THE ALBANY JOURNAL.

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ALBANY JOURNAL.

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[*Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.*]

NO. IV.

ALLEGANY CITY, Sept. 20, 1836.

COL. WEBB—In my last letter I gave you a brief description of this city in embryo. I propose now to say a few words on the subject of the contemplated improvement of the Allegany river, from Pittsburg to this point, and on the effect which such an improvement will produce upon the states lying in a westerly and south westerly direction. It will not be in my power in a short letter to enter much into the details of this important project; my only object being to call your attention to the subject of whet is going on in this section of the state and leaving you to imagine the results.

The improvement of this river so as to render it navigable for steamboats at all seasons of the year, is a project which has long been regarded as highly important by every one at all acquainted with its locality and feasibility. The most competent engineers have been employed in examining the river, and their reports have shown that the improvement can be made at a trifling expense compared with the expenditures made upon other rivers of less imp rtance to the country than this. The subject has been presented to Congress, and has received its favorable consideration; but owing to the fact, that no urgent necessity existed, or would exist, for the improvement, until the wisdom of the State shall see fit to connect her canals and railways with the river, no appropriation has been made. The river, as nature formed it, has been found well enough for the trade that has been hitherto carried on in this neglected region. Arks and rafts have been the means of transportation. In the spring and fall seasons the river is navigable to this point for steamboats of light burdens; and one steamboat of seventy tons has been up to this point. But when the railway and canal—both of which are now going forward—shall have been completed, the omission to make the improvement would be such a manifestation of folly or obstinacy on the part of the powers that be, as would not be tolerated a moment. I should as soon expect to see Congress obstructing the Hudson or Mississippi, or any other link in the chain of our internal communications, as to see them emitting to improve the Allegany. The necessity for an immediate appropriation from our overflowing treasury, is now very urgent, in order that the improvement may be completed simultaneously with the canal and railroad. The people here are wide awake on this subject. On the 14th inst. a public meeting was held here, at which several strong resolutions were passed on this subject, and measures were adopted for effecting the object in view. A committee of correspondence, consisting of several of the most enterprising men in this section of the state was appointed, w o have already issued a circular calling a convention of delegates from every county interested in the project, to meet here on the 19th of October next. I hope New York city will respond to the call, for there is no portion of the Union more deeply interested in it than the city and county of New York.

Judging from what I have seen since I have been in this section of the State, I am led to believe that an appropriation for this improvement will be made during the next session of Congress. If so, we may safely calculate that in less than four years the most perfect communication that has yet been contrived, will have been opened between New York city and the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, which will be the signal for a won erful change in the direction of business in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to say nothing of the other States. Instead of carrying on their trade through the towns on the shores of Lake Erie and Michigan, the merchants will wheel to the right about, and trade through the towns and cities on the river Time and money will thereby be saved, and dangers and losses avoided. This is not mere conjecture. We have evidence, that what we assert will be the effect of increasing the facilities for travelling and transporting goods on the route, so as to render them equal to the facilities for the same purpose by the way of Buffalo and the lakes. Before the construction of the Erie Canal, and the great accumulation of steamboats on the Lake, there was a turnpike to Buffalo, and another to Olean Point. The facilities for travelling in both directions, were equal; and emigrants bound for the far west could take either the route by Buffalo, and encounter the danger and delays of the lake, or the route by Olean point, and glide down the beauiful Allegany and Ohio. How was it then? Olean Point was the most important place in the western part of this State. Emigrants travellers, and merchants, almost invariably took this route instead of the other. Here they embarked for the towns in the southern section of the States which I have mentioned, instead of the towns in the north. The idea of going around by Buffalo, to get into the interior or southern parts of these S ates, was then never entertained.—But when the canal was complete, and steam boats took the place of sloops, the facilities for travelling were so much superior to those on this route, that all went the other way, notwithstanding the distance was greater. The moment however, that these great works shall be completed, the old order of things will be restored—the facilities for travelling in this direction will be the best, and the distance will be greatly disminished. Then too, the idea of going around by Buffalo and the Lakes will cease to be entertained, unless business or pleasure draws the traveller out of the direct route; which of these towns and cities will be most important under this supposed state of things? those upon the lake shore, or those on the river?

Take for instance two towns in the State of Illinois; *Napoleon* on the Ohio, near its junction with the Mississippi, and *Chicago*—the former on the river, the latter on the lake—now suppose two merchants, in the interior of that State purchase goods in New York simultaneously in the spring of the year, one undertakes to transport his goods by way of *Albany, Buffalo and Chicago*, the other by way of *Allegany city and Napoleon*. The former must wait till the Hudson river shall be opened and the Erie canal is repaired, and the ice out of the harbor at Buffalo. Not so with the latter: within twenty-four hours after his goods shall have been boxed up in Pearl street, they will be on the wharf at Allegany city; and in a short time more they will be at Napoleon, having been transported in steamboats down this river, which, as I have stated in a former letter, is free from ice three or four weeks sooner than any other river or harbor in our State. By the time the former shall have reached home with his goods, he will find the latter having sold out, and ready to go to New York for more. This fact shows the importance of Napoleon, (which is situated on the north bank of the Ohio, near the junction with the Mississippi, at the best, and indeed only good landing on the river below the '*grand chain*,') when compared with Chicago. I am aware of the value of latter. It already has its six or seven thousand of enterprising inhabitants; but so strong is my faith in the great change that will be produced in the direction of the trade of that growing state—destined to be the first in importance in the Union—that were I the owner of real estate in Napoleon to day, I would not exchange it lot for lot with any owner in Chicago. These remarks express my views in relation to all the important towns in Ohio and Indiana, situated on the river, on comparing them with the towns and cities on the lakes. No other effect it seems to me can be produced by such causes. Mark my prediction; that in less than six years from this time, the whole state of Illinois, not even excepting Chicago itself, will carry on the greatest portion of its intercourse with the Atlantic cities through the city of Napoleon, which is now no more than a flourishing village as I am told. The influence of our system of internal improvements is not confined to the limits of the empire state—but other regions hitherto neglected, will be converted into gardens the moment it is complete.

The pine timber in this section of our state is a source of the most abundant wealth, which in a great measure has been overlooked. This is a subject in which every man north of the Carolinas is more or less interested. Since I have been here, I have been paying little attention to the subject, and shall give you some account of it in my next. Yours, &c.

From the East Indies.—The Straits of Malacca and the adjacent coasts continue to be much infested with pirates, as we learn from the Singapore Chronicle of April 23d. The steamer Jardine was at Singapore for repairs, and it was proposed to charter her for temporary employment against the pirates. The armed steamboat intended for this service, under orders of the Bengal government, was nearly completed at Calcutta. Two British men of war were cruising in the Straits, in search of the marauders, who are said to be more than usually bold and numerous.

A prominent subject of discussion and speculation at Calcutta was the approaching trial of of a great law case, involving nearly a million of rupees, the principal parties to which are two brothers named Tyler, and their mother. The elder claims as heir to a half sister who died soon after her birth, (in 1804); but it was not until 1829 that he became aware of his rights. The remarkable feature of the case is, that immediately after he commenced his suit, his mother, for the first time, alleged that her second son was also born before the death of the half sister and was therefore entitled to an equal share with the elder, although the registry of his birth and all other evidence except the recent declaration of the mother show that he was born a year later than is now pretended. The mother is the defendant, she having possessed herself of the property as administratrix of her first husband, Wm. Moscrop, who died in 1800, and never accounted for a farthing of it, either to her daughter by Moscrop, or to the relatives of the latter. The most eminent counsel in Calcutta are employed, and several of the great "big wigs" of England have also touched handsome fees for opinions on the case.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 14, 1836.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1836.

The returns and reports from Pennsylvania, so far, are decidedly inauspicious. The result, I doubt not, has been disastrous; and for this I was not unprepared. To me, the Inspector's Elections were "signs" which could not be mistaken. At another time I shall speak of the causes which have produced this result. A year ago Pennsylvania was safe. Gov. RITNER and the Legislature were with us. *We were then well, but wanted to be better—took the U. S. Bank, and here we are!*

But I turn from Pennsylvania to brighter prospects. New-Jersey has just given a vote which shows she is returning to her duty. The Whig cause, with but comparatively slight exertions, is signally triumphant. Our ticket has succeeded in the counties of Essex and Somerset, and the vote in other counties indicates, with entire certainty, the success of the Harrison electoral ticket.

In GEORGIA, too, our friends have triumphed. So far as heard, the Whig gains are sufficient to change the State. The Whig Congressional ticket is undoubtedly elected. There is also a Whig majority in the Legislature.

The following is the Congressional vote in some of the counties:

	White.	*Van Buren.*
Columbia,	416	256
Burke,	534	132
Richmond,	433	375
Hancock,	436	286
Baldwin,	315	310
Lincoln,	275	208
Wilkes,	369	460
Scriven	241	194
Warren	488	501
Greene	774	37

HALF PAST 2, P. M.

P. S. The Philadelphia Boat is just in. The news is still unfavorable from Pennsylvania.—That State is lost, but we have gained Georgia *certain*, and New Jersey *probable*.

The Oneida Whig states that many of the Van Buren men in that county are using all their efforts to induce the belief that the recent indictment presented against some of the Oneida Bank Commissioners was founded in political prejudice, and hence an attempt is made to enlist the public sympathies. The Whig proves that politics had nothing to do with this business by showing that *fourteen* out of the *sixteen* jurors who found the bill, are the political friends of the persons implicated. Amos Woodworth, one of the Commissioners, was foreman.

The Van Buren party of this (the third) Senate District have nominated, as candidates for the Senate, *Alonzo C. Paige* of Schenectady, and *Noadiah Johnson* of Delaware. The same party have nominated *Henry H. Van Dyck* of Orange county, as a candidate for the Senate, from the Second District.

Election News.—It will be perceived that most of our Pennsylvania election news is copied from Philadelphia papers of yesterday morning, which we received in advance of the mail.

ANSON LITTLE, Esq., of Utica, has been appointed Clerk of the United States Court for the Northern District of the state of New York, in the place of R. B. Miller, Esq. resigned.

The Whigs of Greene County have nominated ABIJAH REED and ELI PIERCE for the Assembly.

The Difference.—"William H. Harrison, in peace and in war, ☞ *Has supported his Country* ☜—Martin Van Buren, in peace and in war, ☞ *Has been supported by his Country.*" ☜

J. Q. Adams is to have a clear field in Massachusetts for the next Congress. No opponent puts in his claims in his district. Mr. Adams being on all sides, seems to please all parties—so says the Alexandria Gazette.

Charleston—Cholera.—White frost made its appearance in the neighborhood of Charleston on the 5th inst. The Charleston papers hail the circumstance as likely to put an end to the pestilence which for some weeks past has been raging in that city; and we most sincerely hope that such may be the effect.

A very handsome synagogue has been erected in Cincinnati, by the worshippers of the Jewish persuasion in that city; it being the first building erected for such a purpose in the western States.

Extensive Robbery.—The store of Messrs. Edelman & Dungan, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, was entered by means of false keys, on Monday night last, and a very large quantity of goods, consisting of Cloths, Silks, Merinos, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. stolen. A reward of $300 is offered for their recovery.

MR. HAMBLIN commenced the re-erection of the Bowery Theatre on Tuesday. The new edifice is to be erected on the site of the old Theatre, and nearly on the original plan, though the accommodations for the audience are to be enlarged so as to seat comfortably *eleven hundre* more persons than the old Theatre.

Importations.—The ship Orpheus, at New York from Liverpool, has goods for Steele and Warren; Yates, Bleecker, & Co.; and M. Van Alstyne, & Co. of this city.

FROM ARKANSAS.

From this new State we learn that on the 19th ult. Ambrose H. Sevier and William S. Fulton were elected Senators of the United States. The former, the well known Delegate to Congress from the late Territory, received the vote of every member of the Legislature present, and the latter, the late Governor of the Territory, received every vote but four.

Robert A. Watkins had been elected Secretary of State for four years; and a law had passed the Legislature directing the mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President in that State to be by general ticket.

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

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

In Middlesex county the entire Whig ticket is elected. This County sends 6 members to the Legislature.

Sumerset County.—The entire Whig ticket elected. 4 members. Last year 1400 Van Buren.

Essex County.—Entire Whig ticket elected, 6 members.

[*From the Com. Adv.*]

New-Jersey Election.—We have verbal information that the Whig ticket has succeeded in Essex, Middlsex, and Somerset counties. The latter has gone uniformly for Jacksonism for several years, Bergen county, as usual, has given an admipistration majority.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

[*From the Pennsylvania Inquirer of Thursday.*]

We have not yet received all the details from the various townships of the county, but enough is known to render it certain that in the First District, Colonel Paynter, the Van Buren candidate for Congress, has succeeded over Dr. Sutherland by a majority of about five hundred votes. In the Second District, Messrs. SERGEANT and TOLAND, both friendly to General Harrison, have been elected to Congress by more than two thousand majority; and in the Third District Mr. Harper has, it is said, succeeded by a small majority over Mr. Naylor. The friends of Harrison have carried their entire City Ticket, —also the County Commissioner, Auditor, and Coroner; while the Van Burenites have elected their members of the Legislature in the County by a small majority. The Harrison majority in the City and County is about *fifteen hundred votes.*

In Delaware County the Van Buren candidate for Assembly has succeeded by a majority of 86 votes. The Senatorial candidate of the same party leaves the County with 56 majority.

The Harrison ticket has prevailed in Chester County by a majority of 500 votes.

In Montgomery the Van Burenites have carried their candidates by clever majorities. This was expected. The State is yet safe.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The most contradictory accounts were circulated yesterday in relation to the result of the Congressional election in the Third District.—Towards the close of the afternoon, a rumor prevailed that a mistake of 100 had been made in the returns from Rosehill in favor of Mr. Naylor, and that his election should be considered certain. We cannot vouch for the truth of this rumor, but we have reason to believe that the majority in favor of either candidate is very small indeed. The official returns will not differ much from the following statement:

	Majorities. Naylor.	Harper.
Northern Liberties	240	
Spring Garden	280	
Kensington		485
Oxford		16
Byberry	6	
Lower Dublin		15
Moreland		17
	526	533
Rosehill		78
	526	611
Deduct alleged error in Rosehill returns,		100
	526	511
	511	
Naylor's majority,	15	

It should be remembered that in this District at the last Congressional election, the Jackson majority was 1100 votes. Whether Mr. Naylor is elected or not, therefore, the Whig gain is more than a thousand.

[*From the Philadelphia Herald of yesterday.*]

Elections.—It is reported that the Van Buren men have carried Delaware county by 80 majority, and that their majority in Montgomery is 1000.

Chester has given a Whig majority of 600.

If the returns from Kensington &c. are the correct state of the polls in those districts, Mr. Naylor is elected to Congress in the 3d district.

Lehigh County.—The Van Buren men have elected two Assemblymen.

[*From the Journal of Commerce*]

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election in Pennsylvania for members of Congress and of the State Legislature, took place on Monday. In Philadelphia it passed off very quietly, and resulted in the election of the entire whig ticket by an overwhelming majority. *John Sergeant* and *George W. Toland* are elected to Congress. The Whigs carried their inspectors in every ward. The following are the returns for members of Congress and Assembly:

CONGRESS.

Harrison.	
John Sergean	5321
George W. Toland,	5313
Van Buren.	
John M. Read,	3066
Morris Longstreth,	3078

ASSEMBLY.

Harrison.	
Charles B. Trego,	5260
Wm. B. Fling,	5249
Henry S. Spackman,	5213
Joseph B. Smith,	5213
Joseph McIlvaine,	5241
J. Washington Tyson,	5247
Benjamin Duncan,	5238
Van Buren.	
William Thompson,	3095
William V. Pettit,	3104
William Stevens,	3127
Thos. B. Florence,	3111
James S. Horn,	3092
William Stewart,	3125
Francis Cooper,	3121

Sergeant's majority over Longstreth, 2243; Toland's over Read. 2247. Average Whig majority, 2245. In 1834 the average Whig majority for Congressmen was 1884. Nett Whig gain 363. The vote in 1834 was a good deal larger than at present—the highest Whig candidate having received 5589, and the highest Administration candidate 3710.

