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[*From the London New Monthly Magazine.*]

EPISTLE TO HORACE SMITH FROM ALGIERS.

Dear Horace, be melted to tears;
For I'm melting with heat as I rhyme;—
Though the name of this place is All-jeers,
'Tis no joke to be caught in its clime.

With a shaver from France who came o'er,
To an African inn I ascend:
I am cast on a barbarous shore,
Where a barber alone is my friend.

Do you ask me the sights and the news
Of this wonderful city to sing?
Alas! my hotel has its muse;
But no muse of the Helicon's spring.

My windows afford me the sight
Of a people all diverse in hue:
They look black, yellow, olive, and white,
Whilst I, in my sorrow, look blue.

Here are groups for the painter to take,
Whose figures jocosely combine—
The Arab, disguised in his haik,*
And the Frenchman disguised in his wine.

In his breeches, of petticoat size,
You may say as the musselman goes,
That his garb is a fair compromise
'Twixt a kilt and a pair of small clothes.

The Mooresses, shrouded in white,
Save two holes that for their eyes give room,
Seem like corpses in sport or in spite,
That have slily whipp'd out of the tomb.

The old Jewish dames make me sick;
If I were the Devil, I declare,
Such hags should not mount a broom stick
In my service, to ride through the air.

But hipp'd and undined as I am,
My hippogriff's course I must rein,
For the pain of my thirst is no sham,
Though I'm bawling aloud for Champaigne.

Dinner's brought; but their wines have no pith,
They are flat as the Statutes at Law;
And as all that they bring, my dear Smith,
Would a glass of brown stout they could draw,

O'er each French trashy dish as I bend,
My heart feel's a patriot's grief;
And the round tears, O England! descend,
When I think on a round of thy beef.

Yes, my soul sentimentally craves
British beer—Hail! Britannia, hail!
To thy flag on the foam of the waves,
And the foam on thy flaggons of ale.

Yet I own in this hour of my drought,
A dessert has most welcomely come;
There are peaches that melt in the mouth,
And grapes blue and big as a plum.

There are melons, too, luscious and great;
But the slices I eat shall be few;
For from melons incautiously ate,
Melan-cholic effects might ensue.

"Horrid pun!" you'll exclaim; but be calm,
Though my letter bears date. as you view,
From the land of the date bearing palm,
I will palm no more puns upon you.

T. CAMPBELL.

*Mantle worn by the natives.

[*Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser.*]

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 6, 1835.

AN AMERICAN IN AN ENGLISH STEAMBOAT.

Detained in London beyond all my calculations, and who will not be detained there by its world of wonders? I made at last a strong effort to break away for a trip, on, and over the continent,—and now, you see, I am in the dominions of his Dutch Majesty, after a passage across the channel of only 30 hours, which an American steamboat, however, would have performed in half the time. In this European world, it does not take long to change from kingdom to kingdom,—and one may in a very brief time, "finish up" half a dozen of them, not costing him near so much to travel as it costs to run over some of our States. To get out of England, upon the Continent, the traveller must be something more than when he leaves the United States,—for not only is a passport indispensable (which by the way, it is better than *well* to have before you leave home)—but an American Charge or Consul in London, must give it his "*Vu a legation*," &c. but, if you go, to Holland for example, you must have also, the "*Vu a legation de S. M. le Roie des Pays Bas.*" No country in the world, I believe, but the United States has thoroughly done with this trumpery. England has done much towards it, and no man needs a passport to pass over Great Britain; but the alien, however, is threatened with "fine and imprisonment," unless he declares himself at the alien office,—a threat, by the way, that no sensible alien troubles himself about, for in England people only obey such of the laws as it suits their rulers to put in execution, and the rulers now seem to have come to the conclusion, that there *is not much need of enforcing this.*

I bade adieu to London, its thickly-crowded streets, and its more thickly-crowded Thames, on the morning of the 5th at 6 o'clock, and soon after our steamer, the "Sir Edward Banks," was winding its way through the fleet on this little river, with all the skill, that the best American whip could use in threading the thoroughfare of Broadway. My landlady in London, to whom on parting I made myself known as an American, (giving her an American coin with our eagle upon it, as a token of the thankfulness I felt for many little kindnesses) expressed her surprise that I was from that far-off country, for, said she, "you speak English just as we do, and I never should have known it"—a compliment I can assure you I did not value as much as I might; because the good landlady and her household had that cockney pronunciation of our mother tongue, which never used an *h*, and which without ceremony would turn a *house* into an *ouse*, and a *hot* day into an *ot* one, in such a manner, that my senses were often wandering through her sentences to *guess* out her meaning. I believe I have not told you before, that in London, the greater part of the travelling population resorting there, who intend to make any stay, just select lodgings, that is a bed room and a setting room, where they breakfast only, and make their head quarters, always dining at the Coffee House or "dining out." Thus I had become quite expert in making tea and coffee, for we always make it ourselves, the hot water alone being given us,—and in this manner, after my companion had left me some ten days ago for Brussells, and—I don't know where else—I made many a solitary breakfast, *a la Angleterre*, mumbling my excellent London loaf of bread, all alone, all this I have now changed, and am again commencing a new life. I am quite alone in my journeying. As I was going down the Thames, true I met an American clergyman from New-York, with his daughter, wending his way to the Continent, but his plans were so different from mine, that we are already parted,—and I know not now how far he is in advance of me.

Our steamer as usual was nothing extraordinary. In America we should have used her as a mud digger in the rivers, or the highest promotion she could have had, would have been as the tower of other craft. There were on board some 60 or 70 passengers, and but twenty berths at the most to accommodate all,—and yet she is one of His Majesty's Mail Boats to the continent. Our company was made up of the specimens of the different materials, which such a population can well display, and in large quantities too. Here, was a fellow too big in feeling to tread the decks of the little steamer, twirling his cane and snuffing the air—with that rudeness of manner toward all, that always mark the vulgar, even if well-dressed man. There was one of those true English gentlemen, all simplicity, all kindness, with his family and his servants around him, starting with his own carriage to post all the way to Switzerland from the middle Rhine, making no fuss at all, answering all your questions, and doing much to oblige you. Now, you met one of those English naval officers, who, from commanding all on board their own ships, think they may command all on board other people's ships, and thus become rude and surly, needing an insult from every passer by, at least as often as once in 10 minutes. The mustachioed Continental officer was pacing the decks here. The tripping Frenchman there.—The rough thick built Dutchman was smoking far aft as the steamer would permit,—and the newly-married husband with his lady love, now whispering (I dare say) in another remote corner, of their happiness that "is," and is "to be," at least in their own imagination, as they run away from friends at home to hide their nuptials abroad, as if it were a crime to marry. I watched all, for I felt quite alone, and should have been sad in this loneliness, but for the attention thus forced upon me. The "feast of all languages" seemed to be spread about, and I was gathering what few I could of "the scraps."—The Frenchman slipt out his words with an ease and a volubility amazing to me. The Dutchman made all manner of faces as he jerked out his rough and unmanageable consonants. The German was far smoother tongued. The English sounded as the dignified medium of all. The little glib Italian chanted his delicious syllables, as if his language was not made to talk but to chant—and then the Castilian came in with his full sounding periods so much softer than the German, so much more dignified than the Italian or French, so free from the clipped hissing syllables of the English.

How could all these languages have been formed thus on one continent—and here we had them all spoken at once. I was surprised at the facility with which some few of our passengers would change from one to the other, and then run through all—with what correctness I am sure I cannot say. One young man, not over 22, spoke each of these, I remarked, except English, and this, he observed, "no Christian man could learn to speak in such a manner as not to be laughed at"—and therefore he would not speak it at all, though he read it well, and fully understood it when pronounced. Every body, I also remarked, spoke French—every body of any pretensions—for not to be able to speak French in England, is a mark that you have received a mean education, and it is almost as disgraceful as with us would be bad orthography, or the inability to read with ease. Hence every Englishman, woman, or little miss, on board our steamer, speaks French, which seems to be the common medium of exchange in communication, just as gold or silver is in the mercantile world. French enables you to speak with every well educated man, wherever you meet him, no matter from what quarter of the world he has come, America, alone except. Placed thus in such a situation, (I can assure you it was no pleasant one) for just as an American would feel who does not know how to write, I felt when I saw at times all others thus enjoying a conversation to which I could only listen, and then *guess* out the meaning, for like many other Americans who have received "an education," I can read French with ease and pleasure—I can murder it in conversation, and understand it when spoken slowly, or when pronounced with an English accent; but to murder any language before others who speak it well, is an act one will seldom be guilty of, if he knows what he is doing. And as for understanding the confusion of vowels and consonants that Frenchmen themselves make, that is altogether beyond my power, in their animated conversation. Hundreds of Americans who come over here, are in my situation. This picture of the condition of one, may do some good to thousands at home; and therefore I have given it. I always endeavor in conversation here, by explaining our remote position from all these European tongues, and the few opportunities which we have in many parts of the United States of ever hearing these languages well spoken, to account for our inability to speak them, though we read them, or many of them; but the Englishman will not understand how it is that an educated American does not speak a language which is even a part of *his* education, and which is ever necessary to him, situated as he is on the very borders of a continent where they are spoken—forgetting that we are three thousand miles off, and that in hundreds and hundreds of our towns, and in very many of our colleges, a French word is never spoken without being Anglicised.

I need not draw a further picture of our motely company, as our steamer paddled down the Thames—for the volubility of such a company all will fancy for themselves, and how that volubility was suddenly silenced, as the white waves of the English Channel came rushing around us, bringing a paleness on every face, it needs no description to conceive. In common with many Englishmen, I admire the ingenious management of our steward, who spread out his tempting dinner viands full three hours earlier than the English dinner hour, so as to bait well the eager runners for the *table de'hotel*, before seasickness came over them. The hitherto voluable declaimer was now stretched at length upon piles of carpet bags. The chattering English miss would now hardly ejaculate an *ay* or *no*. Every nook and corner was filled by some one seeking to hide his head. The roguish sailors as they passed along, and witnessed the misery, only change the location of their quids of tobacco from one side of the mouth to the other, as they sneeringly pitied our sad condition. Anon the decks were cleared of the women, and but here and there a man lingerer was left—a pale monument of what is gained in *travelling for pleasure.* I should do wrong, however, to pass over a somewhat queer discussion which I held from Gravesend to Margate with some English gentlemen, one of whom, a high tory, as he was discussing English politics with a whig, I felt upon and [illegible] as he was warmly contending for his political side of the question, and supporting his argument with the declaration "that between despotism and democracy, as an unambitious man, desirous only of enjoyment and peace, he should prefer the refinement and elegance of the court of the Russian autocrat to the vulgarity of the American democracy"—that is, he would rather live in St. Petersburg than in the United States! This was a little too much even for the calm training I have ever given myself in all political matters; and no sooner was it uttered, than I broke in upon the conversation, and soon had an auditory of the whole English part of the passengers, men, women, misses, boys, maid servants, and all,—for [illegible] English society, particularly that of the higher order, there is as much curiosity to see a native American as there would be to see an American Indian—say Black Hawk, for example;—and it the native American does really deserve in their estimation to associate with gentlemen, no Englishman will receive half so much civility and kindness,—for in the first place, they are surprised at the existence of such an anomaly as an American gentleman, and in the next place, they are so deplorably ignorant of every thing that concerns us, that whenever an American well acquainted with all the states of his own country, can answer all their questions, (and as constant reference is now made in Parliament to our political systems, they are eager in putting them,) they will receive him with extra kindness and extra attention,—studying him, I call it, as they would a new book in a new language, so as to learn its contents. Indeed, I was amused not a little by this, the last week I was in London; for an article that I had written upon American affairs, and sent to a newspaper, introduced me, very much to my suaprise to the dinner tables of certain politicans, who catechized me upon American matters, and *studied* me through and through, very much as I studied my catechism in bye-gone days.

If I did not hold that conversation at such places, is to be kept "sacred," particularly the free conversation ever held when a few bottles of wine have gone round, I should be delighted with the liberty to recite this—for it was one of the most amusing and interesting I ever had.—All were delighted when I told them that the ballot would be altogether a different thing in England from the ballot in America, and that in England it would upset, from top to bottom, the conservative party, whether whig or tory, and the hold that property here has upon numbers in all the varied interests of the State—for in America, if the employee did not like his employer, *he* could *employ* another employer, such was the pursuit *for* labor—whereas in England such was the pursuit *by* labor for employment, that now the tenant was under the complete control of his landlord, and voted as he chose to have him vote, which would not be under the ballot system—the ballot system, I went on to say, making no difference in America, in fact, from the *viva voce* system; both systems, such was the demand for labor, enabling the voter to be equally free and independent. The removal of the stamp tax upon newspapers, I told them, would have almost the same effect; for it would enable every man to read a newspaper, and the consequence of this flooding the people with light, would be, as it is in America, to make almost every man a politician—which being done, they for themselves could judge how long corn laws would stand, an established church, and hereditary legislature. The two last, I frankly told them, we had exploded years ago in the U. States, I could see, however, that they only pitied me for such weakness, and excused it, because I was educated among a people who do not know the blessing of hereditary legislation, and of a religion which people pay for, not to enjoy!

But to return to my discussion on the Thames. I found that Mr. Basil Hall and Capt. Hamilton were the chief authorities my disputants quoted "for the vulgarity of American manners," and the horrid barbarity with which we murdered the King's English,—they generally eschewing Mrs. Trollope as only the drawer of a caricature. Hall and Hamilton's books, I replied, were vicious books, written in a bad spirit, and were full of misrepresentations from beginning to end,—whereas, in Mrs. Trollope, almost every item stated as fact was fact, the like of which I myself had seen in some part of the wide extended Union, the lie only arising from her generalizing her facts, and judging a whole people by one man, or one family. As for the murder of the King's English, the English people, I contended, were much more guilty of this crime than we were, and as proof, I quoted the beautiful language used in Yorkshire, Lancaster, and Westmoreland, and parts of Scotland and London proper, at the same time acknowledging that educated men in England, as a mass, do speak better English than the educated men in America, not that they know the English better, but that society teaches them to be more careful, whereas in America we are careless, and criminally negligent in our conversation,—also insisting, that no where in the world, over such an extent of territory, is any language spoken so well by the mass of the people as the English language is spoken in the United States. Jack Downing, the New York edition of whom has lately been published in London, (meeting with an extraordinary sale) was then quoted upon me *as authority!* The asses [pardon me] did not know that book was a caricature of ourselves by ourselves, and really looked upon it as a standard of authority in the United States! Next I had a letter of Bishop M'Ilvaine, of Ohio, thrown in my teeth, which one of the passengers had read, a letter of the Bishop, now in London, soliciting donations for a college in Ohio, which letter, it was argued, was not English English, but American English, but my disputant not being able to tell me how or why, he had this part of the argument to himself, not making much impression upon me, however, for I have not a doubt from the reputation of Bishop M'Ilvaine, that his English will pass current in any other quarter of the globe where English is spoken.—The conversation grew warmer, and I grew cooler, as a matter of course, it always being policy to keep the cooler, the warmer others grow.—To a man that attacks the manners of a people, a subject which of all others foreigners ought always to touch with the utmost care, there is no other reply than an attack upon the manners of his own people, and I therefore opened a battery upon the servility the society-hunting, and the jealous, surly spirit which, as a class—with glorious exceptions though—*do* characterise the people of England. I told, too, many truths, and meant to tell them, for I know something of England now, and have a magazine of facts, which I mean to keep, but only for the purpose of relation, and of matching case with case, when necessary. The company pricked up their ears. A surley old gentleman adroitly turned the conversation upon the last American war, and in the course of his conversation bitterly remarked, that the English never heard of us during that war, and did not know that war was going on with any other than the powers of Europe, so little did they regard it or us. Some wicked spirit tempted me to reply, that there was many an English family, and of noble rank, that would have reason to remember it, and with sorrow, too. I never saw a man so suddenly overcome: the change was astonishing. "His only son," an English gentleman told me after words, "was killed in the American war!" I never in my life have more regretted an ingle saying so much as I have this, for I saw by the tears in his eyes, that it was the loss of that son that made him thus bitter against my countrymen, and he felt he had, but unintentionally from me, received a most revere rebuke.

At this point, the dinner bell rang. An entire stranger to me, a large bluff man, on whose trunk I afterwards read "R. N." (Royal Navy,) took me aside, and patting me on the shoulder, cried "Bravo my lad; you have done well. Always fight for your country when it is right, and acknowledge what is wrong; but fight for it right or wrong. The people here talk like fools. You Americans are English. I know you well; and if you were not all full of English blood, you could never do what you have done in America." The dinner bell sounded more and more;—and for a few minutes, all conversation was suspended amid the clatter of knives and forks. I never found a more agreeable company than this was, after the little dispute was over. The Englishmen for once, seemed to open their hearts. I received pressing invitations from two English gentlemen, entire strangers to me, to join their parties and families, and go with them up the Rhine to Switzerland,—but my route lay another way,—and at Rotterdam we all parted on the most friendly terms: they thinking, I am sure, that Ameaicans, are not such savages and bears as their tory writers have taught them to believe we are, and I liking the English character better than ever, as it for once seemed to throw off its cold icy cloak, and to show that there is a heart under it. I have also learned that no American gains any thing abroad by suffering his own home to be jeered in his presence, without reply. His reply, however should always be made temperate acknowledging all the faults of his own country, and palliating them, as truth will let him; be coming no propagandist in a mad attempt to *republicanize* people here, but leaving every one to enjoy his own prejudices for the government under which he lives. For England, "merry old England," is as dear to the humblest man there, as our own forest-clad hills, or green fields are to us. In short, with the *fortiter in re*, always join the *suaviter in modo;*—and then Englishmen will be taught that their Halls, and Hamiltons, and Trolopes, and Kembles, are all of one school—people who have humbugged poor John Bull with books upon America. At present, such travels sell better than travels in any other country.

English feeling is not polite to us at heart, but proud of us in fact, as showing what the Saxon blood can do when untrammelled by artificial society as it is in Britain,—and though Englishmen are now deplorably ignorant in all the great political truths that we have established, yet they are learning fearly have some hopes of them, for John Bull is no [illegible] stupid at times, and very slow in learning. Put him into our free schools, and his excellent common sense will make a promising lad of him, in this his (second!) childhood!

