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THE ALBANY JOURNAL.
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ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1836.

The Russian Mission.—The profligacy and corruption of the Administration, in relation to our Diplomatic intercourse with Russia, would, at any other period, have produced a political revolution in the Country. This mission was first given to JOHN RANDOLPH, to get him out of the Country. He remained *nine days* at St. Petersburgh, and came home. His Embassy cost the Government $24,000. The place was then given to Mr. BUCHANAN, to reconcile a feud in Pennsylvania. He remained *nine months* in Russia, and came home. His *excursion* cost the Government $30,000. Then followed the appointment of Mr. WILKINS, to heal another feud in Pennsylvania. He remained *three months* in Russia, spent six or eight months more in travelling about Europe, and has now returned. His speculation has cost the Government $30,000 more! Here have been three missions to Russia, under one Administration, and each Appointment made from corrupt party motives.—And all done by an Administration that came into power under the banner of *"Retrenchment and Reform."*

Another Revolutionary Patriot gone!—JONATHAN BROWN, one of the earliest settlers of Rensselaer County, died at his residence in Pittstown, at the age of 83, on Saturday last. He was an Ensign in Col. VAN SCHAICK's Regiment, and was engaged under Gen. STARK, at the battle of Bennington. He was also at the battle of Bemis Heights and the surrender of Burgoyne. Judge BROWN held the office of Sheriff of Albany County, under the old organization of Counties. He afterwards repeatedly represented the County of Rensselaer in our State Legislature, and was many years Judge of County Courts. He was also for a long period the agent of Gen TEN BROECK, and Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, for the sale of manor lands in Rensselaer Co. In all these official stations he eminently enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens, and no man ever questioned the purity of his motives or the integrity of his conduct.

Congressional Nominations.—The Hon. HARMER DENNY, of Pittsburg, having declined a re-election to Congress, the Anti-Masons of that District nominated RICHARD BIDDLE, (brother of the President of the U. S. Bank) as his successor.

In the Harrisburg District, GEORGE W. HARRIS, Esq., is the Candidate of the friends of HARRISON and GRANGER.

In the Counties of Allegany and Dauphin the present Anti-Masonic members of the Legislature are re-nominated.

Fire at the Half-Way House.—The barns and other out-houses attached to the old (Pye's) half-way house between this city and Troy, were consumed yesterday. The fire broke out about 2 o'clock. Fortunately the directors of the Watervliet Road company, who were dining at Noyes', arrived in season to protect the house, or that too must have gone. The fire, we understand, was communicated from an ash tub in an out-building.

☞As there are *two* Midshipmen GANSEVOORT, ... who arrived in the U. S. ship Vincennes, is midshipman HUNN GANSEVOORT. Passed midshipman GUERT GANSEVOORT has recently been ordered to duty as Sailing Master on board the U. S. Sloop of War Boston, now lying at the Navy Yard at Charlestown.

Distressing Accident.—Andrew Bell, a farmer from Charlton, Saratoga county, drove his wagon on the Columbia-street bridge yesterday, but finding a team approaching from the pier, which he could not pass, backed his horses off on to the dock, where, from fright or some other cause, they got into the basin. Mr. Bell's son, who was in the wagon, made his escape unhurt, but his father was ran over by the wagon, and trampled on by the horses, and so seriously injured that he died in about three quarters of an hour. Two children were also run over by the same wagon, both of whom, we are informed, died in the course of the night.

On the 8th inst. an inquest was held on the body of David Mann, found floating in the river opposite this city. A few days previous he ascended the mast of a Troy sloop, took off his coat and leaped into the river. He fell on his back, and was instantly killed.

On the 11th inst. an inquest was held on the body of Patrick Farral, a boy about 7 years of age. He was found in the basin. The verdict of the jury was "accidental drowning."

The blacksmith shop of Mr. Thos. Reynolds, between N. Market and Orchard streets, in the rear of the building formerly known as the Fifth Ward House, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The loss we have not learned.

☞During the past week Signior BLITZ has astonished numerous and respectable audiences at the Museum. He is induced, by his favorable reception, to remain another week; on which occasion he permits any gentleman to load his own gun with powder and bullets, and with deliberate aim, discharge it at the Signior's person.

A Trophy.—Santa Anna's Saddle has been sent to Col. Webb, of the Courier & Enquirer.

Look Out.—Counterfeit $10 notes on the Jefferson County Bank are in circulation.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank, held this day, the following persons were elected Directors:

John Townsend,	Augustus James,
Willard Walker,	O. R. Van Benthuysen.
Seth Hastings,	John L. Schoolcraft,
Lewis Benedict,	James Horner,
Richard Marvin,	John Gott,
George W. Stanton,	Peter Roggen,
William Newton,	

The following persons were this day elected Directors of the City Bank for the ensuing year:

Erastus Corning,	John Knower,
Thos. M. Burt,	Bradford R. Wood,
Peter Wendell,	Albert Gallup,
Gideon Hawley,	Chauncey Humphrey,
G. W. Ryckman,	William Seymour,
Martin Van Alstyne,	William Smith.
Anthony Blanchard,	

Inspectors.—Russel Forsyth, James D. Wasson, John V. L. Pruyn.

At an election held at the house of P. Noyes, in the town of Watervliet, for Directors of the Watervliet Turnpike Company, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year.

John Townsend, Richard P. Hart, John Knickerbocker, Stephen Van Rensselaer, jr. J. T. B. Van Vechten, Robert Dunlop, Nathan Dauchey, Edward Larnard, and James D. Wasson.

John Townsend, was unanimously re-elected President, and James D. Wasson, Secretary.

Good News for Wool-Growers.—The Pittsfield Sun of the 6th inst. says:

"We understand that many of the Wool Growers in this county have disposed of their recent shearing and at an advance on last year's prices. Much of it has gone to Westchester county."

INDIAN WAR.

Extract from a letter of Gen. Winfield Scott, to the Adjutant General, dated

"HEAD QUARTERS, Army of the South,
COLUMBUS, Geo. June 2, 1836.

"I havd the honor to report for the information of the Secretary and General-in-chief that I arrived here three days ago, in company with his Excellency Governor Sebley and Major General Jesup.

"No event of importance has occurred in or about the Creek country, in a week or two. A small party of the enemy crossed into Georgia the day before I arrived, murdered a few individuals, and burnt some houses.

"Until the troops are mustered into the service of the United States, they are not under my command. This ceremony commenced yesterday, and will proceed as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, the Governor, whose own military views are excellent, and who has the best possible disposition towards the General Government and its officers, makes me the compliment to consult me on all points of importance. He has already taken measures to guard the frontier of Georgia, above and below this place, against incursions, and particularly to prevent parties of the enemy from escaping across the river, in the direction of Florida. Additional measures shall be immediately adopted, to effect this great object; first, by the employment of a steamer, hourly expected with a company on board, and by pushing some companies of mounted men, to points fifty and sixty miles below. It is not thought here, that there is any danger of the Indians attempting to cross the river lower down.

"The strength of the enemy is variously estimated by well informed persons, from 2,500 to 5000. Capt. Page thinks that there are at least 3,000 hostile warriors.

"I suppose there may have arrived on this frontier, about 1,500 Georgians, mostly, I think volunteers. As they are distributed over a line of more than forty miles on the river, the Governor has not been able, as yet, to obtain returns of the detachments. He expects as many more, and the companies almost daily arrive; but it is not expected that all will be up before the 12th, perhaps the 15th instant.

"The Governor of Alabama will probably have in the field about an equal number of men. By his letter of the 28th ult. a copy of which is enclosed, it will be seen, that he thinks he will be ready to march upon the enemy the 5th inst. I doubt, however, whether he has been able to secure subsistence for his men, in advance, for eight or even five days. On this side, there are no magazines. The troops have not suffered, but the supplies have been rather precarious.—This state of things must continue at least eight days longer, when the one hundred thousand rations, and other indispensable stores shipped from Picolata, St. Augustine, Savannah, and Charleston, may begin to arrive from Macon, and Hawkinsville, on the Oak Mulgee, by wagons. The supplies ordered from New Orleans cannot be expected before the 18th or 20th inst. Late, long, and heavy rains in this quarter, have greatly injured the roads, but improved the navigation of the rivers.

"I enclose copies of my two letters to Governor Clay, and a copy of my instructions to Maj. General Jesup, who will probably set out tomorrow for Montgomery. He will require a good escort to Tuskegee, forty miles. Beyond that point, the communication is understood to be perfectly free."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Dragoon Quarters.
NEAR FORT GIBSON, May 8th 1836.

On the eve of our departure for the Mexican frontier, I have sat down to drop you a line touching our movements.

The whole of the south western frontier is on the move—7 companies of the 7th regiment of infantry left here yesterday, and the whole squadron of dragoons at this post leaves here at Reveille to-morrow morning, mounted, armed and equipped, and in fine order. The 4 companies at Leavenworth, and 3 at Desmoines are also on the move. An express passed here a week since, from Gen Gaines, ordering the whole regiment of dragoons to concentrate at Fort Jesup, on Red river, near the Mexican line. This squadron and the 7th infantry are to meet at ... a large party of Choctaws ... Fort Jesup will be a respectable one as the entire 6th infantry is there.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.

The Mails.—Yesterday the mail again failed beyond Mobile, bringing dates, however, from that city of the 23d; the following extract from the Mobile Chronicle, will serve to show the cause of this failure:

MONTGOMERY, 19th May.

The reports from the Nation to-day are bad in the extreme. We have received no mail since Sunday last. We have just learned by express, that three stages have been stopped, the guards, driver and passengers, to the number of twelve persons murdered. Gov. Clay arrived last night, and he made a requisition for 5000 men, to proceed, without delay, to the Creek Nation."

MOBILE, May 27.—We had no mails from Montgomery on yesterday morning, and the mail boat from Pensacola had not arrived when our paper went to press. We learn by a passenger in one of the steamboats which came in yesterday, that five Indians and one white man were brought into Montgomery, and committed to Jail. We have received no farther intelligence from the scene of hostilities.

We understand that the mail boat from Blakely came over to this city yesterday evening after her arrival there with the Southern mail, and brought, as passenger, some gentleman who came express from the Governor of this State, whose Head-Quarters are at Montgomery. Of the character of his despatches we are unable to determine, as we did not see him or learn what intelligence he brought. We are only led to infer their importance by the unusual promptness and celerity with which the mail boat returned to this city.

[*From the New-Orleans Bulletin, May* 27.]

TEXAS.

A gentleman of high respectability, arrived last evening in this city, informs us that Joseph Baker, formerly editor of the Telegraph, printed at San Felippe, having been sent after the battle of San Jacinto, to the Mexican army, left the division under the command of Felasola, at the Colorado, on the 8th instant.

Felasola observed to Mr. Baker, that as Gen. Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as general of the forces then in the field, but would recognize him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such he would obey his order to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

He said he had no doubt but Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturalist, it was not one adapted to the Mexican people, there being too many flies and musquitoes for the convenience of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the present campaign in Texas had terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—that the cruel massacre of Col. Fanning's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He further said that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a state of the Mexican Republic at the time she made the application through her agent, Gen. S. F. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

He was well aware, he said, that the Texians were receiving aid from the citizens of the U. States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation.

We are obligingly furnished with the following copy of a letter, dated

MATAMORAS, 23d April, 1836.

Sir—I herewith hend you a list of 14 prisoners under sentence of death in the Cuartel at this place, taken in St. Patricio or river Nueces, all foreigners. With them were 7 Mexicans, making in all, 21, (before the trial by Fernandez, who has the command in this quarter;) the 7 Mexican prisoners were set at liberty, the 14 foreigners condemned to death! The execution was to have taken place on the 20th inst. at 8 o'clock. The ladies of Matamoras petitioned the General for a respite until a petition could be forwarded to Mexico; it was not granted.—The merchants then called on Fernandez, (after the American consul had passed an officio to him, pointing out the violation of the treaties of nations, in such cases, which was not adhered to) and offered to make up the sum of $30,000 for their ransom. The General then assented to the proposition, and delayed the execution until a correo could be despatched to the command ing General Santa Anna, the President at Bejar, in Texas, to ascertain if he would accept of the proposition. This will require about 12 days time hard riding, before we know the fate of those unfortunate fellow creatures. We have raised about $16,000 in commencement; the balance will be difficult to make up. Is there any thing on record equal to this brutality, the buying off or selling of human souls? If the proposition is acceded to, will it not sink these people or Santa Anna in the estimation of other nations, to the very lowest degradation on earth? Witness the massacre or murder of the 412 foreign prisoners at Labordia in Texas, committed by Tracy, after having capitulated as prisoners of war, and were to be treated as such on the 27th March. A correo has this morning arrived, and report says; Santa Anna has been completely defeated at Red River, with the loss of his army, himself narrowly escaping. The Indians are within 60 miles of this place, pressing the provisions or supplies to Santa Anna, and driving off stock, killing all the Mexicans they fall in with; they are from 6 to 800 strong, and waiting to "catch" Santa Anna on his retreat to this place. I write you again per schooner Watchman—do not omit having this letter published by some of your editors, immediately on the receipt. A MERCHANT.

List of names of fourteen prisoners taken at the river Neuces, in Texas, and in confinement under the sentence of death at Matamoras, in the Republic of Mexico.