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

GEORGIA.

Four Counties heard from, viz. Richmond, Columbia, Burke and Hancock. In all of them there is Anti Van Buren gain since last year, and in the first mentioned, the balance of power is reversed. Warren county, it is said, has turned a somerset in favor of Van Buren. Last year the Van Buren majority for Governor in the whole State was 2497; and for members of Congress (to supply the vacancies,) about 3000.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received returns from Baldwin County, which shows a small Anti Van Buren gain.

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

THE GEORGIA ELECTION

Took place on Monday week for members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. [The two Tickets for members of Congress (elected in this State by General Ticket) are designated as the Union Ticket (composed of the present Representatives of the State in Congress,) and the State Rights' Ticket; the first being considered favorable to Mr. Van Buren's claims to the Presidency, and the latter to Judge White's.] We have received returns only from four counties, viz: Richmond, Columbia, Burke, and Hancock, which give an average aggregate of about 1,050 votes for the Union Ticket, and of 1,800 for the State Rights men. [Gen Glascock, one of the present Representatives, has the good fortune to be run on both tickets.

[*From the Oneida Whig.*]

The Bargain.—The two Regencies of Rome and Utica have struck a bargain—formed a treaty of peace and amity, or rather of fraud and rapine, in imitation of the great men, or rather great robbers of old Rome. In former times, the ambitious demagogues of the "Imperial City" came to blows, quarrelling for the spoils, and denouncing each other to their slaves and dupes—"the people," in all the richness of vituperative nomenclature which has distinguished certain productions emanating from the Cæsars and the Syllas of our own day.

After some little waste of blood which had the effect of cooling the passions and making way for the practical calculations of self interest, they made a truce, and finally entered into a firm alliance, the whole scope and end of which was, that with greater safety and on a larger scale, they might fall on and plunder their loving friends—the *people*. We have a parallel to this in our own times. Dauby, Wager, Foster, Moulton and Stryker, are now engaged in fraternal confederacy—such a confederacy as Milton speaks of in his Paradise Lost.

In the league between them, they have parcelled out the county of Oneida, distributing the offices according to the *compact*, and farming out the spoils of the county in a manner which would at disgrace in point of management, tacties of the Grand Turk himself. By virtue of this agreement, Dauby is President of the Oneida Bank, with the privilege of securing as much of the stock as he could stretch his consience to swear he would *not* take: in this respect he has "toed the mark" tolerable well—see Judge Denio's opinion in the observer—Wager was to be Senator again, notwithstanding his *puritanical* notions and consistent vote on the Kemble and Bishop affair. Foster was to be Congressman, according to the old agreement with Beardsley and his special consent to swallow the small quantity of Bank stock assigned to Rome in the distribution of the Oneida Bank.—Moulton, as we have stated elsewhere, is to drive off old Marshal Livingston and take his place. the Regency supported him therein. As for Striker, he is quite a youth,—is under good training, and is determined to have his time after Col. Foster, provided the bolters do not step in and spoil the *feast*, as the Medes of old did on Belshazzar.

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

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Capt. Bursley, we have received English papers to the 16th ult.

Money was quite scarce in England and American bills which seemed to labor more than others, had been discounted at six per cent.

The harvests in England and on the continent were plentiful and well secured. Our commercial extracts mention the sale of 50,000 bushels of prime wheat in Liverpool, at a price which would make it cost just about $1 a bushel on board, and landed here $1 37a $1 50.

In engagement had taken place between a body of Carlists under Gen. Gomez, and a small government force under Gen. Lopez, *within three miles of Madrid.*

Further arrests have taken place in Paris on account of alleged conspiracies.

The French government had appointed a new Minister to Spain, in place of M. Rayneval, deceased.

The Augsburg Gazette states, after a letter from Berlin, dated the 28th ult., that the Northern Courts will probably cease all diplomatic intercourse with Madrid, and that in this case their representatives will leave that capital, and the Ministers of Queen Christina to the said Courts will have passports delivered to them.

M. Isturitz, the late Spanish Prime Minister, had arrived in England.

A letter from Rome of August 30, says—"The cholera made its appearance at Ancona on the 16th inst. from which day up to the 28th inst. there were 135 cases, of which 66 died. We are entirely free from the disease on this side the Appenines.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The system pursued of late by the Bank for the purpose of making money scarce is at length beginning to produce a very decided effect on the markets for all public securities, which appeared at first to be wholly removed from its influence. Those who have relied on the continuance of the old system, and have entered, with that reliance, into every extensive engagements, are compelled, on finding that resource cut off, to look for assistance wherever they can find it. This necessarily brings forward for sale large investments of stock belonging to the parties or to their connexions, and which was conceived by them, and not anticipating such a change, to have been laid up for a permanency.

Our Portsmouth correspondent this morning communicates the following melancholy intelligence: The William Bentinck, which some time since conveyed convicts to Sydney, and there took in 400 troops, we believe the 4th Regiment of Foot, for Bombay, is lost on her passage to that place, and we fear few, if any of those who were on board are saved.—*Salisbury Herald of Saturday.*

SPAIN.

Letters and papers from Madrid, to the 2d instant, have been received. Their contents are important. On the 30th ult. the inhabitants of the capital were greatly alarmed by a report of the arrival of the Carlist chief, Gomez, at Guadalaxara, within thirty miles of Madrid. A Cabinet Council was held forthwith, when it was resolved to send all the disposable troops to Alcala, to oppose the nearer approach of the Carlists.—At midnight the 2d battalion of the 3d regiment of the guards, the 3d battalion of the Queen-Regent's regiment, two companies of volunteers, and about 120 horse, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Barntell, Military Governor of Madrid, marched out of the capital, dragging with them three pieces of light artillery. They had not gone more than an hour when despatches were delivered to General Rodil, the War Minister, the perusal of which induced him to follow the departed troops with all possible expedition. In another hour his Excellency was on the road. It appears, however, that while Ministers were deliberating, the troops under Brigadier-general Lopez fell in with the rebels under Gomez in the plains between Toriga and Jadraque. The Carlist troops nearly trebled in number those commanded by the Queen's General. Besides a force of 3,500 infantry, Gomes had 400 cavalry well mounted and properly accoutered. The Queen's forces commenced the attack; but after meeting with the most determined resistance, they wavered, and finally fled with precipitation.

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

TEXAS.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
NEWS ROOM,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29th, 1826.

Extract of a private letter, dated

All is quiet. Victoria, 13th Sept. 1836. Victoria, 2500 strong, and augmenting in numbers. The Mexican army is still beyond the Rio Grande, and manifest no disposition to advance at present.

The Election for President and Vice President and members of Congress, took place on the first Monday of September. Gen. Houston was elected President by a large majority over both his competitors, Generals Austin and Smith.

The new Congress commences the first Monday of October next.

P. S.—Bartolomon Pages, who was arrested for an attempt to rescue Santa Anna, escaped from the guard on the night previous to the day on which he was to have his trial, and was retaken by a negro man on the plantation of Col. Wharton a few days after. His trial has not yet taken place. Messrs. Ferguson and Ricard are employed to defend him, and should he be acquitted by the District Court, he will probably be brought before a Court Martial and tried as a spy. An officer lately arrived at Velasco, bringing despatches from Gen. Gaines.

Copy of an Advertisement in the Telegraph and Texas Register, published at Columbia.—"I offer to bet $2000, that working 13 hands I will clear, neat profits, six hundred dollars on each, this season: my crop, owing to the disturbances of the country, is not as large as last years' by one fourth. My name is left with the Printer.

(Signed) A TEXIAN CITIZEN."

TEXAN LAND SALES.

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1836.

500 acres on the west bank of the Bernard, for $1500 cash, including improvements estimated at $500, and which consist of 3 houses, about 10 acres under fence, ana about two acres cleared.

1008 acres on the east side of the Brazos, for $2 per acre cash—no improvements.

THE WESTERN INDIANS.

FORT TOWSON, Aug. 29.

Gen. Gaines is of the opinion that a few weeks will determine whether the troops will have to fight or the camp be broken up. The 7th regt. and a squadron of dragoons are encamped near old fort Nacogdoches, the 3d and 5th regts. are on the Sabine. 2,300 hostile Creeks are daily expected in this neighborhood. Secret councils have already been held by those recently arrived. I am disposed to believe that Fort Gibson bids fair to become notorious for scenes of bloodshed among the surrounding tribes. This is old news with me.

A party of Texian troops had made a decent on La Bexon, and taken possession of the place.

Extract of a letter, dated

MATAMORAS, Sept. 2.

Preparations are now making for a second campaign to Texas; 6000 men are to be raised between this place and the city of Mexico, to be ready to march for Texas by 1st of November.—We have here, say 1800 or 2000, left out of the 3000 that returned from Texas, the balance having taken French leave by desertion. Carnes and Teal are still kept in confinement, and the 14 prisoners kept sweeping the streets.

Another letter informs us that the Lepan Indians had committed great depredations on both sides of the F. Allago Colorado, killed many persons, and captured a great number of horses and mules.

The steamboat Champion has undergone a thorough repair, and started on its first trip this morning to Rayon Sara.

Passengers by the Gol. Fanning—Mr. Morfit, agent from the United States, together with one of Santa Anna's former Secretaries, who it is stated exposed the plot for his escape.

By a decree of the Mexican Government, all the Mexican ports have been declared free and open to Spanish vessels.

The ship Rhode Island, while on her passage from this port to New Orleans, on the 22d Sept. Tortugas bearing N. W. distant 20 miles, was chased and hailed by a suspicious looking clipper built brig of about two hundred tons burthen, painted black with a yellow streak on her waist, and a large yellow billet head; was armed and full of men; and enquired whether the Rhode Island had any emigrants on board, and on being answered and hailed in return, would give no reply. She appeared to be a Spaniard or a Mexican.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We copy the following from the Louisville Journal, as probably a correct account of Col. Johnson's matrimonial relations to the *late Mrs. Johnson*, in order to give one more opportunity to decent citizens of the United States to consider whether they will vote for such a man.

True state of the case.—We have received several letters from abroad, enquiring whether Col. R. M. Johnson actually married the mother of his yellow children or merely lived with her in "a state of nature." Having obtained the necessary information upon the subject, we can give a correct response to the question.

The Col. lived for some years with his woman out of the state of wedlock, during which time she had several children. At length, while he was at Washington city, officiating as a member of Congress, she became religiously inclined, and made application to the Church for admission as a member. The church rejected her application on account of her indecent and unlawful connection with Col. Johnson, and informed her, that she could not be received as long as that connection subsisted. On the Colonel's return home, she laid the whole matter before him, and strongly urged him either to make her his wife or to permit her to discontinue all intercourse with him. Thus situated, he appealed to a clergyman to join them in the state of matrimony. The clergyman, knowing such a union to be forbidden, under heavy penalties, by the law of the land, refused to give his aid in the performance of the ceremony. The Colonel, unwilling to be thus baffled, invited several of his neighbors to his house, and among the rest a notorious priest in the vicinity of Great Crossings, and, when all were assembled, he and his woman stood up before them, each holding a prayer book, and went through the marriage ceremony. The Church was then satisfied, that she was to all intents and purposes Col. Johnson's wife. Accordingly they received her as a member of their body, and she continued in full communion until the time of her death.

The Late Gale.—We have not as yet learned that any serious disaster has been occasioned by the gale of yesterday. The Portuguese brig Leon parted her cables and went ashore on Governor's Island, but was got off with but trifling damage.

The steamboat Ohio did not arrive yesterday till 1 o'clock, having been obliged to make a harbor at Newburg. On her passage she experienced a severe storm of snow and sleet, which at one time threatened serious damage to he boat.—*N. Y. Com. Adv. of yesterday.*

Fire.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the basement of the two story wooden building No. 35 Chambers street, occupied by Mr. Evans and Dr. Bradshaw. The interior of the building with most of its contents, was entirely destroyed. Dr. Bradshaw was fully insured. The building was owned by Judge Irving and no insurance.—*Jour. Com.*

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Oct. 11.

Fire.—On Wednesday evening last, the Mills of Mr. Wilmer, (formerly Barnett's) in the township of Rahway, were consumed by fire, together with their contents, which were very valuable. Loss not known, but said to be greatly exceeding the insurance, which is $3,000, on the Mechanics' Insurance Company of Newark.

A Philadelphia paper records a most appalling occurrence in that city. It states that on the 28th ult. a coroner's inquest was held at the corner of Fitzwater and Spafford streets on the body of Mrs. Mary Shaw, aged forty years, and on the succeeding day, upon the body of Emeline Morison, her daughter, aged 17, found dead in an old miserable house.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from causes unknown, but the Saturday Courier says, that circumstances which have since transpired leave no doubt that the unfortunate females died from *starvation!* Is it indeed possible that such an event could have taken place in the very heart of such a city as Philadelphia? It is shocking to think so.

Horrible Shipwreck.—On the 29th July, the Volunteer, of Hull, Captain Clarke, from America, in lat. 45 deg. 23 min. N., and 56 deg. 26 min. W. longitude, about a hundred miles from Cape Breton, discovered a vessel to the N. E., having a signal of distress at the mast head.—The boats were manned and went to her assistance, and found her to be the Hannah, of North Shields, Capt. Clough, from the river St. Lawrence, laden with deals. They found on board the master, mate, and second mate able to walk, and four of the crew lying insensible; they were all put on board, and conveyed to the Volunteer, but the master and the second mate were all that were able to crawl up the ship's ladder; the others were hoisted up in a hammock.—Every care was taken of the poor fellows, but the ship's cook was so exhausted that he died the following morning, and was consigned to the deep. The [illegible] capsized on the 16th, July, when all her provisions and one of the crew, a Portuguese, were washed overboard, the others clung to her sides sides for two days and two nights, when they succeeded in cutting away her topmast and she righted. They then put up a piece of carpet to the mainmast as a signal of distress, and for ten dreary days and nights they were on board without food, other than the flesh cut from the body of a dead companion, and even this they could not bring themselves to eat until after seven days' starvation. They had no other than salt water to drink. On the 12th day they saw a sail, and rang the bell and shouted with all their might, but the vesssel went on its course, and was soon out of sight. On the 9th day a man fell overboard, and in the evening a man died in the rigging. Driven to the last stage of famine, they opened the body, took out the liver, which they ate, and occasionally cut pieces from the body (although with the most revolting disgust) to sustain life for a season. [Part of the body was seen by the men of the Volunteer.] On the evening before their providental discovery, one of the boys became delirious, and screamed for his father and mother, and prayed of his fellow-sufferers not to eat him as they did the body of the man. The poor boy died in the night, as did another man, and they commited their bodies to the deep. The six survivers landed here on Wednesday, 31st of August, on Saturday the master will proceed home.—*Hull Adv.*

Extraordinary Weather.—When we got up on the morning of the 28th of September, and found the earth covered with snow, we thought it a little out of character, but con luded to let it pass, since it was not more than an inch or two deep. But when on the morning of the 5th of Oct. we arose and found the earth clad in the robes of mid winter—the snow being at least six inches in depth—and twelve inches more were added to it in as many hours—the air meanwhile cutting like the blasts of January, we thought it time to utter the exclamation, "extraordinary weather!" and this we do, not because it is news to the reader hereabouts, but for the information of those at a distance, who may be in pursuit of a climate where they may enjoy the full fruition of little Frank's prayer—"O, that Winter would last forever!"—*Cazenovia Monitor.*

Melancholy Infatuation.—All readers, and especially all who know the eminence of *Dr. Henry* as a chemist, will lament to read the following paragraph:

Death of Dr. Henry.—We regret to learn that science has lost one of her most ardent and successful votaries by the death of Dr. Henry, of Manchester; and our regret is heightened by the painful circumstances under which the melancholy event took place. He died by his own hand on Friday week, having shot himself with a pistol in the private chapel attached to his house, at Pendlebury, near Manchester. For some time past, we understand, he had been in a very indifferent state of health, and had occasionally labored under great nervous irritability. His indisposition seems to have been considerably increased by the excitement consequent upon his attendence at the meeting of the British Scientific Association at Bristol—from which he returned with a considerable aggravation of the symptoms he had previously exhibited: and we understand that he suffered an almost total privation of sleep, which appears to have finally overpowered his faculties.

