. B. All wigs warranted to last for five years. Ladies will find a new article in the curl line, which is called the Everlasting Ringlet Frizzette, with seams suitable for old and young. Please call and examine at No. 4 Green street, Albany, or 112 William st. N. York.

D. GRIFFIN, importer.

N. B. French mohair caps, only 14 shillings, just received by the Normandy from Havre. ap15

ROBINSON & DOUGHTY, wholesale Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs, take the liberty to announce to their friends, correspondents and the public, that their arrangements with importing and manufacturing establishments, enables them as usual to supply merchants, manufacturers, druggists, physicians, and all who may favor them with a call, on as good terms as any house in the state—Connected with these facilities, and from the importance due to considerations of this sort, their careful and personal attention will be constantly devoted to the selection and vending of genuine articles in the above line. Among their general assortment the following important articles may be found warranted to be of the very best quality.

Aloes, Alum, Arrow Root, Antimony, Arsenic, Borax, refined, Brimstone, Barbadoes Tar, Burgundy Pitch, Bleaching Salts British Lustre, Camphor, Calomel, Cantharides, Corrosive Sublimate, Cayenne Pepper, Cloves, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Gum Opium, Gum Myrrh, Gum Copal, Gum Shellac, Gum Arabic, Indigo S. F., Isinglass, Liquorice Ball. do Root, Magnesia, Manna, Mortars, Nutmegs, Castor Oil, Olive do, Peppermint do, Pearl Barley, Phosphorus, Pink Root.

Also, White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, French Yellow, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Green, Brunswick Green, Linseed and Sperm Oils, Logwood, Fustic, Nicaragua, Camwood, Red Tartar, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Press Papers, Clothier's Jacks, Machine Cards, &c. &c. je17

BUTLER'S COMPOUND BALSAMIC PREPARATION of the Essential Oils of Copaivi and Cubebs, recommended exclusively as a specific for Gonorrhœa and Gleets. Numerous well authenticated cases of the extraordinary cures are daily presented; but this mode of publicity never has, or never will be adopted in citing individual cases, however extraordinary or miraculous they may appear—but their simple recommendation to try it produces a greater extension of its virtues, than would an elaborate thesis on its medicinal effects, interspersed with the particulars of ten thousand cases. But in a changing community, doubtless there are hundreds who have not heard of it, and are at a loss what to resort to, and are probably not aware of the magnitude of the evil of relying on doubtful medicines; it, therefore, cannot be deemed imprudent to recommend this as the first article to be tried in recent cases, for often a few doses produce the desired effect.

Differing from the common nostrums that are daily attempted to be foisted on an intelligent community by their fraudulent pretensions, couched in general terms, and insultingly offered to cure complaints diametrically opposite in their nature, and their proper remedies the very antipodes to each other in their effect. This medicine's singular action is derived from each of its constituents, having its own peculiar operation on the particular symptom intended to remove—the combination and admixture forming an irresistible result incompatible with the complaint, immediately subduing its virulence, rendering it inert, and producing a safe and certain cure.

Enclosed with the mixture is a treatise on the above complaints, with recipes for the various attendant symptoms. For sale in Albany at the Agency, 46 State st., and the Drug Store, 103 Cherry st., New York. Price $1 per bottle. my3 6m

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINÆ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ and Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

The public blessing which is now universally admitted to exist in Dr. Peters' vegetable medicines, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in all the cases which they are announced to cure. This is no deceptive or mercenary boast, but a fact undeniably proved by many thousand testimonials gratefully and voluntarily given to the proprietor. Both of these medicines contain in different combinations, the same precious vegetable ingredient which renders them so peculiarly and eminently superior to every medicine now before the public, and one which is utterly unknown to any other medical practitioner. It cannot be procured of any druggist or physician, and is supplied to Dr. P. by a friend, a distinguished botanist, whom he has employed for that purpose. It restored both him and his friend from an obstinate and painful disease, dyspepsia, which had continued many years, and had brought them to the brink of the grave.

It is with pride and refined pleasure that the proprietor perceives their equal efficacy in all complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, dropsy, head-aches, impurity of the blood and blotched or sallow complexion.

The astonishment and delight with which persons afflicted with these and other diseases, mentioned in the bills which accompany the medicines, experience immediate relief and ultimate restoration to perfect health, have raised Dr. P's medicines as far above doubt as they are above competition.

Prepared by Jos. Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor.

TESTIMONIALS.—During the last three years more than one hundred thousand persons with joy would testify to their great efficacy, like the following:

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted, for many years, with chronic, rheumatism and liver complaint, and despaired of recovering, even so far as to walk about my plantation. I have taken medicines from our regular physicians, with but little effect. Seeing Dr. Peters' Anti-Bilious Pills advertised, I bought a box of Messrs. Lane & Wingfield, and finding considerable relief, I was induced to make further trial, and the consequence is, I am able to walk any where, and ride fifteen or twenty miles without difficulty, and feel in all respects a great deal better than I have for years. My daughter was also afflicted with dropsy. She has taken the pills and is much benefitted, having received greater relief from their use than from any other medicine.

JAMES ECHOLS

WASHINGTON, Geo. 23d Feb. 1836.

Dr. Peters—Dear Sir—Enclosed you have a certificate of Mr. Jas. Echols, a respectable citizen of Wilks county, Ga., who has purchased of us a considerable quantity of your Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills—also a box or two of your Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ, in both of which he has unbounded confidence, as have hundreds of others who have made use of them in this neighborhood, in different complaints.

Yours, respectfully, LANE & WINGFIELD.

The Vegetable German Black Salve—It is a most certain cure among others, for the following diseases: fever sores, white swellings, sore lips, ill conditioned ulcers, burns, scalds, corns, warts, sore nipples, felons, broken breasts, tetter, ring worms, salt rheum, chilblains, &c.

The above invaluable medicines may be had of the following Druggists: G. K. Tyler, Baltimore; F. P. Duconge, New Orleans; Dr. Peck, Perrysburg, Ohio; Harvey Seymour, Hartford, Ct.; J Wadsworth, Providence, R. I.; and in almost every town in the U. States. In Albany they may be had of R. M. MEIGS, Druggist, No. 386 South Market st. my10 dac6m

TO GROCERS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The subscriber would respectfully inform dealers in groceries in the city or country, that he continues the Coffee and Spice business at No. 7 Mark lane, Albany, where may be had at short notice—

ROASTED COFFEE, GROUND CLOVES,
GROUND DO. DO. ALSPICE,
PREPARED COCOA, DO. PEPPER,
GR. CINNAMON, GINGER,
MUSTARD, NUTMEGS, &c. &c.

Not having sold goods heretofore for less than cost, (for the unworthy motive of injuring others in the same business) he is not under the necessity of rising, but will continue to sell at the lowest prices, (saving his labor) for which articles of equal quality can be purchased in this city or New York.

Coffee roasted and ground, and Spices ground in the best manner, for grocers, and the same sent for and returned, free of cartage. o23 G. L. CROCKER.

TAILOR AND DRAPER.—The subscriber tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, and public generally, for the encouragement he has received the past year; and assures them that he will endeavor by an assiduous attention and alacrity in attending to the orders of his friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just returned from New York with a full supply of Spring and Summer GOODS of the most fashionable kinds, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, &c., which he will dispose of as low as can be purchased elsewhere. He has also constantly engaged, the best of workmen, and will be enabled to make up his cloths into garments at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

WYNANT CRANNELL,
ap23 389 South Marketstreet.

TO EMIGRANTS, SETTLERS & CAPITALISTS.—For sale 50,100 acres of timber land, and 4000 acres of improved farms situated in the towns of Olive and Shandaken, in Ulster county, and Middletown, Colchester, Tompkins, and Hancock, in Delaware county, and State of New York. The timber consists of ash, bass wood, birch, maple of the various kinds, hemlock, pine, cherry, oak and spruce, and very large. It is remarkably well supplied with streams of water, as the Esopus and Rondout Creeks, and the two branches of the Neversink River, with the Dry Brook and the Mill Brook streams, all have their rise in the above tracts, and are well known to be never failing. There are ten large Tanneries at different points within two miles of the outer lines of these lands, which afford a steady and ready demand for bark at fair prices. There are also upon these tracts many unoccupied water privileges for establishing any branches of business requiring water power. A supply of bark for twenty large tanneries for twenty years can be had. There are already above 200 settlers upon one of these tracts, with a Grist Mill and several Saw Mills, and the roads to market are now very good. The soil is rich and land good and easy to cultivate, there not being more stone upon it than is convenient and necessary to fence it. When well cultivated these lands will produce good crops of wheat, rye, flax, oats and potatoes, and the lands in Delaware county are celebrated for being the best grazing lands in the state, although not very level, yet the meadows are good, and derive great benefit from the use of plaster of Paris. The lands near Deposit are heavily covered with timber, and afford an excellent opportunity for establishing a lumbering business, being so near the great rafting places of the Delawarians, and directly upon the line of the route of the New York and Erie Rail Road.

The lands in Middletown, Shandaken and Olive, commence at the east branch of the Delaware river, and extend easterly 26 miles to a point 8 miles distant from the Delaware and Hudson canal, and 20 miles from the Hudson river, and 18 miles from Kingston, which is the nearest market, and upon a good turnpike road.