Enough, enough for this day. I had a troubled sleep last night on the deck of our steemer, for the cabin below was but the Black Hole of Calcutta in the impurity of its air changed as it was,—and therefore I am the more sleepy now. By eight o'clock we were in the river Meuse.—Hellocts lays was on our left,—and passing. I noticed there and thereabout women with earrings, of brass, curling far forward as sometimes do the horns of beasts. The ship canal was then entered. The Dutch lateral tri-colored flag often met our eyes. Schiedam was on our left. By 2 o'clock the steeples of Rotterdam were in view. Our passports demanded. I did not give mine up, but dodged the officer. Our names, professions, ages, usual residence, places of birth where from—where going—when arrived—when leave—dates of passports, and what authority gave them,—were all taken down. Our luggage was then taken to the Custom House—we waiting at the door—and some of it was examined much, and others little,—but mine escaped without even an opening, as I have but fifteen pounds in a single portmanteau,—and then after the payment of an English shilling "to his majesty" for every parcel, all were permitted to depart—and I made my way to the Hotel Pays-Bas,—a little palace of a place where they have what I like so well in America—*a table de hote*, where you can talk with your fellow creatures. The distance from London to Rotterdam is 220 miles. The fare, without meals, in the best cabin, is about ten dollars and a half.

B.

Money Restored.—The fifteen thousand dollars lost by a clerk of the Commercial Bank, at Philadelphia, on Friday last, were found in the street by a young woman, who restored it to the bank, and was rewarded for her fidelity by a present of a thousand dollars.

A friend has handed us the following toast, which was given by General Miller, when this island was restored to the Americans after the last war.—*Eastern Democrat.*

"May the Ladies of *Moose* Island each find a *Dear* of her own choosing."

[*From the Hempstead (L. I.) Inquirer of November 11th.*]

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—A man of the name of Camp started to walk from Mr. Snedeker's, near the Union Race Course, to New-York, on Saturday evening last, about dusk. He had passed the junction of the Williamsburgh and Jamaica turnpikes, a short distance, when he was most unceremoniously saluted with a stone beside his head, which immediately prostrated him upon the ground. Upon recovering his confused ideas somewhat, he observed a fellow making rapidly towards him. Apprehending some serious danger from the specimen he had just received, he took to his heels and made off to the nearest house, which proved to be that of Squire Snedeker. Informing Mr. Snedeker of the circumstances, and insisting upon a return to the Hotel of Jerome Snedeker, to endeavor to find some clue to the affair, the Squire loaded up his musket, and they proceeded back to the Hotel. The first person whom thay saw upon the steps, was recognized by Mr. Camp to be the very one who had assaulted him, and he was accordingly secured. His name proved to be Timothy Hulse. He of course, at first, denied any knowledge of the whole affair, but after a very ingenious inquisition, he confessed that he had overheard Camp offer some one three hundred dollars for a horse, for which he was bargaining; when he, in company with another fellow, whose name we understand to be Joseph Anthony, connived a plot to waylay and rob him of the money which they suspected to be in his possession.—They accordingly placed themselves in ambush along the road they knew he would pass, and the denouement we have above narrated. Hulse and Anthony are known to be desperate characters, *and have* heretofore been guilty of some heinous transgressions against the community; and we understand there are already out warrants for their apprehension for three different offences. But they have hitherto contrived to elude the vigilance of the authorities Anthony is yet at large, but proper means are instituted for his apprehension. Mr. Camp is a resident of New Jersey, had been left on some account or other, by the conveyance which he had engaged to carry him to the city, whence he concluded to proceed on foot.

Another Murderer Sentenced.—Spencer, who was indicted for the wilful murder at Bangor, of a man named McPhetus, in a drunken brawl, was convicted, and on Monday was sentenced to death.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1835.

☞In some recent remarks upon the private execution of criminals, it was not our intention to express an opinion as to the merits of the change. We too, acknowledge the force and propriety of the observations of the N. York American. And perhaps aside from all ther considerations, it is better that the criminal should suffer death within the walls of his prson, and the imagination be left to its own picture of the horrors of the scene, than to run the risk of the hardening and brutalizing influence exerted by frequent public exhibitions of such spectacles. All that we intended in the paragraph, which Croswell says he condescends not to reply to, and yet to which in the same breath he does reply, was to suggest a reason, which possibly might have its weight with him in inducing him to commit himself upon the subject—so far as to say it was an excellent and popular law.

This "insinuation" the State Printer repels with huge indignation. "We were not aware," he says, "till the notice was directed to us that the Statute required any such publication." Well, what of all that? It was not till *after* he had received the notice, and in the same Argus that contained the notice, that the opinion was expressed to which we allude. In spite therefore of his disclaimer, and of his indefinite and contemptuously indifferent tone in speaking of his fees, "*which may be some two dollars,*"—an indifference not unnatural in one whose "Spoils" have reared him a marble palace—we still claim our right to our own judgment as to motives; and in the exercise of that right, still hold to the belief, that so long as each case that occurs under this law puts two dollars into his pocket, so long will Croswell and John Wilkes differ in opinion as to the "worst possible use a man can be put to."

☞It was from our columns that the Evening Star obtained the information that those two prominent Van Buren, men Recorder Cushman and Bank Commissioner Davis, of Troy, are members of the Anti-Slavery Society of that city—a fact which seems to have occasioned some commotion in the Rensselaer Regency camp. A lame attempt to escape from the charge, has appeared in print, in which, although they dare not deny that one is President and the other a member of the Executive Committee of that Society, they try to shuffle the matter off by saying, "that they have taken no part in the abolition measures of the day." But have they taken any part *against* them? Have they dissolved their connexion with the Anti Slavery Society? Have they not refused to co-operate with their fellow citizens in repressing this fanatical and incendiary spirit? Will those gentlemen answer whether when applied to for their names they did not refuse to sign the call for the great public meeting recently held in Troy in relation to this subject?

☞The evidence of the re-election of the Hon. C. J. Fox, from the Eighth District is increasing. Indeed, it is now rendered certain. Even the Argus, which has for a week past been chuckling very immoderately over the election of Mr. F's opponent, knocks under [illegible] The Eighth District is still free. It can never be enslaved while it collects courage to raise its voice against the principles [illegible] in the "Lives of the Necromancers."

☞The Argus of this morning contains three or four columns in vindication of the pardon of young Onderdonk by Gov. Marcy. The Regency themselves created the perplexity in which this question involves them. During the Bank controversy, to secure the support of a certain class of turbulent spirits, they encouraged the cry of "*the Rich against the Poor.*" It was a fire kindled for an unholy purpose, and if it should burn those who have fed it, it will be but righteous.

Conflict of Laws.—We are undoubtedly a most enlightened people, and it is our pleasure to boast of our institutions, and to rejoice in our government as a "simple machine." Yet the truth is, that this machincry in some of its parts has sufficient complexity. Never was there a country more abundantly supplied with laws.—We have twenty-five State Legislatures, all busy making laws, and innumerable State Courts, to expound them—and the Federal government legislating and expounding over all. We have laws Criminal and Civil—Common and Statute—Lex scripta and Non scripta—all codes and all creeds, from the Code Napoleon to the decrees of Judge Lynch. And as if still more to confound confusion, while in one place, the spirit of Jack Cade is instigating some State Legislature to abolish all laws and lawyers as an abomination; in another, you shall see some Tory organ advancing its farthing candle, sputtering with the grease of a Kitchen Cabinet, and, in its light, gravely holding up the doctrine that every citizen must construe the law according to his own understanding, and when construed, must then determine for himself whether he shall obey that or some "paramount obligation." Is it a matter, of wonder then that there should be sometimes a jaring in such a complicated system? That statutes and heads should occasionally be broken? Or that we should every now and then be called upon to notice a conflict, not only of Laws, but of the law-makers themselves—the sovereign People?

The last occurrence of this sort took place in what is called the Indian Stream Territory.—This tract is a fork of land between two branches of the Connecticut on the northern confines of New-Hampshire. Its inhabitants, about 300 in number, are mostly runaway debtors, who, flying to the refuge of this debateable ground, acknowledge neither the jurisdiction of the granite State, or of Canada; but have flourished under a system of their own, called the *Potash Kettle Law.* It derives its name from the seat of the Judge, which also forms the prison of the accused, if condemned. With this Potash Kettle code the laws of Canada have come into conflict; and an attempt to enforce civil process from that province has been resisted by the "Streamers." The unfortunate consequence has been that several persons were killed on the spot, and many wounded, some of them mortally.

The whole credit of this affair attaches to the skirts of the Administration. It is their fault that another of these civil feuds, so shameful in its character and fatal in its result, should have been suffered to occur. The right of jurisdiction ought long ago to have been definitively settled by the proper authorities, and not left to the discretion of an excited and ignorant population.

☞A Van Buren meeting was recently called in one of the counties of Illinois. A good deal of parade was made in the papers, and expectation was on tip-toe. But lo! when the hour arrived, the assemblage consisted of but *three individuals*, and they office-holders! No wonder that Illinois is claimed for Van Buren!

☞The Troy Budget of last Friday promises that an article on the "Navigation of Salt River" shall appear in the next number. Perhaps a little delay might enable the Editor to give his readers more correct information—as it is not unlikely that before long he may have peculiar facilities afforded to him for a personal inspection of that celebrated stream.

☞It is with deep regret that we learn the state of the Rev. Doct. SPRAGUE's health to be such, that his Physicians have advised a voyage to Europe, and that he will probably sail in the packet of the 24th. When disease arrests the exercise of talents so eminent, devoted to such pure and elevated purposes, community indeed suffers. The cause of benevolent reform in particular loses much by the absence of its eloquent and fearless champion against the Ultraism of the day. His reputation for whatever is intellectually good and great has preceded him where he is going, and those whom he leaves will unite in their regret at his departure, and in their wishes for his recovery.

Remarkable Sagacity.—An "Observer," in a Communication published in a Philadelphia paper of Thursday last, ventures to announce, upon the strength of some singular goings on in the atmosphere which he had noticed, that there probably had been considerable of a blow somewhere along shore. Now as a gale had actually occurred in New-York some two days previous, he was pretty safe in the assertion. There is a numerous sect of philosophers famous for that same kind of prevision, which consists in foreseeing an event after it has happened. The Phrenological [illegible] in the

☞In noticing the destruction by fire, of Mr. Willett's hat factory, we stated that he was insured. He *was* insured, but not, we understand, to the full amount of his loss. Besides, he will experience much inconvenience from the disarrangement of his increasing business, which, as Mr. W. had but recently commenced, will be most severe; but enterprise readily surmounts such occasional mishaps.

☞The Rev. Mr. SLEIGH, who has been triumphantly contending with the Infidels of Philadelphia, has accepted a challenge from the same class in New York. In the first public contest the Infidels were vanquished; but they still persist in their infatuation and obstinacy, and are determined again to enter the lists. Mr. Sleigh is said to be a very able man and eloquent; but we fear his philanthropic efforts with these deluded followers of Tom Payne and Fanny Wright, will prove but the "casting of pearls before swine."

☞The Oriental stranger, Miss Afong Moy, whose delicate *feet* have attracted the gaze, admiration and envy of thousands, tarrys at the Museum through this week. Her musicians, the Canderbeecks, are excellent; and, altogether, well worth a visit.

☞Mademoiselle Celeste, an imported actress, has *gulled* the citizens of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore out of nearly $50,000 within the past year; and what is a still more conclusive mark of their folly, the dupes boast of their *liberality!*

☞Kneeland, the grey-headed Infidel, who has so long been belching forth his infidelity, obscenity and blasphemy upon the citizens of Boston, has been tried and found guilty of blasphemy. A motion was filed in arrest of judgment, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the verdict.

☞Capitalists should not forget the sale of Real Estate at the Mansion House to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The property is admirably located, and valuable, and affords a rare chance for investment.

[*From the [illegible]*]

LATER FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The London packet ship Sampson, Captain Chadwick, arrived yesterday. She brings London dates to the evening of the 10th ultimo, and Portsmouth of the 12th. By the brig Norfolk, Captain Mathews from Bordeaux, we have received Bordeaux papers of the 5th, and by the ship Olympia, Capt Adams, from Havre, papers from that place of the 4th.

The intelligence they all contain is of very little importance in a political sense. The English papers represent the accession of M. Mendizabal to the Cabinet of the Queen, as productive of the most favorable results to the Constitutional cause. Many of the Juntas established in opposition to the measures of the former minister, M. Torreno, had now expressed a desire to act in perfect concert with the Queen. As a means of pacifying the Basque provinces and Navarre, it is said the peculiar privileges hitherto possessed by them, will not be infringed; still we fear it will be difficult to induce the peasantry, who have now so long been accustomed to predatory warfare, to return to their former peaceful avocations.

It will be seen that some instances of disaffection have been discovered in the French army. We do not believe however that they are of any great extent. Louis Phillippe was about again to devote himself to the general affairs of the country, from which he seems to have been diverted by the attempt of Fieschi, and the late laws against the press. We do not find a word in relation to our indemnity.

[*From the London True Sun.*]

SPAIN.

We are still without any news, direct or indirect, from Madrid, of a later date than what appeared in the True Sun as far back as Wednesday last. The Paris Journals of Thursday, which are come to hand, are placed in a similar predicament to ourselves in this respect, their latest intelligence not coming down lower than the evening of the 28th ult. and even this is given in the very meagre form of a telegraphic despatch. It merely states too, what we knew before, namely, the completion of the ministry by the acceptance of the House Department of *Los Heros*, and of that of Grace and Justice by *Gomez Becarra.* The former of these is the old friend and associate of Arguelles, and we may, therefore, claim him as our own—a stern, unflinching, and incorruptible Radical. The other was President of the first Provincial Junta (that of Saragossa) which proudly and fearless lifted on high the standard of resistance to the anti-liberal system of Toreno's ministry; and we may claim him also as our own—the uncompromising enemy of all abuses, whether the plea of vested rights, or of venerable antiquity, be set up in their favor. It also confirms the report of the Cortes being convoked for the 16th of next month, for the specific purpose of passing a new electoral law. When the Cortes shall have discharged this great duty it will be dissolved; and a new Cortes, chosen in comformity with the new electoral law, will be convened for the express purpose of making such alterations in the Estatuto Real, (which we can only compare to that piece of royal humbug, the Constitution Octroyee of Louis XVIII. of blessed and gastronomic memory) as shall assimilate it to the letter and spirit of Mendizabal's confession of political faith. This is doing things as they ought to be done. There is no mistake here; no swallowing of solemn pledges; no unsaying one day what was said the day before; but practice and professions are in admirable harmony.

This is surrounding too, the throne, in sober reality, with Republican institutions; this is the way of propping it up, not by means of mercenary bayonets either of home or foreign manufacture, but by the best and most solid of all stays—the love and gratitude, and entire confidence of millions of free men. This is likewise putting the the last and inviolable seal to the Testament of *Ferdinand VIII.;* and resting on this sacred covenant with the nation, the young *Queen* may hurl defiance at her enemies. Her reign, too, will be an iris in the sky, announcing that the political waters have subsided to ther proper level, after three centuries of frightful misrule, during which all sense of individual independence, and all the elements of public prosperity successively disappeared.

The rest of the intelligence, though familiar to our readers, we shall republish here, because, in the first place, it gives the lie to the calumnies so freely circulated with respect to the character and ultimate intentions of those illustrious bodies, the Provincial Juntas; and, because, in the next, it clears up some passages in the history of Spain which were involved in mystery, and which enabled the malignant scribes of Toryism (amongst whom *Grandmamma* was infamously pre-eminent) to fix a temporary blot upon the escutcheons of some as honorable and tried patriots—tried too in the scorching flames of the most unrelenting persecution—as this or any other age has produced.

In the first place, it is stated that the junta of Saragossa, which was the first to place itself in the breach of the national libertues when so furiously assailed by the mad Toreno, has not only dissolved itself, but accompanied this wise and patriotic act with protestations of the full lect confidence of their new government, and assurances of the most devoted zeal to the rights of *Isabella* II. This proceeding throws back in the teeth of the calumniators of the Spanish Liberals the charge, that they are men without principle and honor, and wholly intent on their own personal aggrandisement at the expense of the public peace and happiness. They are no lip-patriots at least, no pseudo-Reformers; like that child and companion of rank Toryism—the smooth-tonged, but hollow-hearted orator and statesman of Tamworth. What they deliberately think they boldly say; and what they say they fearlessly perform. They have no under current of thought—no two sets of phrases, one for their own party, and another for the public at large; and we can only further say, that their last act affixes the seal of honesty and lofty patriotism to all their former proceedings.

The last piece of news is the confirmation of Mina's acceptance of the chief command in Catalonia; whilst a letter from that illustrious chief, a copy of which will be found elsewhere, further states, that he was then on the point of setting out for his destination. Swayed by no recollections of the ill treatment and foul ingratitude with which his former services had been rewarded, he thought only of his country, her happiness, and liberty, and seized, with his characteristic alacrity, this almost [illegible] was never unsheathed but to fight the battles of liberty, in order to give the last blow to that system of intrigue and corruption which had not only sunk the ancient glories of his country, but had virtually erased it from the map of independent States.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, 10th Oct. 2 o'clock.

The pressure in the Money Market continues without abatement, and Consuls have in consequence dropped to 90 1-2, at which they are no buyers. Large Exchequer Bills have fallen to 12, in consequence, it is rumored, of sales to some extent being made by several of the private bankers. We can scarcely, however, give credit to the rumor, as money can be obtained to meet any emergency with great fecility on these securities at the Bank of England, and as they are likely to advance in value when the quarterly dividends are in the course of payment next week, it is reasonable to suppose that the bankers would give a preference to the temporary accommodation. The demand for money from the manufacturing districts in the north, is however, on the increase within the last few days, in consequence of a limitation of the discounts by some of the local Joint Stock Banks whose paper had been refused by the Bank of England. There is no doubt whatever but that the publicity given to the latter fact has had a partial influence on local credits, although we are given to understand that the matter has been made much more of than the facts justify; and the reason asssigned by some persons is, that the Bank of England have from the commencement of these branches in the country always made a distinction in their dealings with the local banks who do and do not issue paper of their own, and the cases objected to is only following up their first avowed principle.

FRANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

It would appear that disaffection very generally pervades the French army. We find by the papers before us, that on the 30th ult. and 1st inst. 25 sub-officers and two soldiers of the 11th Regiment of the line were brought prisoners into Toulouse, escorted by gendarmerie. They were said to be implicated in the conspiracy lately discovered in that city. The 9th, 17th, and 37 Regiments of the line are also said to be infected with republicanism. The government was proceeding otherwise vigorously, dismissing the commandants of the National Guard, and persecuting the Press. The editor of the *Reformateur* was again convicted on Wednesday last of a seditious libel, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 6,000 francs, yesterday, with his family, for Washington. The health of this illustrious citizen is remarkably firm, and his spirits as buoyant as youth. All his great energies will be given to his country. He has retained them in perfection, by exercise and temperance. The other morning, the Ex-President, now 68 years old, walked from Quincy to his son's in Boston, 8 miles, to breakfast. His uniform habit is to walk four or five miles every morning before breakfast.—*Boston Advocate.*

The Calais (Maine) Advertiser, speaking of the late proposition in the Massachusetts Legislature to throw open the practice of law to every person so disposed, says:

"How will it please the young lawyers of Massachus

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, 1835.

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL.

Mr. Editor,—The following piece I sent you some time ago, and, from the fact that it never appeared in the Journal, I am inclined to think it never reached you or that it was mislaid. Not long since you published two pieces of poetry of mine, either of which I think are not superior to this, and it leads me to believe these stanzas were miscarried or mislaid instead of rejected.

THE MAID OF ERIN.

I have heard the sweet music of rills
That sparkle like beams on the water,
But it never the tend'rest heart thrills,
Like music from fair Erin's daughter.

I've been rock'd by the rude ocean surge—
I have heard the wind whistling above;
But ne'er stole to my heart the wild dirge
Like the sweet sounding voice of my love.

I have drank the smooth strains of the lute,
At the twilight's soft magical hour,
The rich notes of the mellifluous flute
As they stole from the love-lighted bower.

Neither music of rill and of lute
That on ether float smooth as a dove,
Nor the sounds of the mellowy flute,
Can compare with the voice of my love.

All the sweetest of charms are combined,
Not e'en lovelier the angels on high,
While around her the graces are twin'd,
And a heaven reflects from her eye.

CONRAD.

[*Correspondence of the Portland Advertiser.*]

THINGS IN HOLLAND.—No. XXXIV.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10, 1835.

Do the people here and hereabout, live on land or on water? Do they go by fins or legs? Are they amphibious or not? I never saw such green places, such greenly built cities, such an odd mingling of land and water,—a paved street here and a canal there—this man crying things in his skiff in the water, and that man here a ship, by that man's windows, and there a stepping from a side door to a paddle boat,—here men sailing under the houses, through the cellars as it were, and there a fellow going under the visible earth, and popping his head up again some rods off. Never did mortality dwell in such places before. Well done, ye Messrs. Thunderbludgeons and Sheepmakerhuysens, with your unpronounceable names! Ye won't even give the frogs a resting place. Ye have robbed the fishes of their dominions. Old ocean ye have driven back, and though he is ever battering your rocky walls, and roaring around you with threats of desolation, yet ye laugh at his anger, and smoke your pipes in peace. Are ye men and women, and children made of the same flesh and bones as we are, with blood in your veins, or some new finned tribe from the deep, that naturalists are puzzled with? What a strange language this is of yours,—strange signs too, this *Koffijhuis* (Coffee-house,) this *Vischmarket* (Fish market,) the *Boterhuis* (Butter house or hall,) this *Koonbeurs* (Corn-house or market,) &c. &c. what metamorphosed English and French ye have, and German too, as if your language like your lands, was made up of all the scraps of the earth. All things are so odd, so very odd, that I verily believe some fine Flemish Painter is cheating me with a sight. Never were cities made as these are! For the first time too, I really feel that I am in a foreign land. England, where I can hear, and talk, is like my own home. But now I have lost two of my senses. I am deaf and dumb. I can hear, I grant, but there is not so much sense for me in the sounds I hear as in the sound of the bugle, and if I talk my English, who understands?—and so I am dumb, yes, deaf and dumb! For the first time in my life I am deaf and dumb. I go by signs as the deaf and dumb go. I was puzzled for an hour in Rotterdam, using all manner of signs, to find the house of a gentleman to whom I had a letter, and signs alone enabled me to find it out at last. It is no use to talk, I had given up that. How delightful then are the sounds, like those I have heard before. I never hear a bell now with but a thrill of pleasure, for I know what that means, and I listened for an hour or more, one evening at Leyden, under the window of a lady, who was playing on her piano, some German waltzes that I had heard in America.—Think of the rapture then with which a lone man, as I am now, hears the English, his own language spoken.

I had that pleasure in some families at the Hague;—and I am quite attached to a servant in this hotel, who can utter a dozen words or more in a tongue which I have been accustomed to speak all my life. How happy then must Europeans, when in America, be, to have their own tongue spoken by them for no tongue is so dear. And if, as Washington Irving hints, we shall, when we leave America for England one volume of the world, and open another when we land, I may add with truth, that volume is written in a language we cannot read nor understand, if we enter Holland, or any other part of Europe, the words used in which we are ignorant of. I feel this difficulty every step I take—every movement I make. I see that it will take away from my letters whatever of the spirit of interest I may flatter myself that my letters from England might have, for I have now but one sense to learn by and that is my eyes. People discuss questions with earnestness before me—and I cannot understand them. I am overflowing with questions and I can have no answers. I have separated myself from my countrymen, or rather have been separated,—consoling myself with the reflection that I should learn more when alone, and be more independant in my movements, and knowing that it is not well for men of the same nation to travel together, as then, they always cluster together, and keep up old prejudices, and old habits,—but I cannot endure this awful feeling of loneliness. The first party I fall in with—I know I shall be drifted along with them, no matter in what current. So fond are we all of going in flocks, herding as the cattle herd,—and in this respect so like them, as will (too often) in the exercises, or in the non-exercise of the intellect, —the great faculty which God has given man to distinguish him from the brute,—that I sometimes feel the chief difference to be, only in the fact, that the brute has four legs, and we but two. I am vexed with myself that I have no courage to travel any where alone, but must, perforce, in spite of my better judgment, make the "grand tour," and in the track of the whole mob of travellers, who like flocks of sheep scamper over the one way that their leaders have shown them.

Yes, of all countries I think Holland must be the most extraordinary, which, with an Englishman's definition, means all that can be said of it—and if I were writing for Englishmen I could say nothing more. The wonder-working power of industry here is beyond description. No writer can give a vivid idea of what man has made of the earth out of the water.—Think of rescuing all the swamps of the lake Mississippi from the inroads of the waters, and making it all as a garden—a healthy and a charming country, full of little palaces and pleasure houses, and bridges and canals, under which and over which the boats are ever sliding—and you will have a faint idea of what has been done in Holland, save that nature has done nothing for it—man every thing; and that there is nothing remarkable in soil, but every thing bad in climate, and with the whole train of aches and rheumatisms, that cold and damps are ever generating. Why, I thought the Enghsh were the most remarkable people on earth for profiting by their position, and turning every spot of land to advantage or to pleasure, but the Dutch are far before them, very far, remembering how litile nature has done here. Think of a city built as Amsterdam is, on enormous piles, in what was a deep and pestilential morass—a splendid city now, of nearly 200,000 inhabitants, with canals (forming ninety little islands, connected by 300 bridges) running through the streets, vessels or boats in all of them, loading and unloading at the large warehouses going on,—and all these canals bordered with large, lofty, and healthy trees, the masts of the shipping here mingling with the trees, or there running by the windows of the houses. See then, at quite every house —often at every window—single or double looking-glasses, or reflectors, so that a person in the room sitting before the window, can see by reflection the whole length of the street, the passengers, the trees, the canal, and the shipping. Look into one of these, and you are quite convinced that such a city is no city, but a picture. No view can be more picturesque.

Thus the Dutch ladies,—beautiful women they are, with beautiful complexions and forms, pass their leisure hours with a book, or with needle work in their hands, often arranging their reflectors at right angles, the right angle pointed toward the window, so that directing their eyes to that angle they see (concealed themselves) the whole street to the right and left. When they are very pretty—and I have seldom seen such a profusion of *beauty in the* windows of any city as in Leyden; say for example,—the provoking sinners will show you their beauty in their reflectors—themselves with their backs toward you, and you in the street, or at the door of your Hotel, by arranging their glass at a right angle with the window,—and then your eyes meet theirs, and you see them rogueishly smiling at the recognition, as they drop the curtain, or run away from the window, or quickly turn round the glass. Alas for the little sinners if their sober Dutch mothers were to catch them in such sport as this, for their ears might ring with a strange story, or they might tremble before the frowning nods of their rebuke. But wild, pretty girls are the same all over the world, and if they do not have wings so as to be entitled to be called angels, they endeavor to make up for the loss of them in that buoyancy of spirit, that light, aerial frolicksomeness which at times, make them seem not of this dull, cold earth, but of some warmer, more fairy sphere,—for I take it for granted, I do not know why, that angels have not sad, sackcloth wings, with truculent—puckering—Puritan faces,—but dance and sing, and have joyous times, ever happy, because they are ever innocent.

Angels last! Reflectors,—Amsterdam,—sentiment, and nonsense before! Really I admire that *lucidus ordo* of this my own performance, which the rhetoricians extol so much; so snugly do I stick (a critic would not use that work,) to my text, (nor that proverb, either.) But I write as my pen races along with my thoughts, quite indifferent as to the route it goes, just as I am indifferent to the route I go myself,—for every thing is so new to me, and so astonishing to my unprepared mind, (thus fresh am I in this old world,) that I do not take a step without gathering a thought, or having a feeling I never had before. But to return to Rotterdam.

The traveller landing at Rotterdam from another country, is not only reminded by a change of language that he is in a foreign country, but by a change of coin too. The English shilling, half crown, and sovereign, give place to the florin or guilder, and stivers, and centimes, with an incomprehensible lot of little coins, the value of which I shall never take the trouble to learn. A letter of credit from a banker in London, soon filled my pockets with gold and silver, with ten guilder pieces of gold, with Prussian crowns and shaters, and Baden dollars, and florins and francs, and Groschens, &c. &c. &c.; so that though I took only fifty pounds sterling home to the hotel, I travelled as if with a load of iron in my pockets, realizing for the first time in my life all the blessings of a specie currency, by which a man is made a horse, with the impossibility of carrying his money about him, besides the danger of losing it, if he leaves it in his luggage—and thus of enjoying that very comfortable sensation which one would undoubtedly have, when penniless in a strange country. All I can say is, that the fifty pounds are not worth carrying, with the constant impression of peril upon one—provided there was any mode of moving without them. Again, you exchange the long dinners of English hotels and English coffee houses for a single dish at any hour you please, and you can dine when you will, where all sit down around one board, and you know not who is in the world with you—a knowledge to which you will seldom attain, under the exclusive system of England. Porter and ale give way to the Rhenish wines. Your expenses become less too. Servants' expectations are not so enormous—for you have ceased to help to pay this national debt of England, which every traveller must contribute to pay in part, who puts his foot on English soil.

In Rotterdam there are many things worth seeing, though it is not the most interesting of the cities of Holland. If it is the first of the cities that the travellers see, the novelty of the sight will make a deep impression upon him, no matter how much he has heard of Holland. I never shall forget with what strange, staring attitudes I roamed about, over bridge and by canal, gaping at the new sights, and confused by the strange Dutch gabble. But no man can go through even a single city of Holland without being impressed with the greatest respect for the Dutch character. As yet, I have not seen a beggar in Holland. I do not believe I shall see one. Nothing that is said of their neatness, is exaggerated. They are undoubtedly the neatest people on earth,—and the women scrub from morning to night, scrubbing every thing—post, pillar, floor, door, street, brass, yes, every thing that can be scrubbed:—and the consequence is, that even the streets are as neat as a parlor. In Leyden, they never permit the dirt to rest in peace between the crevices of the rocky pavements! Water in the morning, flies about in all directions. It is really unsafe *then*, to venture into the streets, for little cataracts from engines prepared to wash the windows, are hissing about you in all directions. Scrub, scrub, scrub! you see in the morning, and at noon, and at night too,—but more particularly in the morning, whole battalions of women, scrubbing, scrubbing. They do it with the air of people who know how to scrub. They seem to love to do it. I have seen them scrub where there was no dirt at all. Amateur scrubbers they are, playing with a broom as the young lady plays with the strings of a harp. Is all this so well? What can a poor Hollandtz husband do, who, when he comes home for peace, his wife begins to scrub! I have a horror of an American washing day,—and my heart aches for their afflicted husbands, —and therefore, I do not wonder at all that they smoke, puffing off their affliction in clouds of tobacco, and thus enveloping themselves in an atmosphere that even scrubbing cannot touch. But smoking and scrubbing aside, and scrubbing is only a VIRTUE carried to excess,—the Dutch are a most interesting and wonderful people.

You hardly see a miserable house. I do not remember one. Though the country houses are not so fine as those on the English road, the prettiest gardens too. If I were called upon to point to the place where the industry of man has done the most to triumph over obstacles where nothing of soil or climate seems to have appalled him,—where *not* the wilderness was made to blossom like the rose,—but the morass, the bog, I certainly should point to Holland. To say that such a people, who have done all this, now so well off, so rich too, so happy in possessing all the necessaries and enjoyments of life, are a wonderful people, is but faint praise. It only illustrates the position, that the more nature does for a people the less they are likely to do for themselves, for they are content in the profusion of its gifts,—but where labor is necessary and the duty imperative, then man arouses himself, and every faculty of mind or body, is developed to its full extent. Thus Holland is what it is,—and thus Italy is what it is. B.

[*From the N. Y. Gazette.*]

A few days since we gave as "an interesting reminiscence," a letter from Gen. HAMILTON to Gen. GREENE, giving an account of the defection of Arnold and the capture of Andre. We now present our readers with another letter, written by the father of his country to Governor CLINTON, on a subject which was at that time peculiarly interesting to the American people. We could not present our readers with any thing that would be read with more avidity or pleasure:

"HEAD QUARTERS,
"SPRINGFIELD, June 18, 1780

"Dear Sir:—I have received advice which appears to be direct, that the legislature of this state has the campaign under their own officers, instead of being incorporated with their continental batallions. This mode, if adopted, will be attended with so many inconveniences, if followed by the states in general, will be so absolutely pernicious to all the prospects of the campaign, that I cannot forbear taking the liberty to send Brigadier Gen. Knox to represent on my part the ill consequences of the measure, and the superior advantages to the plan recommended in preference. I entreat your excellency to procure him the honor of a conference with the legislature for this purpose. The crisis is so delicate and important—the honor and interests of these states so essentially depend on a judicious and vigorous exertion of our resources at this juncture—that I cannot but manifest my anxiety when I see any measures in agitation that threaten the disappointment of our hopes, and take every step in my power to prevent their being carried into execution. On military questions, the officers of the army have a right to flatter themselves their country will place some confidence in their experience and judgment, and it is the policy of every wise man to do it. I cannot doubt that, on reconsideration, the zeal and ardor which have distinguished the councils of this state, will embrace what the true interests of America on this occasion demands.

"I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,
"Your Excellency's most obedient
"And humble servant,
"G. WASHINGTON.

"His Excellency Gov. CLINTON."

The United States.—The possible destiny of the United States of America. as a nation of a hundred million of freemen, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—living under the laws of Alfred, and speaking the language of Shakspeare and Milton—is an august conception. Why should we not wish to see it realized? America would then be England viewed through a solar microscope: Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification! How deeply to be lamented is the spirit of hostility and sneering, which some of the books of travels have shown in treating of the Americans! They hate us, no doubt just as brothers hate; but they respect the opinion of an Englishman concerning themselves, ten times as much as that of a native of any other country on earth. A very little humoring of their prejudices, and some courtesy of language and demeanor on the part of Englishmen, would work wonders, even as it is, with the public mind of the Americans.—*Coleridge.*

[*From the Painsville (Ohio) Telegraph.*]

Distressing Casualty.—On Wednesday afternoon last, an extra stage from the east in attempting to ford the river a mile above this place, was drifted some rods down the stream by the rapidity of the current, when the horses becoming unmanageable and the coach rapidly filling with water, the passengers sprang into the river and attempted to gain the shore. This, eight of them succeeded in doing; but one of the passengers, a young man from Vermont, named HAZEN BEAN, who we understand has relatives in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, and the driver, JOHN BUTLER, were unfortunately drowned. Although thorough search has been made, the bodies of the deceased have not yet been discovered. The coach and three of the horses have been recovered; the other horse was drowned.

Naval.—The U. S. ship Falmouth, and schr Grampus, were placed in the dry dock, at the Navy Yard, Gosport, yesterday morning.

The North Carolina 74, which came out of dock a few days since, has her bowsprit and all her lower masts in. We understand her provisions and water were taken in before she came out of dock.—*Beacon.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Adams, Ex-President of the United States and Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, arrived in this city, a day or two ago, from his seat at Quincy.

Mr. Adams is, though early, by no means the first Member of Congress on the ground. Several others have been here, and have made choice of their seats in the Hall of Representatives for the ensuing sessions of Congress.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Court of Errors.—Happening to be at Albany yesterday, we spent some time in listening to the argument of Mr. Storrs, in the great Lorillard case. Mr. Storrs is retained by the heirs-at-law and is, of course, in favor of setting aside the will. His argument, as far as he proceeded, was one of great acuteness and power. The Governor and many distinguished legal gentlemen were present. Peter A. Jay is to follow Mr. Storrs, and close the argument. The argument of John C. Spencer, on Monday, was highly spoken of, as evidencing great ability and laborious preparation.—*Com. Adv.*

[*From the New Bedford Mercury.*]

SUPREME COURT.

David C. Ryder, vs. David R. Greene, administrator of Caleb Shepherd.

This action was founded on eight notes of hand, and a demand for money paid, amounting to about the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars. The principal grounds of defence were, want of capacity to contract on the part of the defendant's intestate, Caleb Shepherd, and fraud on the part of Ryder, the plaintiff. The action was commenced in 1831; and has been twice tried before without a verdict. The jury came into Court yesterday morning with a verdict for the defendant. We understand a motion has been made by the plaintiff's counsel for a new trial, which has not yet been decided by the Court.

From the Salem (Mass.) Register.]

"Where is George Thompson?"—This question is asked by newspapers in all parts of the country—and by the answers given, this individual might be supposed to possess the power of ubiquity. They make it appear that he is at the same time, "here, there, and every where."—But we have it now in our power to give conclusive and satisfactory reformation on the subject. Mr. Thompson, who has of late been much of the time in our own immediate vicinity, IS NO LONGER IN THE U. STATES. He sailed from Boston, on Sunday before last, in the British brig Satisfaction, for St. Andrews, New Brunswick, intending there to take passage for Halifax, and from thence to England.