A couple of Philadelphia politicians having lately waxed warm in the affairs of the republic, which we suppose they both considered themselves under obligations to shoulder, they retired into a vacant lot, somewhere in Walnut st., and there commenced a settlement of the contest *pugnis excalcibus et labialibus.* Both patriots lost a lip during the battle; the one having parted with the upper clapper of his mouth, and the other being minus of the nether appendage.—The "party of the first part" was luckly enough to find his disrupted labial, which he put into his pocket, and walked home, and the latter was making diligent search for his lost lip; but at our last accounts it was *non est inventus.* It is a melancholy affair altogether, and puts one incontinently in mind of the great justice there is in the vulgar admonition in the mouths of your street warriors—"Give me no more of your lip;" or as other classic combatants express the same sublime idea.—"Hold your jaw."—*Cour. & Enquirer.*

HARRISBURG, Pa., October 7.

GEN. HARRISON'S VISIT.

This distinguished man reached Harrisburg yesterday, about one o'clock, and was received with immense enthusiasm by the people of this and the neighboring counties, who had collected here, almost spontaneously. He was escorted into town by about two hundred of the citizens of this borough and county on horseback, who preceded the Barouche, drawn by four splendid gray horses, driven by our worthy townsman, Mr. John Colder, in which General Harrison, with three of our most respected and respectable citizens, William Graydon, Robert Harris, and John Fox, Esqs. was seated. The escort was closed by a long line of carriages filled with our best citizens. As the procession approached, it was announced by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells, and when it reached the town was greated by the hearty cheers of the assembled thousands, who made the welkin ring with their loud and reiterated huzzas for Harrison.

The procession passed up Market street to the lodgings of the General, at the "Washington Hotel," through one of the most dense and enthusiastic crowds that was ever assembled at the Seat of Government. It seemed to us that the pavements, street, windows and doors of the houses, and every spot along the route of the procession that could be occupied, was filled by the multitude that had assembled to welcome the "people's candidate for the presidency," to the Seat of Government of Pennsylvania. Nor must we omit to mention the vast number of ladies that graced, by their presence, the entry of the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames.

The windows of Mr. Wilson's lage Hotel, and other houses, presented as fair an army of beauty and worth, as any town can boast of. General Harrison was set down at the Washington Hotel, where he was met and received by a committee of twenty five of our most aged and respectable citizens, addressed and welcomed to the Capitol of Pennsylvania, on behalf of our citizens, by our fellow townsman, Richard T. Leech, Esq. former Surveyor General of the Commonwealth under Simon Snyder, to which the Gen. replied in the most appropriate and felicitous manner. At 4 o'clock he sat down to dinner with about one hundred of our citizens who had without any preconcert, collected at Mr. Small's.

In the evening at seven o'clock he visited, in company with a number of our citizens, the Governor's Room in the State Capitol, where the officers of the State Government, and a vast number of the ladies and gentlemen of the town, had assembled to bid him welcome, where an opportunity was afforded to every individual to shake this venerable citizen by the hand. He next visited the House of Representatives, where the chair to which his father, Banjamin Harrison, had carried and seated the venerable John Hancock, (of Mass.) when he was chosen President of that Congress which declared our independence, was pointed out to him by Joseph Lawrence, Esq., Treasurer of the State, which relic of the Revolution, and the associations connected with it, called forth from him some very animated observations. He left town this morning (Friday) for Lancaster, to which place he had been invited by the deputation of its citizens, escorted by a large number of the citizens of this and the surrounding country, and carrying with him the good wishes of all lovers of order, liberty, good government and the supremacy of the laws. "May God speed his election to the first office in the gift of the people of these United States, and thereby save this nation and people from the horrors of anarchy and confusion, and perpetuate its liberty, constitution and laws" was the heart felt aspiration that attended his departure.—*State Democrat.*

Court for the Correction of Errors Thursday, Oct. 13, 1836:

Mr. H. Ketchum argued the cause of Francis Salmon, appellant, v. Gerard Stevenson, respondent, on the part of the

[*From Walton's Daily Journal.*]

LEGISLATURE OF VERMONT.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, both Houses met at the Capitol at Montpelier, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

IN SENATE.

Agreeably to the provisions of the new Constitution, the Senators elect, to the number of thirty, (the whole number,) assembled at the Senate chamber, 10 o'clock forenoon, and proceeded to organize by the appointment of Hon. E. N. BRIGGS, President pro tem.; and Hon. ROB'T PIERPONT, Secretary, pro tem.; when the Senators presented their credentials and took the oath of office.

On motion of Hon. Wm. A. Palmer, the Senator of Grand Isle county was permitted to take his seat without producing his credentials, having accidentally omitted to bring them.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the Senate adopted the following rule:

1. A Joint Assembly is formed by a union of the Senate and House of Representatives, in the Hall of the latter, for the purpose of electing certain State and county officers, in which the President shall preside, and the Secretary of State shall officiate as clerk. It can be formed at such time and for such specific purpose as may be expressed in a concurrent resolution of both Houses, may adjourn from time to time, during the sitting of the General Assembly, but can be dissolved only by having completed the business for which it was formed, by the adjournment without day of the General Assembly, or by a joint resolution of both Houses.

The following committee was nominated by the President, and appointed to join from the House, to sort and count the votes for Governor, Lt. Governor and Treasurer:

Canvassing Committee.—Messrs. Watson, Henry, Converse, Howe, Bell, Hebard, Vansicklen, Kinsman, Beckwith, Young, Hubbell, Barnes and Gates, who were duly sworn.

On motion of Mr. Howe, the House were informed of the organization of the Senate, and the appointment of a canvassing committee to join.

Mr. Whitney, from the House, informed the Senate that that body had organized by the appointment of a Speaker and a clerk pro. tem. and were ready to receive any communication from the Senate.

Mr. Hubbell moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 3 o'clock P. M. The motion was carried, when

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Secretary of State called to order, and the oath was administered, when

On motion of Mr. Foote, Mr. Buckmaster of Shrewsbury was admitted to a seat without producing his credentials.

The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker pro tempore. Mr. Foote nominated Hon. Carlos Coolidge, and Mr. Fitch nominated Hon. John Smith, of St Albans:

Carlos Coolidge	125
John Smith,	88
Lyman Fitch,	1
John S. Smith,	1
Andrew Tracy.	1
	216

Coolidge majority 34.

Whereupon Mr. Coolidge took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Fullam, the Rules of the House for the last session were adopted for the time being.

On motion of Mr. Whitney it was resolved that a committee of three from each county, to join the Senate, be appointed to canvass the votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Beeman, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk pro tempore.—Mr. Conant nominated A. L. Miner of Manchester and Mr. Fitch nominated O. H. Smith of Montpelier, and Mr. Miner was elected:

A. L. Miner,	128
O. H. Smith,	80
Scattering,	8

Mr. Pierpoint, from the Senate appeared and informed the the House of the organization of the Senate, and that it was ready to receive any communications.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, ordered that the Senate be informed of the organization of the House—and Mr. Whitney was appointed to perform the service.

Mr. Foote introduced a resolution for a joint meeting of both Houses on Friday, 10 o'clock, A. M. to elect a Secretary of State for the year ensuing: agreed to.

The canvassing committee was appointed as follows:

Bennington county, Messrs. Sargeant, Canfield, Dewey; Windham—Pierce, Divoll, May; Windsor—Smith, Hapgood, Baldwin; Rutland—Foote, Ellis, Muzzey: Addison—Nash, Chipman, Ellsworth; Orange—Stebbins, Hatch, Nichols: Washington—Adams, Clough, Peck; Chittenden—Sanford, Brownell, Haswell: Caledonia—Morrill, Whitelaw, Fairbanks; Franklin—Vilas, Judson, Dee: Orleans—Twilight, Hastings, Richmond; Essex—Dewey, Holbrook, Hall; Grand Isle—Adams, Goodrich and Haynes.

On motion of Mr. Foote, adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.

IN SENATE.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The President called to order, when the clerk read a resolution from the House fixing on Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of State, and inviting the concurrence of the Senate. The Senate resolved to concur.

A resolution from the House, fixing 4 o'clock this afternoon for receiving the report of the canvassing committee, and inviting the concurrence of the Senate, was also read, and the Senate resolved to concur.

The hour having arrived for the joint meeting of both Houses. The Senate repaired to the hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned, when

A communication was received from the Lieut Governor, informing the Senate of his readiness to take the necessary oath of office and enter upon the discharge of its duties.

The door keeper announced the appearance of the Lieut. Governor,—the Senators arose to receive him, and the oath was administered by the Secretary, when the President of the Senate took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Hammond, the Senate proceeded to ballot for secretary: The ballots being sorted and counted it appear that NORMAN WILLIAMS, was elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. Briggs offered a resolution providing for a committee of three to provide rules for the Senate. Resolution adopted. Committee—Messrs Briggs, Merrill, and White.

Mr. Williams appeared in the Senate and took the oath of office as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Pierpoint the Senate resolved to meet each day of the session (Sunday excepted,) at 9 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Joseph Duncan of Dummerston and Alexander L. Twilight of Brownington, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Sargeant, resolved that both Houses meet in joint convention this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the canvassing committee; passed.

Mr. Foote introduced a resolution that the Speaker appoint a reporter to furnish each of the political papers in Montpelier with reports of the debates and proceedings of the House, and that such reporter receive $2 per day; laid upon the table.

Mr. Brewster introduced a resolution, directing the Speaker to invite the officiating clergymen of to Montpelier attend in rotation as chaplains of the House; passed.

The Senate came in, and both Houses went into joint committee, when the canvassing committee made report of votes for Governor and Lt. Governor and Treasurer, as follows:

For Governor.

Silas H. Jenison,	20,471 elected
Wm. C. Bradley,	16,124
Scattering	35

For Lieut. Governor

David M. Camp,	20,023 elected
John S. Pettibone,	15,926
Scattering,	61

For Treasurer.

Augustine Clark,	20,188 elected
Charles R. Cleaves,	15,946
Scattering,	12

Whereof proclamation was duly made and the joint committee dissolved.

On motion of Mr. Foote, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker:

Hon. Mr. Coolidge	127
" " Smith	77
Scat.	7
	211

Whereupon Mr. Coolidge was declared elected and addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen:—I receive with grateful sensibility this expression of your confidence. While I have accepted the appointment which it has been your pleasure to confer, I should be doing injustice to myself were I not now to say, that in receiving so high and responsible a trust, I have by no means relied solely upon any ability I may be supposed to have to discharge the duties imposed; I count largely upon the good feeling, the intelligence, and liberal mindedness of the gentlemen composing thig House, and appeal for your kind construction of all errors of which I may be guilty in performing the duties of the chair. That I shall commit some, if not many, may not be questioned: but I confidently look to you for a liberal interpretation of the course of official conduct which I shall honestly endeavor to pursue. If I find myself thus supported, and I cannot doubt I shall be it will be my pleasure to have been honored with the place your partiality has assigned me: and I shall also derive therefrom encouragement to put forth my best exertions to justify your selection of an incumbent of the chair.

On motion of Mr. Whitney, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk:

A. L. Miner,	128
O. H. Smith,	70
Scattering,	16
	214

When A. L. Minor, Esq. was declarged to be elected.

Mr. Dewey introduced a resolution, directing the Clerk to furnish the House with certain newspapers; laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, 500 copies of the directory were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Adjourned.

THE LEVITIES OF THE LAW.

The dignity of the bench, and the severe gravity of the law, are both sadly travestied at times in our Court of Sessions—but we hardly remember even there, a case of more unbecoming jocularity than that of which the report (taken from the Times) follows:

COURT OF SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1836.

Before his Honor the Recorder, and Aldermen Banks and Randell.

A case which from the standing and appearance of the parties, created considerable interest and much amusement withal, was brought up. Want of time prevents us giving all the fine touches which were elicited on the occasion, but we believe the highly respectable gentleman who brought the action, felt regret, from the turn it took, in having done so.

The complaint of Phelps vs. Coit was called.

A beautiful looking young woman, handsomely dressed, and attended by three others, apparently sisters, and with similar rosy cheeks and black eyes with herself, took their seats immediately behind her counsel, Messrs. John A Morrill, and Henry Holden. She was charged with an assault and battery on Dr. Phelps, in the month of March last, by which he received a severe wound on the cheek and lip.

Dr. Phelps, (a genteel looking man of about 30) sworn. The defendant boarded with him.—Occupied his back parlour as a sleeping room, but with an express understanding that she should not put her trunks or work there. She was to keep them and work in the basement room, in which the family usually kept. Finding it inconvenient to keep her there, removed her into the back basement room. She complained of it. One morning I heard a noise in the back parlor. Went up, found that the defendant had got her trunk and bandboxes in the room. Told her to take them out, which she refused to do. Attempted to put her out, when she caught up something, (I do not know what it was,) and severely cut my cheeck and lip. Caught up the tongs, and ran after her up stairs. Did not strike her. Threatened to knock her over the head. She secreted herself. When I told her to go out of the room, she answered she had a right there.

By Recorder. Her striking me was not an accident. When she made the blow she said, "There, take that." (A laugh.)

Mr. Morrill here said, that as the Doctor was doubtless a man of gallantry, he would no doubt allow Miss Coit to tell her own story. Dr. Phelps answered that he should object to that.

In answer to a question the Doctor stated that she was unmarried. The Doctor then went on to speak of her temper, but the Recorder laughingly observed that it would be hardly fair to accuse an unmarried young lady of ill temper. He desisted.

Mr. Holden, addressed the Court. He said that Miss Coit went to board with Mr. Phelps, was engaged in making stocks for a livelihood. Had the privilege of working there. Hed her in the first place in the front basement with his family, but afterwards transferred her to the back basement which was very damp. The Doctor took down his stove and put up a small one which she could not use. She determined therefore to work in her bed room. The Doctor came in early in the morning and was turning all her things out of the room. She, feeling indignant, took up a stool which was there and threw it at him, which cut his lip. She expressed sorrow for it, and in a short time packed up her things and went away. It was her lodging room and the Doctor had no business there. He was there before she was up said Mr. Holden, for aught I know.

The Recorder asked how they could account for her saying, "there take that." (A laugh,) The Recorder afterwards observed that it was impossible to have less than 6 cents penalty if she should be found guilty. He hardly thought they would imprison her.

Dr. Phelps, re-called—She complained of the room in which she was. Told her that she must get another room then somewhere else.—Her lodging room was the back parlour. She had put trunks, bandboxes and other things belonging to her business there. Told her she had no business there, it was against my direction to have her things there. She moved them into that room before I was up, The noise I heard was caused by her pulling the carpet from under the sheet iron stove in the room and throwing down the stove pipe.

Mr. Holden observed that the cause of her lifting the stove was that she did not wish to injure the Doctor.

In answer to a juror Dr. Phelps said that they took the stove down in the basement the night before at 11 o'clock, after the folks had gone to bed. He spoke to her when he went into her room as he would to any impudent saucy girl who would come into his parlor—(ay, here it comes said Mr. Morrill, that shows the whole transaction.) Dr. Phelps observed that he would say to the jury that if she had showed any contrition, had come to him and expressed sorrow, or even paid her board—oh ho, then, said Mr. Morrill, she owes you money too, ha—how much does she owe you, a dollar—no, said Dr. Phelps, it was two dollars, probably two dollars and a half—was it not a dollar and a half, said Mr. Morrill—I believe I am on my oath, returned the Doctor.