Thomas S. Mitchell, aged 24 years, born in Croswell, Milton county, North Carolina.
S. S. Curtis, aged 23, born in Madison county, New-York.
S. W. McKinley, aged 17, born in East Feliciana, Jacksontown, La.
Lewis H. Kerr, aged 33, born in Pennsylvania.
P. S. Mahan, aged 22, born in Philadelphia.
Reuben R. Brown, aged 22, born in Green co. Georgia.
James Wilson, aged 23, born corner Spring and Sullivan streets, New York.
John W. Bryan, aged 26, born in Georgia.
William P. Benson, aged 20 years, born in Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sebastian Francis, aged 20; a native of France, friends in Ohio.
George Copeland, aged 16, born in Philadelphia.
Wm. Laughneem, aged 29, born in Germany.
W. Hall, aged 24, born in England.
Hutchings M. Pittman, aged 26, born in Wilson, Ten. son of William Pittman.
Matamoras, April 21, 1836.

The Philadelphia Gazette gives the following extract of a letter in the possession of the editor written by General Houston to his friends, two days before the battle of San Jacinto:

Camp at HARRISBURG,
19th April, 1836.

This morning we are in preparation to meet Santa Anna. It is the only chance of saving Texas. From time to time I have looked for reinforcements in vain. We will only have about 700 to march with, beside the Camp Guard. We go to conquer. It is wisdom growing out of necessity to meet and fight the enemy now.—Every consideration enforces it, No previous occasion would justify it. The troops are in fine spirits and now is the time for action.

We will use our best efforts to fight the enemy to such advantage as will insure victory, tho' the odds is greatly against us. I leave the result in the hands of a wise God, and rely on his providence.

My country will do justice to those who serve her. The right for which we fight will be secured, and Texas Free.

SAMUEL HOUSTON, Com. in Chief.

A Most Daring Burglary.—At about three o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling house of Dr. M'Lean, No. 4 Warren street, was robbed of about two hundred dollars in Bank bills, and a diamond breast-pin, valuable to the Doctor as a memento of friendship from a family which he had attended professionlly. The thief must have been concealed in the house and have proceeded on his depredations with singular boldness, for the money was taken from the very room in which Dr. M'L. was sleeping—being abstracted from a walet in the pocket of his pantaloons, which were taken into the yard and deliberately searched, as were several other articles of clothing. After taking the money and ... disturbed, though the rascal took a bunch of segars—knowing probably that the Doctor used none but first rate.—[*Courier.*]

Melancholy Accident.—On Friday afternoon last, as one of the canal packet sloops from Philadelphia for New York was lying at anchor near South Amboy, the captain loaded his gun with slugs for the purpose of shooting ducks. He cocked the gun, and after waiting some time without getting a chance to shoot, he uncocked it and placed it in two boxes which were standing on the quarter deck. He then lay down on the deck together with a friend who had accompanied him from Philadelphia, and one of the deck hands, with the muzzle of the gun pointing toward them. After lying there for about fifteen minutes, the gun went off, and ten of the slugs pierced the captain's friend, seven entering his thigh, and three penetrating his abdomen, The captain was also shot through the right leg just below the knee, by which the artery was separated. They were brought ashore to Mr. Kesties at south Amboy where medical assistance was procured. We were unable to learn their names. —*N. Y. Gazette.*

Coroner's Report.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Hospital on the body of Caleb Lathrop, a native of Connecticut aged 65 years, who came to his death under the following circumstances. The deceased, on Friday, was engaged in raising stone from the hold of the schooner Pocasset, of Boston, by means of a windless, and while at work a cartman accidentally ran his cart against the capstan, and by the shock unshipped the band. The weight of the stone caused the capstan to revolve with great velocity, and before the deceased could get out of the way, one of the bars struck him a violent blow on the head, which fractured his skull so badly, that he died at the hospital, to which he was conveyed, in the course of a few hours. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

The coroner also held an inquest on the same day over the body of a young man named Francis Thompson, a native of England, aged 18 years, who came to his death by a fall from the topsail-yard of the ship Nile, on Wednesday last. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

JACKSON REFORM!

Mr. Pickens of South Carolina, in his very spirited speech on the Fortification Bill, sketches the blessings of Jackson Reform in what the modern reviewers would call a "graphic" style. We copy it for the benefit of office holders, and office seekers, and recommend it to their especial attention. A mirror is held up for them, in which they may see their pretty faces in all their original beauty:

As to the reform pledged in the Inaugural, we have had it. This modern reform has come over us with all its blessings. True, there has been a change, but it has only been a change from those who have been in office to the vilest and most lawless crew that were ever raised up under the dispensations of Providence, to scourge a degenerate and ungrateful people.—Sycophancy and servility have taken the place of all the heroic and manly virtues. The rooks, together with obscene birds, have perched themselves in the high places of the land; and we sit here beneath, surrounded daily with their filth and putrified corruption. Office holders (now become miserable dependants) and office seekers infest every turn and corner; and let it be known that any man has influence from his being the tool of those who have patronage to confer, and he is overwhelmed with the bowing and cringing of those slaves and beggars.—Crowds of miserable hungry beings creep and crawl in the darkness of midnight, through the hidden recesses and gloomy avenues that lead up to the throne of royal favor. These creatures, generated as they are in despotism, are pervading the country, and becoming more loathsome than the creeping lice or "slimy frogs of Egypt" ever were in the days of God's judgments. This, sir, is the "reform" with which we are blessed.

YOUNG MEN'S STATE CONVENTION.

—At the recent Whig State Convention, Mr. GILBERT, of Monroe, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the young men of this State favorable to the election of HARRISON, GRANGER and BUEL, to meet in State Convention, in the city of New York, on the fifth day of October next, anniversary of the battle of the Thames, and that the executive committees in the respective counties be requested to call County Conventions for the purpose of appointing delegates to the proposed State Convention.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

The following are the names of the Delegates attending the State Convention which nominated Judge BUEL for Governor, and Doct. BARSTOW for Lieut. Governor:—

Albany—Jonathan Jenkins, J. B. V. Schaick, L. G. Ten Eyck, John A. Becker, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William Bullock.
Alleghany—Austin C. Chipman.
Broome—Benjamin T. Cook, Jacob C. Robie, Hamilton Collier.
Cayuga—John H. Beach, Dr E. Humphreys, Henry Post, Ezekiel A. King, Moseley Hutchinson, John I. Tremper, Worren T. Worden.
Chautauque—Emory F. Warren.
Chenango—Abiel Cook, E. P. Pellet, Joseph Benedict.
Columbia—Elisha Jenkins, Horace Culver.
Cortland—John Miller, Hamilton White, Martin J. Phelps, Wm. Andrews, J. M. Schemerhorn, John Peet, Manley Miles.
Dutchess—Henry A. Livingston, Isaac Teller, Bartow White, Gilbert Wilkinson.
Erie—Isaac R. Harrington, Daniel Grider, Noah P. Sprague, David M. Day, James Durick, Aaron Riley, Nathan M. Mann, Horace Clark, Thomas M. Foote, Jacob Croswell, Wm. Ketchum.
Essex—James Green.
Genesee—Shubae Dunham, Horace U. Soper, Trumbull Cary.
Greene—Jacob Haight, Abraham Van Veghten, David G. Abeel, Peter Schaureman, Jonathan Rowe, John Van Veghten.
Jefferson—Samuel Dennison, Clark Rice.
Lewis—On motion Melancton W. Wells, was received as a delegate from this county.
Livingston—Micah Brooks.
Monroe—Jasper W. Gilbert, Rawson Harmon, Matthew Brown, John Marchant, Pardon D. Wright, Seth C. Jones, Thomas H. Rochester, Abram M. Schemerhorn.
Montgomery—Joseph Cuyler, Peter J. Waggoner, Wm. T. Sammons, D. B. Davis, H. Roseboom, L. Averell, Jeremiah Nellis, J. Cumming, L. Gros.
New-York—James H. Braine, Sam'l H. Lourie, Thomas Valentine, Daniel Ulman, Smith Bloomfield, Paul M. Crandal, Charles Williams, Henry B. Bolster, Thomas C. Pinckney, James Green, Clarkson Crolius, jr.
Niagara—Samuel Works.
Oneida—Anson Dart, Artemas Trowbridge, Aaron Barnes, George Baylies, Gardner Tracy, John H. Ostrom, Chester Griswold, Silvanus Holmes, Michael Mc. Quaid, Theodore P. Balleau, Schuyler Hulbard.
Onondaga—Albion Jackson, Hunter Crane, Joseph Slocum, S. C. Brewster, Silas Ames, S. D. Day, C. B. Hargin.
Ontario—J. Garinghouse, Henry Pardee, Wm. Otley, John N. Dox.
Orange—Henry Duryea, Edward L. Willing, Nathaniel Dubois, James Clark, James W. Wilkin.
Orleans—Austin Day.
Oswego—James Cochran, Moulton Cross.
Otsego—William H. Averill, Mason Fitch, F. A. Lee.
Rensselaer—James M. Stevenson, Francis N. Mann, David M. Defreest, Thomas H. Fisher, Abraham L Viele, Rentselaer Bentley.
Rockland—Stephen Sloat, Isaac Martling.
Saratoga—John W. Taylor, John Knickerbocker, C. H. Benedict, E. D. S. Young, John Haswell.
St. Lawrence.—William B. Haskin.
Schenectady.—Isaac M. Schemerhorn.
Schoharie.—Wathington Throop, Henry Manning.
Steuben.—On motion, Ten Eyck Gansevoort, was received as a delegate.
Sullivan.—Harley R. Luddington.
Tioga.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, Andrew H. Calhoun, Elijah Belcher.
Tompkins.—Seba Canfield, Jr. Richard Thorne, Joseph A. Tyler, David D. Spencer, Alexander Bower, Jr.
Ulster.—John Everitt, John G. Wallis, Elijah Alliger.
Warren.—Sidney Berry, Dwight Hitchcock.
Washington.—Allen R. Moore, Charles Rogers, Reuben Skinner, Leonard Wells, Gerrit Wendell, James Richardson.
Wayne.—James Jenner, L E. Lathrop, Joseph Patterson, Ephraim B. Price.
Westchester.—Zenas Newell, Joshua B. Fowler ...

May 31st, 1836,

Gentlemen:

I have submitted to the Board of Directors the memorial signed by yourselves, and other citizens of New York, in which it is stated that "circumstances unconnected with the business operations of the country, but which it is unnecessary to detail, have produced a scarcity of money embarrassing to trade, and highly injurious to the interests of the commercial community at large"—that "it is believed by many to be in the power of the Bank of the United States to restore the money market to a more sound and healthy state"—and requesting the Bank to resume its purchases of domestic exchange, which, if carried to the amount of two millions of dollars, "would give all the relief which the commercial community requires."

It gives me great satisfaction to inform you that the Board of directors have cheerfully acceded to your wishes. Instructions have been this day given to purchase in New York bills of exchange on the points most connected with the commerce of your city, which will be multiplied as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

The Bank of the United States, as you are aware, is no longer responsible for the state of the currency and the exchanges. But the Board of Directors are not the less anxious to protect the country from any embarrassment which may threaten it. They therefore willingly adopt the suggestion of so respectable a body of their fellow citizens as to the best mode in which they can be useful, and shall deem themselves fortunate if they can thus contribute to relieve the existing pressure on your community.

You will have the goodness to communicate this result to the gentlemen interested in it, and believe me, with great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

Messrs. SHEPHERD KEAPP,
P. & J. S. CRARY,
GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co.
SUYDAM, JACKSON & Co. New York.

THE CROPS.

[*From the Richmond Enquirer, June* 10]

We are informed that the fields between this city and Fredericksburg present a wretched spectacle.

A letter from Caroline county says, on account of the ravages of the Hessian fly, the writer will not make more than 300 bushels of wheat where he ought to make 2000.

The Winchester Virginian says, the crop will fall very short—perhaps not more that half the usual quantity.

The Martinsburg Republican states, that "nine-tenths of the growing crops of wheat are so far in so hopeless a condition, that the growers despair of having a sufficiency to re-seed and serve their own consumption. It is thought the average product will fall short of four bushels per acre. We have heard from Carlisle, and a good way up the valley towards Staunton, from the interior of Ohio, and from various directions Eastward, and with a few exceptions on all alluvial land others well sheltered from winter's cold or otherwise favored by superior culture, or lucky hits in seed time, our fields of wheat present the most discouraging appearance that our oldest citizens have ever seen."

The Baltimore Patriot states, "that many wheat fields in Washington and Frederick counties of this state, are, to be ploughed down. In the rich valley surrounding York, Pa., we also learn that the ravages of the fly have been serious, and in numerous instances led to the same result."

The Frederick (Maryland) Citizen observes, that "a large portion of our Farmers will not make one half of a crop—and some scarcely as much as they sowed. Very few will make a tolerable crop.

In several parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware the crop is unpromising.

The Lynchburg Virginian states, that the ravages of the Fly "seem to be much less extensive than in other sections of the country. As far as our information extends it seems to be thought that a full average crop will be made in the country immediately adjacent to this place."

On some of the lower parts of the James River the destruction is not so very extensive.—Some farms will make pretty nearly an average crop. On others, the loss is seriously felt.

Remarkable Longevity.—There are now living four brothers and one sister, all born in North Providence, whose united ages number four hundred and five years.