These lands have been surveyed and a map made, showing the roads, streams, &c. passing through the surrounding country. Not having seen any of the above lands, I must refer to those who have examined them as owners and agents—FREEBORN GARRISON, Esq. Rhinebeck; C. S. QUILLIARD, Esq. Kingston; URIAH GREGORY and JONATHAN P. CLARK, Poughkeepsie; DAVID A. DE GRAFF, Middletown, Delaware county; and JOSEPH H. CUNNINGHAM, 34 Wall street, New York.

The title is perfect and free in the subscriber who will sell the whole or any part of the above lands, on a liberal credit, or will exchange them for city property.

Persons wishing to view the above lands, or get any particular information concerning them, will please call upon or address Mr. DAVID A. DE GRAFF, Agent, Clovesville Post Office, Delaware co. New York.

WALTER CUNNINGHAM.

Poughkeepsie, May 30, 1836. je15

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of the city and county of Albany—office No. 353 South Market street. This company was chartered May 3d, 1836, and is now in successful operation. The benefits arising from the principle of mutual insurance, when understood, cannot fail to enlist every disinterested person in its behalf.

Every man who insures in this company becomes a member, and is directly interested in its prosperity. At the time of his application he is required to give his note with approved security, to the company, the amount of which is governed by the amount insured, and the hazard of the risk; upon which note he pays five per cent, and is then insured for five years, as follows: To insure a good risk, fire proof, to the amount of $500, he gives his note (not on interest) for $20, 5 per cent of which is paid at the time, $1; and until a loss is sustained by the company, he is not required to pay any further premium until the expiration of 5 years. The practical operation of this system of insurance in Boston and other eastern cities, has been a saving to the insured of an average of three quarters of the amount ususully required to insure in stock companies.

The company invite the public to come forward early and receive, as well as contribute to the great advantages derived from mutual assistance.

DIRECTORS.

Barent P. Staats, Daniel Conkling,
Rufus Brown, Eli Perry,
Christopher Hepinstall, Matthew Brown,
Agur Wells, John Hermans,
Eli Gould, Gaylor Sheldon,
James LAmoureux, John Van Volkenburgh.
Levi Phillips,

BARENT P. STAATS, Pres't.
ERASTUS V. JOICE, Sec'ry. je2

THE TEETH, THE TEETH.—Deserving attention.—Professor Stillman's celebrated Magnetic Odontica for curing the tooth ache and preserving the teeth and gums, arrest of decay of teeth, cleansing, purifying and sweetening the breath—it stands unparalleled and is universally recommended as a health preservative for the teeth, gums and mouth by the faculty of three medical colleges and many eminent dentists—it has gained the highest estimation and merit by the many who have used it.

P. S. Prof. Stillman's residence is at No. 422 Broadway, N. Y. is well known by his professional brethren and reading community at large as a learned and distinguished gentleman of talent.

See Stillman on Human Physiology and Anatomy, page 146, mark Odoriferous Compounds. See do. Stillman on Chemistry, page 78, Magnetic Properties, Chemical Analysis.

For sale at 345 N. Market st. opposite Mechanics' and Farmers Bank.

je29 J. C. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, Druggist.

DR. CHURCH'S GENUINE VEGETABLE LOTION, for eruptions and humors on the face and skin.

This lotion is excelled by no other in the world. It has been administered by the proprietor for several years in Europe and America, with the greatest success. By the simple application of this fluid, night and morning, it will remove the most rancorous and alarming scurvy in the face. It is perfectly safe, yet powerful, and possesses all the good qualities of the most celebrated cosmetics, without any of their doubtful effects. It is therefore recommended as a certain and efficacious remedy, and a valuable and almost indispensable appendage to the toilet. Suffice it however to say, it has been administered to many thousands in the United States and West Indies with the greatest and most unparalleled success, and without even a single complaint of its inefficacy.—A small bottle at 75 cents will be found sufficient to prove its value. For sale by SANDS & SHAW,

je3 Druggists, Agents, 46 State st.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order, at their Foundry in West Troy, Albany county, New York, CHURCH BELLS of superior tone, and warranted to stand, with approved cast iron yokes fitted and fastened to the bell, ready to hang; also Town Clocks, Levelling and Surveying Instruments, Copper and Brass Castings, &c.

mh23 dac MENEELY & OOTHOUT.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of DOWS, CARY & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent.

IRA B. CARY,
JOSEPH J. CARTER,
HARTWELL HAYWARD.

Albany, 5th April, 36.

NEW DRY GOODS, opened at 319 North Market street, opposite the Post Office. A complete assortment of seasonable and fashionable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, consisting in part of

Light figured silks	English cloths
Dark do do	Fine cassimere
Black do do	Fine satinetts
Blue bl'k do do	Merino cassimeres
Rich light & dark plain do	Erminetts
Black Italian silks	Crape Camblets
Poult de soie do	Silk do
Gro de rhine do	Indian nankeens
Go de swiss do	Boys' summer goods
Plaid challe	Rouen sassimere
Black do	Dark jeans
Blue black do	Irish linens
Paris lawns	Linen cambrics
French printed muslins	Linen lawns
French printed mulls	Birds eye diaper
French printed jaconetts	Russia diaper
French calicoes	Linen sheeting
French ginghams	Damask table cloths
Light English calicoes	Colored table covers
Mourning muslins	India rubber table cloths
Black India satin	Table oil cloths
Black silk camblet	Marseilles quilts
Mixed do do	White counterpanes
White satin	Colored do
Bl'k, white & col'd crapes	Fine summer spreads
Veil crape	Scarlet moreens
French bombazines	Crimson do
Black crape leisse	Yellow do
Blue black crape leisse	Blue do
White & straw col'd leisse	Cradle quilts
Black nankin crape	Toilet covers
Merino shawls	Bed ticking
Cashmere do	do blankets
Challe do	Cradle do
Camel hair do	Furniture dimity
Embroidered thibet do	Cambric do
Raw silk shawls	Drapery muslins
Hernani do	Corded cambric
Embroidered crape do	Swiss muslin
Printed thibet do	Bishop's lawn
Bl'k and white silk hose	Medium muslin
Ribbed do do	Scotch lawn
Open work do do	Nansook muslin
Blue bl'k ribbed cotton do	Imitation linen cambric
Colored do do do	Silk umbrellas
White do do do	Parasols
Open worked do do	Cotton & gingham umbrellas
Raw silk hose	Corded skirts
Misses cotton do	India rubber aprons
Super kid gloves	Gauze veils
Open work silk do	Love shawls
English silk do	Love veils

Thread lace edgings and inserting, needle worked edgings and insertings: needle worked capes and collars, lace capes, blue black silk velvet ribbon, French working cotton, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the lowest current prices by my24 EDWIN A. HARRIS.

NEW GREAT CLOTHING STORE, 408 and 410 South Market street, next to Montgomery Hall.—T. GRAHAM & Co. inform their customers and the public, that they have just received the most extensive and splendid stock of GOODS in their line that has ever been opened in this city. Among which are

Superfine black cloth
do blue do
do claret do
do invisible green cloth
do lavender do
do Adelaide do
do Russell brown do
do mixed do
do London brown do
do London ribbed cassimere
do Lavender do
do diagonal do
do imperial ribbed do
do blue do
do black do
do drab do
do plaid do
do mixed do
do ribbed satinett
do blue do
do mixed do
do drab do

With a great variety of summer stuffs, which are now selling cheap by the piece or yard.

Just finished, 500 suits superior clothing of every size, and the most fashionable colors, among which are claret, blues, blacks, greens, mulberrys, olives, russell browns, and fancy mixtures, with pantaloons and vests to match, of new and elegant patterns, the entire of which are made in the most fashionable and durable manner, having constantly a number of the best tailors working in the stores.

Gentlemen who prefer it can have an extire suit of any cloth they may select made to their measures, at a few hours notice. The fitting and workmanship to please or no sale.

Several thousand pairs of pantaloons, consisting of cloth, satinett, moleskin, English cord, summer ribbs, lasting, summer cassimere, and various other stuffs.—Round jackets of all sizes and every quality of cloth, and vests in the greatest variety; together with a quantity of boys clothing, of all kinds, the whole selling cheaper than clothing of the same quality can be had in this state.

N. B. Remember 408 and 410 South Market st, next Montgomery Hall. No connection with any other store. my20

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—WILSON'S Patent Mowing machine.—The subscriber having, at the expense of much study, time and money, invented and constructed a machine for mowing grass and cutting grain, by the power of one or more horses, is now presenting it for public inspection in this city, and hereby respectfully solicits all those interested in the subject to call and examine it, especially to offer any conclusive reasons why this machine is not calculated to transfer the above branches of hard labor from man to horse, and to perform it at an immense saving of time and money.

It is a fact too well established to need proof, that agricultural labor is the prime source of national wealth; and no branch of that labor is more severe, more expensive, or of more importance than mowing grass and cutting grain. It is supposed this machine, with a man or boy, and horse, will do the work of ten or twelve men, and where the grounds are tolerally smooth, will leave it in better order.