The Doctor stated that Miss Coit found her own firewood.

The Recorder observed that they had better now let the case go to the Jury.

The Recorder asked Miss Coit what she struck him with. She gracefully threw back her veil, and fully exhibited her smiling, beautiful face, answered that she struck him with the stool.—The Recorder asked how she could have said "there, take that." Oh, she replied, I never said it. It is strange that if Dr. Phelps could hear me say that, that he could not tell what I struck him with. He has endeavored to injure himself more than he will injure me. The whole of it was caused by temper between me and his wife. He came into my room, attempted to put out the fire, and commenced throwing my things out. I told him he had no business to do so. He said he would send for a Police Officer. I answered that I would send for one likewise, and we would then have two. He kept on throwing them out, when I threw them back, and the stool struck him and cut his lip.

The Recorder observed, with a smiling countenance, don't you think, Miss Coit, you ladies can sway us more by gentler means. She answered that she had greatly abused her, &c.

The Recorder thought it a pity that such should be the case. For himself, he did not know what he would have done in his young days, but he certainly would not think of abusing a lady of her appearance now. (A laugh, in which the ladies, jury and spectators joined.)

The Jury conversed, with smiling faces, for a minute or two, and said they could not agree. The Recorder observed that the greatest fault of the Doctor was going into her room too early, and following her up stairs with the tongs.

Mr. Merril observed that an action had been entered against Miss Coit in another Court for civil damages. The counsel for the Doctor replied that it had been discontinued.

The Jury inquired of the District Attorney what they had to decide upon. He answered that if they believed he committed that assault—

The Recorder here stated that it was somewhat improper for the Doctor to go into her room at that time in the morning. He might have told her to take her things away, and given her all day to have done so, &c.

The District Attorney observed to the Jury, that they might as well bring in a verdict for defendant—no one will see it.

Oh yes, observed Mr. Holden, they will see it. The young lady does not wish to have her name injured. He went into her sleeping room, which he had no right to do, and commenced throwing her things out. She had the right of a boarder, and was justified in defending herself.

The Recorder addressed the Jury, putting on that serious brow which he can so well and so effectually assume, and stated the law in the case, and the evidence adduced. He afterwards asked Miss Coit if she had not expressed sorrow for having hurt him. "Oh yes, replied Miss C., I told him at the time I was sorry for it, and on that day I removed elsewhere."

The Jury, after laughing and talking a few moments, said that they could not agree, and the District Attorney observed that they had better be discharged.

The Recorder remarked that there was no great danger of public justice suffering much if they were discharged. He then turned to Miss Coit, laughing, and said young ladies should be careful in regard to their temper. The ladies then rose and retired through the Clerk's room,

[It is fortunate for the Jury that the case was so trivial as it turned out to be. A battery composed of four such pair of eyes as the lady and her friends presented, is hard to withstand.—She had too pretty a face for success to the Doctor.]

SATURDAY EVENING JOURNAL

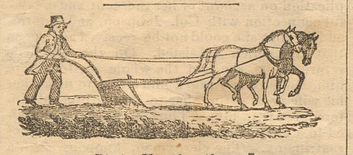
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.
For Vice President,
FRANCIS GRANGER.

For Electors of President and Vice President:

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK,	LUTHER BRADISH,
ROBERT W. MOTT,	JOSHUA A. SPENCER,
JACOB STOAT,	JOHN GRANT,
ROBERT BOGARDUS,	ELDRIDGE G. MERRICK,
ROBERT C. CORNELL,	WM. H. AVERILL,
CORNELIUS HARSEN,	ERASTUS ROOT,
ROBERT SMITH,	JARVIS K. PIKE,
JAMES BENEDICT,	ADEN WEBB,
HENRY A. LIVINGSTON,	JOHN SAYLER,
CHARLES LUDLOW,	JAMES GEDDES,
DANIEL CLARK,	JACOB TEN EYCK,
KILLIAN MILLER,	MOSELY HUTCHINSON,
JACOB HAIGHT,	CHARLES BRADISH,
RICHARD P. HERRICK,	ROBERT C NICHOLAS,
JOHN TAYLOR,	WILLIAM WOODS,
ISAAC M. SCHIERMERHORN,	JOHN P. PATTISON,
MARTIN LEE,	SHUBAEL DUNHAM,
HENRY H. ROSS,	MICAH BROOKS,
AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN,	ABIRAM ORTON,
LAWRENCE GROS,	JOSEPH CLARY,
DANIEL T. BUCK,	JOHN H. TYLER,



State Nominations.
For Governor,
JESSE BUEL.
For Lieut. Governor,
GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW.

ALBANY COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Congress,
JONATHAN JENKINS, of Rensselaerville.
For Assembly,
JOHN VAN NESS YATES, of Albany,
DAVID REINHART, of Bern,
LEONARD G. TEN EYCK, of Bethlehem.

Republicanism Made Easy.—Every thing goes by machinery! Republicanism is becoming so simplified, that the People will soon, under the auspices of Van Buren, be relieved from all the labor of thinking and voting! Gen. Jackson has already appointed his successor to the Presidency. This, if all would submit, saves a vast amount of trouble. There are some, however, who suppose that the right and duty of making a President, was devolved, by the Constitution, upon the People. These, however, are old fashioned opinions which are going rapidly out of date. Indeed we begin to experience the benefit of Gen. Jackson's example. In the counties of Niagara and Orleans, the Spoilsmen quarrelled about their Congressional nomination. A self-constituted tribunal referred the question to Jacob Gould of Rochester, and H. J. Redfield of Le Roy, as umpires. These gentlemen, both residing out of the District, have decided that *Washington Hunt* shall be its Representative in Congress! And this, too, is called a "Republican nomination!" In other times, before "*corruption was the order of the day,*" such an outrage upon the Elective Franchise would have excited universal indignation. And even now, degenerate and fallen as we are, we doubt whether the Electors of Niagara and Orleans will permit two strangers to impose a Representative in Congress upon them.

☞ The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH has declined the nomination for Senator, and is again in nomination for the Assembly from the County of Franklin. This is as it should be. Mr. BRADISH did not choose to be harnessed with Sam. Young. The ancients were forbidden to work an Ox with an Ass, and surely, in these latter days, such unseemly associations should be prohibited.

Mr. BRADISH was nominated against his wishes, upon a local question which affects but a single County in the District. On all former occasions, when his party has claimed his name, in no matter how hopeless conflicts, he has yielded himself to their wishes. But the sacrifice now demanded was for a local object and by a small portion of his district. And this sacrifice was rendered still more onerous by placing on the same ticket a man with whom he has no political "feelings in common." Such a sacrifice was neither just nor generous. The electors of Franklin have made a more legitimate demand. Mr. BRADISH is a most able and valuable Legislator, and we rejoice to learn that the State is to have the benefit of his services in the next House of Assembly.

Whig Congressional Nomination.—The Whig Congressional Convention, from the counties of Niagara and Orleans, conferred the Nomination, by an unanimous vote, upon CHARLES F. MITCHELL, of Lockport.—This is truly, and in the largest sense of the word, an excellent Nomination. CHARLES F. MITCHELL, though self-made, is a man of the highest order of intelligence. We have known him long and intimately, and commend his nomination, in the most earnest manner, to every Freeman in that District. He came to Western New-York, ten years ago, as a "Miller's Boy," and has grown up among us to a manhood of much private worth and great public usefulness. He is imbued, too, with the soundest political faith, and will be found true to the Constitution and the Laws.

That District has a deep stake in Congress.—A great work of Improvement is in embryo. An efficient Representative is required to bring the question before Congress. For this duty, CHARLES F. MITCHELL is eminently qualified.—His zeal, his enterprize, and his energy, brought to bear upon the question which so deeply interests his constituents, would be invaluable.

The Hon. GIDEON HARD, the present worthy Representative from that District, declined in favor of Mr. MITCHELL. Let all our friends, therefore, rally with spirit, and produce a result alike honorable to themselves and beneficial to their District.

Whig Congressional nominations.—In the 30th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Allegany and Livingston, LUTHER C. PECK, Esq. of Allegany, has been nominated to represent the District in the 25th Congress. JOHN YOUNG, Esq. of Livingston, was nominated at the same time, to supply the vacancy in the present Congress, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. P. C. FULLER. Mr. PECK is a gentleman of good talents and high character. He has heretofore declined office, preferring to devote himself to his profession. He is well known and stands deservedly high in his district. JOHN YOUNG, is a member of the legal profession, and has acquired the reputation of an able and eloquent advocate. He was a prominent member of the Legislature of 1832. The ticket is decidedly popular and will call forth the whole strength of the District.

The Hon. Wm. C. Jarvis, late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, committed suicide on the 3d inst. by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol, while in a state of mental alienation. Several letters were found in the unfortunate gentleman's possession directed to his wife in Pittsfield, breathing the warmest affection, and indicating the idea that he never expected to see her again.

☞ John Dikeman, of Brooklyn, is a Candidate for Congress. This man was in the last House of Assembly, and though elected by Whig votes, went with the Regency on all political questions. We hope he will not sail into Congress under false colors. True men should not permit a viper to bite them twice.

☞ We are happy to hear that Mr. MORRIS, the Whig member of Congress from Bucks county, is re-elected.

One true County!—The Pennsylvania Gazette says that the county of Somerset has given 900 majority to the Whig candidate for Congress.

New-Jersey.—In one branch of the Legislature there is a tie, each party having elected seven members. In the other branch there is a majority against us.

Coroner's Inquests.—B. C. Allen, Coroner, was called to view the body of Yates Greene, a young man from Canajoharie. Verdict that he came to his death by drowning in the Little Basin, on the night of the 19th Sept. being in a state of intoxication at the time.

Sept. 18th—Was called to view the body of Andrew Ross, from Ireland, aged 30 years, a Painter by trade. Verdict that he came to his death by drowning in the Hudson River. The same being by the visitation of God, and not otherwise, as appeared to the jury.

Oct. 12th.—Was called to view the body of Joseph McFee at the County Jail. He was an Englishman, and had been committed the day previous as a vagrant—53 years of age. Verdict that he came to his death by intemperance and exposure in the streets.

Oct. 14th.—Was called to view the body of Thomas Coragan, an Irishman, found dead at the Little Basin. Verdict that he came to his death by intemperance and exposure. He has left a wife and two children, who are industrious and respectable.

Oct. 15th.—Was called to view the body of Andrew Truax, in the town of Guilderland, 59 years of age. Verdict that he came to his death by drowning in the Mill Pond in the town of Guilderland, in the afternoon of the 14th inst The same being the visitation of God, and not otherwise, as appeared to this jury.

[*From the New-Era.*]

A Black Sheep!—A ecclesiastical council, convened at Westborough last week to examine the case of Rev. Mr. Phinney, pastor of the church in that place, pronounced him guilty of the charges preferred against him, viz:—seduction, adultery and false doctrine—and removed him from the Christian ministry. He attempted no defence, and was not present at the sittings of the council.

This Phinney is the man whose ultra doctrines have created discord and dissensions throughout this State. McDowell, &c. are of the Phinney school. We do not suppose that a blacker or viler hypocrite ever practised upon the credulity of a deluded people.

☞ The New York "New-Era" speaks thus favorably of a Lady who is to play BIANCA, at our Theatre, this Evening:

Miss Cushman.—The Albany papers do themselves great credit by speaking so highly as they do of the acting of this young lady, for she is an actress of rare merit, and of the highest promise.

The Rev. THOMAS E. VERMILYE and THOMAS W. OLCOTT, Esq. have been elected Trustees of the Albany Academy in the room of the Rev. Dr. FERRIS and Judge CONKLIN, resigned and removed from the city.

Steam-Boat Departures.—The New-York, Albany and Troy Steam-Boats will leave Albany hereafter at *four* in stead of *five* o'clock P. M.

Georgia.—The Whig Congress Ticket, as far as heard from, was about 1600 votes ahead, and its Election is confidently anticipated.

Mr. Weldon, the necromancer, continues to serve up his bedevilments at the Museum every evening.

Importations.—By the ship Louisa, at New York from Liverpool, 3 casks for E. Corning, & Co.

By the ship Scotland from Liverpool, 1 package for Yates, Bleecker, & Co.,—57 packages for L. Benedict & Son.

By the ship Georgia, from Liverpool, 1120 bars of Iron for E. Corning & Co.

The ship Echo from Liverpool, brought Crockery ware for Thomas Lees.

The ship Emerald from Liverpool, brought *one thousand sacks of wheat.*

Fire.—The Cotton Factory of John Cocket, 6 miles south of this village, was destroyed by fire with all its contents, on Wednesday night last.—Loss estimated at from $20,000 to $25,000. We understand that it was not insured.—*Otsego. Republican.*

FROM LANCASTER.

Extract to the Editor of the Penn. Enquirer, dated

LANCASTER, Oct. 12, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure of communicating to you the intelligence that our cause in this county has again triumphed; we have elected our Sheriff by a majority of about 600, the members of the Legislature between 800 and 1000; the rest of the ticket received about the York county, but believe we have succeeded in electing our Senator. Our political opponents fought with the spirit of desparation, and resorted to the most shameful means for the purpose of accomplishing their object, but the old guards were too well acquainted with their machinations to be gulled by them, for they might as well attempt to beat the wind as expect to meet with success in this county. This, sir, is but a foretaste of what they need expect at the Presidential contest; we have determined to do our duty manfully—and if old Lancaster does not then speak in a voice of thunder, I shall be very much mistaken, for they are not yet prepared to adopt the agrarian doctrine, which some men of your city have put forth to the world.

Yours, &c.

FROM BERKS.

Extract to the Editor, Dated.

READING, Oct. 12, 1836.

We have met the enemy, but they are not ours,—if we have not beaten them, however, we have held them very uneasy, and shall continue to do so until the election in November. At the last Congressional election their majority was but little short of 3,000, which is a great falling off in two years. They could not have reached 500; and we might have beaten them, if our men had but turned out. They will do so at the important election in November.—We could not convince them of the importance of turning out at the election of a member of Congress—so that by our inertness, the enemy has once more prevailed in this his great stronghold.

The Returns.—In Bucks County, Morris for Congress is elected—Kelly for Senate defeated—Assembly ticket doubtful. Some doubt remains yet as to the result of the election in Adams County. Bedford has gone against us, as have Juniata and Mifflin. Dewart (V. B.) is said to be defeated in Northumberland. We are favored by our correspondent at Pittsburg with returns from 7 districts in that County, 4 of which give Biddle a majority amounting to 544.

Pennsylvania Election.—We believe the election of the following members of Congress in Pennsylvania may be put down as certain. Those in italics are Whigs.

1st District, Lemuel Paynter.
2d, { *John Sergeant,* *George W. Toland.*
3rd, Francis J. Harper.
4th, { ——— *Davies.* *David Potts.* *Edw. Darlington.*
5th, Jacob Fry, jr.
7th, David D. Wagener.
8th, Edward B. Hubley.
9th, Henry A. Muhlenberg.
10th, Luther Reily.
11th, Henry Logan.
12th, Judge Shefier
13th, Col. M'Clure
14th, ——Potter
15th, ——Hammond
18th, Job Mann,

The only political changes, so far, are in the 10th and the 12th District, were Luther Reily and Judge Sheffer have been elected over Harris and M'Sherry, Whigs. Those two Districts are represented in the present Congress by Wm. Clark and George Chambers, Whigs.

Reily's majority is 327. Clark's majority in the same district in 1834 was 537. Van Bureu gain 864. Chambers' majority in the 12th district in 1831 was 1334.

In the 3d congressional district, the majority of Francis J. Harper N. B. over Naylor is 83. In 1834 Ash's majority over the whig dandidate was 1157. Whig gain 1074.

[*From the Niagara Courier.*]

The "Republican" Ticket—Facts to be pondered upon.—Who are the candidates of the self-styled republican party?