Doct. Joseph Randall	89
William Randall	83
Shephen Randall,	83
Waity Randall,	81
Total,	405

They all enjoy good health, and have followed the principles of temperance in all things, through their long lives.—*Providence Journal.*

Congressional Proceedings.

[*From the Courier & Enquirer.*]

IN SENATE—SATURDAY, June 11.

On motion of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, the Committee on Public Lands were discharged from the further consideration of certain resolutions instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of making grants of land to the States of Louisiana and Missouri.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a new land district in the State of Alabama; and

Mr. Southard reported a bill to provide a new time piece for the capitol, both which bills were severally ordered to a second reading.

The following bills were considered and ordered to a third reading.

A bill to repeal the 14th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States.

[The section herein referred to and repealed by this act was the one rendering current, in payment of the revenue, the notes of the U. S. Bank.]

The bill from the House for the relief of Henry H. Hale; and

The bill for the relief of Isaac Means and others, late owners of the schooner Elizabeth.

The following were read a third time and passed:

A bill supplementary to the act entitled an act to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union.

A bill for the relief of Seaborn Jones and Joel Crawford.

A bill for the relief of Daniel Stewrod.

The following bills were considered and laid on the table.

Bill for the relief of Daniel South.

A bill for the relief of Archibald Small.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

On motion of Mr. Davis the Senate took up for consideration a bill, in addition to the act, for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, which was considered and ordered to a third reading

Mr. Crittenden subsequently moved a reconsideration of this vote in order that he might move an amendment so as to give the persons employed in rafts and flat boats in the western waters an exemption from the tax of 20 cents a month, still reserving to them the privileges of the Hospital fund in cases of disability. He placed his motion on the ground of the diminished and decreasing reduction of this species of craft.

After a debate between Messrs. Davis, Porter, Clay, Crittenden, and others, the motion was agreed to, and the amendment was engrafted into the bill.

Mr. Linn expressed a wish to introduce an amendment providing for the erection of hospitals on the western waters, but, after some remarks from Mr. Davis withdrew the motion, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the Senate took up the bill to change the mode of the sales of the public lands.

Mr Walker contended, that the effect of this bill would be, to produce more disorder, litigation and discord, than by the old plan; and he entered into an explanation of the provisions of the bill, to show that such would be the result.

On motion af Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, the bill was postponed, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate went into Executive business, and after spending some time therein, the doors were opened and,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

During the reading of the Journal, this morning, great confusion ensued in consequence of an attack, made by one of the Reporters of the House, upon an individual who had taken the seat next to that usually occupied by the reporter. The causes of the attack will appear hereafter from the report of a committee; but while the reporter was applying blows with a cane amidst loud cries of order, the Speaker ordered the Sergeant at-arms to take the reporter into custody, whereupon he surrendered himself at once. Great excitement and confusion followed; and it was made a question whether both the persons should not be arrested. ... the blows from his head.

On the other hand it was contended, that no man in his senses, could make such an attack without the deepest injury or insult; and though the offence of the person attacked might not have been seen, it might still have been none the less aggravated.

Many suggestions were made of the probable causes of this occurrence, and the House finally ordered both the persons into custody. The Clerk continued the reading of the Journal, and Mr. Adams interposed some objections to several of the statement therein made of yesterday's proceedings; but after some discussion, the House determined not to amend the Journal.

The Journal having been read, it was suggested that the case of the individuals arrested for a disturbance in the Hall, should be disposed of.

The Chair stated that it had precedence of all other business.

After some conversation as to the mode of proceeding, Mr. Judson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be forthwith to enquire into an assault committed within the Hall of the House of Representatives this morning, while the House were in session, for and on account of which two persons are now in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms; and said committee are to make their report to this House, and said Committee be authorized to administer oaths and cause the attendance of witnesses.

Several amendments were offered and a long discussion followed.

Mr. Bell spoke of the difficulty likely to arise from the case, and remarked that it was now evident that the mode of proceeding, the merits of the case, aud that the degree of punishment would occupy much of the time of the House, which, at this stage of the session, was very precious. With a view to get rid of the difficulty, he offered the following substitute for the resolution under consideration.

Resolved, That the two reporters, Henry G. Wheeler and Robert Codd, who are now in the custody of the Sergeant at-Arms upon a charge of disorderly conduct, in the presence of the House be delivered over to the civil authorities to be dealt with according to law.

Resolved, That, in adopting the preceding resolution the House are not influenced by an opinion of any deficiency of authority in the House to punish for disorderly conduct committed in their presence.

Mr. B. said that the second resolution guarded the rights of the House, while the first got rid of the present difficulty. Out of one hundred lawyers in the House, not two could be made to agree as to the proper mode of proceeding in this case.

After further debate in which it was contended that the House had no power to turn the individuals over to the civil authority; but, in which the whole current of opinion run in favor of the proposition of Mr. Bell.

Mr. Anthony said that this subject had occupied three hours of the time of the House, and he was apprehensive that it would occupy the whole day. He therefore, moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the resolution of Mr. Judson, above given, was agreed to.

The Speaker then appointed the following gentlemen as the Select Committie:

Messrs. Judson, Bell, Mann, of New York, Williams, of North Carolina, and Mason, of Virginia—who immediately retired, in execution of their duty.

PENSIONS.

On motion of Mr. Wardwell, the rules were suspended, for that purpose, of appropriating the rest of the day to the consideration of the bills reported from the Committees of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners.

The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Craig in the chair, on the bills above named.

The bill extending the provisions of the act entitled "an act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the resolution, was first taken up, and after some discussion and amendment, was laid aside to be reported. This bill was subsequently reported, but not acted on. About one hundred and twenty bills, of a private nature. reported from the Committees on Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners, were then considered; and, ultimately, after the Committee rose, they were ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Judson from the Select Committee appointed to consider the breach of the privilege of the house committed by an assault made this morning, in the Hall of the House, during its session, made a report in part, with the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That Robert Codd having done no act in violation of the privilege and order of the house, be forthwith dircharged from custody.

Which resolution was adopted.

Mr. Mann, of New York, wished to suggest that it was proper for the Speaker to issue his warrant for the arrest and detention of the other individual charged with an assault in the presence of the house.

A member moved that Mr. Wheeler be discharged on his own recognizance, but the motion was not then in order.

Mr. Adams said the house could not detain this individual without a special warrant. The person in custody could maintain an action for false imprisonment against the officer of the house.

The Chair said he was not authorised to give an order for his detention without authority from the house.

Mr. Mason of Virginia, moved that the Speaker be authorised to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at Arms to arrest and detain in custody Henry Wheeler, for committing an assault on the person of Robert Codd in the presence of the house.

The motion was agreed to, and

The house then adjourned.

RICHMOND, June 10.

The Freshet.—The protracted wet spell of May had swollen our water courses to an extraordinary degree. The freshet in our river had risen during the last week—and then subsided—but for the last 48 hours the waters are again up—and are said to have risen higher than they have been for more than 20 years. We fear they have done much mischief to the low grounds on the river—and have swept off much of the wheat crop which the Fly had spared. Some boats have probably been stoved. Two dead bodies, some casks of goods, &c. were floating down the river yesterday morning. The water had risen several feet in the cellars of some of the stores on Market Bridge—but was rapidly subsiding yesterday.

The Newport Mercury of June 11 says—

"This number completes *seventy-eight years* since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town, (June 12, 1758,) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

WEST POINT EXAMINATION.

We have been favored with a letter from West Point, stating that the board of visitors assembled there for the examination of the Cadets, organized on Monday, by electing R. C. Forster, esq. of Tennessee, president, and Gen. George M. Keim, of Pennsylvania, secretary.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The following is the list of visitors:—
R. C. Forster, esq. Tennessee.
Henry M. Rutlege, esq. do.
J. D. Phelam, esq. Alabama.
A. Iveson, esq. Georgia.
General Watson, do.
R. H. Baptist, Virginia.
Lieut. Col. D. E. Twiggs, army.
D. J. Baker, esq. Illinois.
James Peacock, esq. Pennsylvania.
Dr. J. Henderson, do.
Col. Jas. Kinear, do.
Benj. A. Bidlack, esq. do.
Hon. E. Herrick, do.
Gen. Geo. M. Keim, do.
A. McDonald, esq. New York.
Hon. John McLean, do.
Jno. W. Edmonds, esq. do.
James Ryan, esq. do.
Col. Morgan L. Smith, do.
Col. P. F. Smith, Louisiana.
Dr. L. Marshall, Kentucky.
Dr. W. H. Richardson, do.
Nathaniel Green, esq. Mass.
Dr. H. W. Childs, do.
Rev. Dr. Davis, Connecticut.
Hon. A. Johnson, Maine.
John Travers, esq. New-Jersey.
J. W. Norris, esq. Indiana.
S. Van Antwerp, esq. do.
John Mushat, esq. N. Carolina.
Gen. S. Smith, Maryland.
Rev. A. A. Dumont, Rhode Island.

ALBANY EXCHANGE.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Albany Exchange Company, held at the City Hall on ... of June, 1836, FRIEND HUMPHREY was appointed Chairman, and JOHN V. L. PRUYN Secretary.

James Stevenson, Esq., on the part of the Board of Trustees, stated to the meeting the proceedings of the Board thus far, in the accomplishment of the object committed to their care, and also submitted the various propositions which had been received by the trustees from the owners of ground forming the site of the contemplated exchange building; from which it appeared that the cost of the ground would amount to about $140,000, including the Bleecker lot at $25,000, which is the amount that would pay the rent of $1,750, reserved on that lot at 7 per cent interest. That 2,691 shares of the stock had been subscribed, amounting to $269,100, leaving $30,900 yet to be taken to fill up the entire capital of $300,000.

It was also stated that the trustees had accepted the propositions for the purchase of the several lots.

Whereupon, on motion of Thaddeus Joy, it was

Unanimously resolved, That this meeting have the fullest confidence in the ability and integrity of the trustees, in managing the trust confided to their care, and, express their gratification at the success of their efforts thus far.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the trustees be approved by this meeting, and that they be requested to proceed in the erection of the contemplated Exchange building, as soon as the title of the ground shall be perfected in the manner stated.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

FRIEND HUMPHREY, Ch'n.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Sec'y.

DIED,

At Buffalo, Mr. C. R. CARY, merchant.

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER.—3000 La Plata and Rio Grand Hides.
1100 Truxillo Hides.
700 Valparaiso and Maricaibo Hides.
1000 Georgia and Florida do
4000 heavy salted and dry Patna do
200 short haired horse hides, suitable for trunk covers
150 casks lamp and liver Oil.
Sole, upper leather, calf skins, and curriers' tools, for sale by SEYMOUR & WOOD,
my3 d2wc6w No. 6 State street.

TO STOVE DEALERS, MACHINISTS &c.—Furnace property, with water power and dwellings, situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Waterford, on the Mohawk, near the Hudson river, consisting of main building, 40 by 120 feet, work shop, with water wheel, shafts, drums, a powerful and complete blowing apparatus, lathes for wood and iron, upwright and circular saws, benches, coal and cleaning mills, blacksmith's shop, forges, tools of various kinds, a choice assortment of mill gearing, and a great variety of other patterns of wood & iron, wood & iron flasks, a full set of cauldron kettle patterns of wood and iron, cranes, and a new double dwelling house, with the lots of land and water power adequate to the business of the establishment. Its present business is about 100 tons per annum, and can be increased to 300 tons. Apply to
WM. BAKER,
my18 d1tc3m Waterford, Saratoga co. N. Y.

ITALIAN LOTION OR TINCTURE OF PEARLS, for improving, preserving and beautifying the complexion.—This admirable compound has stood the best of all tests (that of experience) and proved itself the most effectual and valuable cosmetic yet discovered, for removing pimples, spots, freckles, redness of the skin, and all cutaneous eruptions, imparting to the skin the most delectable fairness. In case of scrofula, salt rheum, and various other humors, it has been used with peculiar success Gentlemen whose faces are rendered tender by shaving, will find it excellent beyond precedent, for ameliorating and removing the unpleasant harshness caused by the operation. Those persons whose avocations expose them to intense solar heat and severe winds, will find that an occasional application of this valuable compound will afford the most soothing relief, as it removes the unpleasant sensation caused by either. It has not been deemed requisite to offer a long recapitulation of its many virtues, as its admirable properties are too well known and too justly appreciated to require it. But as there are many vile and spurious cosmetics offered to the public, as possessing virtues of vital importance, it may not be useless to remark that the 'Italian Lotion' has been used by thousands, both in Europe and America, with entire success, and far exceeding their anticipations. It not only renders the skin beautiful, soft and clear, but by repeated applications it promotes a general exercise of those important functions of the skin, which are of primary importance to those who wish to attain and *preserve a beautiful complexion*, and does not contain any of those pernicious ingredients, which are the basis of the most cosmetics now in use.—Certificates of its complete efficacy can be shown to any who wish, either in English, French, Spanish, or Italian.
Directions for using the Italian Lotion, or Tincture of Pearls.—It should be applied to the parts affected, three or four times, by washing with a soft cloth—The application should be continued until it has the desired effect.
For sale by SANDS & SHAW,
ja18 d1mc5m Druggists, 46 State st.

FLOUR.—Fresh ground, now receiving, and for sale by LEVI PHILLIPS,
ap30 corner of Hamilton st. and the dock.