There is no mistake in this—all the particulars have been related to us by a friend of Mr. T. who was personally acquainted with the facts. It gives us great pleasure to communicate this intelligence—it must have the effect to quiet the agitations which have recently so seriously disturbed the peace of our community. Mr. Thomson's family, consisting of a wife, two children, and two servants, who have been residents in our neighborhood during the past six or eight months, have not gone with him, but will remain in the country till the Spring, when they will take passage direct for Europe.

Melancholy Incident—Last evening, soon after leaving Albany, the attention of Captain Bartholomew, of the steamboat Ohio, was attracted by the singular conduct of one of the passengers—a respectable looking man. He stepped up to the office, and observed to Capt. B. that "he had changed his name, and written it Johnson. But," said he, "they told me to do it at the tavern. I don't care, he continued, the police officers may search my baggage," and made some farther incoherent observations—evidencing mental aberration. When the boat stopped at West Point, he was anxious to go on shore, to deliver himself up to the Constables. In passing Tarrytown, very early this morning, he threw off his coat and stabbed himself in the neck under the right ear several times with a pen-knife. The blood flowed profusely, and several of the passengers upon deck seized him, or rather attempted to seize him, by the arms. But he exhibited the muscular power of a man in a frenzy, and although they once had hold of him, he extricated himself, and sprang into the small boat which was swinging alongside. He now seized an oar, and kept the passengers desirous of arresting him, at bay. He said his name was Johnson, that he was a Jeweller, in Utica; and that he had been smuggling watches. Finally he climbed up to the side of the boat, and let himself head[illegible] The Ohio was under[illegible] none of the deck hands were prudent enough, and the unhappy maniac was seen no more. He appeared to be an Englishman. In his coat pocket were about sixty dollars in bills, and a number of engraved cards, of which the following is a copy. "S. Winks & Nephew, Manufacturers and Printers, Manchester, 59 High Street." His trunk, which had not been opened when we left the boat this morning, is a plain one, covered with light hair, and the letters on the top, in brass nails, are "S. W." or "M. S."—it being difficult to distinguish which.—*Com. Adv.*

Circuit Court.—This Court has been occupied for the last two days with the suit of Josiah Barker, Assignee, vs. William Millard; being an action to recover the amount of a promissory note, of which the defendant was the first endorser. It appeared that in the year 1825, Mr. Samuel Sherwood borrowed the sum of $5,000 from the Life and Fire Insurance Company, for which he gave, with other securities, a promissory note, for $6,000 endorsed by the defendant. When the note became due, it was protested for non-payment, and a second note was given with a new endorser, and on which the defendant was also a second endorser. Along with the second note, the Company also received a sum of $5,000. The second note, like the first, was protested for non-payment. When the Company received a second note, they still retained possession of the first note, to recover the amount of which the present action is instituted. The protesting of the note and signature of the endorser were proved on the part of the plaintiff. The defence rested on technicalities and points of law.

Verdict for the plaintiff, $9,382.—*Jour. Com.*

Georgia.—GOV. SEHLEY delivered his inaugural Speech, to the Legislature, on the 4th inst., the following is an extract from, that portion of it which relates to Abolitionism:—

Our present danger, one which calls for the co-operation of every Southern patriot, is from another quarter—not from the General Government, but from a sect of crazed enthusiasts who are endeavoring to enlist insurrection and rapine, conflagration and massacre, under the banners of philanthropy. The abolitionists are themselves few and contemptible. But, if their machinations are connived at, or even so tolerated that they can at pleasure and with impunity assail us through the various channels of intercourse resulting from a common Government, it is not probable that we shall long remain under the same social system with those States to which they belong.

The evil which menaces our institutions has sprung up among our northern brethren, it is daily under their eyes, and it is for them to devise and apply the remedy. If their professed regard for the Union is sincere they will do so, and allay the tide of discontent now rolling and swelling from the Potomac to the Gulf. Hitherto there is no ground for distrust, and we should not permit ourselves to doubt the sincerity of their declarations unless constrained by the evidence of facts. But in the mean time, as the future is uncertain, we ought to be prepared for the worst contingency. Let us calmly explore the sources of danger and the means of security, applying ourselves with cool determination to such precautionary measures as a sound policy may indicate.

Improvements In Saw Mills.—There has been put into operation, in Camden. (N. J.) a machine for sawing boards, which is called "Hardy & Rich's Self Setting Mill Dogs." The advantages claimed for this machine over any other board timber sawing apparatus, are

First—a diminution of manual labor, one man being sufficient to tend the largest operations of sawing.

Secondly—Much greater rapidity of work, an immense saving being made in fixing the saw, and in other parts of the operation,

Thirdly—A saving in the boards, as there is no *stop short* left, the saw cutting the log from one end to the other.

Forthly—Exactness and uniformity in the thickness of the boards, as the saw is set to the log by machinery, and consequently correspond.

The machinery is remarkably simple, and can be adapted without trouble to any saw mill now in operation, and is not costly.

We consider the improvement as one of great importance, and recommend to those directly concerned in the business, to examine and judge for themselves.—*United States Gazette.*

[*From the Norfolk Beacon.*]

Unfortunate Affair.—We learn from Captain Chapman, of the steamboat Patrick Henry, from Richmond, that an attempt was made on Friday by the ship Henry Leeds, aground twenty five miles below City Point, to run out an anchor but from some mismanagement in cutting away the anchor carried down the two boats that bore it, and four out of the seven persons in the boats, among whom was the second mate, were drowned. A greater loss of life never, perhaps, occurred on any similar occasion.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Star.*]

FROM CHARLESTON.

By the steamboat Columbia, Captain Coffey, we have received our southern files, up to Nov. 14th, inclusive.

THE GOOD NEWS FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS CONFIRMED.

By the schr. Halcyon at New Orleans, from Metamoros, the Bee of the 5th has advices which confirm the capture of the garrison of Goliad (La Bahia,) by about 30 of the Texians during the absence of Gen. Cos, and the sleeping of the Mexicans. Cos says he will be revenged. He is, probably, a second Bombastus Furioso. They had made prisoner of the collector, (Sant Eno) and a portion of the inhabitants had joined them, That the collector had been parolled, had endeavored to make his escape, and was subsequently retaken at La Mission De Refugio, about twelve miles from Copano; and confined at Goliad. When taken two letters were found concealed in his shoes addressed to Santa Anna.

We are informed that a battle had been fought on the Gaudalupe, and forty men killed of the Mexican and two of the Texian troops.

Gen. Alvarez, the republican and antagonist of Santa Anna, has taken Acapulo. So that the despot must look to the Pacific, and abandon Texas to the brave Houston and Austin. Disturbances have occurred at Pueblo, and in Mexico itself, it is said, there has been a plot to restore the government of 1833. Tamaulipas has backed out from the central government.

By the Louisiana Advertiser of the 5th inst. we find the news of the disturbances in Texas has reached Mexico and produced much consternation.

A decree of October 3d, establishes centralism.

Havana.—An arrival at Savannah brings intelligence from Havana to Oct. 29. The sales of Sugar are active at 12a16—the stock is reduced to 18,000 boxes, which will be all on hand for 3 months, till the new crops come in; Coffee at $10 a 12; Rice high.

Saubert the Magician, and Major, the pianist, are at Charleston.

Dr. North the respected Interdant, was thrown out of his gig Nov. 11th, and had three of his ribs broken. His situation is not considered dangerous.

The trustees of the old Charleston College have petitioned the common council for funds to resuscitate that institution.

The crops of Edisto Island have been much injured by the late gale.

James Kimyon, an Englishman, was run over and killed by a car on the rail road—severing the top of the skull above the eyebrow.

Capt. John Jamieson, of the steamboat Cheraw on her way to Camden, died, on the North Santee, on Wednesday.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 22.

A Planter of this vicinity, a close observer, has just returned from a trip by land to the lake Bolivar, and he assures us that the Planters on the river above will not make more than half crops of cotton. The late frosts have severely injured the cotton crops; not only killing the leaves, but in many instances the plant and bolls. On some plantations the hands were employed in clearing, the cotton not having opened enough to keep them busy. In this county the cotton was but slightly injured by the frosts.—But the rains of the last few days filled the cup of our disasters. Warren county will not raise half crops.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Bank of Charleston:

A. G. Rose, Cashier: Christopher McKinney, Randal Robinson, Tellers; Charles Lining, Robert L. Stewart, Book-keepers; Chas. P. Gordon, Discount Clerk; Augustus Winthrop, Collector's Clerk; Wm. G. Mott, Outdoor Clerk; John R. Gibbs, Porter.

Peter Bacot, Esq. late Cashier of the U. S. Bank of Charleston, has been elected to the cashiership of the Branch of the same bank at New-Orleans.

Remarkable.—The Charleston Mercury states, that during the late gale, whilst the schooner Laura, Capt. Walker, was in about latitude 30, North, and to the eastward of the Gulf Stream, about 70 miles from land, she was visited by a very large number of land birds, which appeared to have been blown off by the wind, then blowing very hard from North to North-west. Many were swept by the wind beyond the vessel, and in the endeavor to return on board, fell exhausted into the water and perished. A great number came on board, and were sheltered in the cabin. 72 were killed and eaten by the sailors. As near as can be recollected, the following birds were identified: Red-headed Woodpeckers, Red Birds, Mocking Birds, Blue Jays, Stone Plovers, large Blue Herons, and Night Herons. They remained with the vessel until the gale abated, when she proceeded on her voyage yesterday.

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

Celestial Phenomena.—The heavens were in a glow at intervals last evening, from the early hour of six o'clock, until eleven, and how much longer we cannot say. We viewed the phenomena from the deck of the Ohio steamboat, between Kinderhook and Catskill. The lights were first observed as the passengers were ascending from the cabin after tea. They were streaming up from the southwest, and at times shot almost across the zenith. The colors were various, mingled with purple and vermilion, and at times of a deeper red. At one time a beautiful arch of silvery light spanned the southern heavens, so thin and transparent, that the stars twinkling through the glory seemed to sparkle with unwonted radiance. At other times myriads of columns, or streams of light, shot up from the western horizon, and remained stationary for a few moments, until they faded away. The next and last change that we observed, was a bank of soft phosphorescent light, extending along the horizon from the southwest, around to the north and northeast. The appearances in this city were various, and exceedingly brilliant and beautiful. "At about 11 o'clock the whole horizon presented a most extraordinary appearance—something like the glare of an extensive conflagaration; the lights radicated from the zenith to the horizon, having the appearance of the rays of the sun when it is partly obscured by a cloud, or, as it is commonly called, when the sun draws water,—the hues of the various radii were principally of a red pink, transparent as either, others were white, and a few of nearly a led color. In the course of ten or fifteen minutes they moved round to the east, and gradually faded away. It was the most singular phenomenon of the kind that has been witnessed in these regions for many years, and indeed so much did it resemble a conflagaration, that many of the bells of the city sounded an alarm of fire."

Accidents.—Yesterday forenoon about 11o'clock, a young man named Wm. Barrowscale, fell from the roof of a four story building, opposite the City Hall, which he was assisting in slating. He fell into the gutter, struck upon the shoulder and arm, which was broken. He was taken to Dr. Phelp's office, his arm splintered, and there are hopes of his recovery.

Our respectable fellow citizen, Mr. J. R. Newell, of the Agricultural Warehouse, fell from the roof of the wood-house on Saturday evening, broke three of his ribs, and received other injury. There is some prospect of his recovery.—*Boston Patr.*

Branch Bank at Mobile.—On Friday last the U. S. Bank sold its Branch at Mobile to the Mobile Bank, on a credit of one, two, and three years, bearing an interest of 6 per cent.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Nov. 4.

Fatal Accident.—On Sunday, the 1st inst., a horse ran away with our fellow citizen, James McAllister, threw him, and fractured his skull.—He survived the accident about 8 hours and died.

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) Oct. 27.

Emigration.—We are pleased to find that the tide of emigration to Arkansas has re-commenced, this fall, with renewed vigor. The ferry at this place has been crowded, for several days past, with movers, going to the south, some to Texas, but principally to settle the fertile lands in the Red River country. Among those who have passed through town since Sunday morning, we presume there were not less than three hundred negro slaves. We also understand that the road leading from Memphis to this place is literally lined with movers, all destined for the southern part of the territory. They are generally from Alabama and Tennessee, and a large number from N. Carolina.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by Elder B. T. Welch, Mr. ALEXANDER CAMRON, of N. York, to Miss ELEANOR E. G. MCCARTY, of Troy.

Last evening, by the Rev. H. Meeker, Mr. HARMAN AKINS, of Wilmington, N. C. to Miss ANN TAYLOR, of this city.

At Amsterdam, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Knotty, Mr. AUGUSTUS M. SLINGERLAND of the firm of W. J. & A. M. Slingerland, Albany, to Miss ANTOINETTE A. daughter of John J. Schuyler Esq., of the former place.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Foot, Dr. SAMUEL DICKSON, to Miss EVE ANN, daughter of E. Raynsford Esq., all of New Scotland.

At New-York, on Tuesday evening, 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Eastborn, the Hon. CHURCHILL C. CAMBRELENG, to PHEBE, daughter of the late John L. Glover.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Whittelsey, VINCENT M. HALSEY, of Geneva, Ontario Co., to JULIA M., eldest daughter of Alexander Anderson, M. D. of N. Y.

On Thursday morning, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Berrian, Mr. WM. CASTLE, to Miss. SARAH ANN MOORE, daughter of James A. Moore, Esq. all of N. Y.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 15th, by Rev. H. Chase, Mr. ELIJAH ELY, to Miss ANN ELIZA PEARSALL, eldest daughter of Mr. James A. Pearsall, all of N. Y.

In Schenectady, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Dr. THOMAS PALMER, to Miss MARGARET MCGOWAN, both of New York.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Anthon, Mr. GIDEON MEAD, to Miss ELIZABETH T., daughter of Joseph N. Lord Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst. JOHN VAN SCHAICK, youngest son of John V. S. Visher.

In this city, this morning, after a short illness of four days, JOHN MCFARLAND, son of the late John McFarland deceased, aged 9 years.

The friends and acquaintances of John McFarland deceased, and those of Mrs. Rose, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Rose in Wendell street.

The friends and acquaintances of WILLIAM NICHALSON deceased, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, from his residence No. 3 William st.

On Wednesday the 11th inst, at the residence of her son Robert M. Campbell in West Suffield, Ct., widow MARGARET CAMPBELL of this city, aged 75 years.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW-YORK MARKET—Nov. 18.

Cotton continues to move considerably, though at declining prices. The sales now are ¼ cent below those of last week: good Uplands are offered at 10½ cents. The sales this week: Two cargoes of Logwood have been sold at $26 50a$27, which is a decided improvement.—Sales continue to be made of Flaxseed at $12 50 per tce, rough. Common brands of Western Flour sell at $6 50. Rye, 100 cts bush. Old Northern Corn, 108a110 cents. No sales yet of Turpentine. Stock sold higher to-day, and the demand was much larger than for some days past. —Jour. Com.

DR. BARBER'S LECTURES.

From unforeseen circumstances, Dr. BARBER was not able to meet his Ladies' Reading Class in the Chapel of the Female Academy on Thursday morning as he intended, but anticipates to have the pleasure of seeing them on Friday morning, in the large hall of the institution at 9 o'clock precisely.

It has been suggested that it may be inconvenient for many ladies who are not connected with the Academy to attend at that hour, and it is proposed that as many as can remain after the lecture would do so, and take their reading lesson at the same time with the gentlemen. If the ladies could attend in the morning and also in the evening, there would be no objection, and certainly a double course of recitations would be advantageous.

Dr. Barber will, therefore, meet the ladies and gentlemen of this class this evening, (Thursday) at 7 o'clk, for the purpose of recitation. For the same purpose, he will meet a class on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and will lecture to the whole class on Friday evening at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock all who remain will have the advantage of the reading exercise.
no19 2t

GUM LABELS, in boxes, for sale at No. 57 State st. n19 H. RAWLS & Co. Druggists.

MINIATURE FRAMES, for sale at the n19 BAZAAR, No. 324 N. Market st.

MINIATURE IVORYS, for sale at the n19 BAZAAR, No. 324 N. Market st.

MORTICE GAUGES,—A fine assortment of Mortice Gauges just received and for sale by n19 DANIEL FRY, 358 S. Market st.

35 SHARES of Stock in the Commercial Bank of Buffalo, for sale. Enquire of n19 THOS. GOUGH, Stock and Ex. Broker.

MOLASSES,—A small lot of New Orleans Molasses, of good quality, in bbls. for sale by n19 GEO. WAIT, cor. Mark lane and Quay st.

ONE CASE Jappan'd Tea Trays, handsome patterns, just received, for sale by n19 H. B. WEBSTER, 375 S. Market st.

FILES,—Stubb's, Ibbotson and Hall's Files, Rasps, &c; just opened, for sale by H. B. WEBSTER, n19 375 South Market street.

RECEIVED this morning, one case of full jewel'd gold lever watches, at 369 Law Buildings. n19 HENRY HOYT.

VANILLA BEANS, just received and for sale at the Medicine Store, No. 57 State st. n19 H. RAWLS & Co. Druggists.

MITRE SQUARES.—A few plated Mitre Squares, just received and for sale by n19 DANIEL FRY, 358 S. Market st.

FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,—Superfine black and white real French Cashmere Shawls, large and small, at 319 North Market st. by n19 EDWIN A. HARRIS.

NOTARIAL WAFERS,—A quantity of very large size wafers, suitable for public seals, &c. just received at the Medicine Store, No. 57 State st. n19 HENRY RAWLS & Co. Druggists.

VIRGINIA COAL.—A cargo of the best quality this day discharging, and for sale by n19 W. R. MORRIS & Co corner State and S. Market sts.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS' NEEDLES, of the best quality, for sale at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st. by n19 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK.

THE PUBLICATIONS of the London Religious Tract Society, embracing many of the old authors, not elsewhere to be found in the country n19 E. H. PEASE, Agent, corner of Green and Beaver sts.