1st. M. Van Buren, a lawyer!	for President.
2d. R. M. Johnson, a lawyer!!	for V. Pres't.
3d. W. L. Marcy, a lawyer!!!	for Governor.
4th. John Tracy, a lawyer!!!!	for Lt. Gov'r.
5th. W. Hunt, a lawyer!!!!!	for Congress.
6th. A. Ward, a lawyer!!!!!!	for Senator.

Now we are opposed as much as any man can be, to any thing that would seem like endeavoring to array one portion of our people against another—but we could not help thinking that it was passing strange, that it should so happen that none but lawyers, and dreadful poor lawyers most of them could be found worthy of the confidence of the "Republican" party of this state, for the offices to which the above 6 worthies have been nominated.

To the Editor of the Commercial Herald:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12, 1836.

Dear Sir: Our returns are now all in. We have lost our whole ticket by a majority averaging from 30 to 80; and from all appearances our Congressional candidate,—this is not however to me unexpected, but it may be so to our friends. Our whole vote is between seven and eight hundred less than it was last year; and what was much against us, is, the day was fine for seeding and our farmers, in whom our strength lies were not out as they would have been had the day been otherwise.

But there is another cause which contributed, and indeed, effected our defeat. Several of our strongest men, including our Sheriff and three other individuals in this place, and several very active men in the county used powerful and unceasing exertions to defeat our ticket. They had been disappointed in the nomination for Congress, Sheriff, &c., and leagued to put down the ticket "right or wrong," merely to gratify their own disappointment, or, to take the settling of tickets out of the hands of other members of the party, hereafter. They had openly declared their determination to "break down the ticket," but it was not known until yesterday the means they had resorted to, to effect it with out exciting a suspicion of the extent of their movement. But all is now out. They had a circular struck off with the names of several prominent members of the party, their own with them, and placed in the hands of all the influential men in the different districts of the county, calling upon them to GO AGAINST the ticket for the purpose of breaking down certain leaders, &c. One of these conspirators was no less than our candidate in this district for Elector, and as warm a Harrison man as there is in the Union. Indeed every man who so combined to defeat us is a Harrison man "up to the hub." The result you know, and while the party here generally mourn, they are exulting with our enemies at our defeat. With such men and means to defeat us, it is not astonishing that we have been borne to down our enemies.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The steam packet Columbia arrived last evening from Charleston. She left Charleston on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and experienced very heavy gales of wind from E. N. E. to N. E. She put into Beaufort on Monday afternoon, and left there on Wednesday noon. On Wednesday evening saw a steamboat standing to the southward with two pipes. Spoke nothing.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.

An extract of a letter from South Santee, dated 6th inst. says—"We have no more cases of cholera here, (Mr. Lucas's place.) It is on the decline on the Island—eight in the house, and not able to work, but on the mend." A letter from North Santee gives a similar good account.

From the Savannah Georgian of Sept. 7.

The River.—Our river is getting low, and it is now with difficulty that steamboats can get over Canoe Gut without the assistance of lighters, and should the weather continue a few days longer as it has been for the past week, lighters will be required below the point on the river.

Correspondence of the Fredericksburgh (Va.) Arena.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

FORT HEILEMAN,
FLORIDA, Sept. 27.

There are now at this post about 150 men only, fit for duty, out of eleven companies. Of 20 men who composed the company of dragoons to which I am attached, there are only ten able to do duty; nor will they be able to take the field for several months to come, being entirely broken down. Instead of being able to make a summer campaign, the men are unable to stand the climate when stationary; instead of being able to advance into the enemy's country, we have had to retrogade. Micanopy was abandoned in consequence of its breaking down the men escorting wagon trains laden with provisions.—We have had to fall back upon Black Creek, to which place provisions can be brought in steamboats. Gen. Scott has been censured for not carrying on the campaign during the summer: it would have been absurd to attempt it. He did all that any general could under the same circumstances.

The nature of the country was the great cause of his failure. He had to contend against the obstacles which Nature threw in his way, and not against the Indians who hover about, deliver their fire, and fly off, without the possibility of getting at them. They have trails through their immense hammocks, with which they are familiar, and in this way they harrass us with impunity. General Jackson never advanced into the hammocks; he never penetrated farther than the Suwanee river, and he had friendly Indians who could ferret out the hostiles, so that he could get at them. A new campaign is about to open, but no one can anticipate the result. There are about 3000 men now in the territory. Gen. Call has advanced as far as the Suwannee, with the brigade of Tennesseeans, and the militia of West Florida, making 1900 men. Gen. Jessup is advancing from Tampa Bay with about 800 regulars and 600 Indians, while Major Pierce, the commanding officer at this Fort, will advance soon, with about 200 regulars, and form a junction with Gen. Call at Camp King.

Fires.—We have had three fires during the past night. The first was at 10 o'clock last night, and broke out in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Black, corner of McDougal and Amity sts., in the rear. The fire spread to the houses of Mr. Dougherty, grocer, on the corner, and another house belonging to Mr. Dougherty, on McDougal street, also to the carpenter's shop of Mr. Samuel Curry and the African Free school house on Amity street. All these were destroyed. Mr. Curry's shop and the African Free School were owned by Mr. Black. Loss estimated at $4500—insurance $2000. Mr. Dougherty's loss $5000—insurance $2500. The fire made a great light, illuminating the lower part of the city, which was at a great distance from the scene of conflagration.

About midnight, and before some of the fire companies had been discharged from Amity st., an alarm was given for a fire in the fourth district, which proved to be a stable in Clinton st., near Delancy, occupied by Mr. Daniel Place, which soon communicated to a shop adjoining, also belonging to Mr. Place, both of which were distroyed; two valuable horses were also destroyed.

At 4 o clock an alarm was again given that a fire had broken out in the fifth district, and it was found that a building situated in the block, bounded by John, Fulton, Gold and William streets, was in flames, which was soon destroyed. The flames communicated to the three story brick building, in the rear of No. 120 William st. and occupied by Mr. Robert Raite as a jewellery factory; the interior of the first and second stories of the building, together with the principal part of the contents, was destroyed.

The fire department deserve great praise for their exertions at the several fires. Men never performed a duty more to the satisfaction of those who had an opportunity of Judging; but we regret to say that there were some villains present at the first fire who cut and destroyed about eight feet of a length of hose belonging to the Third ward company. It was justly remarked by a gentleman present, "that the wretch guilty of this act would, to gratify a malignant feeling, almost be capable of cutting his own brother's throat." It is with regret we add that Mr. Norwood foreman of one of the companies, was knocked down by some ruffian, while on his way to the fire.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Desperate Leap.—Mr. Edwards, proprietor of the American Lunch, corner Roosevelt and Chatham streets, has repeatedly missed money from his drawer, and has suspected that was stolen by some person in his employment; consequently he determined to keep watch. A night or two ago the place was shut up about 1 o'clock, and all apparently quiet and retired for the night. One of the waiters named Brown was observed cautiously to approach the money drawer and help himself. He was seized and secured. Mr. Edwards took him to his house, No. 8 James street, and locked him up in a room in the third story, for the night. In the morning he went to the Police office, obtained the assistance of Bowyer, returned to his house, unlocked the door of the room in which his prisoner had been confied, and exclaimed, there is the d— rascal, but Bowyer, on entering, found no prisoner there. The fellow had jumped out of the window. A search was made in the vicinity, supposing he had crawled into some hole and died, but without effect. It is said he is one of the best waiters in New York.—*Times.*

Awful Death.—The Worcester Spy relates a case of horrid death, in consequence of disease produced by the excessive use of ardent spirits. Mr. Jomes Stone of Northborough, on returning from his work on Thursday evening last, did not find his wife at home, but supposing her to have gone to her mother-in-law's, he was not alarmed at the circumstances. On the following morning he went to the well to draw a pail of water, and to his horror found his wife dead at the bottom of the well. It appeared on the Coroner's inquest, that she was subject to fits of the delirium tremens, and they gave a verdict—"that she came to her death by drowning in a well, into which she threw herself while in a fit of derangement caused by the excessive use of ardent spirits."

Another and Fatal Railroad Accident.—The Newark and New Brunswick locomotive, with its train of cars which left Newark Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, ran over an ox, about three miles from Newark, which overset the locomotive and one of the passenger cars; and we regret to state that William Rigbeck, the engineer, was killed. None of the passengers received injury.

Distressing Accident.—It is with deep regret we learn, that our fellow citizen, Mr *James M' Guire,* of this neighborhood, died at the tavern of Jacob Norbeck, below Gittysburg, on Tuesday 2d inst., of a hurt he received on the previous Friday. He was driving a wagon, and stopped for the night at Mr. N's—there being no hostler present, he went on the top of a broken stack to get some hay for his horses, in desending from which he slid on the end of a rake handle, which entered his body near a foot and half. He lingered in great pain until Friday. Mr. M'Guire has left a wife and two children. He was a sober, worthy man, and much respected by his acquaintances, who will deeply sympathise with his bereaved relations.—*Penn. Rep.*

Disaster—Loss of Life.—Capt Norwood, of schr Delta, at this port from Gloucester, Mass' reports that on Tuesday last, 3 o'clobk P. M. about 2½ miles above Cape May light, spoke with brig Charlotte, Lunt, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston—on the following morning saw her sunk—captain and all hands lost. Also saw a schr ashore near the

There is touching pathos and truth to nature in the annexed lines:

THE DYING WIDOW.

[*From "A Day in the Woods," by Thomas Miller, Basket Maker.*]

Those cold white curtain-folds displace—
That form I would no longer see:
They have assumed my husband's face,
And all night long it looked at me;
I wished it not to go away,
Yet trembled while it did remain;
I closed my eyes, and tried to pray—
Alas! I tried in vain

I know my head is very weak,
I've seen what Fancy can create;
I long have felt too low to speak,
Oh! I have thought too much of late—
I have a few requests to make;
Just wipe these blinding tears away;
I know your love, and for my sake
You will them all obey.

My child has scarce a month been dead,
My husband has been dead but five;
What dreary hours since then have fled!
I wonder I am yet alive.
My child! through him Death aim'd the blow,
And from that hour I did decline;
Thy coffin, when my head lies low,
I would have placed on mine.

Those letters which my husband sent
Before he perished on the deep;
What hours in reading them I've spent,
Whole nights, in which I could not sleep.
Oh! they are worn with many a tear,
Scarce for other eyes to see
But oft when sad they did me cheer—
Pray bury them with me.

This little cap my Henry wore,
The very day before he died;
And I shall never kiss it more—
When dead, you'll place it by my side;
I know these thoughts are vain, but oh!
What will a vacant heart not crave!
And as none else can love them so,
I'll bear them to my grave.

The miniature that still I wear,
When dead, I would not have removed:
'Tis on my heart—oh! leave it there,
To find its way to where I loved;
My husband threw it round my neck,
Long, long before he called me bride;
And I was told that midst the wreck,
He kiss'd mine ere he died.

There's little that I care for now,
Except this simple wedding ring;
I faithfully have kept my vow,
And feel not an accusing thing;
I never yet have laid it by
A moment since my bridal day:
Where he first placed it, let it lie:
Oh! take it not away!

Now wrap me in my wedding gown,
You scarce can think how cold I feel;
And smooth my ruffled pillow down:
Oh! how my clouded senses reel!
Great God! support me to the last!
Oh! let more air into my room:
The struggle now is nearly past,
Husband and child, I come!

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

A general meeting of the Whigs of the County of Jefferson was held at the Court House in the Village of Watertown on the 3d day of October instant, Alfred Lathrop, Esq was appointed chairman, and Harvey P. Dwight, secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the right of the people to assemble and deliberate upon public measures as was practised by the Whigs of the Revolution, is inviolable; and we are now called to follow their example in reforming abuses of power.

Resolved, That monopoly by speculators, of the greater part of the Public lands, should have been prevented. That we have looked to these lands as a resource of wealth to future generations, and to be sold at ten shillings the acre; whereas now the actual settler must pay from ten to fifty dollars per acre to the speculator.

Resolved, That the Banks in which the United States treasury deposites are made, should pay interest for the Forty Millions of Pub ic Money that they have deposited in them—and that we cannot look upon such deposites being without interest, otherwise than as a species of *corrupt favoritism* that should be prohibited by Congress.

Resolved, That the industrious and business classes of the People of this State, ought to be placed upon an equality with those of the adjoining States, whose laws exact only six per cent. interest on debts—and that we consider the continuance of the rate of interest at 7 per. cent. in this State, unjust, unequal and oppressive.

Resolved, That persons holding lands by contract should be protected by our laws from undue exactions and loss by their expiration—and that similar privileges as are now allowed to mortgages, should be extended to contracts.

Resolved, That we hail with satisfaction, the projected Railroad from Rome to the heart of this county, and will aid in its construction.

Resolved, That the People of this county have been defrauded of more than fifty thousand dollars, and the people of the State of four millions in ten years past by partial distribution of Bank Stock, the profits of which have gone to enrich favored individuals, and is so much taken from the People at large, by whose power, but not for whose benefit, bank charters have been chartered.

Resolved, That the public recources should be liberally turned by the General Government into the chanels of education—that our youth may universally be instructed fully in their rights, duties, and the pursuit of their true interests and happiness, as well as that of their country.

Resolved, That our Militia system should receive such aid and encouragement from Congress as will render it more efficient and respectable, and its duties more equal and less burthensome.

Resolved, that the Surplus Revenue of the United States should be distributed amongst the States for the benefit of the People, and not be withheld by those in office to support their own extravagance and avarice under the pretext that "it would be dangerous" to trust the people with their own money.

Resolved, That in JESSE BUEL we recognise an intelligent and honest man, uncorrupted by Banks and power—a practical republican farmer, whose agricultural publications have done the State great service, and is worthy of our confidence and support for Governor.

Resolved, that the principle of rotation in office should prevent Wm. L. Marcy from being elected Governor a third term—that his last messsge disapproving of Banks, and then approving of bills granting to his partizans charters for about Five Millions of Dollars, was such a gross inconsistency, as should forfeit the confidence and support of an intelligent community.

Resolved, That the law for raising by ballot 12,000 of our militia as United States soldiers for carrying on foreign war, and urged through our Legislature by Mr. Van Buren just before peace, was an outrage upon the freedom of the people, and has not parallel except in despotic governments.

Resolved, That the services of Gen. HARRISON, as aid to Gen. Wayne in subduing the Indians—as Governor of the North Western Territory in abstaining from speculations in the Public Lands over which he had the control—his successful efforts in Congress to get them surveyed into sections for actual settlers; whereas before they were sold in large tracts of several thousand acres—his skill and bravery in driving out the savages and British from Ohio and Michigan after Hull's disaster; his splendid victory over Gen. Procter at the River Thames; the protection he gave this country by the troops he stationed here during the most gloomy period of the war; the talents displayed by him in the Senate of the United States, and as Ambassador to Colombia, and his high unblemished honor and integrity as a man, entitle him to our gratitude and support as a President of the United States.

Resolved, That in Mr. Van Buren's inveteracy to Gov. Clinton, and his acquiescence in his removal as Canal Commissioner—in his support of Mr. Crawford and opposition to General Jackson, to effect which he induced the "noble Seventeen Senators" to deny the People a voice in the election of President—in the political somerset he then turned in favor of General Jackson sycophantically declaring it was "glory enough to serve under such a chief," when just before by his paper the Argus, he had declared him "a man covered with blood" and 'unfit for the Presidency"—in aiding his political friends to establish Banks, and divide the stock almost exclusively amongst themselves "as Spoils" and rewards for supporting him—his neglect to promote the cause of Education, and prevent the waste and monopoly of the Public Lands by speculators—in these and other acts of his public life we perceive that selfish, ambitious, anti-republican and unpatriotic course of conduct that should excite the reprobation of every true hearted American.

Resolved, That we approve the nomination of Elisha Camp, as member of Congress, and of Henry Ainsworth, George White and Calvin Clark as members of Assembly; and that it is our duty to use every exertion to elect them.