The subscriber having obtained letters patent for the exclusive use of this machine, wishes in order to obtain some remuneration for the cost he has been at, to dispose of that right by states or counties, but not to peddle it to individuals. The machine can be built perfect for use at $100. It is now ready to be examined at all hours of the day, at the Eagle street Hotel, corner of Eagle and Hudson streets, A. M. WILSON.

ALBANY ACADEMY.—The Academy will open for instruction on Tuesday the 1st of September.

The Students are arranged in departments corresponding to the wishes of parents for the instruction of their children.

In the 4th or junior department, children are taken at the age of six or seven years, and instructed in reading and spelling, the elements of geography and arithmetic and writing. In the more advanced classes, these studies are pursued to the extent of a thorough English education. Mr. McDowell and Mr. Edwards are the teachers in this department.

The remaining Departments, viz. the Classical under the Rev. Mr. Bullions; the Mathematical, under Dr. Ten Eyck; and the English, under Mr. Clapp, offer all the advantages of a complete and thorough course of instruction.

The French Language is taught by Gen. De Coudray Holstein.

Mr. Bell continues as instructor in Penmanship.

Students have for many years been instructed in all branches required by the Civil Engineer, and many of the pupils of the institution are now in actual service on the canals and railways of this and other states. A class in these branches of study will be commenced immediately after the holidays.

The elements of drawing are taught in connection with the above, and other branches of study.

The Principal will attend to the general superintendence of the Institution, and instruct in various branches of Natural and Moral Science.

Prices of Tuition.—In the Junior Department and elementary studies, $3 75 per quarter for the summer quarters; $4 25 for the winter quarters. Total, sixteen dollars per annum.

In the higher studies of the 4th Department, $4 75 and $5 25. Total, twenty dollars per annum.

English and Mathematical, $5 75 and $6 25. Total, $24 per annum.

Classical, including also any of the above, $7 75 and 8 25. Total $32 per annum.

For instruction in French, the price is $3 per quarter to parents, to which the Trustees add $2 for each scholar.

Boarding.—The Trustees have obtained references to several boarding houses, where students can, if it be desired, be under the care of one or other of the teachers, who will board with them. Price for board, fuel, lights, &c. from $2 50 to $3 per week.

Classes commencing Latin are formed on the 1st of September and the first of March in each year.

T. ROMEYN BECK, Principal.
GIDEON HAWLEY,
ERASTUS CORNING,
JAMES M'KOWN,
ISAAC FERRIS,
JNO. N. CAMPBELL,
JAMES STEVENSON,
WILLIAM B. SPRAGUE,
PETER GANSEVOORT,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
ALFRED CONKLING,
RICHARD V. DE WITT,
PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER,
JAMES GOOLD,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
d15 tf RICHARD YATES. Trustees.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next quarter will commence on Monday, the 9th of May. This institution (founded in the year 1814, and occupying a spacious and elegant edifice, erected especially for its accommodation) comprises, exclusive of the classes composed of those pupils from the higher departments, pursuing the study of the French and Latin languages, Natural History, Chemistry and Botany, six departments, three of which are subdivided, and the whole under the charge of fifteen professors and teachers, and subject to monthly visitations by committees of the board of trustees.

The course of instruction is designed to be useful and practical, and to embrace all the various branches of a complete female education.

The institution is furnished with maps, charts, globes, models, a superior chemical and philosophical apparatus, and an extensive library; in addition to which, in each of the three lower departments, is a smaller library, carefully selected, with reference to the capacities and attainments of the younger pupils instructed in them.

Ample arrangements have been made, under such regulations as the trustees feel confident will prove satisfactory to parents, in the establishment, connected with the families respectively of the Principal and Professor of Natural Philosophy, as well as in several private families, for the accommodation of pupils from a distance. The expense incurred by a young lady for board and tuition, including all the studies taught in the Academy, will not exceed $225 per annum; and in these establishments the best facilities are afforded for acquiring a knowledge of music, drawing, or any of the ornamental branches of female education, at a moderate additional charge.

The academical year commences on the first of September, and is divided into four terms, commencing respectively on the 1st of September, 23d of November, 15th of February, and the 8th of May; a vacation of six weeks following the examination in July, and a second of one week at the close of the quarter ending the 1st of May.

For terms of instruction, which have been placed on a liberal footing, or for any other information which may be required in relation to the institution, reference may be had to A. Crittenton, A. M. the Principal, or to either of the Trustees.

For general information concerning the character of the institution, &c. the trustees beg leave to refer to Chancellor Kent of the city of New York, Rev. Dr. Ludlow, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York, who, during their residence in Albany, have successively presided over the institution; to Benjamin F. Butler, Attorney General of the U. S. Washington City; Hon. Jacob Sutherland, Geneva, N. York, and J. T. Norton, Esq. Farmington, Conn. late trustees. By order of the Board.

A. CRITTENTON, Sec'y.

The Trustees are—

Rev. J. N. CAMPBELL, D. D.
GIDEON HAWLEY, LL. D.
ISRAEL SMITH, Esq.
RICH'D M. MEIGS, Esq.
EDWIN CROSWELL, Esq.
RICH'D V. DE WITT, Esq.
Hon. JAMES VANDERPOEL,
PHILIP S. VAN RENSSELAER, Esq.
THOS. W. OLCOTT, Esq.
IRA HARRIS, Esq.
Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON,
ARCHIBALD McINTYRE, Esq.
ap19 EZRA P. PRENTICE, Esq.

ALBANY FEMALE SEMINARY, 67 Division street—The Rev. Jno. M Garfield, A. M. Principal; Miss Ann Milford, Governess and Professor of the French Language; Mr. Wm. L. Reston, late Organist of Kirk Eaton Church, Yorkshire, England, Professor of Piano Forte, Singing and Harmony; Mrs. Wilcox, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

The Trustees, aware how imperfectly the French language is acquired unless familiarly spoken, are happy in being able to announce to the friends of the Seminary, the appointment of a lady eminently qualified to take the [illegible] French Academy in Montreal, who has introduced the French language as a medium of general communication in this institution.

The annual session commences on the 1st September.

During the past year, valuable additions have been made to the Library and Philosophical apparatus of this institution.

With the limited number of scholars, and the very liberal terms of instruction, the Seminary presents superior inducements to public patronage.

All the branches of academical studies pursued in our high schools and colleges, will be taught by teachers of the first distinction. The system of instruction is divided into two classes, denominated the Useful and Ornamental, embracing all the branches necessary to complete the female education.

The faculty have adopted, as far as practicable, the system of recitation lectures, which are highly practical and tend happily to the cultivation of the moral and intellectual powers.

The Seminary is subject to the regular and stated visitations of the trustees, and open to the polite and liberal generally to inspect its organization, government and exercises.

The price of tuition is fixed at $3 in the 1st department; 4 dollars in the second; 5 dollars in the third; 6 dollars in the fourth; 7 dollars in the fifth, and 8 dollars in the sixth.

The Trustees of the institution, to reduce the expense of education by avoiding the charges attending the collection of bills, have resolved to reduce the above rates One Dollar in each of the several departments, when the quarter bills shall have been paid on entrance, quarterly.

Young ladies from abroad may be provided with genteel board in the family of the Principal, or in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary on the most reasonable terms.

Application for admission to the Seminary, or for further information, may be made to the Principal or any of the Trustees.

JNO. M. GARFIELD, Principal.
BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH,
WM. L. MARCY,
HORATIO POTTER,
DANIEL D. BARNARD,
HARMANUS BLEECKER,
AZOR TABER,
WM. W. FROTHINGHAM,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
AARON THORP,
BARENT P. STAATS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
ROBERT A. SANDS,
jy7 EDMUND S. HERRICK, Trustees.

ALBANY CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The next term commences on Monday, 9th of May. By the resignation of teachers, the institution will necessarily be reorganized in its departments. The Trustees have succeeded in obtaining the services of gentlemen of the first standing in their profession. Mr. Christopher Dunkin, late Greek tutor in Harvard University, is appointed Principal, Mr. E. B. Janes, late Principal of Lansingburgh Academy, assistant instructor.

The course of instruction will, as heretofore, embrace the range of studies in English, Greek and Latin, from the alphabet, to a full preparation for entrance into our colleges, or upon the immediate duties of active life. It is intended to devote particular attention to the infant department. For the present, a competent teacher, Mr. Lewis Lockwood of Williams' College, is employed there. At the same time, the Trustees have sent to Europe to obtain the services of the celebrated Mr. Wilderspin, whose success in this department of instruction has been so great.

Messrs. Dunkin and Janes have come to us with such strong recommendations, that we feel the utmost confidence in still commending the institution to parents.—The names of such gentlemen as B. Silliman of Yale College, and the officers of Harvard College, are given to the most unqualified commendation of Mr. Dunkin's talents and attainments.

Mr. Dunkin will instruct in English and Classical Literature, Geography, History, Natural History, and the outlines of Physiology.

Mr. Janes will instruct in every branch of pure Mathematics required, in Natural Sciences, and during the summer months, accompany his pupils to the field, to practice surveying and the measuring of heights and distances. He will likewise deliver a course of lectures on chemistry to the pupils pursuing that study. Strict attention will be given to correct spelling, reading, writing, composition and speaking.