FUR AND HAIR SEAL CAP MANUFACTORY, 306 North Market street, a few doors north of the Post Office, Albany.
Dealers in the article will find it for their interest to call on the subscribers and examine their stock of Furs previous to their purchasing, as they may rely upon finding the most splendid article of Otter, Fur Seal, Neutria, Muskrat, and Hair Seal Cap ever before offered in this market; also gloves, collars, capes, boas, neck ties, &c. all of which are offered by the case or dozen at reasonable prices. je2 tf LYON & ...

NOTICE.—The stockholders of the Cohoes ... Company, are requested to meet at the dwelling house of James Van Schoonhoven, Esq. in the city of Troy, on Friday the 17th day of June, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors for the ensuing ...
H. WHITE President C. B. Co.
Waterford, June 3 1836 ...

EARTHENWARE REMOVAL. ... RY & Co have removed to the store formerly occupied by Benedict, Roby & Co No. 359 South Market street, next door north of E. Corning & Co's. Having received their spring importions, they offer to the country trade a very complete and extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.
my4 d2wc1m

LIFE! LIFE!! LIFE!!!—Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life, the most highly esteemed medicine that has ever been discovered for curing coughs, colds, asthmas, and consumptions. Prepared by Henry Seymour, from the original recipe by the direction of said Moore.
Sold here, and at the principal druggists in the United States.
Orders directed to Henry Seymour, Hadley, Mass. will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of medicine immediately furnished.
The above medicine is prepared by Henry Seymour, of Hadley, Mass. from the orignal recipe, by the direction of said Moore, and sold by him and the principal druggists in U. States.
The recommendations are too numerous for this advertisement, but will accompany each bottle.
"This may certify all whom it may concern, that I the subscriber, residing in Hadley, Mass. have made an improvement in the medicine invented by me and denominated "Dr. Jonathan Moore's Essence of Life," and have communicated the recipe to Henry Seymour of said Hadley, and to him only. The United States is full of the sophisticated article, and this is to give notice to the public, that if they wish for the genuine Essence of Life, they must apply to said Seymour, or his agents, and be particular to inquire for that prepared by Henry Seymour. Dr. JONATHAN MOORE.
Hadley, Sept. 9. 1835.
Sold at wholesale, by Hoadly, Phelps & Co. No. 112 Water st. and Rushton & Aspinwall, 86 William st. and 10 Broadway, New York—Isaac Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second sts. and George W. Carpenter, 301 Market st. Philadelphia—J. & A. McClure, Albany—Hunt & Co. Auburn, N. Y.—L. K. Dow, New Haven, Ct.—Harvey Seymour and Bull & Metcalf, Hartford, Ct.—Joseph Balch, Jr. 42 South Main st. Providence, R. I.—Gregg & Hollis, Boston, Mass.—J. & J. H. Peck, Burlington, Vt.—Hedge & Lyman, Montreal—Silas Clark, Watertown, Jefferson co. N. Y. Orders will receive prompt attention, and any quantity of medicine immediately furnished. This medicine is put up in boxes of one or two dozen each, convenient and safe for transportation, and labelled with the name of Henry Seymour. Hadley, Mass. ... 17 d1c1y

HEALTH PRESERVED—OR LOST, RESTORED.—SEAR'S American Hygiene Vegetable Renovating Pills, are now offered for the benefit of the public, by the author, under an honest persuasion, that the certificates of their efficacy and effects, and the references and testimony respecting his own reputation and character, will secure for them public confidence.—They have been the result of much research and experiment, occasioned by unusual sufferings from dyspepsia and a diseased liver for thirty years. During a considerable part of this period, it has been to me an object of anxious solicitude, to discover some preparation of medicine better calculated to relieve me of my sufferings, than any I had heretofore used. And after many experiments in materia medica; and, among the vegetables of our country, I have succeeded in preparing a medicine purely and entirely vegetable, which does in an eminent degree, answer that important and desirable object.—They are peculiarly efficacious in curing all diseases, originating from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels; such as indigestion, costiveness, nervous and sick headache, cutaneous eruptions, erysipelas, heartburn, sourness of the stomach, and general debility They may, with perfect safety, be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in all cases of indisposition; and they are peculiarly effectual in liver complaints. In offering them to the public, I pledge my reputation and character, that a perfect trial of their effects will satisfy them of their superior excellency. In regard to my reputation and character, I have permission to refer to the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Dr. Spring, of N. York, whose characters are well known to the public
Extracts from certificates of the effects of the medicine.
"It is about eight months since I have made use of Mr. Sear's Renovating Medicine in my family, and we have experienced the most salutary effects from them.—Mrs. Hinman has, in a special manner, been greatly relieved from a bilious habit and pulmonary affection which had for years resisted other medicine, and I never heard of its proving otherwise than salutary.
SAMUEL HINMAN, between 18th and 19th sts. New York, July 1, 1835."
Extract from a certificate of Mrs. Powel, wife of the Hon. Judge Powel, of Saratoga co.
"For many years past I have been afflicted with the symptoms of a liver complaint, which have frequently been attended with pain in my side, so severe as to confine me. About three months since I commenced taking Sear's A. H. V. Renovating Pills, which have greatly relieved me, and rendered unnecessary the use of any other medicine. I do highly esteem them, and recommend them to all who are afflicted as I have been, with a liver complaint. ANN POWEL.
Milton, Oct. 3, 1834."
For sale by Messrs. Carr & Vandenburgh and W. A. Wharton, Albany, where circulars, giving a more general description of them, will be distributed gratis.
ap25 d2awc1aw3m

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS London.—The original Hygeian Universal Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual pupil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London.
This valuable medicine, the result of twenty years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is hoped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the ... the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, on intelligent people of this country—that it is impossible agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every ... in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold in packets at 50 cents, $1, and $2 each, together with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen of London.
SIR ASTLEY COOPER,
J. ABERNETHY,
JAMES BLANDELL, M. D.
W. Back, M. D, J. Aston Key, A. Frampton, and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent, by whom the medicine is imported into this country. JNO. HOLBEIN, 36 Waverly Place, N. York, sole general agent for the United States, &c.
Caution.—It has been deemed expedient, as far as possible, to place Miskin's genuine original Hygeian Medicine in the hands of druggists only, and those sold without the signature of John Holbein on the label, are counterfeit.
For sale wholesale and retail at the *Medicine Store* No. 57 State-street.
HENRY RAWLS & CO.
Also, by J. B. ROSSMAN, corner Green and Lydius st. also at APOTHECARIES HALL. jly

DR. DAVENPORT'S GENUINE BILIOUS PILLS.—These Pills are justly esteemed for their easy operations and good effects, as a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for bilious complaints, pains in the head, stomach and bowels—in removing obstructions of every kind, by dissolving and discharging morbid matter helping digestion, restoring a lost appetite, and a sure relief for costiveness. They are so accommodated to all ages, seasons and hours, that they may be taken in winter or summer, at any time of the day, without regard to diet or hindrance of business Their operation is so gentle, pleasant, and effectual, that by experience they are found to exceed any other physic heretofore offered to the public, which we can show by a great number of certificates from eminent physicians and others.
DAVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER
Which has been applied with great success to weak, sore and inflamed eyes, in all stages.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT,
Which cures in less than one hour's application (See directions.)
The character of this celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled for being a safe, speedy, and certain cure for that loathsome disease called the itch—and for all kinds of pimples on the skin. It is also a valuable article for the salt rheum and chilblains.
DANIELL'S JAUNDICE BITTERS,
Which are so eminently useful in removing all jaundice and bilious complaints.
A fresh supply just received and for sale in this city by SANDS & SHAW, J. & J. W. BAY, J. & A. McCLURE, H. RAWLS & Co., R. M. MEIGS, and others. Also, by the druggists in New York city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Troy, and throughout the United States.
All orders directed to L. THWING & Co. Dedham, Mass. (the only proprietors) will meet with prompt attention. jy24 clawd amly

A. SISSON'S RHEUMATIC MEDICINE.—This medicine can be highly recommended by numbers who have used it. It is a speedy remedy against Rheumatic complaints, Gout, &c. or Swelling of the Joints, it is a strengthening medicine in cases of Bruises, Sprains, or pain in the Back or Hips, numbness or fits in aged persons or children. It is also an effectual remedy for the Cholera Morbus, by taking one common wine glass full, it has seldom failed, but if necessary it may be repeated.
Prepared *by* ANDES SISSON, New Marlborough.
The following Certificates will prove to the Public, the Infallibility and certainty of this Medicine.
This may certify, that in the month of March, 1830, I was taken with the Rheumatism in my hips, that I could not move, I applied to Andes Sisson for a bottle of this Medicine, and when used according to his directions, I found immediate relief. SAMUEL EGGLESTON.
I have been troubled with the Inflamatory Rheumatism in my feet, for upwards of six months; I made application to Mr. Andes Sisson, for some of his Rheumatic Medicine, strongly recommended by those who have used it, and found immediate relief. April 1, 1830.
THOMAS STEWART.
This may certify that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism, more or less, for a number of years; hearing of Mr. Andes Sisson's medicine recommended, I was induced to try it, and found immediate relief. Nov. 12, 1830. JOHN NORTON.
Sheffield, Nov. 1830. This may certify, that I was taken with the rheumatism so that I could not turn myself in the bed for eight weeks; but on using Mr. Sisson's Medicine, in twelve hours, I was so that I could sit up without help. RUTH WILCOX.
In the month of January 1831, I was troubled with the rheumatism, and had been troubled with the complaint for thirty years, and I tried Mr. Andes Sisson's rheumatic medicine, and it gave me immediate relief.
New-Marlboro', Sept. 5, 1831. SETH RUGG.
Abraham P. Staats, of the Village of Greenbush, personally appeared before me, John Burton, one of the Justices of the Peace of said town, and made oath that he was confined to his bed for three months, in the winter of 1831, with Chronic Rheumatism, and in the month of December following, and a part of January, 1832, was again confined, and after taking one bottle of Andes Sisson's remedy, was immediately restored to health, and do recommend said medicine to all who are so afflicted.
ABRAHAM P. STAATS
Subscribed and Sworn before me, this 9th day of January 1832. JOHN BURTON, Justice of the Peace.
I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism, for twelve years, in my arms and shoulders so that I could hardly dress myself, and after using some of Andes Sisson's Rheumatic Medicine, in the term of eight hours I was cured, and have never been troubled since. Feb. 1, 1831. EBENEZER T. CALKIN.
This is to certify, that I had the rheumatism in my hips, and by information from many transient persons who have used Andes Sisson's Medicine in rheumatic complaints, I tried it and found it to be an effectual cure. Therefore recommend it to the public, or those afflicted. I am now in my seventy-third year.
REUBEN BUCKMAN, Physician and Surgeon
New-Marlborough, Sept. 3d, 1831.
This may certify, that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism, more or less, for a number of years, hearing of Mr. Andes Sisson's Rheumatic Medicine recommended, I was induced to try it and found immediate relief. New Malborough, Dec. 29th 1831.
TRYPHENIA UNDERWOOD.
The subscriber informs the public that the above Medicine can be had at No. 98 Quay-street, Albany, and at the house of Abraham P. Staats, in the Village of Greenbush, Rensselaer Co. N. Y. ANDES SISSON
New-Marlborough, Berkshire Co. Mass. 6m c

EVENING JOURNAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 16, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Francis Granger.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Jesse Buel.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,

Gamaliel H. Barstow.

NEW STATES.—The bills admitting two more States—Michigan and Arkansas—into the Union, have passed the House of Representatives, and will soon become laws. Each of these State constitutions contain provisions obnoxious to the general welfare, and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. But such considerations, balanced against party views, did not weigh a feather. It was deemed important to Mr. Van Buren that these States should be hurried into the Union, and that was sufficient. Michigan is under the influence of foreign votes, and Arkansas comes in a slave State.

☞ The report that Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, aspires to a command in Texas, wears to our eye, an aspect of probability. There are, in South Carolina, a class of disappointed, restless, ambitious politicians, who seek dominion of some sort. That they should turn their eyes to Texas, as the theatre of operations, is not improbable. Nor do we think it a matter to be regretted. If these gentlemen are dissatisfied with their position in the Union, they are certainly at liberty to get out of it. And if they can form a better Government, or one with which they will be better satisfied, in Texas, we care not how quick they take their departure. All we hope and ask, is, that Texas shall remain an Independent Nation, and not, as some desire, become, by adoption, a portion of the United States.

The Packet ship Independence, from Liverpool, brought hardware for Pruyn, Wilson & Co., Walsh & Leonard, Benedict, & Son.

☞ The Secretary Reports that $33,563,654, were in the Treasury on the 6th inst.

The following gentleman were on Tuesday last elected directors of the *Schenectady Bank* for the ensuing year:

Archibald Craig, Alonzo C, Paige, Jay Cady, Freeman Stanton, Benjaman M. Mumford, Wm. Cunningham, Harvey Davis, Gideon M. Davison, Ephraim Benedict, George M'Queen, James M. Cook, Judiah Ellsworth, Isaac I. Yates.

Inspectors.—James Ross, Jonathan C Burnham, T. L. Thompson.

On the same day the following gentlemen were elected directors of the *Mohawk Bank* for the ensuing year:

Jeremiah Fuller, James Walker, James C. Duane, Isaac M. Schermerhorn, Daniel D. Campbell, Nathan Garnsey, Harmanus Peek, John I. DeGraff, John Matthews, Peter I. Clute, Samuel W. Jones, Cornelius S. Groot, Jonas Holland.