Steamer Independence.—A letter from Jerome's Reading Room Bangor, dated Oct. 8, received at Brigg's Reading Room, states that the agent of the Insurance Companies have succeeded in raising this vessel, by means of casks, &c. without the aid of any other vessel, and she now lies at the end of Bangor Pier, at the mouth of the cove.—*Boston D. Adv.*

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION.

At a Convention of delegates from the several towns along the line of the Erie Canal, between Syracuse and Rochester, held, pursuant to public notice, at the Court house in Lyons, on Monday, October 3, 1836, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of the construction of a Rail Road between those places, along the line of the Canal, the Hon. N. H. Earll, of Onondaga county, was appointed President, Cyrus Smith and Theodore Partridge, of Wayne county Vice Presidents, and John Adams, and Burr Butler, of Wayne county, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen appeared, presented their credentials, and took their seats in the Convention:

Arodia—E. B. Bill, George H. Mindleton, T. Partridge, Charles Hudson, Jacob P. Groat, L. S. Bristol.

Palmyra—George N. Williams, O. Clapp, B. Butler, W. H. Cuyler, A. McIntyre, E. M. Clapp.

Lyons—E. B. Price, Joseph Cole, A. L. Beaumont, Samuel Hecock, Charles Culver, D. Chapman, N. Taft, J. M. Holley, W. H. Adams, R. H. Foster, M. Van Deusen, W. Sisson, J. S. Towar, M. McMath, B. R. Rogers, Jacob Leach, John Adams, James Satterlee.

Galen—Alfred Griswold, Wm. Ford, Cyrus Smith, Benj. Ford, F. Chayman, S. Salisbury, jr., C. D. Lawton, J. Jenkins.

Weedsport—Wm. J. Cornwell, Ralph Terhune, Calvin Carpenter, Dexter E. Havens.

Elbridge—N. H. Earll, Hollis Knowlton, C. J. Merrian, Z. Shepherd.

Salina—Charles A. Baker, John White, N. H. Smith.

Van Buren—N. L. Barns.

Wolcott—Isaac Leavenworth.

Butler—Austin Roe, Prentiss Palmer.

On motion.

Resolved, That N. H. Earll, of Ellbridge, A. L. Beaumont, of Lyons, Charles A. Baker, of Salina, Cyrus Smith, of Galen, and Wm. H. Cuyler, of Palmyra, be a committee to prepare and report resolutions, and a course of proceedings to be adopted by the Convention.

Adjourned to meet at the Lyons Hotel, at half past two o'clock.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, at Lyons Hotel.

Mr. Earll, from the committee appointed in the morning, reported a memorial to the Legislature, praying for the incorporation of a company to construct a Rail Road, with a double track, on the most direct and eligible routs, from Syracuse to Rochester, along the valley of the Erie Canal, which was adopted:

Mr. Earll *also reported the following* resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we will apply to the legislature at its next session for the incorporation of a company with a capital of $1,000,000 to construct a rail road from Syracuse in the county of Onondaga to the city of Rochester in Monroe county, along the valley of the Erie Canal.

Resolved, That we believe that the route is on the track indicated by nature for the great thoroughfare between the Hudson river and the western and southern states and territories, and the adoption of this route, will, in the opinion of this convention, eminently promote the interest and convenience of the community interested in the subject as well in regard to the interest of stock holders, as the facility and ease of transportation, and as well for the present generation as for all future time.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, the construction of a Rail Road, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson, by the valley of the Genesee, is of greater moment to the prosperity of the city and state of New York, than any work of internal improvement yet suggested.

Resolved, that it is recommended to the people in each county through which the contemplated Rail Road is to pass, to take the necessary steps by giving the proper notice, and publishing the same in their respective counties, as the statue requires, and to raise funds to defray the necessary expences thereof; and that they also send a suitable number of agents to attend the legislature, to urge upon that body the necessity and importance of the construction of said Rail Road.

Resolved, That a central committee of three be appointed; and that A. L. Beaumont, J. M. Holley, and R. H. Foster be said committee.

Resolved, That a corresponding committee of one from each county be appointed, whose duty it shall be to send to the central committee, the proper affidavits for publication, also to call meetings in their respective counties, and to transact such other business as in their opinion, will promote the object in view. Whereupon, Gideon Ramsdell, of Monroe, J. Nottingham, of Ontario, Martin W. Wilcox, of Wayne, Calvin Carpenter, of Cayuga, and Elijah W. Curtiss, of Onondaga, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers thereof, and presented to the editors of the papers in the counties thro' which said Road is to pass, the Albany Argus, Evening Journal, Journal of Com., and the N. Y. Times, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion of A. L Beaumont,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President and Vice Presidents for the able and impartial manner in which they have persided over its deliberations.

The Convention then adjourned.

N. H. EARLL, Pres't.

T. PARTRIDGE, } Vice
CYRUS SMITH, } Pres'ts.

John Adams, } Sec'ys.
Burr Butler, }

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

COURT OF SESSIONS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.

Before his Honor the Recorder and Aldermen Banks and Randall.

BEAUTY versus LAW.

There's beauty in the azure sky
And in the purple wave—
There's beauty in the sweet blue eye
That vanquishes the brave.

Yesterday morning on the opening of the court, Thos. Phœnix, the District Attorney, desired that Miss Maria Coyt might be placed upon her trial charged with having assaulted Dr. E. Phelps, not with the cruel and tormenting darts of Cupid, but with a pair of scissors, thereby cutting his lip, with intent to injure said gentleman without any just provocation.

Straightway four pretty young damsels, some with black and some with blue eyes, came smiling along with streaming black veils, and ranged themselves near the counsel for the defence, John A. Morrill, Esq.

The Court had not witnessed such an interesting sight for a long time past. The Recorder wiped his spectacles, and was evidently in his very best humor. The ladies in question were Miss Maria, the defendant, and her friends.

Dr. Phelps was called to the stand. From his evidence it appeared that the fair defendant was a stock maker, having in her employ a number of girls, and that she had boarded at his house, at the corner of Eldridge and Delancy streets, in the early part of the present year. She was allowed the use of a back room for herself and assistants, but prohibited from working in a front room which she had formerly occupied. On the morning of March the 31st the Doctor hearing a noise, got up and went into the room usually occupied by the defendant, but was surprised at finding it empty. He then went to the front room, to which he found Miss Maria had removed her things. This was about 6 o'clock in the morning, and she had made a fire. Complainant told her she could not stay there, and if she would not remove her things he must do so himself. She refused to obey, when he proceeded to carry them out. As he was going along the passage with his hands full, Miss Maria met him, and gave him a violent blow with some sharp instrument, supposed to be her scissors, exclaiming, at the same time, "there, take that!" His lip was cut through, and bled profusely. He then seized a pair of tongs, and chased her up stairs, when she took refuge in a back room.

Here Miss Maria could not suppress her delight at the account of her prowess. The District Attorney desired her counsel to request her to cease laughing, but her mischievous blue eyes gleaming lustrously on the two susceptible Recorder, were more potent advocates than the sagest counsel in the world. His honor smiled, the jurors smiled, and all in court smiled, except the doctor, who could not, for the life of him, see any cause for laughter. The learned Counsel for the defence wondered how a man could be so ungallant as to bring an action against a lady. He wished to remind him of the words of the poet—

Be her errors great or small,
Look in her face, and you will forget them all.

He contended that his client had received provocation sufficient to justify the act, and that the doctor had no right to go into her room before daylight in the morning for the purpose of removing her things, although she was at work at the time. If he were a young lady, and a man came into his bed room, under any circumstances, before daylight, he was sure he should break his neck right out. (Great Laughter.)

His honor the Recorder very pleasantly observed, "that for his part, he could not tell what he might do now, but if he were a younger man, and the circumstances had happened to him, he could not have prosecuted her in a court of justice," (Renewed laughter, in which Miss Maria joined heartily.)

After a great display of gallantry, so natural to his honor, he left the case with the jury, who, not being able to agree, were discharged.

Accident on the South Ferry.—The two boats employed in this ferry, accidently came in contrat this morning at 9 o'clock, and both were so much injured that the steamboat Sun was obliged to tow them back to Brooklyn.

ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 15, 1836.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The question of "*Bank or no Bank*" has been decided as it had been decided before—*against the Bank.*—One year ago the political power of Pennsylvania passed into the hands our friends. At an evil hour the Directors made an arrangement with the leading members of the Legislature, for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States. The People, whose verdict had so recently been rendered against it, were not to be won over by *largesses* for Education and Internal Improvement. The bill was forced through the Legislature. While in the hands of Gov. RITNER, we expressed a hope that it would receive his Veto. Had he obeyed the dictates of his heart, it *would* have been vetoed, and in that Veto he would have been triumphantly sustained. But the State was deeply in debt and her works of Improvement were arrested. The Bank offered a liberal bonus. Their "*poverty and not their will consented*" to its re-charter.—The friends of Van Buren saw and seized upon the advantage which this ill-fated measure presented. The old issue of "*Bank or no Bank*" was again tendered and taken. The Electors who, in the previous conflicts voted against the Bank, have only confirmed and reiterated their sentiments by voting against the Bank again.—Our friends, in this conflict, have occupied a false position. The true question has not been presented to the people. Against the Bank, there was deep, settled and uncompromising hostility. The hope of buying the People into its support was delusive. Had *ten* instead of *two* millions been given to the State, the result would have been the same.

We have, for four years, dreaded and deprecated the influence of the Bank of the United States upon our Elections. We have endeavored to warn our friends away from it. But we warned in vain. The Presidential Election of 1832 was fought upon the U. S. Bank—*and lost.* The recent Election in Pennsylvania turned upon the question of "*Bank or no Bank,*" and is lost.

But the *true* issue is yet to be tried. An Anti-Bank Legislature has been chosen. This, however, does not determine the Presidential question. We do not say that the State can be redeemed; but we say and believe that the direct vote for President will show a different result. Gen. HARRISON, unless he has been crucified by the Bank, has a majority of the votes of Pennsylvania.

It is consoling to reflect that the load under which we have sunk in Pennsylvania, does not and cannot affect other states. Here and elsewhere, the Van Buren men are responsible for the Banks. The "*Monsters*" out of Pennsylvania, are of their own procreation. And out of Pennsylvania, the Elections go well. NEW-JERSEY has given a generous vote. Our gains have been unexpectedly great. In GEORGIA, our prospects are equally auspicious. The demonstrations from these two States are so strong as to warrant us in claiming them against the office-holders.

☞ We were absent when the proceedings of the Erie County Whig Convention reached here or we should have given a most hearty response to the excellent nomination for Congress from that district. The Hon. Mr. LOVE having declined a re-election, MILLARD FILLMORE, who is already known in the Halls of the State and National Legislatures, was placed upon the Ticket. In this nomination we rejoice. Such men are wanted in a Congress from which most of the patriotic, the eloquent, and the enlightened have either been driven or withdrawn.

Mr. FILLMORE is a Statesman in the broadest sesne of the word. As a Legislator, he devotes himself to the cause not only of his immediate constituents, but of the whole People. He was three years in our House of Assembly, where he established a reputation as high and enviable as was ever won upon that floor. He possesses a strong, investigating, logical mind. In debate, he is clear, impassive and convincing. His proverbial habits of attention and industry, in Legislation, render his services invaluable. And his integrity is as unquestioned as his usefulness is proverbial. While in the Assembly, so entirely was he established in the confidence of the House, that on all questions of ordinary Legislation, it was common for members to remark:—"*Fillmore says it is right—we'll go it.*" At the close of each session, the members, without distinction of party, expressed a strong desire for his return, knowing that in his hands the Legislative power never would be abused.

Such is the man whom the Freemen of Erie are about to return to Congress. In him, that county and State, will find a faithful and efficient Representative. Mr. FILLMORE is of the ELISHA WHITTLESEY School of Statesmen; and the services of such men are worth more to the Republic than all its Silver and Gold.

☞ When Mr. Paynter was nominated for Congress, in Philadelphia, the Inquirer asked whether the Electors of that District would consent to be represented by a man who spelt Cabbage thus:—"*Kabbitch.*" We answered the Inquirer by saying that if they succeeded in satisfying the District that he *did* spell the word in that manner, his election would be certain. The fact *was* established, and the "*Kabbitch*" Candidate is now a Representative in Congress. If our friends had only asked themselves how a majority of the persons to vote would spell the same word, they would have seen the folly of making such a test.

The Van Buren men of the Eight Senatorial District have nominated as a candidate for the Senate, Alexis Ward of Orleans county. Samuel Works, the Whig candidate, will beat him by thousands.

The Regency men of Dutchess County, have nominated Obadiah Titus for Congress, and John R. Myer, David Shelden, and Taber Belding for the Assembly.

☞ *Regency Congressional Nominations.*—WASHINGTON HUNT, of Niagara, OBADIAH TITUS, of Dutchess, and JOHN C. BROADHEAD, of Ulster.

Importation.—The ship Echo, at New York from Liverpool, has 1179 cases iron for E. Corning & Co. of this city.

Severe Rebuke.—Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, being invited to attend a public dinner in honor of Judge White, says in reply—

"It would at all times afford me pleasure to add my feeble testimony of respect for his character, his virtue, and public services, when in my power to do so, consistently with the discharge of my public duties. At the same time cautiously avoiding those PERNICIOUS EXAMPLES OF ELECTIONEERING, which have resently been placed before us, by him who holds the HIGHEST OFFICE, and yields at pleasure, the ENTIRE POWER and PATRONAGE of the GENERAL GOVERNMENT. But the duties of the station in which I am placed, compel me to forego the pleasure of participating with you on the present occasion."

[*From the Baltimore Chronicle, of the 13th*]

Good news from Mississippi.—The following extract of a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, from a gentleman of the highest respectability, confirms the opinion we have several times expressed, that Mississippi will cast a large majority of her votes for Judge White:

"Mississippi feels the salutary influence of the result of the elections in North Carolina. The delighted Carolinians lift their hands and exclaim 'all hail to my own native State!' We are gaining ground. That Mississippi will go for White, by an overwhelming majority, no man here in Lowndes county dares to deny, although this county and Monroe, which joins on the north, are the most doubtful in the State. The good people of Columbus and its vicinity are alive to the subject. We had yesterday in the town, a crowded Court House, at a White meeting; and there challenged the friends of Van Buren to come forward and defend his cause; but they could not do it."

THE ELECTIONS.

[*From the Newark [illegible]*

Vote of Newark.—[illegible] ar wards as [illegible] many of o[illegible] id not turn out. The total vote is [illegible] out 1800. Last year it was 1815. The year previous 2208. The aggregate Whig majority is about 280, which is better than we had expected, considering the prevailing apathy. Last year it was 191, the year previous, 288.

We have returns from only a few of the other towns in the county. In Union, the Whig ticket had 90 votes, Van Buren 113—being only 23 majority in this old administration township. In Clinton, another decided Van Buren township the ticket is only 35 ahead, the whole number of votes being 259.

In Springfield the Whig majority is 20, the whole vote being 214. In Livingston the vote stands, Whig 116, Van Buren 51—majority 65. The storm kept back many of our votes. In Orange, 464 votes were polled—Whig majority rising 100. Bloomfield polled 358 votes—probably Whig majority 120; Elizabeth polled 435 votes—Whig 251, Van Buren 180, being a Whig majority of about 70.

Paterson has given an average Whig majority of about 90. Last year 41 against us. Acquackanonk Whig majority 22.

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

NEW JERSEY ELECTIONS.

Midnight.—Our messenger is just in from Newark, and informs us that but few extra returns had been received. Bergen county gives a Van Buren majority of about 400; Essex a Whig majority of about 700; Morris is reported to give a Van Buren majority of about 350; Middlesex is claimed by both parties. In Warren the contest for the Legislature is between 2 Van Buren tickets. In Sussex there is no opposition to the Van Buren ticket. In Somerset three Whig members and one Van Buren are elected; last year four Van Buren. In Hunterdon both tickets are Van Buren. The particular returns for Congress tickets have not yet reached us.