The terms are from $8 per quarter to $3. The particulars may be ascertained by applying to either of the Trustees, or to Mr. Dunkin, at 270 N Market st.

E. N. KIRK,
THOMAS W. OLCOTT,
IRA HARRIS,
E. P. PRENTICE,
S. VAN RENSSELAER, Jr.
THOMAS E. VERMILYE,
M. T. REYNOLDS,
BENJ. TIBBITS,
JOHN JAMES,
FRIEND HUMPHREY,
BRADFORD R. WOOD,
JOHN WILLARD,
ap14 SAMUEL PRUYN, Trustees.

ALWAYS DYING AND YET LIVING.—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received since he has commenced business in his own name, and takes this opportunity to notify the public that no exertion or expense will be spared to render his place still more worthy of their encouragement, and having a desire to make myself as useful to the public as possible, I have got a machine to dress silk, such a one as has not been in this place, but is used in Staten Island. This machine needs no recommendation—we shall make it speak for itself. I am now ready to receive all kinds of merchant's goods and silks of every kind, single Florence not excepted, and dye and dress in the first style.

All kinds of customers work attended to as usual. Ladies who have merino cloaks or other dresses for winter to get dyed or renovated, would do well to be getting them forwarded, for in the fall I am generally so thronged that I cannot pay that attention to them which I can now.

All the various shades of dyeing done,
Of all the colors under the sun.

Black merino, thibet and cashmere shawls restored without injuring their borders.

All other kinds of handkerchiefs and shawls cleaned and dressed in the French style.

Particular attention paid to gentlemen's wearing apparel; collars and breasts of coats warranted to be kept in perfect shape.

Promptitude and punctuality may be depended on, by calling at No. 14 Norton street, formerly Store lane, opposite the Centre market, Albany.

je22 WILLIAM GIFFIN.

THERMOMETERS.—A good assortment, for sale at 360 Law Buildings.

d3 HENRY HOYT.

DAILY—SWIFTSURE LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY—Running in the following order, viz:

STEAM BOATS.

From Albany.		From New York.
U. STATES, SWIFTSURE,	Monday,	J. FAIRLEE, H. ECKFORD,
NEW LONDON, COMMERCE,	Tuesday,	U. STATES, SWIFTSURE,
O. ELSWORTH, H. ECKFORD,	Wednesday	NEW LONDON, O. ELSWORTH,
U. STATES, SWIFTSURE,	Thursday,	J. FAIRLEE, H. ECKFORD,
NEW LONDON, COMMERCE,	Friday,	U. STATES, SWIFTSURE,
O. ELSWORTH, H. ECKFORD,	Saturday,	N. LONDON, O. ELSWORTH.

FREIGHT BARGES.

COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY,
ATLANTIC, SUPERIOR,
NEW-YORK, A. MARVIN,
ALBANY, NIAGARA,
ONTARIO, DETROIT,
ENTERPRIZE, INSPECTOR,
LADY CLINTON, LADY V. RENSSELAER.

Will form two lines, running daily between New York and Albany, leaving New York, foot of Cortlandt st. North river, every day (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock P. M.—One line direct for the Albany Basin, and the other for the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road.

Leaving Albany and the Rail Road every day, (except Sunday) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

A. VAN SANTVOORD,
No. 82 Cortlandt street, up stairs.
DANIEL PECK, Albany,
Office on the Pier, foot of State st.

Goods received by the above lines will be forwarded with care and despatch, agreeable to order, or by regular lines running day and night on the canal. my9

THE steamers CONSTITUTION, Capt. A. HOYT, and MOUNT PLEASANT, Capt. J. GILLESPIE, belonging to the Albany and Canal Line of Tow Boats.

The above boats form a daily line between this city and New York, one of which will leave the pier, foot of State street, every day at 12 o'clock noon. Affording first rate accommodations for passengers, as well as great expedition to all the Lake boats and other craft they may take in tow.

For passage, towing of lake boats, &c. &c. apply at the Company's office, No. 3 State st.

my6 JOY & MONTEATH, Agents.

DAILY—ALBANY AND NEW-YORK LINE TOW BOATS.

This Line continues to receive property at Albany and New York, to forward on the Hudson River, in either direction, by the freight Barges.

J. L. RATHBONE, GLOBE,
E. CORNING, UTICA,
A. MARVIN, ROCHESTER,
SPLENDID, CONFIDENCE,
INSURANCE, THREE BROTHERS,
DE WITT CLINTON, S. VAN RENSSELAER.

Time of departure from Albany 10 o'clock A. M.
Time of departure from New York, 5 o'clock P. M.

The proprietors of this line respectfully announce to the public, that their BOATS are all of the first class, fitted with spacious promenade decks for the protection of stock and other property from the weather. All business committed to their care will be done promptly.

For freight or passage apply to

GREENE & WILLIAMS,
No. 64 Quay st. Albany.
ISAAC NEWTON,
E. ATTWOOD,
ap29 No. 15 South st. New York.

L. YERINGTON, STORAGE, FORWARDING, & COMMISSION MERCHANT.—The subscriber having purchased the warehouse of Rogers & Brown, at the foot of the Locks, will be prepared, on the opening of navigation, to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

L. YERINGTON.

REFERENCE. G. H. BOUGHTON,
L. A. SPALDING,
WM. O. BROWN,
G. W. ROGERS.

Lockport, March 1st, 1836. mh29 dactf

1836—WASHINGTON LINE.

(INSURED.)

The above line is composed of 20 first rate Boats, and the Proprietors will, on the opening of navigation, be prepared to receive and forward Merchandise and Passengers with great dispatch to Rochester, Buffalo, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri.

The cabins are fitted and furnished in the most modern and splendid style for the accommodation of the travelling public.

J. J. CARTER & Co. Proprietors,
Foot of State street, Albany.

For freight or passage apply to

A. H. GALE, 109 Broad st. N. York.
DOWS & CARY, 76 Cortland st. do
L. BARKER & Co. Rochester.
R. C. PALMER & Co. } Buffalo.
C. R. CARY, }

ap5

1836—NEW YORK AND OHIO LINE.

(INSURED.)

The proprietors of the above Line intend on the opening of the navigation, to despatch two Boats daily for Buffalo, and will be prepared to receive and forward Merchandise and Passengers with great expedition to Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, and Western Pennsylvania.

PROPRIETORS.

HORACE MEECH, } ISAAC S. SMITH, } Buffalo.
GEO. G. OLMSTEAD, } JOHN B. MACY, }
ANSEL R. COBB, } JAMES CHAPPELL,
Albany. Rochester.

The business will be conducted as heretofore under the firm of H. MEECH & Co.

March 9th, 1836. mh10 tf

—1836—

ERIE CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

PRICE REDUCED.

ALBANY AND OHIO LINE—INSURED.

The proprietors of the above Line are prepared to ship merchandise of every description to Buffalo and intermediate places, without delay, and at reasonable prices. Enquire of [illegible], corner of Division st. Albany.

JOHN RICE,
A. J. JEROME,
C. L. PEASE,
je9 22 South street, New York.

1836. PACKET BOATS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS—Four daily lines of Packets will leave Schenectada for Utica, Syracuse, Oswego, Rochester and Buffalo,

At 8 o'clock A. M.
11 do do
$4\frac{1}{2}$ do P. M.
$7\frac{1}{2}$ do do

Passengers from Albany wishing to take the Packet, will leave Albany in the Rail Road Cars that start

At $6\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock A. M.
9 do do
3 do P. M.
5 do do and
$6\frac{1}{2}$ do do my20 tf

LAKE TOW BOATS.

HUDSON RIVER LINE—(INSURED.)

From Albany, Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M.
From New York, Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

These Boats are towed by a powerful steamboat, and property shipped by them will not be subjected to the delay which is unavoidable, where several hundred tons of goods are loaded in a vessel together.

The unexampled safety with which goods have been transported in this class of boats on the Hudson River, for the last eight years, is the best proof that can be given that they are well suited to the business.

The patronage of the freighting public is respectfully solicited. Enquire of E. M. TEALL & Co.

No. 43 Quay street, Albany
TEALL & Co.
je11 No. 18 South street, New York.

ALBANY AND HARTFORD LINE OF PACKETS, FOR 1836.

Sailing from each port, 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.

Schr. BRACE, Capt. W. RANSOM.
do MARY JANE, do A. WILCOX.
do MARIETTA, do G WHITMORE.
do ELLEN, do PENFIELD.

The above vessels are new, and commanded by experienced Captains, and so far as practicable will sail on their regular days. Freight will be taken at reasonable rates.

The agents at Hartford will take charge of and forward by the first opportunity all goods and freight left with them for that purpose, and attend to the sale of Flour and other articles of produce consigned to them.

The agent at Albany will attend to the forwarding of goods by the Western and Northern Canals, and the sale and disposition of any property entrusted to his care.

For further information apply to

THOS. K. BRACE & Co. Hartford, Ct.
CHAS. A. KEELER, 120 Pier, Albany.

my4

BOSTON, ALBANY, AND TROY PACKETS.