AUCTION NOTICE.—DRY GOODS.—SAM. MORGAN will sell to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a large and general assortment of seasonable imported and domestic dry goods, among which are a handsome assortment of English and French merinos. Terms, 6 mos. n19

COLE'S MUSIC BOOK—Just published and for sale by I. P. COLE, No. 3 Green st. The sixth edition of Cole's Psalm and Hymn tunes, with an addition of 28 pages of new music, making its contents 300 pieces of music, besides the introduction and index, at the very low price of $5 per dozen, or 50 cents single copy. n19

LECTURES ON ELOCUTION.—DR. BARBER'S Lecture on Elocution will be delivered at the Female Academy, on Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "Inflection." Readings illustrative of the principles of the lecture will be given.

Tickets at the Bookstores of Messrs. Gates, Little and Steele, and at the door of the Academy. n19 2t

PSALMS OF DAVID, in metre, with a preface, by Rev. James Martin, designed to show that the biblical psalms only are authorised to be sung in the worship of God.

Psalms with Brown's Notes; for sale by n19 ELIAS GATES, 71 State st.

SUPERIOR WHITE MUSTARD SEED.—Just received from London, extra cleaned white Mustard Seed, of the present year's growth. This seed was paid an extra price expressly for medicinal purposes, and will be found the most superior sample ever offered in this city. Price 37½ cents per quart, or 25 cts per lb. n19 W. THORBURN, N. Market st.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.—The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for 1836.

Vol. 12th and last of Mrs. Sherwood's Works—Harper's beautiful

[*From the Argus.*]

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

The following is a complete list of the members of the next Legislature. The Senators given in *italics* are new members. Those designated in the same manner in the Assembly are members of the present House.

SENATE.

First District—Myndert Van Schaick, Charles L. Livingston, Coe S. Downing, *Henry Floyd Jones.*

Second District—Leonard Maison, John P. Jones, *Benj. Lounsberry, John Hunter.*

Third District—Peter Gansevoort, John C. Kemble, Abm. L. Lawyer, *James Powers.*

Fourth District—Samuel Young, Isaac W. Bishop, Jabez Willes, *David Spraker.*

Fifth District—Francis Segar, Abijah Beckwith, *David Wager, Micah Sterling.*

Sixth District—John F. Hubbard, Ebenezer Mack, Levi Beardsley, *George Huntington.*

Seventh District—Samuel L. Edwards, Thomas Armstrong, Chester Loomis, *John Beardsley.*

Eighth District—John Griffin,† Albert H. Tracy,† Isaac Lacey,† *Chauncey J. Fox.*†

ASSEMBLY.

Albany—William Seymour, John C. Schuyler, Daniel Dorman.

Alleghany—John Chamberlain.

Broome—Judson Allen.

Cattaraugus—David M. Day.

Cayuga—Chas. E. Shepard. Dennis Arnold, Richard L. Smith, William Wilbur.

Chautauque—Thomas B. Campbell, Richard P. Marvin.†

Chenango—Squire Smith, Nichelas B. Mead, Wm. Knowlton.

Columbia—Peter Groat, jr. Chas. B. Dutcher, Adam I. Shaver.

Cortland—Cephas Comstock,† Chauncey Keep.†

Clinton—Lemuel Stetson.

Delaware—John Griffen, James W. Knapp.

Dutchess—Stoddard Judd, A. G. Benedict, C. H. Cornell, Wm. Eno.

Erie—Geo. P. Barker, Wells Brooks.†

Essex—Thos. A. Tomlinson.†

Franklin—Luther Bradish.†

Genesee—Amos Tyrrell, jr.† Charles O. Shepard,† *Samuel Richmond.*†

Greene—Luke Kiersted, Ambrose Baker.

Herkimer—Stephen Ayres, Frederick Bellinger, Thos. Hawks.

Jefferson—Lowrey Barney, Otis P. Starkey, Richard Hulbert.

Kings—John Dikeman.*

Lewis—Charles Dayan.

Livingston—Charles H. Carroll,† *Geo. W. Patterson.*†

Madison—John B. Yates, *William J. Hugh,* Ephraim Gray.

Monroe—Horace Gay, Joseph Sibley, Micajah N. Kirby.

Montgomery—Jacob Johnson, H. V. Berry, Joseph Blair.

New-York—Benj. Ringgold, P. M. Wetmore, Thos. Herttell, C. P. Clinch, F. B. Cutting, John I. Morgan, Geo. Sharpe, Peter A. Cowdrey, E. S. Conner, Geo. Seaman, Jesse West.

Niagara—Hiram Gardner.

Oneida—John Stryker, John W Hale, William Knight, Henry Graves, J. C. Pettibone.

Onondaga—Sanford C. Parker, John Wilkinson, David Munro, Daniel Dennison.

Ontario—Mark H. Sibley,† Henry Pardee,† Amos Janes.†

Orange—Charles Borland, jr. Robert Sly, Thos. Van Etten.

Orleans—John Chamberlain.

Oswego—Orville Robinson.

Otsego—Albert Benton, Lyman J. Walworth, Sumner Ely, Ivory Holland.

Putnam—Moses C. Robinson.

Queens—Jarvis Jackson.

Rensselaer—David L. Seymour, Alex. O. Spencer, John I. Viele, Nathan West.

Richmond—John Garretson, jr.

Rockland—Daniel Johnson.

St. Lawrence—Preston King, William S. Paddock.

Saratoga—Joel Lee, David Benedict, Samuel Stimson.

Schenectady—John B. Duane.

Schoharie—Hiram Walden, Alvin Wilkins.

Seneca—Henry Simpson, John G. Tubbs.

Steuben—Henry Switzer, Lemuel B. Searles.

Suffolk—Charles A. Floyd, Nathaniel Topping.

Sullivan—Samuel G. Dimmick.

Tioga—Elijah H. Goodwin, William A. Sutton.

Tompkins—Charles Humphrey, Wm. R. Fitch, G. B. Guinnip.

Ulster—Herman M. Romeyn, Jacob Chambers.

Warren—William Griffing.

Washington—Aaron Baker,† Stephen K. Viele,† Alex. Robertson.†

Wayne—Robert Alsop, Reuben H. Foster.

Westchester—Horatio Lockwood, P. W. Paddock, Wm. Fisher.

Yates—Mordecai Ogden.

†Whigs *Irregular.

[*From the Commercial Advertiser.*]

Presentments.—We perceive by a publication in the Richmond Compiler, that the Grand Jury of the county of Frederic, (Virginia,) have solemnly presented the Anti-Slavery Society of New-York, and Mr. Tappan especially, as disturbers of southern peace, &c. &c. also the free (colored, we presume) population of the commonwealth, as a nuisance: but with what *practical* intentions or expectations this measure is adopted, we are not informed, nor is it easy to conjecture. But we will give the presentments and let them speak for themselves:

"We, the grand jury, duly summoned to attend the circuit superior court of law and chancery, held for the county of Frederick, and duly empannelled, sworn, affirmed and charged, on this third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1835, in solemn form present the Abolition Society of New York, and each member thereof, and especially Arthur Tappan, who is considered as the prime mover and organizer of the said city, which we consider an evil of great magnitude, tending to disturb our peace and to excite insurrection among our slaves, injuring the right of property guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and endangering the lives of our citizens; and we do earnestly recommend to all judges and magistrates, and the police of every city, town and corporation, to use unceasing and increased vigilance in the detection of all fanatical emmissaries, and in the suppression of their nefarious schemes] and publications; and we do moreover respectfully request the Legislature of this commonwealth to take into consideration the existing laws against writing or printing books, pamphlets or other writings, advising or encouraging insurrection, and the circulation of all such documents, and to enact such farther laws on the subject, with increased penalties, as shall more effectually suppress the circulation of all such incendiary matter, and to provide means for carrying all such laws into effect, by giving suitable rewards for the detention and apprehension of offenders.

JAMES G. FICKLIN, Foreman.

A copy—Teste, J. KEAN, Clk.

"We, the grand jury, duly summoned to attend the circuit superior court of law and chancery held for the county of Frederick, and duly impannelled, sworn, affirmed and charged, on this 3d day of November, 1835, in solemn form, present the free population of the State as a nuisance; and we do respectfully call upon the Legislature for some decisive action upon the subject, such as may facilitate their removal out of the country by such ways and means as shall comport with humanity, safety and the public weal.

JAMES G. FICKLIN, Foreman.

A copy—Teste, J. KEAN, Clk.

"We, the grand jury, being deeply impressed with the state of things around us, cannot close our session without reminding all officers of the peace, magistrates and others, of the great necessity that exists by reason of the combined efforts of the abolition societies of the north, in disseminating their incendiary publications among us, and do most earnestly request of all such officers diligently to enforce the various acts of the legislature passed in reference to free negroes and slaves in this commonwealth; and we do also farther urge them hereafter to order out patroles in the different sections of the county, to insure, in these critical times, the peace and safety of the good people of the county.

JAMES G. FICKLIN, Foreman.

A copy—Teste, J. KENT, Clk.

Mr. Amaziah String advertises in the Geo. Constitutionalist, that a young man named Roderick Morton had run off *with his two daughters.* That is outrageous. What is the use of two *Strings* to one *beau?*

German Emigrants.—A train of four wagons, each drawn by six horses, well loaded with household goods, women and children, and followed by 30 or 40 men, (says the Wheeling Gazette,) passed through our main street on Saturday, attracting the gaze of every beholder. They were from Hanover, in Germany, and landed at Baltimore about three weeks ago. They are principally mechanics, a part of whom remain here, and the others proceed to Cincinnati.

Cuff, you see dem tow ladies of color across de street dare?

Yes, I see de dear angels, Pompy.

Well, dont dey look mazingly like one anoder?

Dat true, Pompy, I gib you credit for your nice pendumtration; dey do mazing zemble each other—specially de one on dis side.

A letter from Lima, dated 22d July, states that the U. S. ship Fairfield would sail for the U. States about the middle of August, and would take some specie.

A. P. BURT'S EVENING JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, 1835.

☞ We regret to observe indications of political hostility between the supporters of Gen. HARRISON and Mr. WEBSTER. It is impossible to advance the cause of *either* of these gentlemen, by making them belligerent Candidates. If their respective friends insist upon running both, we should aim to give to each such a measure of support as may seem most likely to conduce to the public welfare. It is now positively known that Judge WHITE is to remain a candidate. For him, there are the strongest reasons to believe, the entire vote of the SOUTH will be cast. The WEST is equally determined to vote for Gen. HARRISON. Massachusetts has manifested an inflexible devotion to Mr. WEBSTER. In our judgment, all and each of these distinguished Statesmen and Patriots, are worthy of the suffrages of Freemen. In the hands of either, the Republic and its institutions would be safe.

Under existing circumstances, we are not sure that the withdrawal of *either* of these candidates, is expedient, if it were practicable. But it is vastly important that there should be no conflict between the friends of Messrs. HARRISON and WEBSTER. The first and great duty of Whigs, is to redeem the Government from misrule. To that end, all our energies should be exerted against the nominations of the Office-Holders. How these energies can be most effectually directed, will appear in the progress of events. The approaching Session of Congress is pregnant with interest. In the course of the Winter, while events are transpiring, the path of duty will be indicated so clearly as to satisfy every intelligent and honest Elector. In the mean time, there should be no feuds in our party. We cannot, in this respect, hope to imitate our opponents, who are exempted, by their leaders, from the burthen and responsibility of thinking and acting for themselves. But if we are downright, single-hearted WHIGS, acting upon the lofty principles of patriotism which we profess, we *can* avoid mischievous dissentions in our own political house-hold.

More "Incendiary" Publications!—The following paragraph appears in the Second Edition of the New-York Daily Advertiser:—

Queer Rumors.—Stories of a very ugly character have recently got into circulation, touching certain prominent patriots belonging to the Regency, and who set in high places at Albany. It is said that poor Bartow is a scape-goat for others; that unfortunately for them, but fortunately for the public, he left his private letters behind, which have disclosed certain checks deeply implicating others as concerned in stock jobbing. The subject may be hushed up, if the party can pay up—but if not the Commercial Bank will publish names and amounts.

If the Argus does not come to our assistance in repelling these vile insinuations, we shall be compelled to abandon the defence of our much abused Senators! We are willing to stand by the office-holders, who, as we have said before, are "*all honorable men;*" but they cannot expect us, single-handed, to encounter a host of assailants. Besides, it is unkind in the Argus not to "back its friends" in such an emergency. In the present instance, most fortunately, we are enabled to extinguish one enemy, by declaring, as we do, in the most emphatic manner, that as these imputations against honorable Members of the Court for the Correction of Errors, come from the Secretary of the Hartford Convention, they are utterly unworthy of notice!! There! Mr. Dwight—take that for news!

☞ The State Printer has given it up! Mr. Fox *is* elected. So bold and confident have been the denials of the Collar Presses, in and out of the 8th district, that four fifths of the people of the State have no doubt af the Election of the Regency Candidate. Our statement of Monday, though partly unofficial, varied but a fraction from the actual result, while the Argus of the same day "*confidently*" claimed an Election for Dodge. With a majority of 128. There was no intention on the part of the Argus to mistate the result. We merely mean to say that in a matter about which there has been much doubt and controversy, our statements have proved to be the most accurate.

☞ The Courier & Enquirer very properly ridicules the parade and noise made about a Colonel somebody in Owego county, who has made a cheese as large as a Mill-stone, which is to be *presented* to Mr. Van Buren. In return, the Cheese monger expects to be *presented* with an Office, and thus the Cheese account will be balanced.

☞ The rumors so rife about the City to-day, of a destructive Fire at Schenectady last night, are entirely without foundation. The report is supposed to have originated in the atmospheric fires which lit up the Heavens with uncommon brilliancy and splendour. We shall have, doubtless, from professional star-gazers, a glowing description of last night's phenomena, which, from what we hear of it, must have been a spectacle truly sublime.

Michigan Senators.—The Legislature of Michigan, on the 11th inst. appointed LUCIUS LYON and JOHN NORVALL, Senators in Congress. JOHN BIDDLE was nominated by the Senate instead of Mr. NORVALL, but in joint ballot the latter was chosen by a majority of 7.

African Presbyterian Church.—A portion of the colored population of this City have formed a Presbyterian Society, and occupy the Meeting-House in Herkimer-st. where divine service is regularly attended. Their Preacher is W. M. LIVELY, an intelligent man of color from Baltimore.

The Museum.—We have not yet paid our respects to the Chinese Lady, but learn she is growing quite attractive. She exhibits a pretty little Chinese foot, sings a pretty little Chinese song, and talks a little English. The CANDERBEECKS continue to discourse sweet music upon the Harp and Viol.

Jackson, a village in the East Feliciana, Louisiana, contains a bank with a capital of $2,500,000, of which Jos. Nicholas, late of Rochester, is cashier.

FOR THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Mr. Weed—I observed in your paper of the 11th inst. under the editorial head, a few remarks in relation to the alteration of the route of the Erie canal from Schenectaty to the Hudson. This, superadded to the contemplated improvement and enlargement of it, has induced me to turn my attention to a survey made by Mr. Randall in 1822, in which he clearly demonstrates the practicability of bringing the canal directly accross from Schenectady to Albany, at a saving of 19 m. 15 chains in distance. with a detailed statement of a highly important characater to the farmer and merchant in the saving of time and cost of transportation to market. As this pamphlet is now confined to few hands, I will take the liberty of transcribing, in the author's own peculiar manner, a single statement, which, if correct, must, in my view, settle at once the interesting question, so highly important at present, and so rapidly increasing in interest, when viewed in connection with our commercial interest, and the struggle for competion in our western business, which is now so energetically urged by our sister States.

On page 55 of said pamphlet, after showing the distance saved by the direct route to be 19 1-5 miles, he proves by facts plainly stated, and easily comprehended, the saving to be made by the farmer thus: "If a person occupying 50 acres of land appropriates 25 to the culture of wheat, he will have a crop of 500 bushels, or 12½ tons; and supposing the remaining 25 acres to yield him 40 bushels corn per acre, this will amount to 25 tons; then, by the direct route, he would save on these kind of produce the toll of one cent, and freight 1¼ cent per ton per mile, for the distance of 19 1-5 miles. This would amount to the following sum:

*On 37½ tons, toll 1 cent per ton per mile on 19 1-5 miles,	$7 20
Do freight at 1¼ cent do	9 00
	$16 20

If this view of the subject be correct, how all important is it, at this crisis of honorable rivalship of the business of the West, that every inch of natural position which can, in any way, lessen the charges on property in its transit, be seized upon and improved, and critically to examine this subject, the result of which is so important to the future prosperity of the city of New York, and to the best interests of the whole state.

T.

*This calculation is based on the old tariff.

[*From the Albany Argus.*]

LECTURES ON ELOCUTION.

Mr. Editor—Having attended Dr. Barber's two introductory lectures on elocution, I was glad to see that the impression made by the first had the effect to double the audience at the last. The large room occupied as the chapel in the Female Academy, was filled with persons whose character, even more than the numbers, evinced the admiration which he had previously excited.—This testimony was still farther enhanced by the fixed attention with which his clear philosophical developements, and their happy exemplification in his own style of reading and speaking, were listened to without intermission for two hours. And when he expressed an apprehension, that his audience might be fatigued by a discussion necessarily somewhat abstract, already protracted to an hour and a half, but intimated a readiness to continue, if he could be confident it would be acceptable, a universal plaudit seemed to leave nothing to be added to the proof of general and high satisfaction. And yet there were not wanting those who left the room at the close, after another half hour, expressing great regret that he had not been requested to continue still longer.

Good English reading and speaking, either in the pulpit or the senate, at the bar or at the fire side, prevail in an inverse ratio to their importance. The simple explanation of the matter is: the science is not studied; and it is not studied because it is not taught. It is not too much to say, that it ranks in the first class of accomplishments in an English education.

Dr. Barber may not be generally known in this quarter. That he is at the east, and is highly estimated in his department of letters, it is only necessary to state, that after having taught for a considerable time, in several distinguished Seminaries and Literary Institutions, he was preferred to the chair of Elocution in Harvard University, which he has held for six years.

All who have attended public lectures, have been sensible of the importance of following up each lecture with a review, in appropriate books. Dr. Barber's "Elocutionist," and "Grammar of Elocution" afford the requisite aid on this occasion. They are doubtless to be found at the bookstores.

I deem it proper to add, that I have no connexion, nor even any acquaintance, with Dr. Barber. These remarks are offered solely from a desire to see our city do itself honor, by giving a suitable reception to distinguished merit, and to promote a taste for literature and mental cultivation worthy of the many advantages we enjoy W.