[*Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 4½ P. M.

The returns from the interior counties come *ominously* slow. The great fault of our party in calculating has been to overlook the fact that they succeeded last year by having two tickets against them. They took the result, and supposed that the gain which we have really made, would be added to a *majority* instead of a *plurality.* We *scotch'd* the snake, not killed it, and now 'tis *joined.*" The Anti-masons and Whigs have not been cordial in their co-operation; when either party yielded it seemed to grudge—and so many local affairs interfered with them that they have not come out in their strength. November will present to them subjects on which they cannot disagree. The hopes of the party having on the counties west of the Alleghanies.

The election of the State of New Jersey was supposed to turn on Gloucester with Burlington or Morris. Gloucester has given a majority of 100 for the Whigs; and Burlington has divided her favors.

The Western Mail is not yet in; but from the active movements of the Van Buren men, I infer that they have some good news. It is reported that Adams and Lebanon have gone for Van Buren,

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

Extract of a letter, dated.

NEWARK, Oct. 13.

Middlesex, for Van Buren, last year against him.

Burlington. for Harrison, last year for Jackson.

Monmouth, for Harrison, last year for Jackson.

Somerset, 3 for Harrison, 1 for Van Buren, last year for Jackson.

Gloucester, for Harrison, last year against him.

Morris, for Van Buren.

Bergen, for Van Buren.

The above are flying reports, I cannot vouch for the authenticty, I know Essex will give the Whigs a majority of about 800.

[*Correspondence of the D. Advertiser.*]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11, 1836, }
Eleven o'clock, P. M. }

Dear Sir: We have just finished counting off the Congress box in this district, and the result is as follows, where the Van Burenites boasted, and bet, they would have 250 majority.

For Harris, (antimason and Harrison)	411
Reily, (Van Buren)	670
Majority for Reily,	159

Reily was the great and leading man of their party. He is a very popular man, and being taken from our ranks, always heretofore opposing Gen. Jackson, and openly avowing his hostility to him and his measures, he took a great many of our votes, but not as many as he calculated upon. As this was the home of his strength, his vote clearly shows that Harris is elected in the district by a large majority. The vote for members to the Legislature in this district is as follows:

Krause, (antimason and Harrison)	465
Gilbert, do do	345
Alricks, (V. Buren,)	567
Lallada, do	516
For Sheriff.	
Kendig, (antimason and Harrison)	372
Kell, do do	435
Jones, do do	213
Cochran, [V. Buren]	493
Straw, do	146
Eborman, do	198

I have heard from Middletown, it has given a majority for Harris, and the Antimason ticket generally. Kendig's vote for sheriff is 202, and Cochran's 73. Londonderry has also given a majority for Harris and the Antimason ticket. For sheriff, Kendig has 150, and Cochran 32. There can be scarce a doubt but Kendig is elected—also, Harris. Of the remainder of the ticket I make no calculation. In the upper end of the county there was great dissatisfaction amongst our friends, and several of our strongest men rode their township electioneering against it. The majority, if elected, will be small—Van Buren will receive from 1000 to 1200.

I have just heard from New Cumberland district in Cumberland County. It gave a majority of one for McClure, the Van Buren candidate for Congress. This may be considered as ominous of his defeat.

Very respectfully Yours, &c.

The information from New Jersey is favorable. Gloucester has given us a majority, and we have two members, I understand, in Burlington County.

We have *lost* our county assembly ticket I *fear*, but Naylor is said to be elected. I have nothing further from the interior Yours, &c.

P. S.—Salem County, N. J. has given 200 Whig majority, and Cumberland 150—*good.*—Cape May is straight.

Philadelphia Elections.—The Philadelphia U. S, Gazette, of this morning, contains the following:

The Election.—"Bring us no more reports." Dauphin and Lebanon, York and Delaware, Adams and Franklin, and Union Counties, have gone against us, as report says. Stevens is defeated in Adams, and Ner Middleswarth in Union.

The radicals have the Legislature beyond a doubt, and by so large a majority that nothing but the veto power can resist them; whether they will attempt to carry any measure which will render the exercise of this power necessary, remains to be seen: if they should, we rely upon the firmness of the Governor to meet the crisis and sustain the interests of the State.

[*From the U. S. Gazette of Thursday.*]

We gave yesterday the returns of the election in the city proper. The majority of the Whigs was tremendous, especially considering the vote and state of the weather. We cannot even yet procure the returns from the county. We are led, however, to believe that the entire Van Buren ticket for the State Senate and lower House has succeeded. The Whigs carried their ticket last year, by having two Van Buren tickets opposed to them.

Mr. Naylor, the Whig candidate for the third district, it was confidently asserted last evening received a small majority of votes for Congress. This is one Congressman gained.

We heard from Montgomery that the Van Burenites had 1000 majority.

In Delaware the same ticket succeeded by 80.

In Chester the Whigs had a majority of 500.

These three counties constitute a Senatorial District, and of course a Whig Senate is lost. Dr. Anderson was the candidate.

From Easton, we understand that the Van Buren ticket has gained about 250 votes.

Lancaster city district gives 700 Van Buren majority. About 100 was looked for by that party.

Bucks County.—Morris (Whig) is probably re-elected to Congress. The returns, as far as heard from, give him 2079, and Ruckmen (Van Buren] 1499. But the other townships to be heard from will diminish this majority.

Northampton County has gone for Van Buren.

Lehigh goes for Van Buren. The V. Burenites claim 300 majority.

General Jesup.—Gen. Jesup has declined a publick dinner at Montgomery, Alabama, upon the ground, that "it is due to all that investitgaion take place into the Creek campaign; I shall demand it so far at least, as my name has been associated with my transactions here, publick o private; and for that purpose I shall proceed to the North, the moment my duties here shall have been brought to a close. Until an investigation take place, and my reputation be rescued from the odium attempted to be fastened upon it, I deem it due to myself to decline all publick attentions such as tendered through you."

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

LATEST FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

NEWS OF GENERAL SAMUEL HOUSTON'S ELECTION AS PRESIDENT, CONFIRMED.

By the schooner Fanning, arrived at New-Orleans, and which left Velasco the 13th Sept., we learn that the Texian army is 2,500 strong, and posted at Victoria, remaining inactive. The Mexicans are on the other side the Rio Grande, and manifest no disposition to advance. Gen. Samuel Houston, we are gratified to perceive, has been chosen President. His competitors were Messrs. S. F. Austin and Smith. The new Congress commenced its session October 1st.

Bartholomew Page, who attempted to rescue Santa Anna, made his escape but was overtaken by a negro man, on the plantation of Colonel Wharton. He was shortly to have his trial as a spy.

Gen. Urrea is recalled from Matamoras to Mexico. The Mexican government has opened all its ports free to Spanish vessels.

Mr. Moffat, the U. S. Agent to Texas, has arrived in the Fanning, at New-Orleans.

A letter in the New-Orleans Bulletin, dated Matamoras, Sept. 2d, represents the financial resources of the Mexican government to be still in a deplorable state. Individual paper is preferred for security to the treacherous faith of the government. Taxes and forced loans continue. The Mexican General at Matamoras, is endeavoring to force from the Merchants $10,000 per week for the support of the troops there. The letter adds:

"The government appears to be but little interested for the troops here, and unless funds soon make their appearance from some quarter, serious consequences are anticipated in a saqueo and many of us being among the missing, with the loss of property. Protection we have none, and our consul is less respected than the mechanics. Handbills are posted on the corners, to encourage the soldiery and talados to insurrection, urging them to burn the property and massacre the foreigners."

Gen. Bravo is appointed Commander-in-Chief, and General Valentine second in command or minister of war; Andreda quarter-master-in-General; Alcorta, commander of the Plaza—General Bravo was to leave Mexico for Matamoras Sept. 1st. He calculates on re-commencing the Texan campaign Nov. 1st. with an army of 6000 men. There are but 2800 at Matamoras, all the rest having deserted.

The Texian Commissioners Carnes and Teal are still in prison, and the 14 others employed as before in sweeping the streets; the following is the vote on the Presidental election for Texas.

	Columbia.	Brazoria.	Orozembo.
Gen Houston,	93	84	55
Gen Austin,	44	22	1
Gen Lamar, V P	140	134	45

The Senators chosen Messrs. Walter C. White and Wm. H. Wharton.

According to the Texas Telegraph some of the members of the Texian army who have left it are selling out their land certificates at reduced prices, in consequence of the arrearages of pay. The paper justly reprobates this practice, as it may have an injurious effect in depressing the credit of the government abroad, which it is contended is quite equal considering the augmenting value of the lands to the continental paper of the American revolution.

The same journal states that such has been the excessive issue of copper coin in Mexico as a substitute for gold and silver that it is at a discount of from 15 to 18 per ct. A kintal of copper weighing 100 lbs., and the coinage thereof costs the government $26; but is issued to the public at $200, giving a profit of $174. The paper adds:

Contrary to every principle of policy and equity, the Executive thus makes a heartless traffic of the people's necessities. In the United States of America the dollar is worth 100 cents; in Mexico 32, under the name of "quartillas." In the first mentioned country, copper is not a legal tender; in the latter, it is so, in the proportion of 25 per cent. These are not the only evils experienced by the Mexican population; they are exposed to become and are actually the prey of a multitude of false coiners. It would be preferable to adopt a circulating medium like the cowries shells of Africa; or to render general the use made in some parts of Mexico, of handfulls of beans, coco, nuts or salt, as a means of exchange.

Happy Texas, in being separated by a sterile portion of the territory far from the influence of such examples, and in being within reach on the other side, of practical lessons of economy and wisdom.

In comparing the situation of Mexico with that of Texas, the same paper has the following:

The Mexican papers acquaint us that in the department of Guanajuato, the Estate, "Hacienday" of Puruagua was attacked by a numerous band of robbers, who were defeated by the inhabitants of a neighboring town, with the loss of 5 killed, and several wounded and nineteen prisoners.

The Government Gazette of Mexico speaking of the necessity of re invading Texas thus expresses itself:—

It is not the character of one or two Generals that we have to vindicate, but the whole Mexican nation, and every one of us is interested in the affair. Let it not be said that the cowardly Mexicans conquered at Harrisburgh were panic struck, and stopped not until they reached Matamoras, and that to cover their infamy they sheltered themselves under the revolutionary movements in the interior, whilst the rebel standard and the United States waved over the forts of Texas; and that Mexico was not only conquered by the arms of New Orleans adventurers, but that she became also the sport of their intriguing meetings and the mockery of their Machiavelian politicians.

[*From the Evening Star.*]

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.

By the Jacksonville Courier of Sept, 29th, we learn that the Indians have destroyed and got complete possession of the entire country south of St. Augustine, Picolata, Black Creek and Newmansville. The editor believes that their desolating course is now about to be checked. The present position of the military forces is thus given:

The Tennessee volunteers with Gov. Call at their head, are at Suwanee Old Town. General Jesup with the United States Troops and Creek Indians is at Tampa or on the Ouithlachuchy. The troops in this section, under Major Pierce, are expecting orders daily—to march. Colonel Downing, aid to Gov. Call, will, with a proper escort, reach this place Sunday next, on his way to join the Commander in chief. Warlike stores are being deposited at different points. The work goes bravely on.

Col. Warren reached Jacksonville Sept. 27th, on a furlough for a few days, much emaciated from the fatigues he has undergone. He informs that on the 22d inst. the Indians took from Maj. Mapes, Pay master U. S. A., his horses, while at Fort Mills on his way to Newmansville.—They also took several belonging to his escort, a part of Captains Brown's and Parish's companies of Florida volunteers, making in all 12 horses taken. On the 23d Major M. reached Newmansville, and was sick of the billious fever. He was to commence paying the men of that county for their last winter and past summer services, as soon as he was able to do so.

Col. Warren left that post the 25th. He saw no Indian signs on his way, and supposed the enemy were apprised of the approach of the troops, which are on their way to their strong holds.

Gov. Call has made a requisition on the states of Georgia and South Carolina, for volunteers of militia to be sent immediately to Florida.—He expects to have upwards of 6000 men in the field in twenty days.

Col. Warren says nothing has been seen or heard of the Indians since the victory which the men under his command gained near Newmansville.

A letter in the Fredericksburg (Md.) Arena from Fort Heileman, Florida, dated Sept. 27, we are sorry to learn that much sickness prevails among our troops. Only 150 men out of eleven companies were fit for duty. We cannot but think it premature for Gen. Call to commence the campaign at this moment, though the West coast may be more healthy. It would be a deplorable event that so noble a body of troops as the Tennessee volunteers, coming so far from their homes and families to the rescue of Florida, should perish by its pestiferous atmosphere rather than on the battle field. By Gov. Call's requisition on Georgia, it is probable he will delay commencing operations for a time.

The same letter contains, in confirmation of opinions we expressed some few days since, the following observations:

Instead of being able to make a summer campaign, the men are unable to stands the climate when stationary; instead of being able to advance into the enemy's country, we have had to retrograde. Gen. Scott has been censured for not carrying on the campaign during summer—it would have been absurd to attempt it. He did all that any general could do under the same circumstances. The nature of the country was the great cause of his failure. He had to contend against the obstacles which nature threw in his way, and not against the Indians, who hover about, deliver their fire, and fly off, without the possibility of getting at them They have trails through their immense hammocks with which they are familiar, and in this way they harass us with impunity. Gen. Jackson never advanced into these hammocks; he never penetrated further than the Suwanee river, and had friendly Indians who could ferret out the hostiles, so that he could get at them.

Major Pierce was about to advance from Fort Heileman with 200 troops, to form a junction with Gov. Call at Camp king.

General Scott.—A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the army, who served in the southern campaign. From this it will be seen that the character of Gen. Scott is fully sustained, and that eye witnesses know how to do him justice:

"Your friend Gen. Scott, has been hardly dealt with, but the day is not far distant when he will have ample justice done him. Nothing could have been more judicious than the *plan* of his Creek campaign, and nothing could have been more prompt or fortunate than its *execution.* It was not till after he had circumvented the Indians and thus cut off all chance of escape into Florida, that Scott put his forces in motion; and this will explain to you why it was that so many thousand *friendly* Indians' surrendered *all at once* to the *hero* on the Alabama side. A full inquiry is all that is necessary to place Scott in a proud light before the American people: and as to his calumniator being my commander, I shall not trust myself to speak of him."—*Richmond Cour.*

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

Disaster and loss of Lives.—The schooner Boxer, Captain Watson Gibbs, of Sandwich, Mass., from Hudson, with marble, bound to Philadelphia, capsized yesterday morning, about 2 miles west from Sandy Hook Light House, while beating out of the bay, and sunk in five fathoms water. The Captain and George Hulsey, a black man, belonging to Hudson, were drowned. The Revenue Cutter Alert, Captain Beeker, which was near at the time, immediately went to the assistance of the Boxer, and succeeded in rescuing the remainder of the crew. The Cutter's crew afterwards stripped the vessel of sails, rigging, &c. and probably succee

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

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

Mrs. M. BEAUMONT.

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

EDWARD RHODES, 95 Crosby st. N. Y.

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

Mr. Samuel McCully, 481 Pearl street.
Mr. J. Vardycke, 62 Forsyth street.
Mr. J. Gillis, Milton, Ulster co. N. Y.
Mr. A. Hayet, 215 Broome street.
Mr. R. Clark, 482 Water street.
Mr. M. Thompson street, Jersey.
Captain John Clark, of ship Jefferson.
Mr. Teasdale, at Mr. Van Vorts, corner of Frankfort and William sts.

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

STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK, Agent.

ap27 dac 6m.

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

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

D. GRIFFIN, importer.

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

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

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

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

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE Stomachica et Hepatica and Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES ECHOLS

WASHINGTON, Geo. 23d Feb. 1836.

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

Yours, respectfully, LANE & WINGFIELD.