Inspectors.—Wm. McCamus, Henry C. Yates, Gerardus Q. Harley.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Dutchess County Bank, held at the Banking House, June 14th, 1836, the following gentlemen were elected Directors.

James Emott, John T. Schryver, Solomon V. Frost, Alexander Forbus, Abraham G. Storm, Elias Trivett, Gilbert I. Vincent, George P. Oakley, Gideon P. Hewitt, Henry Swift, Isaac Merritt, Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, Isaac R. Adriance.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Hon. James Emott was unanimously re-elected President.

Dutchess County Bank Earnings.—The lizing the value of its old and new stock, has recently declared the following dividends payable on or after July 1st; an extra dividend of 1¾ per payable on or after August 1st; a further extra dividend of 6¾ per cent, payable on or after September 1st; and a further extra dividend of all the nett gains of the bank up to August 20th, (excepting 3 per cent. to be left in the bank for a surplus fund) will be declared on the 29th of August, payable September 1st, when the last instalment on the new stock will be paid, and when the new order of things will commence.—By order of the Board of Directors.

W. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Mr. Weed—From present appearances we are led to anticipate a total neglect of the customary celebration of our National Birth Day. The 16th day of June has arrived and no movement has yet been made by our Corporation, or any of our Military or Civic companies. Has the memories of the past become entirely obliterated from our minds? Have we forget the day that gave rise to those brilliant achievements which raised our forefathers to immortality, and placed us among the sons and daughters of the earth as a people? Shame is it that Albanians should be the first to forget a day so sacred in the history of Freedom.

[*From the Argus.*]

The Exchange.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, JAMES STEVENSON, esq. was chosen President of the Company.

At a meeting of the Trustees, held yesterday, JOSEPH RUSSELL, RUSSELL FORSYTH and THADDEUS JOY, esquires, were appointed a building committee. RUEL CLAPP was appointed Superintendent.

The Trustees have resolved to offer $250 for the best plan of the building, that shall be adopted by the board, and $25 each for the four next best.

It has also been resolved by the Board to petition the corporation to widen Exchange street, on Market-street, 6 feet 6 inches, leaving the the Exchange structure 73 feet on the latter street. The width of Exchange street will of course be increased as it approaches Quay-street.

The erection of the building will be pushed, we understand, with vigor, as soon as the plan shall have been agreed upon. Meanwhile all the preparatory steps will be promptly taken. We have a guarantee of this, and that this great improvement will be carried forward with energy, and upon a scale commensurate with the character and prospects of the city, in the efficiency and good taste both of the Board of Trustees and the building committee.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, June 13th, 1836.

The city is filled with rumors in relation to the controversy between Mr. Bynum and Mr. Jennifer. It would be useless to repeat them all. I regret, however, to say, that I believe the affair is in such a situation that a meeting between the parties cannot be avoided. It is probable that this will take place to-morrow morning. It is understood that Mr. Sevier of Arkansas attends as the friend of Mr. Bynum, and that Mr. Pickens of South Carolina will act as the friend of Mr. Jennifer. Rumor has designated two other gentlemen as likely to be in attendance on the ground, as friends of the respective parties; viz: Messrs. Hannegan add Wise.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Mr. Wheeler's attack on Mr. Codd, have not yet reported.

I learn that the President has this day ordered that Major Gates, of the U. S. army, be struck from the roll. As I understand, he commanded a detachment of volunteers at Volusia, that was fired upon by the Indians, and two or three of his men killed; he was charged with a non-performance of duty on that occasion, and a court of inquiry, at his own request, instituted. Their report was unfavorable, and without the formality of a trial, he is now struck from the roll. I know nothing of his merits, but I know he has long been in the army; I presume nearly 30 years.

The Russian Mission.—TheCincinnati Gazette, in reference to the early return of Mr. WILKINS, from the Mission to Russia, says:—"This Russian Mission has been a fine thing in the hands of President Jacks n. With that he has *bought up and paid off* three great men—JOHN RANDOLPH, JAMES BUCHANAN, and WILLIAM WILKINS!!!"

It is certain that the same price was offered to SAMUEL D. INGHAM, but he declined the "business transaction"—preferring a crust of bread and liberty to the mission and the collar.

LETTER OF SAMUEL M. HOPKINS.

[The writer of the following letter in answer to one of Mr. Smith's which appeared in the Evening Journal of the 29th of March last, desires to explain that the delay of this answer has been caused principally, by an intermediate correspondence. He suggested to Mr. Smith that these discussions would be more in place in the Temperance Intelligencer, but that for certain reasons Mr. S. must see to the insertion of his (Mr. H.'s) letters. This led to a correspondence by Mr. Smith with the chairman of the Executive committee of the Temperance society; after which the latter invited Mr. H. to write in that paper—and to that letter of the chairman the following has reference. The only reason for publishing this letter at all is, that Mr. H. has been invited by Mr. S. to discuss the subject in question, and it seems necessary to state publicly what has been or is to be done upon that invitation. The references in the following to some letters not published will be sufficiently understood.

Mr. H. rejoices in a hope of being able to lay before the public (even though in the confined circulation of a pamphlet) those views of the of the Temperance question which he supposes are supported by fact, observation, sound reason, and common sense;—and in connection with the views of the intelligent and manly opponent who has called him forth. And he avows without hesitation that "no small part of his ambition is to rescue our age and country from the disgrace of seeming to receive without dissent the floods of sophistry and imposture which have proceeded from the Temperance presses.]

ON THE ERIE CANAL, }
May 28th, 1836. }

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.

My Dear Sir—I received about the 24th of April your note of the 21st, with Mr. Delavan's letter of the 14th, in which as Chairman of the Ex. committee of the State Temperance Society, he writes me in very kind terms, but under certain peculiar restrictions, to send my views on the use of fermented liquors for publication.—His letter was predicated on yours to him of the 6th of April. Incessant personal engagements have prevented my earlier answer.

I did not hesitate a single moment whether I should reject the restrictions proposed and with them the offer to write in the Intelligencer. I should indeed of my own accord have generally confined myself to all the limits which the committee wish. But having before experienced their desire to misrepresent and embarrass me, and then to exclude me, I will come under no conditions to suppress the facts regarding it, nor again subject myself to the probability of receiving the same treatment as formerly. It was for this reason I wrote you that I could ask no favors of those gentlemen, and that if we undertook the proposed correspondence, *you* must see to the insertion of my papers.

I deny that there is any thing in my motives—my character—my conduct—or in the manner in which I was conducting the discussion before begun, which should authorize the Albany committee to take me under their special supervision, or subject me to unusual restrictions.

The committee say that they "*can not devote to any single communication in the discussion which may probably arise more than a column and a half.*" And they "respectfully suggest that I will abstain from all allusion to the past." Sir, my first letter to them was shifted off under various and sometimes contradictory pretexts, from January 1834, (but say February) until October following before publication. It was a letter of earnest expostulation against the discussion about fermented liquors;—and it foretold, though imperfectly, the evils which have followed—declaring at the same time that if they *would* bring up that question I was ready and should proceed to discuss it. If argument is to be measured by the column (as prejudice, and delusion in some sort may) then the committee had published in those eight or nine months while my letter was withheld, about 160 columns against me before my numbers were allowed to commence. In fact they published upwards of 400 columns more against me than I was allowed to answer. And now they will allow me a column and an half per month! These are the same gentlemen who could formerly admit pieces of three or four columns of frothy anonymous matter against me; and that too, *after* they had excluded me, and when they knew I had no opportunity to answer.

In more than two years, during which the Intelligencer has contrived to exclude very nearly all discussion on one side, that paper has been circulated with immense industry and vast pecuniary means. It has also been a great vehicle of those real and most important truths which it was the great object of the former Temperance Society to disseminate. With truth it has artfully mixed up the new delusions,—pressing them in endless forms upon multitudes of most sincere friends of the best of causes, and boldly challenging an answer when the Editors of that paper well knew that I, for one, declared myself ready and willing to refute every part of the new doctrine, and to submit that answer to a candid and intelligent world. Neither ought you, Mr. Smith, at all to doubt whether such challenge for an answer (though you have yourself innocently repeated it)—was a disingenuous measure on the part of the committee. For you now know that I stated the whole of this matter of the exclusion of discussion, at the late Buffalo convention:—and you now know that both the New-York Evangelist and the Intelligencer combined to suppress nearly all that part of the debate which contained my statement. If I brought a railing and unjust accusation against the committee have they not ample means to confute me?—To hold me up to public disgrace? Is it come to this—that papers professing in a peculiar sense the principles of the Gospel must take the ground of Jesuits? What—when I, a man *whom they say they respect*, stand forth exclaiming that the best of causes is perverted—when they pick a quarrel with me and exclude my statement—and when in convention I formally state the facts in the face of the committee—and the committee being present do not deny the substance of this statement—do Christian newspapers mislead a Christian public by suppressing the material parts of this debate?

Well may this committee, if they can, make me stipulate, that if they will only allow me to publish, I shall omit all reference to the past. Such things as these are "*misunderstandings!*" and Mr. Delavan suggests that in our discussion we "abstain from all allusion to them." Sir, there was no "*misunderstanding*," unless causeless and abusive oppression be such. The Editors of the Intelligencer made themselves parties to the discussion before they had opportunity to understand my views; when the argument began to "*pinch*" they put forward two direct and palpable misstatements, in quotation, which perverted the whole substance of the case. When I kindly pointed out these as "*unintentional errors*," (we were all friends, and I did not suspect malice) they declined the correction. I again formally appealed to the committee as men of honor, and christians to set the matter right, and they took no notice of it. I remain now two years before the public under the effect of two statements palpably untrue, and which at any moment I could point out to you in the documents. These are "*misunderstandings!*"

In what discussion that ever took place, was it thought improper to allude to the *history* of the question? The history of opinions is often vital to the grounds of them. And matters of extensive public delusion, can, in many cases, be no wise disintangled, without referring to it.

Mr. Delavan intimates that they have rejected *but one* of my communications. The truth is, they rejected *three*. Two of them however were matters of personal vindication rendered necessary by their own incorrect allegations.

In your letter to Mr. Delavan you are pleased kindly to say that on these topics "few men have thought as much as myself:"—that I am "one of the ablest men in the Temperance Society who advocate the use of [fermented] liquors;"—and you call me a "long devoted friend of our precious common cause," and Mr. Delavan says in his letter that he has the highest respect for "purity of my motives and the maturity of my judgment."

Can all this—*or the half* of it be true? And if so, am I the man who cannot be allowed to sift this question unless hand-cuffed and schackled?—unless under restrictions never before imposed? When the Committee began the perversion of that great and most noble Temperance association, had they the opinion of one man, of whom half as much could be said? Is not such a man entitled to be heard?—to be heard fairly and have his views candidly considered? Was it right in the Editors to make themselves first parties and then judges; to drive me into personal vindication by untrue suggestions, and then to exclude my defence because it is personal? And now when they propose new restrictions am I so dull as not to see that the same play is to be acted over again?

No, Sir; if I write, it must be in a free press, if not, I commit this cause of Temperance to Him that judgeth righteously. My personal vindication is of little consequence, though I have deeply suffered under a sense of unprovoked wrong. You and I have spent too much time in negotiating how we shall write. I now put an end to that, by saying that on my return from New-York, I will, if life and faculties are continued me, address to you, personally, an outline at least of the true grounds, as I suppose them, of every branch of the Temperance argument. I am perfectly satisfied that the spirit and manner of this discussion will be grateful to both of us. To all questions I put I shall hope for your answer; and I promise to answer any question you *can put*,—or else avow my inability. All this matter may be published by either of us;—better if by both of us jointly, in a pamphlet. But for myself I can join in no discussion nor publication without full power to refer to the doings of the Albany Committee, so far as may be necessary to trace the grounds of public delusion and the perversion of the Temperance Society. I am Dear Sir,

With respect and friendship, yours,
SAM'L. M. HOPKINS.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The following article is copied from the Farmer's Register, published at Petersburgh, Va., a periodical work of great merit, devoted wholly to agricultural matters. It has nothing in it of party; but it presents considerations of the deepest interest to men of all parties, and in every class of society, who wish to see their country prosperous and happy. The evils that threaten us are portrayed in strong but true colors; and no reader, we apprehend, who dispassionately peruses these remarks, will fail to acknowledge their irresistible force, and to concur with the writer, that the distribution of the surplus revenue regularly among the States, is the only means of averting the threatened danger. The present times, indeed, afford abundant proof of the correctness of the writer's reasoning: thirty millions of the circulating medium have been boxed up in the deposite banks; and money commands an usurious interest of two and two and a half per cent per month. Let the excess of public revenue for the coming year be added to this thirty millions, and one half of our money will be withdrawn from circulation, *or loaned to the partisans of the government, to be employed in speculation or in promoting the election of Martin Van Buren.*

There is no subject which at present seems to command a larger share of the public attention than that of our surplus revenue. The immense moral and political influence which an overflowing treasury is likely to exert throughout the whole extent of our wide-spread territory, is a matter of too palpable and striking a nature to escape the public view. The consequences of this character are really alarming, and calculated to inspire the patriot with serious apprehensions for the continuance of that virtue and political integrity in our people, which Montesquieu has but too truly asserted to be the vital principle of republicanism. I have not taken forced the public mind into contemplation of the subject under this particular aspect. Besides, an agricultural journal is not, perhaps, the proper receptacle for discussions of this character.