[*From the Boston Atlas.*]

VOTES FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

		Hull.	Foster.
Suffolk	2 towns	3969	2681
Plymouth,	21	2033	3111
Hampshire,	19	1766	1018
Bristol,	18	1190	2514
Nantucket,	1	266	68
Franklin,	20	1591	821
Barnstable,	11	780	501
Norfolk,	21	1260	2440
Middlesex,	41	4063	4903
Worcester,	46	6163	3003
Berkshire,	18	1948	1868
Dukes,	3	104	44
Hampden,	12	1420	1681
Essex,	22	4471	4300
	254 towns	31,075	27,983

Hull's majority over Foster, 3,091. The remaining towns will probably increase it to 3,500.

STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Suffolk,	73 Whigs	000!!	
Essex,	38 Whigs	23 Tories	
Plymouth,	25 Whigs	9 Tories	4 Antim.
Bristol,	5 Whigs	2 Tories	34 Antim.
Norfolk,	15 Whigs	4 Tories.	
Worcester,	47 Whigs	13 Tories.	
Barnstable,	17 Whigs	7 Tories.	
Dukes,	3 Whigs		
Franklin,	19 Whigs	6 Tories.	
Middlesex,	52 Whigs	9 Tories	20 Antim.
Hampshire,	14 Whigs	3 Tories.	
Hampden,	14 Whigs	14 Tories.	
Berkshire,	9 Whigs	10 Tories.	
	332	90	80

Nantucket has no doubt chosen 9 Whigs, and Worcester will add 10 or 15 more to her number.

Extract of a letter from a good source at Washington.

"I anticipate an interesting Session. The French Question—the Ohio and Michigan Boundary—and the admission of the letter territory into the Union,—are subjects of great importance. Add to these the presidential contest—the travailing for an available candidate, &c. &c. and we shall have warm work.

I perceive that the New York Press furnishes a great many versions of the state of the French Question. One *guesses* one thing, and another a different thing; and every now and then the Globe is called upon to respond to these *guessing* statements. Blair replies by saying to this and that Editor, *you* guess wrong, while at the same time, instead of solving the point, he deals in riddles himself.

Now, *I* will *guess,* that when the President comes to speak on the subject, it will be found that things remain as they were, and that there will be very little new to communicate."

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.

Further effects of the Gale.—A small house on Niagara street, took fire during the gale and was consumed. A large portion of the Buffalo and Black Rock Rail Road track, between the Terrace and the canal, on Court st, has been displaced, and the embankment much injured. It has also been much injured at Black Rock.

The family of Daniel Daugherty, living in a small house near Mr. Sloan's, between the canal and the Lake, consisting of himself, his wife and three children, were providentially saved. About 10 o'clock the house began to move from the foundation, and soon fell to pieces; Daugherty secured himself upon one of the sides of his fallen house, and on this they floated to the bank of the Canal, some 50 rods; where it grounded, and remained the most part of an hour exposed to the storm; it then came loose, floated over the canal, and providentially struck where a canal boat was aground on the north bank of the canal where they were rescued. Had it passed this, it must have been driven some 50 rods to the Terrace.

A family occupying a house on Chicago st., escaped by cutting through the roof. Several fruitless attempts were previously made for their rescue, and it was effected at last with great danger.

Another occupant on Chicago street, finding his house beginning to move, cut a hole through the floor, went into the chamber and was taken from the window.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Painful Occurrence.—A few evenings since a young gentleman the son of one of our most respectable citizens, came into the saloon of a foreign Coffee House in Broadway, and watching his opportunity, while the bar-keeper was otherways engaged, very deliberately stretched himself over the counter pulled open the money drawer, and abstracted from it a quantity of silver change, amounting to about sixteen shillings. Thinking that he had possessed himself of his booty unobserved he called for three plates of Sardanes and other refreshments for himself and two young friends who had just entered the room; having ate and drank sufficiently, the young pilferer impudently tendered in payment a dollar of the stolen money. The master of the house examined the dollar and then the contents of the money drawer, and turning to the culprit asked him how he became possessed of that piece. Overwhelmed with confusion at the unexpected question, he attempted to stammer out a reply. The benevoleut landlord unwilling to expose him in a crowded coffee room, invited him into an adjoining apartment and then delivered the following exortation to the trembling criminal which it is hoped, will have a salutary effect on him. "You thought yourself unnoticed when you opened my drawer and stole my money, but you were mistaken, I saw you, and intended if you left the house to follow you into the street and recover my property; but when you called for refreshments for yourself and the other young men, I was resolved upon seeing how far your impudence would carry you. I have no fear but that you will call again and pay me for what you have had. Now give me back that which you took out of the drawer, and go home in peace, and when you retire to rest, reflect upon your bad conduct and think how near you were bringing disgrace on your respectable family." Happy to escape so easily, the young fellow restored back the money, and without uttering a word in reply, left the house as quickly as possible.—*Cour. & Enq.*

[*From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.*]

Melancholy Accident.—On Saturday about noon, a number of lads were shooting at targets, in the neighborhood of Seventh street and Poplar lane, when a ball from one of their guns, struck the head of a child named John Higham, aged about eight years, son of Mr Joseph Higham. The skull of the child was fractured, he ran a short distance and fell down—calling loudly upon his mother. Dr. Elkington was immediately sent for—but the little sufferer died in half an hour.

Suicide,—The coroner reports, that Richard Bennett, an Englishman by birth, aged 35 years, committed suicide on Saturday night, at his lodgings in the American Coffee House, by discharging two pistols, one on each side of his head, and lodging a ball from each one in his brain; he expired instantly.

A Long Contract.—Mr. J. Caldwell, proprietor and manager of the New-Orleans Theatre, has extended his enterprises till they have reached and included Louisville, Ky.; which city he has contracted to light with gas for 36 years to come!

An unnecessary Rail Road.—At New-Orleans a rail road has lately been made to the public burying ground. We thought that in that city the way to the grave was short and easy enough, without a rail road to facilitate one's progress to it.—*Washington Telegraph.*

New Bank of Charleston.—At a meeting of the Directors of the above institution, General James Hamilton was unanimously elected President, James L. Petigrue, Esq. Solicitor, and Wm. P. Hayne, Esq. Notary.

Return of the Santa Fe Traders.—We learn from the Columbia Intelligencer, that the Santa Fe traders have principally arrived at that place—that they have met with their usual success—and have brought with them about $200,000 in specie—besides 200 mules, furs, &c.—*St. Louis Herald.*

Kentucky Tobacco.—The Green River Gazette thinks that one tenth of the tobacco crop has been destroyed by the early frosts. In Christian and Todd counties, Ky., farmers have engaged their crops at $5 a $6 per hundred.—*Louisville Journal.*

A Cold blooded Rascal.—The Bangor Commercial relates, that Joseph Spencer, brother to the criminal who is now under sentence of death, immediately after the jury had returned a verdict of guilty on his brother, stepped up to one of the council and coolly asked him who he was to look to for his fees for attending the Court as a witness!

The following sensible speech was delivered by the Governor of Barbadoes, in opening the session of the house of assembly:—"Proceed on your duties, gentlemen; I have no observations to offer on any subject whatever!"

Fresh Oysters—Mail beat again!—We this morning received a present of a canister of fresh oysters from Messrs. Hazen & Gates, in FIVE DAYS from Baltimore, beating the mail again. Our latest date by mail is Saturday last—seven days. We wish these gentlemen could have the contract for carrying it. Then there would be no delays. The United States mail beaten—shamefully beaten by an oyster wagon!!!—Shame where is thy blush!!—*Cincinnati Post.*

Fatal Casualty.—The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser of the 6th inst. says—"An Inquest was held by Wm. B. Read, Coroner, on the 29th October, over the body of a man named John S. Boon. Verdict of the Jury "Death by the visitation of God." Mr. Boon was from the city of New York, and had been in our town but a few months—we understand he has a family in the city of New York."

From Charleston.—We have by the brig *Planter,* a paper of Thursday last—two days in anticipation of the mail.

The cornor stone of the new structure to replace St. Philip's Church, destroyed last year by fire, was to be laid on that day by Bishop Bowen.

A letter from Milledgeville (Ga.) of 7th inst., says:—"To-day, in the State House, *Spencer Riley* and *Bishop,* the Governor's agent, had a rencontre, in which Bishop shot Riley. The ball entered his chin and passed out near the socket of the jaw bone. The wound is not considered dangerous."

The Remains of Chief Justice Marshall.—The Common Council of the city of Richmond lately passed some resolutions to be communicated to the family of the late Chief Justice, testifying their sense of the loss sustained by the country and by that city in particular, in his death, and requesting permission to erect a monument over his remains, at the expense of the city. This proposal the family of the deceased have felt [illegible] in reply to the communication of the Common Council, that their father, a short time previous to his dissolution, disignated the spot at which he wished to be buried, described the tomb, and wrote an inscription to be placed on it, and that they had promised a strict compliance with the request.

WHEELING, Va., Nov. 11.

Bridge across the Ohio.—We understand that books were opened in this town on Saturday last for the subscription of stock to erect a bridge across the Ohio river at this town, and that on yesterday the whole amount deemed necessary ($200,000) had been taken. It is said that arrangements will speedily be made to commence the work. We tender our congratulations to our townsmen on this auspicious event.

The books were opened under the laws of the legislature of Virginia and Ohio, passed about sixteen years ago. Of the commissioners therein appointed, but six are still living, all of whom attended here on Saturday, three from each state. This is said to have been the minimum number required by the law; consequently had one more been removed by death, the law must have been re-enacted. Whether charters so favorable could now be obtained is doubtful.

Late Strawberries.—A writer in the Providence Journal states that passing through New London the other day, he was introduced to the venerable Dr. C. who, to his surprise, showed him three ripe strawberries, gathered the day before in his garden. "The prolific plants from which these berries were plucked, then had upon them fruit in every stage of its growth;—from the nascent germ, scarcely visible through stamens and pistils, to that just assuming the blush of maturity."

Steamboat Accident.—We learn that the steam boat Herald, plying on the Merrimac between Lowell and Nashua, ran foul of and sunk two gondolas laden with brick, yesterday, and was herself so much injured in the bows as to be compelled to run on shore.—*Bos. Trans.*

The following is Mr. Clay's Toast, sent to the late Whig Festival at Baltimore:

Union and Concert, and a sacrafice of all individual attachment, in the support of a presidential candidate opposed to the Baltimore nomination.

More Lynch Law.—"The Constitutional and Ani-Fanatical Society" of New Orleans has lately issued a decree of banishment against Mr. Jacob Bodger, under a charge of unlawful connection with slaves. Mr. Bodger, for 13 years a resident of New Orleans, and a highly respectable man, had determined to obey, remaining, however, long enough to clear his character before the proper tribunal.

The Penobscot Indians, "down East," have advertised their Governor and Lt Governor as unworthy of trust, and caution all persons against noticing any of their official acts hereafter. One of the governor's chief faults was a remarkable fondness for his squaws.

Creoles.—The Pensacola Gazette says:—"In not a single instance since the change of government has a Creole been convicted of any infamous offence, and we believe we may add, nor of any other! This remark embraces a period of nearly fifteen years. They have a lofty and unconquerable sense of honor of their own, which like a charm preserves them against every temptation.

[*From the St. Louis Republican, Oct.* 31.]

Important Bank arrangements.—We understand, and have no doubt of the authenticity of the information, that the Commercial bank of Cincinnati has bought out the United States Branch bank in this city. The debts, and affairs of the Branch, will be transferred to the agency established here.

We have heard, within a day or two, that the State bank of Illinois, under legal advisement and from a desire not to transcend the powers conferred by the charter, has declined establishing an agency in this city.

Yesterday morning a great number of small fish were found swimming in the gutters on Jefferson st. During the night previous a heavy rain fell, and the fish of course descended with the water. We saw a number of them—they were from two to three inches long, and mostly sun-perch.—*Louisville Jour. 7 inst.*

Present of Plate.—We learn from the Philadelphia papers that a splendid tea set of silver is to be presented to Mrs. Duane, of Philadelphian manufacture. The principal pieces bear the following inscription:—

"Presented to Mrs. William J. Duane, granddaughter of Dr. Franklin, as a testimony of respect for her own virtues, and those of her husband, late secretary of the United States treasury, whose regard for the laws was visited on him by deprivation of office, loss of official favor, and political and partizan persecution."

[*From the Richmond Whig of Thursday.*]

The following letter from a highly respected friend, gives the details of an affair of deep interest, on more grounds than one. Our correspondent has been minute in his account of the transaction, with the view of allaying the anxieties of the numerous and respectable relatives of Mr. Garnett, to whom the affair might have been imperfectly related.

To the editors of the Whig:

LEXINGTON, Nov. 7th, 1835.

Gentlemen—Inasmuch as an unpleasant occurrence which took place in the vicinity of the Natural Bridge on the 1st, will find its way into the public prints, I beg leave to give you a faithful account of it.

Henry T. Garnett, Esq. late of the county of Westmoreland, who was on his way to Alabama with his family and a large number of slaves, stopped on the road side at a well near the Natural Bridge, to obtain some water for themselves and horses. Mr. Garnett, who was at the time travelling in his carriage with his wife, was the last to leave the well. As Mr. G. was in the act of stepping into his carriage, a negro man, (the property of a lady in the neighborhood) who came up at the moment, accompanied by some 20 or 30 slaves, on their way from preaching, addressed to him some insolent language about shutting down the well door, Mr. Garnett, with great forbearance, replied—"Clear yourself, old man, and give me none of your insolence." The negro retorted, borrowing Mr. G's language, by saying, "clear yourself and give me none of your insolence." Mr. Garnett turning around, and raising a walking cane which he held in his hand, observed: "Old man, if you give me another word of insolence, I'll chastise you with this cane." To which the negro replied, at the same time brandishing a large haw club which he held in his hand, "I've got a cane too, and I'll chastise you;" and immediately advancing upon Mr. G. aimed a blow at him, which being imperfectly parried, knocked off Mr. G's cap. Mr. G. immediately drew from his belt a pistol, and was about to shoot, when his purpose was arrested by the exclamation of his wife, "For God's sake don't shoot." Mr. G. immediately changed his determination, and resolved not to shoot, and with his change of purpose transferred the pistol from his right to his left hand, resuming his stick with his right hand, and at the same moment stepping back with his right foot, to enable him to ward off and avoid a blow which the negro was then aiming at him. In stepping back, Mr. C's right foot went into a mud hole, and he fell; in the act of falling, the pistol was discharged accidently, the ball entering the negroe's right breast between the seventh and eighth ribs, passing through his lungs, and stopping close to the skin near the backbone. Mr. G. immediately went in pursuit of a Justice of the Peace, and was on that evening examined before two Justices, who, for the double purpose of satisfying the demands of the law, and to enable Mr. G's justification to be made more manifest to the public, ordered an Examining Court, admitting Mr. G. to bail. In justice to a large crowd of the neighborhood who attended this examination, it is proper to remark, that there was an immediate and simultaneous tender of almost every person in the assembly to become his bail.

Onyesterday, his trial came on in the Court House in this place, when after a patient investigation of the whole matter, he was unanimously and unhesitatingly acquitted.

Counsel for the Commonwealth.—William Taylor Esq.

For the accused.—Charles P. Dorman and Allen B. Magruder.

At the time of the trial the negro was alive, but the Court decided in addition to Mr. G's acquittal, that the negroes death could not affect the case. In addition to the opinion of the Court, the opinion of the community is "as the opinion of one man," that unconnected with the accidental discharge of the pistol, Mr. G. would have been fully justified in deliberately shooting him, and that he exercised most extraordinary forbearance in not doing it without a moment of hesitation.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

[*From the New York Transcript.*]

POLICE OFFICE.

Under our police head in Saturday's paper, we stated that the husband of a highly respectable and amiable lady residing not far distant from Murray-st., had acted so disgracefully and infamously towards his wife and family as to induce them to enter a complaint against him at the police office, and to cause him to be arrested and committed to prison.

That the members and relatives of the delinquent's family may not be pained by a public exposition of his name, we forbear at present from mentioning it, trusting the bare allusion to his misconduct in a *Police Report,* may have the effect of inducing him to retrace his steps, and "sin no more."

About two years since, the individual referred to was possessed of a princely fortune, acquired by long and assiduous application to a successful business, which he had then disposed of with the intention of living in retirement. Instead, however, of [illegible] upon, he commenced an association with a set of gamblers, to whom he was, perchance, introduced, when on a visit to the races on Long Island. In less than six months from this period, he was a ruined man, and without any other resources for the support of a numerous family (ten children) than the exertions of his wife and daughters, who commenced keeping a boarding house for respectable families. He who had only a short time since been a kind, indulgent, and affectionate father and husband, and an exemplary man, was now a drunkard and a ruffian, and instead of trying to redeem the losses he had sustained, he became a pest, annoyance, and disgrace to his family, and took from them the fruits of their hard earnings to pay the expenses of indulging in his favorite vices. In a short time, his conduct became so intolerable, that the inmates of the house, which his too kind wife industriously and creditably managed were compelled to seek some other abode, and to leave her to buffet with her multiplied miseries alone, and unbefriended except by her children who still fondly clung around her. Under these circumstances, she could no longer supply her brutal husband with the means of gratifying his vicious desires, and he then barbarously kicked, beat, and otherwise ill treated her, and, with brutal ferocity, also punished his children when they entreated mercy for their mother; unwilling to make her unhappy situation known to others, and to expose the man she had once fondly loved, to the odium of a world always too censorious, she suffered her wrongs in silence, until at length they became of such a deep and aggravated description as to be no longer supportable. It is not necessary here to trace his conduct step by step until he reached about the climax of infamy. It is enough to state that he *did* reach such a climax, and that, goaded to desperation by his ill-treatment, she ultimately, as we have before stated, in company with her half score of children, appeared at the Police office, and made a detail before the magistrates which induced them to commit the guilty man to prison. After remaining some time locked up in a cell, he was discharged on bail, not before making a solemn promise, however, not to offend again, and to atone by every means within his power for the sad misery and wretchedness of which he had been the cause. It is in the belief and hope that he will fulfil his promise, that his friends requested that his name might not be appended to this report. He will perceive, however, that his guilty career is known beyond his own family circle, and he must beware lest, by offending again, it is ultimately held up to the infamy and execration that it has already merited.