The following first rate vessels, commaned by experienced masters, will run regularly the present season as a line of Packets from this city and Troy to Boston, viz-

Schooner VISSCHER, D. ATWOOD, master.
do BENJ. BIGELOW, F. WELLS, master.
do GRECIAN, A. MATSON, master.
do VICTOR, J. CAMMETT, master.
do DEBORAH, D. ALLEN, master.

For freight or passage apply to the masters on board, or at Boston to ISAIAH BANGS, 15 Long Wharf.

At Albany, to GAY & WILLARD, 104 Pier,
Foot of State street.

At Troy, to GAY & WILLARD, 189 River st.

ap7

PHILADELPHIA, TROY AND ALBANY PACKETS.

THE subscribers intend running the following vessels the ensuing season, from the above ports.

Schr. ISAAC MERRITT, Captain CURTIS.
do CHAS. A. KEELER, do GAGER.
do JAMES EMOTT, do BELL.
do JOHN RANDOLPH, do THOMAS.
do ELIZABETH & REBECCA, ALLEN.

The above are mostly new and first class schooners, commanded by experienced masters. It is intended to despatch one a week from each of the above places, during the season of navigation. Patronage is respectfully solicited. JOHN SILLIMAN, at

MERRITT & LOVELAND, Troy,
CHAS. A. KEELER, 120 Pier, Albany.
Proprietors.

WM. A. MCKEE, Agent, North Wharves, below Race st. Philadelphia, who will receive consignments of property, Refer the proprietors above named. mh8

SACHEM'S HEAD HOTEL.—This spacious establishment is now open for the reception of company; it's situation is one of the most delightful on Long Island Sound: it is easy of access from New York, New Haven, New London, and Har ford. The proprietor pledges his every exertion to give satisfaction to all who may honor him with a visit. His bar is furnished with the choicest of wines and liquors. His table will be amply supplied with every variety of sea food, and all the delicacies of the season. The bathing houses have been much enlarged, so that cold or warm baths can be furnished on the shortest notice. From the many improvements already made, and others in progress, the subscriber flatters himself that he will receive, as he intends to merit, the patronage of his friends and the public.

je8 daclm SAMUEL FOWLER.

FOR SALE.—The subscribers, administrators of the estate of William Duffy, deceased, late manager of the Albany Theatre, offer for sale on very reasonable terms, the unexpired term of the lease of the said Theatre, together with a very extensive and complete wardrobe, and a variety of scenery, being the accumulation of many years, with every other article necessary for the carrying on of Theatrical entertainments of every description- the whole in a condition to be put into immediate use. Also the individual wardrobe of the late Mr. Duffy, comprising one of the largest and richest collections of theatrical dresses in the country. Applications may be made to the subscribers at Albany. Albany, March 23, 1836,

JOHN H. DUFFEY,
mh24 tf JAMES DUFFEY,

TAKE NOTICE.—Cash, and the highest price, paid for clean combed hogs bristles, at the Brush Manufactory, No. 18 Green st. Albany.

d15 LEML. L. STEELE.

CHURCH BELL FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, being grateful for past favors, still solicits as much of public patronage as his skill in his business merits. He will make to order at his Foundry, No. 6? Beaver st. church and other Bells, with approved cast iron yokes, all warranted. If any other Bell Founder in this country can make bells superior to his, he will cheerfully discontinue the business. Every description of brass, copper and composition castings, and machinery of various kinds made to order.—Makes and keeps on hand anti-friction bushes for tackle blocks, and other machinery, superior to any thing of the kind made in this country. LEWIS ASPINWALL.

WM. KLINE, COPPER-SMITH, PLUMBER AND SHEET-IRON WORKER—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he can at all times be found at his shop, No. 265 North Market-street, where any thing in his line will be thankfully received and promptly done in a workmanlike manner.

Brewer's Coppers, Tanner's Heaters, Clothier's and Dyer's Kettles, Copper and Tin Gutters; Brew-House Cisterns, Force and Lift Pumps, superior to any thing of the kind in the market; Copper, Cut Nails and Tacks of all sizes, Steam Engine work done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Warranted.

W. K. keeps constantly on hand, block Tin, Braziers sheathing and bolt copper, brass cocks of all sizes, spelter solder, copper rivets, brass ears, &c. &c.

A brass foundery in the rear where castings of all descriptions can be had at a very short notice.

Hollow ware patterns made to order of superior workmanship; Stoves and Stove pipe of all sizes constantly on hand.

Cash paid for old metal. fe27

HATS AND STOCKS—Latest Fashion.—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish his customers with a superior article of Silk and Fur HATS, whose style will please a good taste, and whose quality will secure the approval of a good judgment. Also,

Plaid Silk, Bombazine, &c. STOCKS, in great variety. Prices what they ought to be. Come and see.

A. SYKES, cor. State and S. Market-sts.

N. B. Men's and Boy's Cloth Caps, and Children's Fancy Caps, as above. ap11

LOOKING GLASSES. Wholesale and retail, 327 N. Market street. LAWSON ANNESLEY, Carver & Gilder, has just imported from the German manufacturers, by way of Hamburgh, an extensive assortment of Looking Glass Plates, of the first quality; also, a quantity of German Sheet Glass; for valuable prints, pictures, and coach glasses: has also on hand a great variety of Looking Glasses, in frames of cherry, mahogany, japanned and gilt, and carved and gilt, of the newest patterns; also, a number of large French Plates, that may be framed to suit the purchaser.

P. S.—Merchants from the Country will find it to their advantage by calling, as L. A. will sell for cash, as low as can be had in the United States jy25

LOOKING GLASSES. Wholesale and retail.—J. BURTON would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand and for sale a general assortment of Looking Glasses, framed in the most fashionable style, which he will sell as low as can be had in this city or elsewhere.

Merchants supplied with the above at N. York prices.

Large French glasses furnished and framed to order.

Looking glass plates by the box or single. Portraits and pictures framed in the neatest manner. Old frames regilt, &c. ☞At No. 2 Green-st. jy25

LOOKING GLASSES. Looking Glass and Oil Cloth Manufactory, 328 North Market st.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has always on hand an excellent assortment of Looking Glasses, Framed in the neatest manner. Also, a good supply of Oil Floor Cloths, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Portrait and all other kind of Picture Frames made at the shortest notice and in superior style. All kinds of Upholstering Ornaments, finished at the shortest notice. Brackets of every description made to order.

☞Country Dealers supplied with either or any of the above named articles on the most reasonable terms.—Looking Glass Plates of all sizes by the box or single one.

ROB'T L. KEARNEY,
jy25 one door south of the City Hotel.

DAVID BENSEN, Plane Manufacturer, No. 42 Howard-street, a few doors above Centre Market, Albany. je11

CLAIMS ON TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—At a large meeting of the descendants of Anneke Jants, held in the court room at Poughkeepsie, on the 1st day of July current, the subscribers were appointed their committee and agents, and directed to publish the proceedings of that meeting, which were as follows.

At a numerous meeting of the descendants of Anneke Jants, held at Poughkeepsie in Dutchess county, pursuant to public notice, on the first day of July, 1836, Judge Trumpbour of Saugerties, in Ulster county, was called to the chair, and John Van Buren, Esq. of Kingston in said county, was appointed secretary.

Mr. George Sullivan, of counsel for the heirs, being called upon to inform the meeting of the actual state and prospects of their claims, made a lucid and concise exposition of the rights of the claimants, the proceedings which had thus far been had in chancery, and presented a history of the claim from its earliest stages.

On motion it was unanimously resolved, that the descendants of Anneke Jants do unite in the prosecution of their claims against the Trinity church of the city of New York, and persevere in it until the final decision of the highest tribunal in the state shall award them their rights, or decide that these are lost beyond recovery; and that a committee be appointed to take such measures for carrying into effect this resolution, as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That this committee consist of three persons, and that Judge Trumphour of Saugerties, Ulster county, Peter Oakley, Esq. of Fishkill, Dutchess county and John L. Bogardus, Esq. of the city of New York be said committee.

Resolved, That said committee have full powers to carry out the objects of the foregoing resolutions, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement of the 10th of July, 1830.

An agreement was drawn up and annexed to the original agreement providing for the raising of funds for the prosecution of the suit instituted by their counsel, Mr. Sullivan, and such other suits as he and said committee may deem expedient in the premises.

Resolved, That said committee have power to call meetings of the descendants of Anneke Jants, at such times and places as may be convenient, by public notice or otherwise.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the newspapers of this state, with a view to apprise all who are interested in these claims of the course [illegible]

JOHN VAN BUREN, Sec'y.

The subscribers, in further compliance with the wishes of the heirs assembled on this occasion, earnestly request, that all persons who are descendants from Anneke Jants, or connected by marriage with her descendants, will forward in writing their names and places of residence, and their respective pedigrees, so that they may receive the circulars which the committee are preparing to send them. It has become important that all should specify, as soon as may be, their respective descents, so that their respective shares or interest in the property may be ascertained. These communications may be directed to either of the subscribers, who in return will send information from time to time, of the progress of the prosecution, its prospects, and the means relied upon for success. New York, July 7, 1836.

JACOB TRUMPBOUR,
Saugerties, Ulster county.
PETER OAKLEY,
Fishkill, Dutchess county.
JOHN L. BOGARDUS,
General Land Office, 3 Clinton Hall,
Beekman street, New York.