There is one view, however, of this important subject, (of a politico-economical character,) which seems, as yet, to have made no serious impression on the public, though certainly I think of the highest moment. It is this: *that a large surplus revenue must necessarily keep the whole monetary system of our country in a constantly unsteady and deranged condition; and this too, in spite even of all the efforts of government to prevent it.*

The *modus operandi* is easily explained. Every one at all acquainted with the complicated concerns of trade knows the vast importance of the currency to the harmony of all its operations, and at the same time, the extreme sensitiveness of this important portion of the capital to every thing which affects either its quantity or velocity of its circulation. Of all the parts of the currency, none is more important than the *money*. This is peculiarly important as a general measurer of value throughout the country. Now, that which increases or diminishes its quantity, all other things remaining the same must necessarily raise or depress prices, and a continuance of such vacillation as this, throws the country into the utmost confusion and disorder, and seriously deranges all the operations of trade.

Our surplus revenue does, and must *inevitably* continue, to produce such disorder and vacillation as I have just spoken of. Mr. Gallatin, some years ago, estimated the money in actual circulation in our country at about $120,000,000. Now, suppose our surplus revenue to be $40,000,000, and of course, liable to be collected in money. Here, then, we have the government in possession of one-third of all the money in the country. Suppose that government should suddenly collect the whole of this revenue, and lock it up, if you please, in the strong boxes of the treasury, what would be the consequence? Why, one third of the money is suddenly abstracted from the circulation, and the consequence would be a pressure in the money market, as sudden and terrible as an earthquake. Destroy one-third the corn, wheat, or meat, now in use, and we all know what would be the dreadful result. This abstraction of the currency is precisely equivalent to a destruction of one third of the money of the country as long as it is withheld from the circulation. How would this pressure be relieved? By gradual importation of specie, from abroad, and by gradual extension of bank issues, until the deficit occasioned by the abstraction of $40,000,000, and the trading community were again in the possession of $120,000,000, the sum necessary for the functions of circulation. Suppose, now, the government should determin to disburse the money, no matter in what manner, which has been for a time withdrawn, what would be the effect? You would then have the money of the country suddenly raised to $160,000,000—$40,000,000 beyond the usual amount. The effect of this would be a sudden elevation of prices, soon followed by a rage for speculation, finally to be cured by large and extravagant importations from abroad, which would create a money balance against us, and drain us of specie, and force a system of curtailing on the entire banking system throughout the country. In the meantime, the accumulation of another surplus would force the country through the same melancholy routine of grinding pressure and bloated prosperity, equally hostile to a pure and sound state of morals, and to a steady and constant accumulation of wealth. But I have said this effect would be produced by a large surplus revenue, *in spite* even of all the efforts of government to prevent it. In our country the revenue is deposited in certain banks chosen for the purpose; and where the revenue annually collected is annually disbursed, there is no danger of a pressure from this cause because the deposites of the government are made and withdrawn with some degree of regularity, and the deposite banks can easily conform their operations to those of the government without any detriment to the public. But when a surplus revenue of $40,000,000 is deposited in a certain number of banks, the case is far, very far different. The expenditure of such a revenue is a very uncertain event. It may be demanded of the banks to-morrow, or it may not be for years. To-day, Congress is not in session, and there is no danger of an appropriation. The consequence will be, that the deposite banks will enlarge their issues, and flood the country with paper. To-morrow, Congress is convened, and apprehension is ascertained that this enormous surplus may be called for. The consequence is, the deposite banks must place themselves in a position of safety; they must curtail their issues, gather together their funds in order that they may be ready to obey the summons of the government. This curtailment on the part of the deposite banks, forces a similar line of policy on the others, and hence a money pressure. After a short time, Congress either appropriates the money, or rises without any action on the subject. In either case, the currency will become suddenly expanded, because of the restoration to the circulation of that portion so long held in a state of inactivity to meet the public calls.

The great pressure now felt in the large cities, is an exemplification of the views here submitted, and shows most conclusively, that while Congress *involuntarily* holds suspended the sword of Damocles over the deposite banks, they must and will produce a money pressure, and a consequent derangement of the whole monetary system. Nothing but a guarantee that the money will not be called for without years of notice in advance, can possibly prevent these disastrous fluctuations in the currency of our country, as long as we have a large surplus revenue constituting so very considerable a portion of the circulating medium.

This tremendous, and I may truly say, most awful influence over the whole trade and prosperity of the country, exerted by the mere existence of a great surplus revenue, is one of those overwhelming evils which statesmen scarce dream of before they happen. I do not recollect ever to have heard or seen one single prediction of any such calamity as this, from an overflowing treasury. And even now I do not think our statesmen seem sufficiently impressed with the deleterious influence of our surplus upon the whole monetary system. In fact, if this view of the subject has been presented to the public at all, it has not met my eye. Now, when we consider that the surplus will increase for several years to come, and that if our government shall be as economical in its expenditures as it ought to be, the surplus may amount, before 1842, to a sum equal to all the money requisite to perform the functions of circulation in this country, the most vivid imagination can scarce conceive the disastrous consequences of such an accumulated treasure. The value of every item of property in the whole country will depend "upon the hazard of a die." The sudden hoarding on the part of the deposite banks to meet the calls of government, would instantly paralyze the whole business of the country and inflict a death-like torpor on all the operations of commerce. The sudden abstraction of so much money from circulation, would at one blow annihilate all exchangeable value, and leave debtors every where at the mercy of creditors. A sudden restoration after such an abstraction, would again restore the currency, raise prices, blow up the bubble of speculation to burst once more with the same melancholy consequences. When we take into consideration, that the construction of turnpikes, rail roads, the building of factories, and the forming of joint stock schemes throughout the country, are rapidly increasing the amount of stocks; that all these stocks are exceedingly sensitive to all the fluctuations in the money market, rising to-day and falling to-morrow; that these fluctuations in the stock market, generate a gambling spirit, at once destructive to the morals and religion of the country, and fatal to the formation of those steady and persevering habits of industry which alone can insure the steady accumulation of national wealth. We cannot but the more lament the existence of a great surplus revenue, which must of necessity, increase immeasurably all these evils. These fluctuations are not mattters of chance, or the result of intentional oppression by the government; they are the necessary and inevitable results of the surplus reuenue. Distributions of such revenue regularly among the states, seems to be the only remedy left, if the tariff compromise of 1832 is to be considered as sacred or inviolable. That would not perhaps be found a complete remedy, but it is certainly the best that has yet been offered.

If ever the Congress of the United States was called upon to settle a difficult and momentous subject, it is this subject of the surplus revenue. I wish that every man in the United States could be made to see the truth, that the whole property of the country is involved in this question of the surplus revenue If it is suffered to advance until it absorbsall the money of the country, the value of every house, of every foot of land, of every species of produce and property, will be at the mercy of these fluctuations, occasioned by the contractions and expansions of the currency, caused by the existence of an overgrown surplus revenue. And all this will happen, whether the government should wish to oppress or not. The power of the government becomes most fearfully great, with a large accumulated revenue, and the best government in the world with such a fund, becomes like Ahmed, the Pilgrim of Love, in the *Tales of Alhambra*, when cased in the enchanted armour, and mounted upon the enchanted steed: an impetus was given to him which drove him furiously against friend and foe, in spite of every effort to restrain himself, until he had prostrated in universal ruin all who lay before him.

I hope this, my hasty sketch of the influence of the surplus revenue will at least have the effect of calling public attention to the subject.

Z. W.

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

The steamboat Georgian which had left for Apalachicola, was fired on by the Indians on her route, the fire was returned; no damage done, as supposed on either side.

Our accounts from Columbus, dated on Saturday last, state that Gen. Scott was at that time confined to his quarters by sickness. Gen Jesup was to have left for Tuskegee on that day, escorted by three companies of mounted men.—Arms were looked for constantly.—*Recorder.*

From Columbus.—The Augusta Chronicle, of the 8th instant says:

"We are indebted to the politeness of the Post Master of this city, for the following information, received by last evening's western mail:

The steamboat Metamora, has this moment arrived from Apalachicola and reports, that when about five miles above Roanoke, the Indians commenced an attack from the western bank of the river, and continued firing on the boat, until she was able to make a landing, when they disappeared.

The Metamora has on board three companies of troops from Irwinton, Alabama and Randolph and Stewart counties, in this State. They landed, but could find no Indians. After searching for a short time, they re-embarked, and continued up the river, when they were again fired upon. The boat, however, was enabled to keep on, and has this moment arrived. She has on board five men wounded, three dangerously, and two slightly, I have just returned from the boat, and you can see the marks of balls all around her."

Another letter of the same date states that there were no envelopes found in the possession of *Broad*, who is charged with robbing the mail, or any thing which would tend to criminate him.

The same letter states that "Gen. Jessup left Columbus on the 4th, for Tuskegee, accompanied by 100 men. He takes command, I understand, of the Alabama forces, Gen. Scott is here confined to his room by indisposition."

The Milledgeville Journal of the 7th, says:

"We learn from a highly respectable source, that Small Fox to a considerable extent has made its appearance in Columbus."

[*From Charleston papers, to June 10th.*]

The revenue schr. Jackson, Capt. H. D. Hunter, from a cruize in the Gulph of Mexico, arrived off the bar yesterday, having touched at Key West, St. Augustine, St. Mary's and Savannah. She proceeded immediately for Cape Roman, on her way to the North.

We learn from captain Hunter, that the Texan fleet consisted of two men-of-war schooners, with a barque, two schooners and a steam boat, having on board about 300 men for the Texan army, under the command of Gen. Green, left the Balize, for Galveston Bay, at the same time with the Jackson. Capt. H. learnt, before his departure, that Santa Ana had been landed from from the Texan schr. Independence, Com. Hawkins, and conveyed by land to Valasco, which is situated about a day's ride from Matamoras, where one division of the army was stationed.—This movement was supposed to have reference to some accommodation expected to be brought about by Santa Anna.

We are sorry to hear rumors of unpleasant disagreements, which are said to have taken place between the President of the Texan Republic and Gen. Houston, but trust that no serious injury to the cause may be the consequence.

[*From the Savannah Georgian, June 8.*]

THE BLOCK HOUSE.

The following extract of a letter, received from Dr. Samuel A. T. Lawrence, of this city, by his relatives, has been politely yielded, at our request, for publication. In ancient times it was deemed the highest service to the State to have preserved the life of a Roman citizen.—What appropriate tribute can be rendered to the gallant Read and his followers, for rescuing from the savage Seminole the lives of so brave a band of American citizens. We have not space to express our estimate of the conduct of the brave Floridians.

"TALLAHASSEE, June 1st, 1836.

"H —— wrote you a few lines a short time ago to acquaint you with the cause of my not writing to some of you. I entered as Surgeon into the service of the U. S. on the 10th of March. On the 15th took up the line of march for Charles' Ferry, where a military fort was established. Left Charles' Ferry in a few days for Suwanee Old Town, where Major McLemore, under whose command I was, had made his Head-Quarters.

After remaining here a few days, Major McLemore, the Adjutant and myself, together with the Major's servant, paid a visit to Newnansville, where I remained two days, and at which place an express reached Major McLemore, through whom he was directed to bring on some corn for the use of the army, to the Withlacoochee river, where we were ordered to remain until relieved by Gen. Scott, or Major McLemore, who had returned to Suwannee Old Town, [illegible] days without being attacked by the savages. We had just completed building the block house, and dug out a spring near the edge of the Fort, when, on the morning of the ninth of April, at a little before dawn of day, we were attacked by the Indians, who had encompassed us on three sides, and numbered about 150 or 200 warriors.

The engagement lasted one hour and three quarters, when they found out, to their sorrow, that our reception was not only too warm, but that they had ventured too near us without due reflection.

On the next day (Wednesday) we had 1 man killed on his post by an Indian rifle, fired from the opposite side of the river. On Friday the 15th of April, we were attacked by a body of the savages who had completely surrounded us, and whose number we computed at 4 to 500, though we have since learned that Powell had 1000 to 1500 of them. This was the hottest engagement we had during our stay on the Withlacoochee. They fired their guns by hundreds at the same moment at our Block House, and succeeded in taking our only means of escape—our boat—which they took down the river and destroyed after the battle. The engagement continued 2 hours and 45 minutes, and we had 3 men slightly wounded.

On the 24th, we had a very severe battle in which they displayed their ingenuity by shooting arrows on fire upon the roof of the house, which destroyed the roof and left us exposed to the inclemency of the weather; this arrow firing was performed by 26 of their men, whilst about 3 or 500 used their guns. We had on this occasion 2 or 3 of our men wounded. It is my opinion that in the engagement we must have killed between forty and fifty of them. On the night of the 24th, after the battle, we heard their chief hail us and say, "that he was going away in the morning, and would trouble us no more." He kept his promise very well, though he did give us about 100 guns the next morning ere he left. He kept a continual watch upon us, however, from that time until we were relieved by about 80 gallant volunteers under the command of Col. Reed, of the Florida Militia, who came up the river the night of the 24th May, and brought us all away in safety. Our Captain, Hollman, was killed on the 3d May, whilst endeavoring to fortify and strengthen our position. The Indians continued to give us a passing shot, from 50 to 100 guns every five or six days, though he kept a spy upon us at other times. To God, and the bravery and gallantry of the Volunteers under Col. Read, are we indebted for our lives, as I despaired of ever receiving aid from human hands, and was almost resigned to my fate. The officers were twenty-one days living on corn, without salt or meat, and the men about 28 days.