A Caution.—As the cold weather approaches and large fires are necessary for comfort, it is the duty of parents to change the inflammable cotton summer garments of their children, for the less combustible material of woolen, in order to guard against the sad accidents, which we regret to say, not unfrequently happen every year, especially at the commencement of winter. There cannot be a fate more dreadful either to a child or an adult, than that of being burned to death; and as shocking instances have occurred not only to children, but to females, we connot but advert to the discovery of Richard Paillips, published some time since in an English periodical, for their prevention. He deduced from the principle of the ascension of flame, that ladies ought to lie down as soon as they discover their clothes to be on fire, that the progress of the flame will by that means be instantly checked, and msy be easily extinguished without any fatal injury, as usual to the head, the face, bosom, or throat. He proved his principle by the following experiment: he took two slips of printed cotton, a yard long, and on lighting one of them at the lower end, holding it perpendicular, it was consumed to a cinder, in a fifth of a minute, and the volume of flame was so great as to rise two feet. He then lighted an exactly similar piece of cotton and laid it horizontally on a pair of tongs so as to be hollow, and in this situation it was five minutes a burning, and the flames at no one time ascended an inch in height, and might be extinguished by the thumb or finger. This plain and easy experiment ought to be read in the presence of the females in every family.—*Bost. Mercantile Adv.*

At the Ritner festival, in Lehigh Co., Pa., on the 5th inst. which was attended by 500 persons, the following toast was given and received with enthusiasm:

"William H. Harrison, the Hero of Tippecanoe—may he find the same support of the independent citizens of Pennsylvania, for President of the United States, as the Washington farmer has—and then the Republic will be saved from the encroachments of the Albany money changers, who attempt to smuggle Martin Van Buren upon the people. 6 cheers, 6 guns."

☞ The following paragraph from an intelligent Daily paper at Cleaveland, gives, we doubt not, the true solution of the Ohio Election:—

[*From the Cleaveland Herald.*]

Gen. Harrison.—We perceive that the Van Buren press, and indeed a portion of the Whig press, are endeavoring to create an impression abroad that the result of the late election in this State, is a test of the popularity of Gen. Harrison in Ohio. The fact is,

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!—Dr. M. Hitchcock's Magnetic Odontica. The Utopian dreams of the alchymist are realized, and a remedy discovered for the toothache, and preserving those important and beautiful appendages of the human system, by the use of the Magnetic Odontica, which, by its attractive, purifying, and strengthening qualities, removes all extraneous substances from the teeth, and preserves them in their natural brilliancy, and the gums in soundness and beauty. It is ascertained from experience, that when used, the teeth will never decay, but remain till the latest age of man, with their natural wear. When they are decayed, its progress will be arrested, and the teeth preserved and prevented from aching. The use of it will save the great expense of filling, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskilful persons is very injurious to them.

A gentleman not long ago came to me, whose teeth were fast going to decay; they were loose—his gums were spungy and feverish, his breath fetid: I advised him to use my Magnetic Odontica, which he did, and in one week his teeth were firm in their sockets, his gums had resumed their health, his breath was corrected. All this cost fifty cents, a brush, and a little exertion. I repeat, I do not believe the teeth will decay if this is used as directed. This preparation is on different principles than any other in use.

Since this was written, another, and another, and another, have called on me, and expressed their gratification for the great benefit they have received from the use of my magnetic odontica. They say no money would induce them to be without this invaluable article.

The following letter is just received from J. D. Edwards, Esq. Clerk of the city of Utica:

UTICA, July 3, 1835.

Dr. M. Hitchdock: Dear Sir—Having used your Magnetic Odontica in my family for some length of time, and having become fully satisfied of its unquestionable merit, and entire superiority over every other medicine that has come within my knowledge, for the cure of that tormenting pain, the tooth-ache, and also for preserving the gums free from disease, and restoring them to healthy action having become diseased, as well as purifying and sweetening the breath, I am induced to the benefit of those who are afflicted with disease of the teeth and gums, to offer you my testimony in favor of so desirable a remedy for those troublesome complaints.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,
J. D. EDWARDS.

Dr. M. Hitchcock, Utica.

For sale at my Medical Dispensary, and by appointment, by A. HITCHCOCK, Druggist, Utica.
M. HITCHCOCK.
For sale by s25 6m R. M. MEIGS, Albany.

FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY—Engaged only in the business of Insurance on Lives, granting Annuities, and executing trusts.—Office 34 Wall street, New York. Capital Two Millions of Dollars, to be invested on Bond and Mortgage or Real Estate.

This company has ceased to insure against loss by Fire, and hereafter will attend exclusively to the other branches of business authorised by the Act of Incorporation, viz:—
1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.
2. GRANTING ANNUITIES.
3. EXECUTING TRUSTS.

Their Terms will be as favorable as those of any other similar Institution in the United States.

The Charter expressly authorises the Company to take by Deed or Will, any effects and property, real and personal which may be left or conveyed to them in the same manner as any Trustee.

The Directors and Officers of the Company, in addition to the liability of the Corporation, are liable in *their individual capacities and Estates*, to parties insured for all damages sustained for any misapplication or improper use of the Trust Property confided to their care.—And the Trust operations of the Company are subjected to the annual supervision of the Chancellor, to whom stated returns must be made.

This institution affords to the Widow and Orphan, to all who are from any cause incapable of managing their own affairs, and to the opulent a safe and secure depository for their monies, property, and estates for any period of time. It proffers a perfect security to those who desire to provide permanently for their families, relatives and friends in the event of death by the insurance of life or the purchase of an annuity.

The character and pecuniary responsibility of the Directors, chosen from every section of the state, are a sufficient guaranty to the public that the transactions of the company will be liberal and just and in strict conformity with the provisions of its act of incorporation.

OFFICERS.
HENRY SEYMOUR, President.
DAVID CODWISE, Vice President.
JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Counsellor & Atty.
RUFUS K. DELAFIELD, Actuary.
JAMES A. WASHINGTON, Physician.
JOHN KING, Secretary.

Directors and Trustees in the city of New York.

Henry Seymour,	John Delafield,
Enos T. Throop,	John Fleming,
Frederick A. Tracy,	George Newbold,
James Tallmadge,	John Lorimer Graham,
Henry Parish,	Henry Wyckoff,
John S. Crary,	Morgan L. Smith,
Daniel Jackson,	Elias H. Ely,
Lewis Curtiss,	Charles Dickinson,
George Griswold,	David Codwise,
Thomas Tileston,	Eli Hart,
	Isaac Townsend.

State Directors and Trustees.

Levi Beardsley, Cherry Valley, Otsego county.
James Seymour, Rochester, Monroe county.
Cyrus Curtiss, Hudson, Columbia county.
Lott Clark, Lockport, Niagara county.
Henry Vail, Troy, Rensselaer county.
Jeremiah Johnson, Brooklyn, Kings county.

All applications for information respecting the business of the Company to be directed to the President in New York, post paid. s25 6m

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.—The most valuable remedy discovered for consumptions, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, hooping cough, coughs, and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighboring states; and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous causes in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from *the original recipe in a manner which*, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages. It is composed of vegetables, and if used according to the directions, must be perfectly safe.

It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this balsam, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few, however, will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be

For sale, wholesale and retail by—
s18 SANDS & SHAW, Druggists, 46 State st.

ALWAYS DYING AND YET LIVING.—A Dying and Scouring Establishment, No. 14 Store Lane, continues still to be conducted with the same spirit of enterprise and with all the advantage of modern improvements in the business, which can in any way give satisfaction to the public. Ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel cleaned and dressed on the best method, and in the same perfection, and with the same expedition as has always been customary at this establishment. The liberal patronage the above establishment has heretofore enjoyed is the surest proof of the public satisfaction; and the public may rest assured that no exertion or expense shall be spared to render it still more worthy of their patronage.

☞ All the various shades of dying done,
All the colors under the sun;

On silk, cotton, linen and woollen goods, dyed and dressed, promptly and to order.

Marino shawls and dress hdkfs. cleaned, and blk, merino and cashmere and thibet shawls restored to their original color, without injuring their borders.

Table spreads of all colors cleaned and pressed.

Also, carpets cleaned to satisfaction.

Merchant's goods attended to on terms suitable to the times.

Do you wish to enjoy all the latest improvement
The art has attained, you have but to arrive
At 14 Store lane, where you will find me as usual—
Though always a dying, you will find me alive.
o1 WILLIAM GIFFEN.

FOR THE SICK, LAME OR LAZY.—Easy Chairs made by patent right, moving on wheels, preferable to any heretofore offered in market, may be seen at No. 81 Washington street. The public are invited to call and see. s12 dactf JOSEPH BRIGGS.

NEW DRY GOODS.—Just purchased and now opening at 319 N. Market st. opposite the Post Office, a beautiful assortment of seasonable and fashionable fancy and staple Dry Goods

Blk and blue blk fig'd silks	Rose blankets
Light & dark cold fig'd do	Mackinaw blankets
Blk and blue blk plain do	Irish linen sheeting!
Light and dark col'd do do	Flemish linen sheeting
Black India satin	Walpole ticking
Blue blk India satin	Amoskeag ticking
Colored French satins	York ticking
White French satin	Black canton crape
White Poulte de Soie	Black French crape
White Gro de nap	White French crape
Black challe	Elk and white leisse
Blk and lead challe	Blk worsted yarn
Colored challe	Blue black crape
French cashmere prints	Irish linen
French merino prints	Linen cambric
Challe calico	Linen cambric hdkfs.
English calico	Linen lawn
Turkey red prints	Bishop's lawn
Blk silk velvet	Book muslin
Merino shawls	Superfine swiss muslin
Thibet shawls	India book muslin
Embroidered thibet shawls	Col'd satin jean
French camel's hair shawls	White satin jean
Challe shawls	Taffeta ribbons
Pic nic shawls	Satin ribbon
Herman shawls	Gauze ribbons
Persian shawls	Waist ribbons
Raw silk shawl	Marseilles quilts
Plaid silk cravats	French cradle quilts
Plaid silk aprons	French toilet covers
Black sewed silk hose	Damask table linen
Blk & white rib'd silk hose	Damask table cloths
Blk worsted hose	Damask table napkins
Blk rib'd worsted hose	Cotton sheeting
Blk & white raw silk hose	Cotton shirting
White merino hose	Furniture dimity
White cotton hose	Cambric dimity
Open worked hose	English cloths
Blk ribbed cotton hose	Cassimeres
Col'd ribbed cotton hose	Satinetts
Misses long kid mits	Merino cloths
Super kid gloves	Silk umbrellas
English kid gloves	Gingham umbrellas
Tiger Welch flannel	Parasols
Super French flannel	Damask moreens
English swan skin flannel	Swiss drapery
American flannel	

Ginghams, cambrics, calicoes, muslin, spool cotton, needle worked edging and inserting, velvet ribbon, together with a variety of other articles, for sale very low by au27 E. A. HARRIS.

FOR SALE—Printing and wrapping paper, of various sizes and qualities, in large or small quantities. Green, medium. Blue do. Yellow do.
Fine blue, folio post. Fine white folio do.
Wanted—50,000 lbs. of clean linen rags.
au31 dactf ERASTUS PERRY, Agent, 67 State st.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a Lot pleasantly situated near the residence of Isaac Denniston, which fronts on Lydius, Swan and Westerlo streets, and thro' the centre of which Herkimer Street will be extended. This lot contains an Acre of ground, which may be divided into TWENTY convenient building lots. For terms apply to s2 SPENCER STAFFORD.

PERSIAN Sweet Bags, or Odoriferous Compound. A grateful compound for scenting clothes, drawers, &c. and is a preventive against moth, and for sale at 345 North Market st., opposite the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank,
s10 J. C. VAN SCHOONHOVEN, Druggist.

FURNACES for Charcoal, lined with soapstone, wholesale or retail; also, tailor's and hatter's furnaces made to order. A liberal discount will be made to dealers. All orders for soapstone will be promptly attended to. Shop in the rear of the Grate Factory, No. 269 N. Market st. my28 tf JESSE VAIL.

FOR SALE—A five years' old sorrel MARE, with good wagon and harness. The Mare is perfectly sound, and gentle in harness; and all will be sold low, as the present owner has no use for them. They may be seen at the stable of Mr. J. Hatch, corner of North Market and Orange streets. ly2 WM. McELROY.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The lovers of fresh Butter and rich Cheese, can find a very large supply of those choice articles at the store of the subscriber, where there is every variety of the best groceries.
THOMAS McELROY,
o23 corner Maiden lane and Dean st.

NEW BEEF.—500 barrels Mess and Prime Beef, for sale at No. 78 Quay, corner of Hamilton sts. Cheap for cash. o8 GEO. S. GIBBONS.

100 BOXES and kegs of Malaga Raisins, new fruit, for sale by TAYLOR & WING,
s15 No. 50 on the Dock.

TAILOR AND DRAPER—The subscriber having removed to his old stand, 391 South Market-st., next door to to the corner of Hudson st., would tender his thanks to his friends and customers, and the public generally, for the encouragement he has received the past year; and assures them that he will endeavor by an assidious 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 goods of the most fashionable kinds, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, 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. my2 WYNANT CRANNELL.

TEXAS LANDS FOR SALE, or exchange for other property.—These lands are rapidly increasing in value, and from the great demand, the various companies are about advancing their prices from 15 to 20 per cent. Persons wishing to purchase, can be suited as to location. Terms of payment, quantity of land, prices &c. and other information relative to this delightful par, of the world can be had at the office of the subscriber.
A. W. HARDIE,
jy18 dac Real Estate Broker, 98 N. Pearl st.

A NEW ARTICLE.—The German Ointment, prepared by L. WALKER, of Cazenovia, Madison co. N. Y.; and warranted by him to be one of the most efficacious remedies ever offered to the public for all cases of burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, and common cases of rheumatism, and also all cases of green wounds of every description.

Also, SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, prepared by L. Walker, at Cazenovia, Madison co. N. Y. and is believed to be the most efficacious remedy for the salt rheum now in use. It is also warranted to cure that loathsome disease the itch, in all its various stages, and it may be used with perfect safety on small children. It is also an effectual remedy for most kinds of humors or eruptions on the skin; also for warts and corns; it is also a certain cure for the scratches on horses, or galls made by the harness or saddle.

For sale by Hoadley & Phelps, No. 42 Water st., Milner & Gamble, 193 Broadway, James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber st., and Hudson & North, Moore st. N. York; by W. A. Wharton, 365 S. Market st. and H. Rawls & Co. 57 State st. Albany; by Fassett, Shelden & Co. Troy; and Dr. Fuller, Schenectady, and by most of the principal druggists in the state.
je24 d6mc6m

HARDWARE.—The subscribers are now receiving their Spring Importations of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, Plated Fancy, French, German and American Goods, comprising a very general and extensive assortment of all articles appertaining to the trade. Also,

Swedes, Russia, English, and American Bar Iron, all sizes,
Cast, Hoop, L. Blistered and American Steel,
Hoop, Band and Scroll Iron
Tin Plates and Iron Wire,
Braziers, Sheathing and Bol. Copper,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Ship and Boat Spikes,
Mill Irons, Dutch Bolting Cloths, &c. &c. which they offer for sale on the most favorable terms.
my23 ERASTUS CORNING & CO.

ALBANY VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY, No. 267 North Market street:—RICHARD WILLIS would wish to inform the inhabitants of Albany and its surrounding country, he has taken the new brick building lately erected as above, third south of Columbia st. where he is manufacturing inside Venetian Blinds, on new and most improved principles of superior quality and workmanship.

R. W. having had long experience in the window blind business, during which time he has used his utmost endeavors to manufacture venetian blinds on the most useful and convenient principles, best calculated to suit the purposes for which they are intended, and using none but the very best of trimmings, which is of the highest importance in an article so much exposed to the burning sun; also his selecting, grinding and mixing his own colors, which are of the best quality the market can produce, and will warrant them to be painted in the best manner, with the brush, and varnished with copal; (they are not dipped and varnished with rosin)—he therefore feels some confidence in recommending them to the public as a superior and durable blind. They will set with more ease, keep longer in repair, and shade the sun probably more than any other blind offered for sale in this city before; but please to call and examine for yourselves. Venetian roller blinds, door and chimney blinds made to order in the best manner. Old Venetian blinds altered to the much approved plan; also repainted and trimmed, or exchanged for new.

R. W. particularly solicits the attention of the public to his inside mahogany frame dwarf Venetian blinds, being a convenient and handsome blind for the lower part of windows. Roller and roller curtains made to order; transparent blinds mounted, also some for sale; and patent Yankee blinds of all sizes; flower stands, &c.—Blinds carefully packed to send any distance, also fixed in any part of the city; lines, tassels and blind trimmings of superior quality, for sale. To save trouble, R. W. would wish to say his prices are for cash; no abatement made.

Wood turning in general.

A steady boy, 14 or 15 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the blind and turning business—one from the country would be preferred. je16 6m

LAKE ONTARIO.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1835.—The steamboats Great Britain and United States will run as follows untill the 1st of June.

The GREAT BRITAIN, Capt. J. WHITNEY.

Going Up.—Leaves Prescott, Tuesday evening; Brockville, do do; Kingston, Wednesday noon; Oswego, do. evening; Cobourgh, Thursday morning; Port Hope, do do; Toronto, Friday morning, and arrives at Niagara same morning.

Coming down.—Leaves Niagara, Saturday, 4 P. M.; Toronto, do evening; Port Hope, Sunday morning; Cobourg, do do; Oswego, Sunday evening; Kingston, Monday morning; Brockville, do noon, and arrives at Prescott, Monday afternoon.

The UNITED STATES, Capt. J. VAN CLEVE.

Going Up.—Leaves Ogdensburgh, 8, Saturday evening; Kingston, Sunday, 7 A. M.; Sacket's Harbor, Sunday, 1 P. M.; Oswego, Sunday 10 P. M.; Rochester, Monday, 8 A. M; Toronto, do 9 in the evening, and arrives at Lewiston on Tuesday morning early.

Coming Down.—Leaves Lewiston, Tuesday, 7 A. M.; Rochester, Wednesday, 8 A. M.; Oswego, Wednesday, 6 afternoon; Sacket's Harbor, Wednesday, 12 at night; Kingston, Thursday, 7 in the morning, and arrives at Ogdensburgh in the forenoon.