☞The editors of all the newspapers in the state of New York, are requested to publish this notice conspicuously seven times, and forward their papers by mail, with their bills for publication, to each of the committee. jy13-dac7t

HEALTH PRESERVED—OR LOST, RESTORED.—SEAR'S American Hygiene Vegetable Renovating Pills, are now offered for the benefit of the public, by the author, under an honest persuasion, that the certificates of their efficacy and effects, and the references and testimony respecting his own reputation and character, will secure for them public confidence.—They have been the result of much research and experiment, occasioned by unusual sufferings from dyspepsia and a diseased liver for thirty years. During a considerable part of this period, it has been to me an object of anxious solicitude, to discover some preparation of medicine better calculated to relieve me of my sufferings, than any I had heretofore used. And after many experiments in materia medica; and, among the vegetables of our country, I have succeeded in preparing a medicine purely and entirely vegetable, which does in an eminent degree, answer that important and desirable object.—They are peculiarly efficacious in curing all diseases, originating from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels; such as indigestion, costiveness, nervous and sick headache, cutaneous eruptions, erysipelas, heartburn, sourness of the stomach, and general debility. They may, with perfect safety, be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition; and they are peculiarly effectual in liver complaints. In offering them to the public, I pledge my reputation and character, that a perfect trial of their effects will satisfy them of their superior excellency. In regard to my reputation and character, I have permission to refer to the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Dr. Spring, of N. York, whose characters are well known to the public

Extracts from certificates of the effects of the medicine.

"It is about eight months since I have made use of Mr. Sear's Renovating Medicine in my family, and we have experienced the most salutary effects from them.—Mrs. Hinman has, in a special manner, been greatly relieved from a bilious habit and pulmonary affection which had for years resisted other medicine, and I never heard of its proving otherwise than salutary.

SAMUEL HINMAN, between 18th and 19th sts.
New York, July 1, 1835."

Extract from a certificate of Mrs. Powel, wife of the Hon. Judge Powel, of Saratoga co.

"For many years past I have been afflicted with the symptoms of a liver complaint, which have frequently been attended with pain in my side, so severe as to confine me. About three months since I commenced taking Sear's A. H. V. Renovating Pills, which have greatly relieved me, and rendered unnecessary the use of any other medicine. I do highly esteem them, and recommend them to all who are afflicted as I have been, with a liver complaint. ANN POWEL.

Milton, Oct. 3, 1834."

For sale by Messrs. Carr & Vandenburgh and W. A. Wharton, Albany, where circulars, giving a more general description of them, will be distributed gratis.

ap25 d2awclaw3m

ALBANY EAGLE AIR FURNACE AND MACHINE SHOP—WILLIAM V. MANY, (formerly CORNING, NORTON & Co.) Manufacture to order Iron Castings for Gearing Mills and Factories of every description. Also, Malt Mills, Mashing Machines, Steam Engines, and Rail Road Castings of every description. The collection of Patterns for Machinery is not equalled in the United States.

The following articles will be kept constantly for sale at the Furnace, and furnished at short notice, viz: Potash Kettles, single and double bottoms, from 56 to 140 gallons, Cauldrons from 1 to 3 barrels, Hatters' and Soap Boilers' Kettles, Bark Mills, Paper Mill and other Screws, Press Plates, Oven Mouths and Furnace Doors, Hand Pumps, Single and Double Forcing Pumps, Wagon, Cart and Post Coach Boxes, Sash Weights, 7, 14, 25, 28, 30, 50, 56 and 60 lb. Weights, Forge Hammers, Sleigh Shoes, Stoves, Hall Scrapers, Portable Furnaces, Hawser Irons, Mandrills for Coppersmiths, Bookbinders' and Notarial or Seal Presses.

W. V. M. having an extensive assortment of Plough Patterns, embracing almost every kind in use, keep constantly on hand the following Plough Castings, viz:

Starbuck's,	No.	1, 2 & 3, D.
Clute's,	"	1 & 2 1-2.
Bryant's,	"	1, 2, 2 1-2, 3 & 4.
Gibson's,	"	2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
Wood's, (or Freeborn's,)	"	1, 2 1-4, 3 & 4, A.
Tice's,	"	2. A.
Wright's,	"	0, 1, 2 & 2 1-2.
Hudson's,	"	2, D.
Russell's,	"	2.
Wood's,	"	C. S. 1 1-2, 2 & 3, old.
Chamberlain's	"	3.

Also, the celebrated Side-Hill Plough, No. 1 and 2.

Country Founders can be supplied with Pig-Iron, Fire Brick, Coal, Amboy Sand and Clay.

Boring, Turning and Finishing, in all their various branches, executed with neatness and despatch.

Also, Patterns made and Screws cut to order.

W. V. M. being a practical Millwright, will furnish calculations, and any other information in relation to Machinery.

Cotton Machinists may obtain castings at this Furnace made of Scotch Iron.

All articles ordered can be forwarded to any part of the United States or the Canadas. Orders may be addressed to WILLIAM V. MANY, Eagle Air Furnace, No. 84 Beaver-street, Albany, or to the care of Messrs. ERASTUS CORNING & Co. s12

JUST RECEIVED—A large assortment of rich Mantle Lamps, with and without lusters, 4 and 3 arm suspending lamps, a few very rich bacon lamps, for stores and churches; also all kinds of suspending, stand and side lamps; all of which being direct from the factories, are new, and for sale at low prices, by

W. S. & E. C. McINTOSH,
my19 419 South Market street.

REMOVAL.—Dying and Scouring Establishment, 46 Hudson st. 2 doors west of Union st.—The subscriber having removed from Pearl street to the above stand, returns his grateful thanks to a generous public for past favors, and solicits their further patronage, as the improvements he has made in his business at the above stand, will enable him to give that satisfaction which is requisite.

Dying done on silk, woollen and cotton, all colors and shades at the shortest notice.

Merino shawls cleaned and whitened, cashmere shawls cleaned and restored to their original color without injuring their borders.

Gentlemens and ladies clothes, table covers of all kinds, cleaned and dressed. All kinds of feathers whitened or colored and dressed in the best manner.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

N. B. Miss DAVIDSON continues her Millinery as formerly, at the above place. n16

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE, corner of Green and Norton streets, up stairs. WORTH & DAVISON would inform their friends and the public, that they feel grateful for past favors, and by a constant attention to business, and the general good quality of their furniture, they hope to merit a continuance thereof. They would particularly call the attention of the public to their newly invented sofas, which for ease far surpass any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public, and for elegance they are not inferior to those of any city in the United States. Some boast of underselling their neighbors; of this we would only say, call at No. 9 Green st. before you purchase elsewhere. fe9

RICHARDSON'S PATENT BEDSTEAD, OR ALLEVIATOR.—The subscriber having purchased of Col. Nathaniel Richardson of Boston, the right to make and sell his Patent Bedstead or Alleviator, in the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego, would respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of said article, at No. 116 State street, corner of Lodge st. where individuals are invited to call and examine it.

The Alleviator is not only well calculated for common use, but is an article eminently adapted for sickness both in family and hospital practice. An examination will satisfy any person of its utility and usefulness.

Albany, March 23, 1836,
mr23 ALEXANDER S. TRUMBULL.

I have examined a Patent Bedstead called the Alleviator, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider it the best article, either for private use or Hospital practice I have ever seen—its cheapness brings it within the reach of all who may desire it; and its simplicity of struture is such that a child may regulate it. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the favorable notice of the public.

Albany, March 19, 1836.

BARENT P. STAATS, President
mr21 of the Albany County Medical Society.

We the undersigned Physicians of the City of Albany, having examined the above named "Patent Bedstead, or Alleviator," do concur in the above recommendation. Albany, April, 1836.

Peter Wendell, M. D.; Charles D. Townsend, M. D.; John W. Bay, M. D.; Peter Van Olinda, M. D.; D. McLachlin, M. D.; Peter P. Staats, M. D.; John F. Townsend, M. D; Henry Green, M. D.; Henry Van Antwerp, M. D.; Herman Wendell, M. D.; Wm. H. Keyser, M. D.; Abraham Groesbeck, M. D.; E. W. Ford, M. D.; H. Kane, M. D.; Saml. Shaw, M. D.; P. Gannon; John Van Buren; Palmer C. Derr; Sydney Sawyer; R. J. Dusenbury; Wm. O'Donnell; E. S. Burton my5

NON-RADIATING, OR SUMMER COOKING STOVES.—Cooking Stoves for cold weather have long been in general use, but not till very lately has public attention been directed to a summer article. It is manifest that a stove for cooking in warm weather should be constructed on very different principles from the winter stove. The inconvenience of a cast iron stove has long been felt—heating the apartments intolerably, and wasting an immense quantity of fuel to very little purpose. To remedy these inconveniences, is the object of the Non-Radiating stoves. The subscriber flatters himself that the Non-Radiating Stove will be found as useful in warm weather, and as necessary to comfort as the cast iron, or heat-radiating stoves are, during the cold season.

These stoves are manufactured almost wholly of tin-plate, and the fire employed being entirely within the stove, no heat can be radiated from the exterior, and consequently the temperature of the apartment in which it is used, will not be raised—leaving the whole power of the heat to be applied to culinary purposes.