In a few days I will write you again and be more explicit, and will soon send you a copy of our letter of thanks to Col. Read and the Volunteers under his command. I am very weak and can say no more at present."

LYNCHBURGH, (Va.) June 9.

William Oury, son of Augustus Oury, Esq. the Postmaster at Abingdon, was a few days ago arrested and committed to prison, on a charge of embezzling letters from the post office, and robbing them of their enclosures. The culprit was detected by his father, who accidentally found a purloined draft in a pocket of one of his vests. He immediately adopted legal measures to have his son arrested. But so strongly were the sympathies of the people of Abingdon excited in behalf of the aged father, who is one of the most respectable citizens of that place, that they permitted the young man, well mounted to escape. Seemingly, however, indifferent to his fate, he travelled slowly and carelessly and was retaken. He is about nineteen or twenty years of age.—*Virginian.*

Melancholy Loss of Life off Cape Clear.—An account has just reached this office that a ship called the Charles, of Charleston, foundered off Cape Clear, and with the exception of about a dozen of the crew saved in a small boat, near 300 persons perished. We give this in the way in which it has reached us, not vouching for its correctness, which we fear is but too true. The Charles sailed from Liverpool with emigrants for a port in the United States, and it appears started a plank, and in a very short time went down.—*Cork Evening Herald.*

Death of a Veteran.—Died on the 30th inst., in the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, John Henderson, a pensioner in that establishment. The noble old soldier completed his 106th year on the 5th day of last March. He was present at the battle of Culloden, the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of the Havana under Pocock; at the battle of Bunker's Hill; and numerous other engagements by sea and land.

Congressional Proceedings.

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

SENATE—MONDAY, JUNE 13.

RECOGNITION OF TEXAS.

Several memorials, &c. were presented this morning in reference to the recognition of the Independence of Texas.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial of the citizens of Shelby county, in Kentucky, praying for the recognition of the Independence of Texas. On presenting this memorial Mr. Clay stated that the subject was before the committee of Foreign Relations and that they are engaged in deliberating upon it.

Mr. Niles presented the Joint Resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, recommending the same measure. He intimated his opinion that the Legislature had been premature in its movement, and that it would be time enough to acknowledge the Independence of the country, when Mexico, not merely the head of the government, but the people themselves, should be disposed to assent to it. He considered it to be a question of great delicacy, and as involving some difficult and dangerous results.

The resolutions were read and referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wright presented the memorial of a number of citizens of Albany, praying for the recognition of the Independence of Texas Government, which was also referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The credentials of John Page, elected a Senator from New Hampshire, to supply the vacancy created by the resignation of Isaac Hill, were presented and he took his seat.

Mr. Benton from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was recommitted a Bill to increase the present military establishment, reported the same with an amendment, being a new bill, to be substituted for the other. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on a claim of Capt. Ridgelo, of the navy, for compensation for the entertainment of a number of distinguished guests. The committee having reported finally, were discharged from the further consideration of the claim.

The following bills are passed:

An act repealing the 14th section of an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. S.

An act in addition to an Act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Benton, requesting the President to obtain from the Deposite Banks information as to the practicability of prohibiting all paper circulation of a description under $20.

DEPOSITES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money.

The amendment offered last week, by Mr. Leigh, providing that the banks shall, before a day named, have in their vaults a certain amount of public money, was agreed to; and the whole of the clause, as amended was then stricken out.

Various amendments were then offered by Messrs. Leigh, Wright, Walker, and Benton.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment, ordaining that the public monies shall be sent to the U. States mint, for the purpose of being converted into coins, or deposited there for safe keeping.—The question being divided, the first vote was on that branch which provides for the conversion into coin, and was decided as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Morris, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Wright—22.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Webster—17.

The question on the second branch, was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Robinson, Ruggles, Walker, White—13.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, King, of Geo. Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Shepley, Switt, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Webster, Wright—28.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill also by providing that in the selection of Banks, preference shall be given to such as will not issue notes of less value than $20, and as will aid to restore a gold circulation. The question was decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Benton, Brown, Grundy, King, of Geo., McKean, Morris, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Tallmadge, Walker, White—15.

Nays—Messrs. Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, King, of Alabama, Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Shepley, Swift, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Webster, Wright—28.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill by exempt from the operation of the bill, the proceeds of the Public Lands under the bill to appropriate their proceeds.

Mr. Calhoun moved to add the words, "provided the bill shall become a law."

The question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Calhoun, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—22.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Grundy, Hubbard, Morris, Naudian, Nicholas, Niles, Rives, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wright—16.

The amendment of Mr. Benton, as amended, was negatived as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Illinois, Hendricks, Hubbard, King, of Ga. Morris, Niles, Rives, Ruggles, Shepley, Walker, White—15.

Nays—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Nicholas, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wright—25.

Mr. Calhoun moved to fill the blank with two millions, being the sum to be received on the Treasury, but without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The pension bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Saturday, were severally read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Pinckney moved the suspension of the Rules for the purpose of allowing him to move to take up the bill for the establishment of a naval depot at Charleston, S. C. The motion was lost.

Mr. Sutherland, from the Committee on Commerce, to which the same had been referred, reported the following bills: a bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836; and a bill making appropriations for building light houses, light-boats, buoys, and making surveys for 1836; both of which were committed.

MICHIGAN BOUNDARY.

The House took up for consideration the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan into the Union.

Mr. Vinton renewed the motion made by him unsuccessfully, in Committee of the Whole, to amend the bill by adding to the second section the following:—

"And provided also, and it is hereby further expressly declared, that if the convention provided for in the third section of this act shall not give the assent therein required, the boundaries of the States of Ohio and Indiana shall nevertheless be and forever remain fixed and established between them and Michigan, as the same are in this act above specified and described."

Mr. Vinton asked the yeas and nays on the question, and they were ordered, and being taken, were as follows: Yeas 81, nays 126.

So the amendment was negatived.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the bill by striking out the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections, and inserting as a substitute certain provisions reserving to Michigan the rights and limits secured to the Territory by the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Adams rose and addressed the House three hours in opposition to the boundary as described in the bill. He examined the prov

EVENING JOURNAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1836.

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

Albany, May 30th, 1836.

☞ The Editor of the Argus asks whose fault it is that the improvements in the Hudson River have been suspended? We answer, it is the fault of the Administration:—or more directly, it is the fault of the Administration *majority* in Congress, whose time and attention is devoted to politics, rather than to the discharge of their duties. It is true that the opposition members labor to resist exhorbitant and unlawful demands upon the Treasury. It is also true that they oppose Cambreleng's mid-night attempts to cheat through unsanctioned appropriations.—But they do not oppose any of the proper, authorized, legitimate appropriations. Congress has been in session over six months, and the bills to improve the navigation of our Rivers and Harbors have not been moved! Is not this the fault of the majority? The Administration members have charge of all these bills, and they alone are responsible to the people. If the Editor of the Argus will show us where and when the opposition have opposed or embarrassed the passage of the usual, necessary and authorized appropriations, we shall be as free to condemn their conduct as we are that of our opponents.

☞ The Troy Budget man is abusing Judge BUEL! This is quite natural, quite proper, and entirely desirable. It was not expected that Mr. BUEL's nomination would satisfy *such* patriots. There is no *"feeling in common"* between our candidate for Governor and the late *Honorable* John C. *Kimball*.

☞ The Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, we are most happy to perceive, arrived at New-York yesterday, in the Packet ship Independence. Dr. S. sailed in November last, and after passing the winter in France and Italy made a brief visit to England and Scotland. His numerous friends will be gratified to learn that the benefits anticipated from this European tour, upon Dr. SPRAGUE's health, have been fully realized.

☞ She that was *Miss* Fanny Wright, until it became convenient to assume the name of a Frenchman to smooth over an *"indiscretion,"* is delivering *political* lectures at Cincinnati. She is a "whole-hog Van Buren man" and abuses, in round terms, all who doubt that Van Buren's election is the only means of saving the Republic!

Coleridge's Letters, Conversations and Recollections.—In this volume recently published by the Messrs. HARPER, some obsequious admirer of Mr. COLERIDGE has attempted, after the manner of Boswell, to magnify the merits of Mr. C. by the publication of his small talk. The newspapers all speak highly of this work, but we suspect that like the Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who says that instead of reading it, he is "quite willing to *endorse* the whole on the former enviable celebrity of him whose sentiments the book developes." Now we doubt whether the Commercial Advertiser, in this liberal endorsement, intended to approve of the following very flattering *"sentiment"* which Mr. Mr. Coleridge expressed in favor of Americans:—

"An American, by his boasting of the superiority of the Americans generally, but more especially in their language, once provoked me to tell him that on that head the least said the better, as the Americans presented the extraordinary anamoly of a people *without a language.* That they had mistaken the English language for baggage (which [illegible] America, it is I believe, a fact verified beyond doubt, that some years ago it was impossible to obtain a copy of the Newgate Callender, as they had all been bought up by the Americans; whether to suppress this blazon of their forefathers, or to assist in their Geneological remarks, I could never learn satisfactorily."

Such is the Book lauded by the American Press!

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Saratoga and Schenectady Rail Road Company, held in the city of New-York on the 2d inst., the following gentlemen were elected directors of the company for the ensuing year:

Henry H. Lawrence, John B. Lasala, Bernard Graham, Robert J. Walker, William Howard, Charles Hoyt, of New-York; Stephen Warren, Troy; John Clarke, Saratoga Springs; Joseph C. Yates, Schenectady.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Henry H. Lawrence was re-elected President, John Clarke, Vice President; Wm. W. Dibble, Secretary and Register; John Costigan, Sup't and General Agent.

SALES of Real Estate and Bank Stock, by Davis & Jones on Thursday, 9th instant:

4 lots Knox st., 33 feet 165, sold for	$200 ea.	
1 " " "	210 "	
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank stock,	165 "	
Albany City Bank, "	130 "	

☞ The Editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer says that he saw a Raft containing several hundred thousand feet of lumber, passing down the Delaware, from Elmyra, Tioga County.

☞ U. S. Bank Notes bear a *premium* of 2½ and 3 per cent, in Tennessee.

[*From the Long Island Star.*]

Nomination for Governor, &c.—We have much satisfaction in announcing the nomination of Judge JESSE BUEL, as a candidate for Governor of the State of New-York. Judge Buel is well known personally to many of our citizens, and his name and character as a distinguished and scientific agriculturist, has conferred honor and respect on the State, and been of incalculable benefit to the farming interests of his country. He commenced his active life as a practical printer and editor; and after having acquired a handsome property, he retired to a farm a few miles from Albany. His land was considered poor, like much of the land between Albany and Schenectady, but under his skilful management, and the discreet application of capital, it has become a PATTERN for the State, and has been visited by thousands of citizens, as well as foreigners, as a bright evidence of the capacities of our mother EARTH. The writings of Judge Buel have been republished in every paper in the Union. He is now the editor of the "Cultivator," a paper published by the State, and sold at 50 cents per annum, for the laudable purpose of disseminating knowledge and agricultural information in a cheap form among *the people!* The editor and his associates serve for the pleasure of doing good!

Such is the man who is now nominated as a suitable Governor for the FARMERS OF NEW-YORK! He will, we hope and trust, receive the warm support of all pure and independent Americans—men who are unbought, unbribed, and uncollared!!

[*From the New-York Daily Advertiser.*]

United States Bank Bonus.—If the present rate of domestic exchanges continue, and the agency continue to discount as largely as they have done since they commenced, the whole amount of the bonus, paid by that institution to the State of Pennsylvania, will be paid by the New Yorkers in less that five years. This is rather a mortifying fact, that this city should, in so short a time, pay the amount of the vast improvements, such as canals, &c., that are in progress in that state. Had the Legislature of New York not been blinded by their miserable party prejudices, the charter might have been granted by this State,—the capital secured here and some three to five millions of bonus paid into our own treasury. As it is, New York pays tribute to Pennsylvsnia, and will continue to do so until a mammoth bank is chartered by our own Legislature; which we have no doubt, will ere long be granted.

[*From the Commercial Advertiser.*]

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their London and Liverpool papers. The former to the morning of the 23d, and the latter to the 24th inclusive. The news is interesting.

The Independence made her outward passage in fourteen and a half days, and has returned in twenty days, performing the voyage out and home in *thirty-four days and a half*—a shorter period than was ever before known.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell took the oaths and his seat, as member from Kilkenny, on the 20th. His first act was to present a petition from sundry electors of Dublin against the return of the sitting members from that city; the very gentleman in whose favor the committee had a few days before reported. He then gave notice that on the 21st June he would move to bring in a bill to reform the House of Lords. Mr. Grove Price gave notice that on the first supply day, he would move to expunge Mr. O'Connell's notice, just given, from the journals. The House adjourned on the 30th of May.

The old "Catholic association" in Dublin, which fell to pieces on the passage of the Catholic emancipation bill, has been revived. A meeting was held on the 17th of May, at which violent speeches were made by Mr. Shiel and others, and open war was declared against the peers—or at least against those of them who are conservatives.

The corporations reform bill for Ireland went back to the House of Commons from the House of Lords on the 19th, with numerous amendments, which Lord John Russell said had totally changed its character; that the bill, as amended did in fact destroy the corporations in Ireland; and that he never would participate in any measure which deprived Ireland of Municipal governments.