From 1st June to 1st September, the two boats will, in connexion, perform three trips in each week, starting from Niagara and from Ogdensburgh and Prescott, every other day, (excluding Sundays) as follows:

THE GREAT BRITAIN.

Going Up.—Leaves Prescott, Tuesday evening; Brockville, do do; Kingston, Wednesday, 12 noon; Oswego, evening; Cobourg, Thursday morning; Port Hope, do do; Toronto, Friday morning, and arrives at Niagara same morning.

Coming Down.—Leaves Niagara, Thursday, 10 in the evening; and arrives at Oswego Friday afternoon.

Going Up.—Leaves Oswego, Friday 6 in the evening; Toronto, Saturday, 12 noon, and arrives at Ningara in the afternoon.

Coming Down.—Leaves Niagara, Sunday, 4 P. M.; Oswego, Monday, 7 in the morning; Kingston, Monday, 2 P. M.; Brockville, do evening, and arrives at Prescott the same evening.

THE UNITED STATES.

Coming Down.—Leaves Lewiston, Tuesday evening; Rochester, Wednesday morning; Oswego, do. evening; Sacket's Harbor, do 12 at night; Kingston, Thursday morning, and arrives at Ogdensburgh, Thursday, P. M.

Going Up.—Leaves Ogdensburgh, Thursday evening; Kingston, Friday morning; Sacket's Harbor, Friday noon, and arrives at Oswego same afternoon.

Coming Down.—Leaves Oswego, Friday, at 6 P. M; Sacket's Harbor, Friday, 11 P. M.; Kingston, Saturday, 7 A. M., and arrives at Ogdensburgh, Saturday afternoon.

Going Up.—Leaves Ogdensburgh, 8, Saturday evening; Kingston, Sunday morning; Sacket's Harbor, Sunday noon; Oswego, Sunday evening; Rochester, Monday morning; Toronto, Monday evening, and arrives at Lewiston early Tuesday morning.

And after the first of September, the respective boats will resume their trips as the first above stated. ap11

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE—In Franklin co. N. Y. Southeast qr. section of township 13, of M'Combs' Purchase,

called Dayton,	6,508 acres.
Northeast qr. section of township 24, same purchase,	7,500
South third section of township 25, same purchase,	9,103
	23,111
Sold and settled out of the above township 13,	600
Also out of township 24,	100
	700
Leaving,	22,411
Also, lots 2, 3, 5, 19, 21, 33, 50, and 53, in Lawrence's Purchase, in Montgomery co. (Maps at the office) containing 685 acres each,	4,000
	26,411

A valuable farm in the town of Blandford, Hampden co. Massachusetts; having a new dwelling house, tannery, and outhouses, adjoining the flourishing village of Blandford. The Tannery alluded to is the same that Mr. Watson formerly carried on. If said tannery and farm are purchased by a tanner, the seller offers as an inducement, to give work sufficient to pay half the amount; or the same would be exchanged for city or other available property.

A valuable leasehold property in the lower part of the city, in a prosperous and thriving neighborhood, sixteen years unexpired, a good location for an extensive retail business or tavern stand, being on one of the principal avenues to the city. The buildings are good, one new house now finishing. This property will clear $100 this year over and above all expenses of ground rent, interest on the purchase money, taxes, insurance, repairs, &c. and must increase at a moderate calculation 25 per cent annually for some years to come. Any person wishing to purchase may be assured of a bargain; and terms of payment such as cannot be objectionable even to the most contracted in circumstances.

A farm of 100 acres lying on the Cherry Valley turnpike, 24 miles west of Albany, 2 miles east of village of Esperance, on which are a dwelling house 1½ stories high, 20 by 40 feet, with back kitchen 20 by 26 feet, cider mill, two barns, 40 by 40 each, one horse shed and stable, 75 feet long, by 35 deep, with hay loft sufficient for 10 tons of hay; 3 to 400 bearing apple trees, sufficient number grafted; lots well watered by never failing springs, and two excellent wells of never failing water adjacent to the dwelling; about 30 acres thrifty growth of young timber, of elm, rock maple, white ash, beech, and some hickory, &c.

A new framed house and plot of ground situated on Westerlo, between Swan and Dove sts., 99 by 160 feet, under good cultivation and filled with choice fruit trees—a delightful home for a man in moderate circumstances; can be bought low, and terms accommodating.

A plot of ground containing 12 lots fronting on State st. and running through to Spring st. 132 feet front, by 165 feet deep.

Also, 8 building lots on Hawk st. between Fox and Hare sts. will be sold single or together, and two thirds the purchase money may remain.

Three houses and lots in the city of Schenectady.

14 lots on Malcom and Clinton, between Schuyler and Alexander sts.; which will be sold at a bargain.

Apply at A. W. HARDIE'S
je18 Land and Loan Office, 98 N. Pearl st.

MORTGAGE SALE—Whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest due upon a certain indenture and mortgage, executed by Charles McDole, of the city of Albany, to Garret Hogan of the same place, on the twenty-second day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, and recorded in the county clerk's office in the city of Albany, in and for the county of Albany, in book of mortgages, No. 35, pages 192 and 193, on the 24th day of January, 1835, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon, upon which said mortgage there remains due and unpaid for principal and interest at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and fifty nine dollars and seventy cents—Therefore, notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises: and that by virtue of a power of *sale contained in said mortgage*, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, I shall sell at public auction, at the Mansion House, in North Market street, in the city of Albany, in said county of Albany, on the twenty eighth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises included in and described in said mortgage; which said premises are situated in the city of Albany, in said county of Albany, and are described in said mortgage substantially as follows, viz: all the right, title, interest, share or proportion of the said Charles McDole, of, in or to all that certain piece or parcel of land, lying and being in Liberty street in the city of Albany, and on the east side of said street, which said piece or parcel of land is bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the west by Liberty street, about one hundred and ten feet three inches, on the north by land late the property of Stephen Lush, Esq. deceased, about ninety two feet, on the east by land of John Young, about forty two feet four inches, on the north by said John Young's ground, about fourteen feet three inches, and on the east also by land of Jacob Ten Eyck, Esq. about sixty three feet, and on the south by lands of the heirs or devisees of —— Ludlow, deceased, about one hundred and six feet, with the appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining. Dated Albany, August 11th, 1835.
GARRET HOGAN, Mortgagee.
H. V. D. VAN BRPPS, Att'y, au27 d

HOUSES TO LET, &C.

TO LET—A lot on Union st. occupied the the last season as a woodyard.
AUGUSTUS JAMES.
je25 tf

FOR SALE.—The three story brick house and lot No. 52 Washington-st. reet, running through to Spring-st. Enquire of WILLIAM NEWTON, on the premises. my4

TO LET—three Lofts in store No. 11 Green street. Apply on the premises, to
JOHN OGDEN DEY.
ap16

TO LET—The store No. 4 Green st. (now erecting.) Possession given on the first day or May next. Enquire of D. GRIFFIN,
ap7 No. 10 Green street.

TO LET From the 1st of May next, store No. 6 S. Pearl st. now occupied by Mr Joseph T. Rice. Enquire of the subscribers.
mh17 HOWE & WATSON.

TO LET—from the first of May next, a yard on the corner of Lodge and Howard streets, with a large shed on the same; rent low.
fe14 ALVORD & WINNE, 16 State st,

TO LET—A room on the first loft over the store of the subscriber, 63 State st. Possession may be had immediately, or on the 1st of May. Enquire of ja28 SAM'L MORGAN.

TO LET. the well known provision store on the corner of Mark lane and Dean st. at present occupied by the subscriber. Possession given immediately. Enquire on the premises.
s23 H. NICHOLS.

TO LET. and possession given immediately, the store No. 32 State st., next to A. Wells. Enquire of GEORGE WAIT,
au25 corner of Mark lane and Quay-st.

TO LET—One room on the second story, 20 wide and 44 feet long, situate No. 62 S. Pearl street. Apply at 71 Quay street, on the corner of Division st. and the dock. Possession immediately. au17 SANDERS & GROOT.

TO LET.—The upper part of a convenient two story brick house, No. 135 Green-street—possession given immediately. Enquire of SAM'L MARTIN, corner of Lydius and Hallenbake-sts. my12

TO LET, and possession given immediately, the work shop formerly occupied by the subscriber as a plane factory, in Chapel street, one door from State street. For particulars enquire at the plane factory in Lancaster st. of
s8 JOHN GIBSON.

TO LET and possession given immediately, the three story dwelling house No. 27 Quackenbush street, built in modern style, and in good repair—rent very low. Apply to S. J. Penniman, on the premises, or the subscribers, No. 62 State st.
jy14 tf WALSH & LEONARD.

TO LET—From the first of November next a good tenant will find a good three story brick house in a good location, by enquiring of the subscriber, at his store, where he for any one else will find for sale, good Hats, good Caps, and the best of Stocks, at prices to suit both the vender and the purchaser. A. SYKES,
s1 Corner of State and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—An extensive Tannery with every convenience of carrying on a large and profitable business, where bark can be had at $1 50 per cord. The owner requires money to be paid in tanning. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN W. HARDIE, Real Estate Broker
63 dac and Land Agent, 98 North Pearl st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, his pleasantly situated house and lot, 212 North Market street. The house was built a year since, in the most substantial manner, and in modern style, replete with every convenience, having a coal vault in front. The garden is filled with the choicest fruit. The premises can be viewed between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. W. R. MORRIS,
jy2 corner of State and South Market sts.

FOR SALE—A farm of 100 acres lying on the Cherry Valley turnpike, 24 miles west of Albany, 2 miles east of village of Esperance, on which are a dwelling house 1½ stories high, 20 by 40 feet, with back kitchen 20 by 20 feet, cider mill, two barns, 40 by 40 each, one horse shed and stable, 75 feet long by 35 feet deep, with hay loft sufficient for 10 tons of hay; 3 to 400 bearing apple trees, sufficient number grafted; lots well watered by never failing springs, and two excellent wells of never failing water adjacent to the dwelling; about 30 acres thrifty growth of young timber, of elm, rock maple, white ash, beech, and some hickory, &c. au6 A. W. HARDIE, 98 N. Pearl st.

TANNERS TAKE NOTICE.—A valuable Tannery for sale in the city of Schenectady, containing 22 large tan vats, four very large leeches, above ground, which draw off over other vats, two large lime vats, and three baits; (the vats all draw off); and a large pump, a hide mill, and rolling machine. The whole machinery is propelled by an engine of six horse power; none better. The whole premises are in good repair, and will be sold low. There is a living stream of water, which passes under one end of the building, and over which the hide mill is built. The whole under cover. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber. GEO. McQUEEN.

N. B. Hemlock bark can be bought in Schenectady for $3 per cord.

Schenectady, June 27, 1835. 6m

FARMS and unimproved lands for sale or exchange for other property.—8 lots in township No. 8, Franklin co. well located, and possessing many advantages, being in a section of the country that abounds with water privileges, iron ore, foundries, tanneries, mills, settlements, &c. Also, a tract of 1000 acres, situated in Warren co. township of Athol—good land—said to be worth from $2 to $5 per acre, but will be sold for much less. The title direct from the state. This region of the country for a few years past, has rapidly increased in population, and must continue to do so from the fact of its being as healthy a part of the country as is to be found in the United States, and equal in its advantages—being well adapted to sheep and grazing, lumbering, milling, &c. The convenience of transportation is also an important object, which it really does possess over many other new countries. Apply to
A. W. HARDIE,
je26 Land Office, 98 North Pearl street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The very valuable dwelling house, and the gracious grounds adjoining the same, fronting on Washington street, and now in the occupation of Edward C. Delavan, Esq. The lot is 212 feet front and 330 deep, affording abundant room for the erection of one or two additional dwelling houses on Washington st. if wished for. The grounds are in excellent order and a high state of cultivation; the garden is stocked with the choicest fruit trees, and the house is spacious and contains two fine good repair, and with the adjoining grounds, forms one of the most eligible and delightful residences in the city or its vicinity.

Also for sale or to lease, three vacant blocks of ground between Lark and Dove and Hudson and Chesnut sts. Part of the ground has been heretofore occupied as a brick yard. Enquire of
PRUYN & MARTIN,
je18 tf Argus Building, South Market st.

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 a share of patronage.

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

FARM FOR SALE.—The farm now in the possession of Daniel Simmons, is offered for sale. It contains about 450 acres of land, is situated in the town of Bern and county of Albany, and is not exceeded in fertility by any farm in this section of country. It adjoins the flourishing village of Bernville, in which is a grist mill, 2 saw mills, a carding and fulling mill, an extensive axe factory, 6 stores, 2 taverns, tailors, shoe makers, blacksmiths, &c.

On the farm is an extensive building well calculated for a tannery on a large scale, with sufficient water power, 27 village lots, containing each one quarter acre, on several of which tenements are erected.

The farm will be sold with or without the village lots, and if preferred, can be divided into two or three farms. The farm and farm houses have undergone a thorough repair within the last two or three years, and are in first rate order.

An indisputable title in fee simple will be given for the premises. For terms, enquire of WILLIAM BARD, Esq. President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, N. York, or of ALBERT GALLUP, of the town of Bern. Bern, October 19, 1835. o26 ctf

FARMS and unimproved land for sale or change for other property.—8 lots in township No. 8, Franklin co. well located, and possessing many advantages, being in a section of the country that abounds with water privileges, iron ore, foundries, tanneries, mills, settlements, &c.

Also, southeast qr. section of township 13, of McComb's Purchase, called Dayton, 6,508 acres.

Northeast qr. section of township 24, same purchase,	7,500
South third section of township 25, same purchase,	9,103
	23,111
Sold and settled out of the above township 13,	600
Also out of township 24	100
	700
Leaving	22,411

2000 acres of land in Montgomery co. Lawrence's purchase, well located and embracing many advantages.

11,000 acres warranted to be first rate timber land, situated in the state of Maine, with every convenience of lumbering, and near to market.

A. W. HARDIE, Land Agent and real
s8 estate broker, 98 N. Pearl st. Albany.

SCHUYLKILL COAL.—The little Schuylkill navigation Rail-road and coal company, are now offering at Philadelphia, Schuylkill coal of a superior quality from their Mines at Tamaqua, by the cargo, on board of vessels at Pine street wharf, on the river Schuylkill, carefully raked before shipment, at $4,50 per ton, cash. Interest to be added for any credit given. Vessels and insurance will be obtained by the company, if required, on the most favorable terms.

Orders may be left with the subscribers, 47 Quay street, where samples of the coal may be seen.

The subscribers having a few hundred tons of this superior coal, will deliver it in parcels carefully selected from the yard for family use, at reduced rates.
au5—dac R. GILCHRIST & CO.

SECOND EDITION OF RALPH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, or Domestic Guide to Medicine. Price $1—very neatly bound. This little volume being designed for family use, as well as to enable individuals, both male and female, to treat their own complaints with safety and advantage, is written in the plainest manner. This second edition is also much enlarged, several new chapters being added, with a view of making it more particularly interesting to female readers, and for the good of families of children. Indeed, no labor has been spared to make this volume a cheap and valuable book to every class, and being written by a physician of much experience, and recommended by eminent practitioners, even to their immediate friends and families, the author trusts it will prove a lasting source of private and domestic usefulness.

NOTE—The public is respectfully acquainted that a circular letter, explaining the nature and contents of this publication, will be left at every house in ******, and on the following day, the book will be presented for inspection and sale.

Sold at this office, and at No. 38 Cortland street, New York.

Also sold by OLIVER STEELE, Bookseller, 403 S. Market st., W. C. LITTLE, 67 State st., Albany, and in most of the cities and towns in the U. States. o9

WATCHES, &C.—Just received a lot of Gold and silver Quartier Lepine Watches, at the old stand, corner of Market and Hudson streets,
o15 GEO. A. HOYT.

CHAMPAGNE,—A fresh supply of the Heidsieck, Anchor, Crosbow, Lion, Star and Lafayette brands, just received and for sale by
o20 E. R. SATTERLEE, 61 State st.

A VERY large and elegant assortment of mens and boys' Fur and Cloth Caps; also the splendid satin beaver hat of the new pattern, at $3 50, at the manufactory of E S. WILLETT, 424 South Market st. corner of Division.

N. B.—E. S. W. is making the satin beaver for boys from 3 to 12 years old, and will have a few dozen ready for sale in the morning. o16

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Buffalo Cloths, Moleskins and Fustians; together with a full assortment of white, red, yellow and green Flannels, buckskin and woollen Gloves and Mittens, gansey and lambs' wool Shirts, domestic Socks and Stockings, Comforters, and many other comfortable things for cold weather, at 230 North Market street.
o16 WM. McELROY.

GEORGE RUSSELL & BROTHERS, (successors of the late firm of *T. & J. Russell,*) No. 72 State-st., Albany, have constantly on hand an extensive and general assortment of ground and unground DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES, &c., which will be disposed of, wholesale or retail, on as liberal terms as any house in this state, among which are the following:

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs.

800 lbs Cmp'hy Logw'd	65 bbls Alum
50 tons stick do do	160 do Copperas
20 " " St. Domingo Logw'd	6 hds Dutch Madder
	3 hds French do
600 bbls Tampico Fustic	40 carboys Oil Vitriol
30 tons stick do	20 do Aqua Fortis
400 bbls Camwood	25 do Spts. Salts
650 do Hach Nickaragua	8 bbls Cream Tartar
10 tons stick do	15 do Red Argol
425 bbls young do	3 cases Bengal Indigo
150 bbls Hyper Nic	1 do Manilla
75 gross Press Papers	6 ceroons Flotant
5 cases Salmoniac	2 do Guatamalia
3 hds Quercitron Bark	20 bags Nut Galls
100 000 Center Hooks	100 000 Teasles
6 cases Gum Arabic	10 bbls Turmerac

Paints and Oils.

60 bbls White Lead, dry	1 case patent Yellow
250 kegs do in oil	9 cases Chrome do
60 kegs Red Lead	3 do Eng. do Green
30 Eng. Venetian Red	5 do Amer. do
20 bbls American do	4 do Prussia Blue
30 bbls Spanish Brown	3 hds Verdigris, dry
75 kegs do in oil	600 lbs do in oil
25 casks Yellow Ochre	30 hds Whiting
150 kegs do in oil	15 hds Paris White
20 casks French Yellow	3 case India Vermillion
3 do Stone do	30 kegs fine Litharge
2 hds Turkey Umbre	5 cases Gum Copal
6 bbls R