The admirable arrangement of this stove will strike at once, those at all conversant with affairs of the kitchen—the direct application of heat to the boilers and the oven—the facilities for baking, boiling and roasting at the same time, and in a manner unequalled by any other mode, and the incredibly small amount of fuel necessary to do the whole work, is without a precedent in the annals of cookery.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the article. A. H. AUSTIN, 17 State street.

je16

LOOKING GLASS PLATES.—The subscriber has just received by the ship Copernicus from Bremen, a general assortment of Looking Glass Plates, which he will dispose of at very reduced prices.

ROBERT L. KEARNEY,
328 North Market street, one door south of City Hotel.

n4

NOTICE is hereby given that I have taken my brother, JOSEPH GIBSON, into partnership in the plane making business, which business will be carried on by Joseph for the benefit of both, under the name of J. & J. GIBSON, at the old stand in Lancaster street, opposite the gaol, where my old customers and the public will find every accommodation in the line of our business, and on the best terms.

JOHN GIBSON.

Wanted, at the above establishment, two Journeymen, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. Also one apprentice to the above business. J. & J. GIBSON.

Albany, Jan. 22, 1836.

ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE.—This article, recently introduced into America, only requires to be known to be duly appreciated. In many respects it is superior to the ordinary copper, brass or tinned vessels now used for the purpose of cooking or preserving. It is not like them subject to rust or corrosion, nor is it affected by any heat under a cherry red, whilst its price is much lower than either of them. If through inattention the enamel should become discoloured, it may be easily cleaned by a little ashes and water. Comfort, cleanliness and health will be consulted by employing it instead of the article now generally made use of in cooking and making preserves. The enamel will neither crack off by heat nor wear away by washing or scouring. The manufacturers having received the medals of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania and the American Institute of New York, for specimens of their ware, [illegible] were such necessary, they are convinced that they would willingly be given by all who have ever made use of the article. The above ware for sale, wholesale or retail, at

ap4 H. B. WEBSTER'S, 375 S. Market st.

THE subscribers are prepared to furnish to order at their Foundry in West Troy Albany co. N. York. CHURCH BELLS of superior tone and warranted to stand.

Also, Town Clocks, Theodoletes, Levelling Instruments, on the most approved construction, for running curves; and Surveyor's Compasses of all kinds; also Copper and Brass Castings of every description.—West Troy, Jan. 8, 1836.

mh22 dacly MENEELY & OOTHOUT.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—GROUND COFFEE AND SPICES.—The subscribers would inform western merchants, and country store-keepers generally, that they have opened stores at Nos. 99 Rosevelt street, New York, and 9 Mark lane, Albany, where they offer for sale the following articles at the lowest New York prices.

GREEN COFFEE, GROUND CINNAMON,
ROASTED DO. DO. ALSPICE,
GROUND DO. DO. CLOVES,
DO. PEPPER, NUTMEGS,
GINGER, CAYENNE, MUSTARD.

The subscribers beg leave to assure those who may favor them with their custom, that all goods bought of F. & Co. either at New York or Albany, shall be of as good quality as represented, and that their customers will not be subject to those impositions often practised by persons in their line of business. Be particular to look for the number. ap21 FROMENT & Co.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has taken the store No. 394 South Market street, heretofore occupied by Messrs. SMITH & PORTER, and having purchased the remaining stock of goods, intends to make such additions thereto, immediately after the opening of navigation, as will make a full and complete assortment of PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, BRUSHES, DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, and (as has been usual with the late occupants) a large number of Miscellaneous Articles, useful and profitable for the country trade, all of which he begs leave to offer at wholesale or retail, to his friends and the public, at fair prices, and on reasonable terms.

The HOUSE, SLOOP, BOAT, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING AND GLAZING business continued at the above store as usual.

JOHN S. SMITH.

N. B.—J. S. S. being also agent for the Enamelled Hollow Ware Factory in this city, established by Professor Lewis C. Beck, offers a full assortment of Enamelled Hollow Ware at wholesale. All orders for, or communications respecting the above ware, must be addressed to the subscriber, at 394 South Market st. Albany

mh7 tf

ALBANY VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY, 267 North Market street.—RICHARD WILLIS would inform his friends and the public, that he still continues manufacturing inside Venetian Blinds, on his much improved plan, and will warrant them not to get out of order, and for good materials and workmanship, they shall not be surpassed; he therefore solicits a share of public patronage, and invites those in want of blinds to call and examine the quality of his stock, which he has on hand in every variety of sizes. Mahogany frame Dwarf Venitian Blinds for the lower part of windows; also Venetian Roller Blinds, doors and chimney Blinds, rollers and roller Curtains, made to order; transparent Window Curtains mounted, and some for sale; patent slat Roller Blinds, of all sizes for sale.

Old Venetian Blinds altered to the new plan, repainted and trimmed or exchanged for new. Blinds fixed in any part of the city, or carefully packed for the country. Lines, tassels and blind trimmings for sale.

Fancy flower stands for sale or made to order.

All kinds of wood turning done in the best manner; also screw work, bench and hand screws of all sizes.

Spring and common crutches, wooden legs, arms and arm slings, splints, &c. &c. made to order, by

RICHARD WILLIS, 267 North Market st.

fe5 6m

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BENEDICT & ROBY at Utica and Albany, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 27th January last. JOSEPH ROBY, Jr. will settle the demands against the firm of Benedict & Roby of Utica, and is authorised to collect all debts due said firm. LEWIS BENEDICT will settle the demands against the firm of Benedict & Roby of Albany, and is authorised to collect all debts due the said firm.

LEWIS BENEDICT,
JOSEPH ROBY, Jr.

Albany, Feb. 16, 1836.

A FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber intending to retire from business, offers for sale his Farm, pleasantly situated in the town of Sharon, in the county of Schoharie, on the Schoharie turnpike road, (and in the centre of said town) containing 176 acres of land, about three fourths of which is under a good state of cultivation, and well fenced, the remainder is well covered with wood. On the premises are two dwelling houses, two stories high, one of which is built of brick, and is well finished, is 26 by 46 feet, with back kitchen, 20 by 24 feet; two barns and sheds, two wood houses, carriage house, with other convenient out houses; two orchards of bearing apple trees, mostly grafted fruit, and a number of other fruit trees; also a brick store 24 by 26 feet, in which the subscriber has kept a store upwards of fifteen years, and which is now filled with a pretty general assortment of dry goods, groceries, &c., and which he will also dispose of on very liberal terms. The whole or a part of the above premises will be sold as may best suit the purchaser. The terms of payment will be made easy, and a part of the purchase money may (if required) remain at interest a number of years. The title is indisputable. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

ja30 d3tc6m* PETER A. HILTON.

BROOM CORN.—Just received a few bushels superior quality; also a further supply Buel's Early Dutton Corn for field culture, well worth the attention of farmers; ripens in 100 days; easily made to produce from 80 to 90 bushels to the acre.

my2 dac W. THORBURN.

GARDEN TOOLS.—The subscriber has just received from England, a complete assortment, viz. Rakes, Turnip Hoes, Dutch Hoes, Scuffling Hoes, Scoop Trowels, Garden Reels and Lines, Spades, Shovels, Rakes, with handles ready for use, from 8 to 14 teeth each. W. THORBURN,

my2-dac North Market street.

EARLY SHAW AND KIDNEY POTATOES.—Superior early Potatoes—they have proven to be very profitable to raise for market. Market gardeners would find it to their advantage to cultivate these potatoes. By the quantity will be sold so as to make it an object to try them. W. THORBURN,

ap14 dac opposite the Post Office.

HOUSES TO LET, &C.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange for good city property, a large two story dwelling house, having four square rooms, two bed rooms and pantries on a floor, with a finished basement, all in good order, with three acres of land attached, covered with fruit trees, with a good garden, &c., in the pleasant village of Kinderhook.

je27 dac ASHLEY SCOVEL.

PATTERSON'S HOTEL, Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y.—S. P. PATTERSON respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known stand formerly known by the Crandall or Vance place, 22 miles from Albany, on the great Road to Boston, via Stockbridge and Springfield, and the half way house from Hudson to Lebanon Springs; and has thoroughly repaired the house, and furnished it in a style that no country house exceeds, for the reception of company. From his experience and desire to please, he hopes to receive share of patronage.

N. B. The stables are extensive and commodious, and can comforably accommodate from 70 to 80 horses. Good horses and carriages, to let at short notice. au6 dactf

FOR SALE, one of the best farms, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county of Schenectady, about three miles east of the city of Schenectady, near the Albany and Schenectady turnpike, known as the Powell farm, containing 260 acres land, about 80 is covered with wood of different kinds, and good growth. This place is now a marketing establishment—a garden of 26 acres under a high state of cultivation, and one of the principal ones that supplies the city with vegetables; the milk business can be connected with the gardening business from this place, to great profit, as the farm is better adapted to it than any other one in this vicinity, being all seeded down, and has a durable stream or spring of water in every lot. The buildings generally are large and convenient, sufficient for the farm in every respect—all the varieties of fruit, and the best qualities, have been cultivated on this place; it will suit any person who wishes to profit by his industry. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the city.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Schenectady, January 9, 1836. jal1 dac3tawtf

YORK HOUSE, No. 5 Courtlandt street, New-York.—This old and long known Establishment having been rebuilt and enlarged, to triple its former site during the past season, is now prepared for the reception of its old customers and such others as may honor it with their patronage, (not excepting the subscriber's former patrons at the Merchant's Hotel, in the city, and at the Mansion House, Syracuse.)