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

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

TOWN'S IMPROVED ROTARY STOVE.—The subscriber has made an improvement in the original Rotary Stove Cap, for which he has obtained letters patent of the U. States. The improvement consists in the elevation of the crown or top of the cap, from its bearing on the stove, of a sufficient height to form a space for boilers; other cooking utensils to be exposed to the action of the heat; partitions are so arranged on the under side of the cap as to direct the heat and smoke to pass directly under each aperture, and in the arrangement of these partitions or flues, small chambers are formed, which retain the heated air about the boiler constantly, in such manner as to require much less fuel than the caps heretofore in use. The improved cap, while it is in every particular equal, in many respects it is far superior to the old cap; in its appearance it is greater, and in elevating the entire cap from its bearing, forms an even surface on the top, which renders it much more convenient in baking, and is kept clean with perfect ease. The improved rotary stove is made of the best Scotch and American pig iron, and for smoothness and beauty of casting, is not surpassed by any. Stove dealers and purchasers are invited to call before making contracts elsewhere, at 24 State street, Albany. M. FRENCH.

Below are a few certificates of those having the improved cap in use; many more might be obtained, but those acquainted with the following names will deem sufficient.

Mr. M. French—I have used the rotary stove for the last two years, and for economy and convenience I have considered it superior to any I have ever seen or known before. The uneven surface of the top has been a great annoyance to me, as every thing that falls on it must burn off, as it is impossible to clean it, consequently it makes a disagreeable smell through the whole house—the new cap you sent me obviates this difficulty completely; it is kept clean with ease, and is more convenient in baking; altogether I consider it a very useful and desirable improvement.

Mrs. JANE SKINNER, Boarding House, corner of N. Market and Steuben sts.

M. French—Sir. On enquiry of my family, I find they are well pleased with the operation of your improved rotary cap, they give it a decided preference over the old cap, for the reason that it has a much cleaner and better appearance, is more convenient in baking, and other culinary operations, and is free from the unpleasant smell which the old cap was subject to, in consequence of the uneven surface of the top, it could not be kept clean. E. P. PRENTICE.

I have had one of the improved caps in use in my family, and we are much pleased with it. We concur fully in the above statement. Respectfully,

JOHN H. PRENTICE.

It will be recollected that the improved Rotary Stove was only introduced to the public in April last, (now about 4 months) and so obvious is the improvement, that more than two thousand have already been sold; in fact wherever the stove is seen, it is taken in preference to any other. A constant supply on hand, at 24 State street au31 W. H. CHENEY.

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

mar6 dac MENEELY & OOTHOUT.

'IT ONLY REQUIRES TO BE KNOWN TO BE CERTAIN OF SUPPORT."—[A general exclamation.]

ALBANY LOCK HOSPITAL.
Dr COOKE

THE unfortunate are respectfully informed that the Albany Lock Hospital, established and modelled after the much celebrated European Lock Hospitals, has many years since been founded at Head Quarters, No. 3 Norton street, Albany, N. Y. To those, unacquainted with this institution, it is necessary to mention that it has for its object the cure of all diseases, such as syphilis, scrofula, strictures, diseases of the urethra, lumbago, fluor albus, impotency, diseases of the womb, seminal weakness of both sexes, nodes, caries of the bones, gonorrhœa, gleets, with all the venereal complaints in general, ect. ect.

Persons, ignorant of the nature of this disease, are not aware that many stages mark its progress from the commencement to its full developement, commencing in a most simple form, and through neglect or injudicious treatment, assume a more agravated state of disease, and occasion abcess, ulceration, psuedo syphilis, cancer, premature old age, too often ending in a protracted incurable state of miserable existence.

This institution is under the superintendence and management of Professor COOKE, A. M., M. D., D. D., LL. D., of Albany, N. Y. who will give his personal attendance at the Dispensary, attached to the institution, at all hours to invalids requiring his profesional services. He having had much more experience in this branch of medical practice than usually falls to the lot of any one member of the profession, therefore feels such confidence of his ability to give universal satisfaction, that he assures all applicants, none need despair of a complete recovery.

The unfortunate therefore, who have suffered from the want of success by those less experienced, are invited to visit the Hospital, which only requires to be known to be sure of support, where the most perfect secrecy may be depended on, and the utmost privacy will attend those who call. The whole house is exclusively appropriated to the use of patients, who will always be received into separate apartments, and at no time, unless at the request of the patient, will a third party be permitted to be present.

Communications, post paid, to the address of Professor Cook, A. M., M. D., D. D., LL. D., Albany, N. Y. enclosing a bank note as a counselling fee, will have attention—(none other will be received)—or a personal consultation may be had at all times as usual, at the Dispensary, which is properly fitted and arranged with separate offices for confidential interviews.

☞ Charges reasonable.

OFFICE NO. 3, NORTON ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

o11 ctf

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

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

These lands have been surveyed and a map made, showing the roads, streams, &c. passing through the surrounding country. Not having seen any of the above lands, I must refer to those who have examined them as owners and agents—Peter Schenck, Esq. Rhinebeck, C. S. Gerard, Esq. Kingston; Uriah Gregory and Jonathan P. Clark, Poughkeepsie; David A. De Graff, Middletown, Delaware county; and Joseph H. Cunningham, 34 Wall street, New York.

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

Persons wishing to view the above lands, or get any particular information concerning them, will please call upon or address Mr. David A. De Graff, Agent, Cloversville Post Office, Delaware co. New York.

WALTER CUNNINGHAM.

Poughkeepsie, May 30, 1836. je15

RATHBONE'S PATENT UNION COOK STOVES.—Among the great variety of Stoves for Cooking recently brought before the public, the subscribers are confident that none can be found uniting, to so great an extent, the advantages of economy, convenience, and neatness of appearance, as the above named article; and they are sustained in their belief by the unanimous voice of all those who have tested its operation. Upwards pains have been taken in the construction of this Stove, to obviate the various objections which attach to the numerous stoves heretofore in use, and many improvements suggested by long experience having been adopted, the combination we consider as near perfect as possible. The various processes of boiling with three boilers, roasting and baking are effectually performed at the same time, and the oven is particularly recommended for the perfect equality of heat maintained in every part by its improved and peculiar construction.

The following certificates are in our possession showing the high estimation in which these Stoves are held among those who have used and proved them; and we would here remark, that in no instance has one been returned disapproved of. They are intended principally for wood, but coal fixtures will be furnished when required.

CERTIFICATES.

ALBANY, April 20, 1835.

I have for some time past used one of Mr Rathbone's Patent Union Cooking Stoves, and am free to say, it is decidedly superior to any cooking stove I have ever before seen or used. The peculiar construction of the stove brings three boilers almost directly over the fire at once, and the improvement of the cold air flue between the oven and the fire chamber, produces an equal distribution of heat throughout the oven and renders the operation of it very even and perfect. The arrangements for roasting, also, operate to my entire satisfaction; and the whole stove is, in my judgment, as near perfect as can be made.

E. A. HUNTLEY,
Keeper of the Mansion-House, Albany.

OAK GROVE TROY, May 1, 1835.

I have used in my family, for some time past, one of Mr. Joel Rathbone's Patent Union Cooking Stoves, and am highly pleased with the operation of it in every respect, and do most cheerfully recommend it to the public. For economy, convenience and capacity, I have never found a stove to equal it.

THOMAS TURNER,
Agent Albany Nail Factory.

I have used in my family for some time past, Rathbone's Patent Union Cooking Stove, and am highly pleased with its operation, and do most cheerfully recommend them to the public. For economy, convenience and capacity in the different processes of cooking, I have never found a stove equal to it.

APRIL, 1836.

Rev. Dennis Platt, Homer, I. M. Schermerhorn, do, Horace White, do, Daniel Glover, do, T. D. Chollar, Orin Bowen, do, (Mansion House,) Edson Signor, do, Robert Nesbit, John S Foulder, N. H. Tanner, do, Cotton Man'g Co., Mason Salisbury, Cortlandville, E. P. Brainard, do, Levi Taggart, do, D. B. Boutell, Tully, Salem Baker, do W. M O. Farrell, Tully, A. H. Brogden. Preble, Horace Bliss, Truxton, Wm. Brabcock, Groton.

There are four sizes of the Union Cooking Stoves—

B, C, D, E. JOEL RATHBONE & Co.

ap29 47 State street.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE—E. VAN D. WERKEN has now on hand a general assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, among which are some very pretty stone china dinner sets, blue and brown china tea sets, white and gilt, pure white, barbion sprig, lustre, and a variety of other handsome patterns, glass ware, both cut and plain, of every description.

Cut and plain Hall Lamps.
Astral Lamps, with cut or plain shades.
Stand do do do
Four arm suspending store Lamps.
Side, Liverpool and hanging Lamps.
Lanters with brass, copper and pan mountings.
Also Looking Glasses, Tea Trays, Britannia Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Castors, Spoons, Ladles, &c. &c., all of which he will dispose of on as reasonable terms as can be purchased elsewhere.

N. B. A general assortment of Stone Ware and Furnaces kept constantly on hand. jy12

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

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

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

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

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

WYNANT CRANNELL,
289 South Market street.

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

mh9 dlwtf

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

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

Albany, A 36.

DAVID BENSEN, Plane Manufacturer, No. 42 Howard-street, a few doors above Centre Market, Albany. s jel1

SPERM AND REFINED WHALE OILS—2200 gals spring strained, light.
1500 gals. refined whale, light.
300 gals. ball strained, in kegs for family use, (very white.) For sale at the lowest New York prices, by

RICHARD H. MITCHELL,
No. 4 Hamilton st. one door from dock

jy21

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

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

n4

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE—WEBB & DOUGLAS, 51 State st. have received by the late arrivals from England, France and Germany, a full and large supply of fine and common Ware, which they offer for sale on as favorable terms as can be offered in this country. s3 dac2m

WOOD FOR SALE.—Hickory, Maple and Oak Wood, dry, and also green maple, for sale by the subscriber. OLIVER MEADS,
my3 No. 28 on the dock.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Bell continues as instructor in Penmanship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d15 tf

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—The next quarter will commence on Thursday 1st September. This institution (founded in the year 1814, and occupying a spacious and elegant edifice, erected especially for its accommodation) comprises, exclusive of the classes composed of the higher departments, pursuing the study of the French and Latin languages, Natural History, Chemistry and Botany, six departments, three of which are subdivided, and the whole under the charge of fifteen professors and teachers, and subject to monthly visitations by committees of the board of trustees.

For freight or passage apply to

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

ap29

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

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

Lockport, March 1st, 1836. mh29 dactf

1836—WASHINGTON LINE.
(INSURED.)

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

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

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

For freight or passage apply to

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

ap5

1836—NEW YORK AND OHIO LINE.
(INSURED.)

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

PROPRIETORS.

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

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

March 9th, 1836. mh10 tf

DESPATCH LINE—WESTERN TRANSPORTATION.—The proprietors of this Line are now prepared to forward goods from New York and Albany, to any point on the Erie and Ohio Canals and Western Lakes, by tow boats on the Hudson River and by steamboats and schooners on the Lakes, and a first rate line of boats on the Canals.—The long experience of the subscribers in the forwarding business, and their admirable arrangements at this time are such as will enable them to meet the views of their friends, either for promptness or prices.

M. B. SCOTT,
on the pier, foot of State st. Albany.
WM. BROWN,
19 South street, New York.

References—ISAIAH BANGS, Boston.
SALTUS & CO. } New York.
HERRING & GREEN, GAY & WILLARD, J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT, CHAS. A. KEELER, } Albany.

s10 d1wc1m

ALBANY AND HARTFORD LINE OF PACKETS, FOR 1836.

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

Schor. BRACE, Capt. W. RANSOM.
do MARY JANE, do A. WILCOX.
do ARETTA, do G WHITMORE.
do ELLEN, do PENFIELD.

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

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

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

For further information apply to

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

my4

BOSTON, ALBANY, AND TROY PACKETS.

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

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

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

At Albany, to GAY & WILLARD, 160 Pier.
Foot of State street.
At Troy, to GAY & WILLARD, 189 River st.

ap7

PHILADELPHIA, TROY AND ALBANY PACKETS.

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

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

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

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

WM. A. MCKEE, Agent, North Wharves, below Race st. Philadelphia, who will receive consignments of property. Refer the proprietors above named. mh9

REGULAR LINE OF NEW HAVEN AND ALBANY PACKETS FOR 1836.

The following vessels compose the line.

Sloop TANTIVY, Capt. A. HOYT.
Sloop REAPER, " D. WRIGHT.
Sloop ALBION, " G. A. CHAPMAN.

It is expected that one of the above vessels will leave Albany and New Haven every week through the season.

Freight will be taken to be delivered in New York, at the different landing places on the Sound, or forwarded on the Erie, Champlain and Farm Canals.

For freight or passage apply to the masters on board, or to R. HOTCHKISS & SON, E. HOTCHKISS, JEDIH CHAPMAN, } New Haven.
CHAS. A. KEELER, Albany, 120 Pier.

my14 tf

COACH MAKING.—The subscribers would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in the Coach Making business, in all its departments, at No. 42 Division st. between Union and Green sts. where they will keep a general assortment of pleasure carriages.

They pledge themselves that all orders given them shall meet with prompt attention, and be executed in the best manner and of the best materials. They solicit a share of public patronage.

au3 SPENCER & GATES.

HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES.—Received at WILLIAMS' Fancy Rooms, 399 South Market street, Russia, Irish and German linen sheetings, 2¼ and 3 yards wide, extra quality Irish undressed 4-4 and 9-8 linens for pillabers, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 damask cloths, from 2 to 9 yards in length, napkins to match, German, Irish, Scotch and American towelling, German and French napkins, colored borders, dessert and fruit napkins, imperial stitched quilts and counterpanes, a splendid assortment of Saxony blankets, cradle, crib and the assorted sizes for French bedsteads, crib quilts.

130 QUINTALS CODFISH afloat, 40 bbls pickled Scale Fish, for sale by

s28 THOS. W. SLACK, No. 70 on the dock.

2000 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt, for sale afloat, by HALE & EAMES,

s28 corner of Hudson and Quay sts

ELIPTIC SPRINGS.—30 pairs 3, 4 and 5 leaf Eliptic Springs, just received, for sale by

s28 STEELE & WARREN,
368 South Market street.

BLANKETS.—Rose, Bath, Whitney, Mackinaw, and French Blankets, large, heavy and fine, just opened at 319 North Market st. by

s28 EDWIN A. HARRIS.

IVORY HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS—A few sets of superior quality, just received and for sale by DANIEL FRY,

s13 358 South Market street.

TO SHEET IRON WORKERS.—Wanted 3 or 4 sheet iron workers Apply immediately to

au9 JOEL RATHBONE & Co. 47 State st.

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

STEAM BOATS.

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

FREIGHT BARGES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The above boats form a daily line between this city and New York, one of which will leave the pier, foot of State street, every day at 10 o'clock A. M. Affording first rate accommodations for passengers, as well as great expedition to all the Lake boats and other craft they may take in tow.

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

my6 HOY & MONTEATH, Agents.

DAILY—ALBANY AND NEW-YORK LINE TOW BOATS.

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

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

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

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

For freight or passage apply to

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

jy25

CHURCH BELL FOUNDRY.—The subscriber, being grateful for past favors, still solicits as much of public patronage as his skill in his business merits. He will make to order at his Foundry, No. 68 Beaver st. church and other Bells, with approved cast iron yokes, all warranted. If any other Bell Founder in this country can make bells superior to his, he will cheerfully discontinue the business. Every description of brass, copper and composition castings, and machinery of various kinds made to order.—Makes and keeps on hand anti-friction bushes for tackle blocks, and other machine, superior to any thing of the kind made in this country. LEWIS ASPINWALL.

WM. KLINE, COPPER-SMITH, PLUMBER AND SHEET-IRON WORKER—Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he can at all times be found at his shop, No. 265 North Market-