The location being very central and convenient to the business and fashionable part of the city, together with moderate terms and a firm determination to make a things comfortable and agreeable to its patrons, the subscriber respectfully tenders his best exertions to please and serve all who may patronise the establishment.

O. H. WILLISTON,
formerly of Merchant's Hotel, N. Y.

Terms $1 per diem. o1

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE CANAL.—NOTICE.—First—Sealed proposals will be received by the Canal Commissioners until and on the 22d day of August next, for constructing $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of new canal on the enlarged plan, extending from a short distance above West Troy, to the head of the 4 locks near Cohoes Falls; and to enlarge the first level (from Albany) on the present canal, including the Little Basin, and the excavation below; together with all the culverts, waste-weirs, and bridges on the same. Also for a set of double locks, No. 1, at Albany; a single lock, No. 2; and sixteen set of double locks, from No. 3 to 18 inclusive, extending over the above section.

Second—Proposals will also be received until and on the 26th day of August next, for constructing a culvert of masonry at Nail Creek, in Utica.

Third—Proposals will also be received until and on the 30th day of August next, for constructing one pair of double and two single locks, and 1 aqueduct at Syracuse, including a section of canal from the east line of the village, to the Geddes lock, with the culverts, waste-weirs and bridges for the same

Fourth—Proposals will also be received until and on the 5th day of September next, for constructing one lock at the village of Lyons, two at Lockville, and a single and double lock at Macedonville.

The prices for work must include the expense of materials necessary for the completion of the same, according to the plans and specifications that will be presented at the time of receiving proposals.

The work in the first and third specifications is to be completed by the 1st day of October, 1838. That in the second specification to be completed by the 1st day of August, 1837. That in the fourth specification to be completed by the 15th day of October, 1837. But the culverts, bridges and waste-weirs in the 1st and 3d specifications to be completed by the 1st day of July, 1838, and aqueduct at Syracuse to be completed the 15th day of October, 1837.

Security will be required for the performance of the contracts, and the propositions should be accompanied by the names of responsible persons, signifying their assent to become sureties. If the character and responsibility of those proposing, and the sureties they shall offer, are not known to the undersigned, or the chief or resident engineer, a certificate of good character and the extent of their responsibility, signed by the first judge or clerk of the county in which they severally reside, will be required.

No transfers of contracts will be recognised.

The locations of the different works, and the plans of the several structures, with specifications of the kinds of materials and manner of construction, will be ready for examination, as follows: For 1st specification, on and after the 15th day of August, at Noyes's, between Albany and Troy; and for 2d specification, Bagg's Hotel in Utica, on and after the 24th day of August; and for the 3d specification, at the Syracuse House, on and after the 26th August; and for the 4th specification, at Homan's, in Palmyra, on and after the 2d day of September: At which times the chief or resident engineers will be in attendance, to explain plans, &c. and to furnish blank propositions

The party to the propositions which may be accepted will be required to enter into contracts immediately after the acceptance of the same.

The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to accept proposals, for the whole or any part of the above described work. Albany, 27th June, 1836.

WM. C. BOUCK,
JONAS EARLL. Jr.
J. BOWMAN,
WILLIAM BAKER,
je30 d2aw&ctsep5 Acting Canal Commissioners.

RUTA BAGA TURNIP SEED.—The subscriber has just received a further supply of this valuable turnip. This turnip has been used many years by the farmers of Briton as one of the most important articles of *winter fodder* for fattening of hogs, and has lately been cultivated to great advantage in this country, and proved a valuable acquisition to the winter stock of our farmers, especially to those who keep a number of sheep, cows or hogs.

Ruta Baga will grow best on a rich clean soil, it causes the root to grow to a much larger size, and finer flavored than otherwise; let your ground be very deep ploughed, and well harrowed; sowing in drills is recommended in preference to broadcast. One pound seed will sow an acre. *Time sowing*, from 20th June to the 1st of August.

Also, White Round, Red Top and Green Top Turnip, with many other sorts, too numerous to mention, well worth the attention of our farmers. Persons remitting the money with their orders, will have the seed carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

W. THORBURN,
je23 dac4w Seedsman, North Market st.

100 CHESTS and half chests Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas.

50 catty boxes do
60 bags Coffee, assorted; 20 do Pepper
20 do Spice; 50 hhds. Molasses
10 hhds. St. Croix Sugar
5 do Porto Rico Sugar
15 boxes white Havana Sugar
10 do Loaf and Lump Sugar
20 bags Manilla Sugar
30 kegs Tobacco, assorted brands
10 boxes Cavendish do
30 kegs pure Ginger; 50 boxes Poland Starch
30 boxes Chocolate; 20 do Pepper Sauce
50 do Lemon Syrup; 100 do Bar Soap
150 do Shaving Soap
50 cases Muscat Wine
15 baskets Champagne Wine
50 reams Writing Paper; 25 do Letter do
250 do Wrapping do
200 dozen imitation Shaker Brooms

Together with a general assortment of Liquors an Wines, for sale by TAYLOR & WING,

ap15 No. 50 on the dock.

WHITE MULBERRY SEED.—Just received and for sale, warranted growth of 1835, with printed directions for culture; also Cobb's Treatise on Silk, a manual containin information respecting the growth of the Mulberry tree with suitable directions for the culture of silk—in three parts, with colored engravings. By John Cobb, A. M Published by directions of his Excellency Gov. Lincoln agreeable to a resolve of the legislature of Massachusetts. Price 50 cents.

my11 dac1w W. THORBURN.

TO LUMBERMEN.—Having examined several lots of lumber, which were manufactured in mills where Messrs. Hardy & Rich's Patent Dogs have recently been introduced, I do with much confidence recommend their use to all engaged in manufacturing, as lumber thus manufactured will readily sell in this market for at least fifty cents per M. more than that sawed in the ordinary way. J. B. WILLIAMS.

mh9 d1wetf

CATARRH SNUFF. DR. MARSHALL'S Aromatic Catarrh and HEADACH SNUFF.—This snuff is superior to any thing yet known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a cold in the head, and the headache. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect after being used, is agreeable. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Dr Marshall's Vegetable Indian Black Plaster.

This Plaster is unrivalled for curing scrofulous swellings, scurvy, sores, lame back, fresh wounds, pains in the sides, hips and limbs, and seldom fails to give relief in all local rheumatisms. If applied to the side, it will cure many of the common liver complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the quinsy. The virtues of the plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. Price 25 cents per box.

The above articles are sold wholesale by the proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, Druggist, Middlebury, Vt. by W. C. Stimpson & Co., Druggists, Boston; by Hoadley, Phelps & Co., Druggists, N. York; by all the druggists in Albany and Troy; and by druggists generally, in the cities and country, throughout the United States and Canada. ap22 dacly

NOTICE.—The health of Mr. EDWARDS requiring his retirement from business, the Law partnership heretofore existing between STEVENS & EDWARDS, is therefore dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by Stevens & Cagger. Albany May 14, 1836.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
JAMES EDWARDS.

SAMUEL STEVENS and PETER CAGGER have this day formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law.

SAMUEL STEVENS,
PETER CAGGER.

Albany, May 14th, 1836. my24 dactf

500 NEW COOKING STOVES.—The subscriber is now completing 500 of his new Cooking Stoves, which he designates the Perfect Union Cooking Stove, in order to distinguish it from others of similar but faulty construction, with which the market is glutted. No pains or expense has been spared to render his stove what the subscriber deems it to be—the best article ever offered to the public.

The stove is so constructed as to bring 3 boilers in contact with fire at the same time, and the oven will be found to bake as perfect as a brick oven; while from the peculiar construction of the damper the fire will be under the complete control of the user, and can be directed to any part at pleasure. This stove is made from the best Scotch and American iron, and for smoothness and beauty of casting, as well as utility, is unrivalled.

Stove dealers and merchants supplied on the most liberal terms, by A. H. AUSTIN,

je18 17 State street, corner of Dean.

TO STOVE DEALERS.—The undersigned will receive orders from the trade, for Stanley's Rotary Top Cooking Stove. All applications will receive prompt attention. STEELE & WARREN,

368 South Market street.

RAISINS.—75 boxes bunch and bloom Raisins; also keg and Sultana Raisins; for sale by

GEORGE WAIT,
my3 480 and 482 South Market st.

3 HHDS. DUTCH MADDER.
5 cases calcined Magnesia.
3 cases Carbonate do
4 do Liquorice Ball. 10 do refined Eng. Borax.
For sale low by ROBINSON & DOUGHTY,
s17 Wholesale Druggists, 68 State st.

DWARF PEN—This admirable pen, designed for fine writing, just received at the U. S. BAZAAR, 324 North Market st. my21

50 DRUMS FIGS, just received and for sale by SANDERS & GROOT,
my3 No. 72 on the dock.