Mr. O'Brien, an Irish member, gave notice that he should move to read the amendments that day six months—equivalent to a summary rejection.

Mr. Hume said that the collision between the two houses had commenced, and that its result could only be organic changes in the house of Lords. The amendments were to be considered on the 2nd of June, when a fierce conflict was expected. The plot thickens.

Mr. O'Connell has published a long and furious letter to the people of England—the first of a series—calling upon them to reform the House of Lords, as the only means of maintaining the Union.

The papers notice the large amount of gold continually shipped from England to this country.

Messrs. Hamilton and West, the new members from Dublin, took their seats on the opposition bench.

The chancellor of the exchequer had given notice of a bill to remove the civil disabilities affecting the Jews.

A son and heir was born unto Lord King on the 12th of May, who was christened Noel Wentworth. Lady King, our readers will recollect, is the Ada, daughter of Lord Byron.

Mr. Roebuck made his long promised motion for the better regulation of the government in Canada, on the 16th of May—it was withdrawn after a speech in opposition thereto, by Sir G. Grey.

The difficulty between Lord Melbourne and Mr. Norton, whatever it was, had been accommodated. The respectable papers say nothing about about the duel. His illness is said to have been an attack of quinzy, with a sharp fit of the gout.

MAY 19, 1836.

American Stocks.—Pennsylvania fives, 102½a103½; Maryland sixes, 108; Ohio fives, 107; Louisiana, (Barings) 100¼a101; Mississippi, Planters' Bank, £26¼ Tennessee, Planters' Bank, £23½; Alabama fives, 95; U. S. Bank, 24¾; Louisiana State nines £25a£25¼; Bank of Louisiana eights, £26; New Orleans canal company, £22¾; New Jersey canal fives, 103; do. sixes 104½.

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

Cutting and maiming.—On Thursday, a sailor named Jones was brought to the Police office, charged with stabbing Collin Sharpe, the mate of the Virginian, New-York packet-ship, now lying in this port. The prisoner was one of the crew of the Virginian. Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday morning he was ordered to go below deck by the complainant, which he refused to do; some words then ensued, and the prisoner said, "It shall take the complainant and two of his watch to make me go below."—He drew out his knife at the same moment, and held it up in a menacing attitude. The complainant on seeing it, struck him with a handspike, when the prisoner made a desperate stab at him with the knife, and cutting through his clothes, inflicted a serious wound in the lower part of his body. The second mate attempted to take the knife from him, and in doing so received a wound on one of his hands. The pri- [illegible] default of payment ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor in the house of correction for the space of one month.

New Voyage of Discovery.—It was stated at the annual meeting of the Geographical society, on Tuesday, that on account of the discoveries of capt. Back in his recent expedition, a deputation from the society, consisting of the earl of Ripon, Sir John Franklin, and captain Back, had waited upon the lords of the admiralty with the different views that had been given to the society upon the subject. On their representation his majesty's ship Terror had been placed under the command of captain Back, to proceed to the Mayne river, on the western coast of North America, near Sir Thomas Ross's Welcome. His first directions were to ascertain the most convenient place for the transportation of boats and stores across the intervening isthmus, and, having placed his ship in security, he was to proceed with the resources placed at his command along the shores of Prince Regent's Inlet, and connect the point whence he will start with Hecla and Fury Straits and Point Turnagain. The utmost exertion is being used in fitting out the expedition, which, it is expected, will sail the first week in June.

Suicide of the Hon. Berkeley Craven.—A considerable sensation has been produced in the fashionable sporting world by the suicide of the Hon. Berkeley Craven, so well known on the turf, who put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, at his residence, No. 17, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware road. The particulars of the melancholy affair, are as follows:—The deceased, it appeared, was a loser by the Derby Stakes to an enormous extent, some say as much as £30,000.

As soon as the result of the race became known he was observed by his friends to be excessively agitated, and in this state he left Epsom, and arrived at his residence, as above, the same (Thursday) night. He flung himself on the sofe in the parlour in a state of mental distraction, and all attempts to solace him being in vain, the domestics were forced reluctantly to leave him, and retired to bed at a late hour.

About six o'clock on the following (Friday) morning, one of the female servants came down stairs, and on entering the parlor a most appalling spectacle was presented to her view: the body of her master was found extended on the floor, deluged in blood, which had flowed from a frightful wound in the head, and near him lay a large duelling pistol, with which it was evident the deed had been perpetrated.

From an examination of the wound, it appears that death must have been almost instantaneous—but it is rather extraordinary that the report of the pistol was not heard by any of the inmates. He was about 50 years of age.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals describe at great length the flattering reception of the two princes at Berlin. They were saluted with salves of artillery and received with great attention by the king and royal family.

The general discussion of the budget was closed in the chamber of duputies on the 19th. It was admitted that there would be a deficit of 1,600,000l. in the revenue for the year 1836.

Preparations had already been commenced in Paris for the celebration of the "three days."—The review is to take place in the garden of the Tuileries, and not on the boulevards, as heretofore.

The bill to abolish private lotteries passed in the chamber of deputies by a vote of 228 to 21. This was thought a foretoken of the fate that awaited the gambling houses.

There had been quite a sharp debate in the chamber of deputies, between M. Thiers and his late colleagues, on the subject of his alleged misapplication of money in the completion of the public works of the capital. The result was a triumph for the minister, the great majority of the deputies being decidedly in his favor. His antagonists were ultimately silenced.

The naval preparations at Toulone wer still proceeding with great activity.

It is confidently stated in some of the Paris journals, that the imprisonment of two at least of the prisoners of Ham, Messrs. Chantelauze and de Ranville, will be soon changed, by the royal clemency, to banishment.

SPAIN.

By telegraph from Bayonne, at Paris on the 19th of May, the unexpected information is said to have been received, that Mendizabal and all the other ministers had resigned, in consequence of the queen's refusal that Generals Espeleta, Queseda and San Roman should be superseded in command at Madrid. Senor Isturitz is said to have received the queen's commands to form a new cabinet. Senor Isturitz is an ultra liberal—the head of the *movement* party, and if he has succeeded in ousting Mendizabal, it is probable that the constitution of 1812 will be declared, and the chamber of proceres (or peers) abrogated. Much speculation was afloat as to the probable effect of this change on the policy of Louis Philippe, who is not partial to liberalism. The general impression. however, was, that the queen could not get on without Mendizabal, supported as he is by the moderate of both parties.

There was a rumor in Paris on the 19th, that the Carlists had defeated Gen. Cordova, and dispersed his army. Another that Cordova had consummated his long suspected treachery, and gone over to Don Carlos.

The Carlos account of the battle of St. Sebastian varies little from that put forth by Gen. Evans, except in magnifying the disparity of force and the loss of the British.

At the latest accounts, the British and Carlists maintained the same position in the neighborhood of St. Sebastian. An engagement between the main bodies was, however, expected daily.

PORTUGAL.

Considerable alarm and anxiety were caused in Lisbon, in the early part of May, by the sudden illness of the prince consort, who was attacked with a complaint almost precisely similar to that of which his predecessor died. A difficulty arose on a point of court etiquette, the Portuguese court physician insisting upon prescribing for the prince, after the Portuguese fashion, and the latter refusing to take any thing except from the hands of the German physician who had accompanied him from his native country. The German was equally resolute in having the exclusive charge of the royal patient, or taking no part in the matter. The obstinacy of the prince and his physician prevailed, and the consequence was, as the papers significantly allege, that the former was very soon convalescent. The prince had already made himself very popular.

There had been a slight disturbance in one of the northern provinces (Tras-os-montes), an individual having organized a small band of guerillas and procla med Don Miguel; but the attempt at insurrection was soon put down.

Some idle rumors had been in circulation at Lisbon, of Don Miguel's having landed in Spain; but it was soon found that there was no truth in them.

Some dissatisfaction existed among the English resident merchants, in consequence of the expiration of the commercial treaty with England; but affairs generally were in a prosperous condition.

From the Columbus Sentinel of June 3.

PROGRESS OF THE CREEK WAR.

We are almost as barren of incident here, in relation to the movement of the Creek for the past week, as we should be were we entirely removed from the seat of action. Active preparations are making by those in command to concentrate the men, arms and munitions of war in this place, for the purpose of passing into the nation as soon as all things are in readiness.—In the mean time a considerable force has been sent down the river stationed along the Chattahoochee. for the purpose of protecting the frontier inhabitants of the river below us. A large number of troops have already come in, and many more are on their march and will be here in a few days. Those that are sent down the river, are encamped on the Alabama side of the river, opposite Columbus, with the exception of the volunteer corps and drafted men of this city and county, who we presume will be kept here for the protection of the place.

The Indians in this vicinity and below are supposed to be encamped in two bodies. One of about 4 hundred under Ne-ah Micco in a swamp below the stage road about 20 miles from this place; the other, under Ne-ah Mathla, amounting to perhaps 8 or 900, in another swamp some distance below him. Both the chiefs profess to be friendly, and it is said keep a white flag flying at a prominent point of their encampments. But those who know the Indian character, know that cunning and treachery are amongst their strongest characteristics. Oseola played Gen. Gaines a most arrant trick by this same manœvering with his white flag, gained time to remove his women and children, and then ran away himself.

On Sunday evening two chiefs and seven other Indians, and a white man by the name of Baily, came in as a special embassage from Neah Micco and Neah Mathla, to learn what terms would be granted to them in case they should come over to the whites. A long consultation was held at head quarters, and the deputation sent back on Tuesday morning. We have heard nothing further of the conference or the deputation since its departure.

A half-breed by the name of Jim Henry, pretty well informed, having been much with the whites, seems to be the most active among the Indians in their predatory excursions. We take the following account of his career of the last week from the Herald:—"On Saturday night last, a rumor reached the city, that himself and band were within 12 or 15 miles of the river.—General McDougal promptly called upon the troops to cross the Chattahoochee in pursuit of this scoundrel; and although it was 11 o'clock in the night, yet we are proud to say, that, volunteers from Columbus Guards, and Capt. Evans' Rifle corps, amounting in all to 80 or 100 men, who marched into the nation at the hour of midnight in search of the savage foe—and after having travelled all night without being able to discover the enemy, returned to their encampments the next morning. The following night, Jim Henry and his gang approached within six miles of town and burned the Uchee bridge; and during the night he crossed to the Georgia side of the river, and committed depredations by killing, and destroying the house and property of Mr. John Victory, whose plantation is about 20 miles below Columbus.

Two or three other incursions have been made into this State across the Chattahoochee some twenty-five or thirty miles below this place. Mr. Burdit, the overseer of Mrs. Brewer, was murdered on Saturday night, and all the buildings on the plantation burnt. The buildings on Mr. Quarles' fine plantation have also been destroyed. About one hundred and eighty Indians are said to have been present at the burning of Mrs. Brewer's houses. They were afterwards pursued by troops from Randolph county, and tracked to the river swamp. At Quarles' plantation, the citizens had a skirmish with the Indians, and we regret to state that a Mr. Jackson of Stewart county, was killed in the rencontre.

Almost daily incursions are made into the Indian country by small parties from this place, but hitherto with but little effect. On Monday a party of about a dozen went out about as far as the Ochee Creek, and in the evening a squad of Indians came over to attack them. The whites, fearing they would be too strong for them, fled, and were pursued about the woods nearly the whole night, the Indians at times, being close upon them. They got into Fort Mitchell about 3 o'clock in the morning, and came up to Columbus the next day.

The Indians have destroyed both bridges across the Oochee.

Dr. Hoxey, with a scouting party, went down to Broken Arrow Bend, about ten miles below Columbia, on the river, on Wednesday last.—They heard the yells of a few Indians and the report of two guns. but saw no Indians.

We learn of no hostilities recently among the upper Creeks. We think the great mass of them are disposed to be friendly. Apothleholo Tuskena and Jim Boy are friendly. and will assist the whites. An express who arrived here from Tuskegee on Wednesday states that he passed about 200 Indians on the road, all of whom appeared to be friendly.

We have not heard of Gen. Woodward and his party since their departure from this place, but presume they have arrived safe at Tuskegee.

General White returned on Wednesday with his command of Talbot Volunteers, from a scout on the Georgia side of the river, as low down as Fort McCreary. Saw no Indians.

[*From the Charleston Patriot, June* 7.]

Gratifying Intelligence.—We have the satisfaction of presenting the following extract of a letter, received in this city, by which it will be perceived that the gallant little band of our countrymen at the Block House on the Withlacoochee, has been relieved.

"QUINCY, (Florida) May 31.

"I embrace a moment to say to you, that an express has arrived at Tallahassee to inform the government that our volunteers have succeeded, in the steamboat, in relieving the block house on the Withlacoochee: and they have now gone up the Suwannee to relieve McCance and his little besieged company. On Saturday last two steamboats came down from Columbus and were fiercely attacked on their passage, but no damage done. We are in an unenviable situation, but hope for better times."

MILLEDGEVILLE, June 7th.

Our private advices from Columbus, (in addition to the details which we have taken from the papers,) informs us that an express arrived at Columbus on the 3d, (last Friday,) from Fort McCrary, bringing the intelligence that the Crawford Infantry, Gapt. Carr, but commanded by Maj. Browin, consisting of sixty or seventy men, had a fight with the Indians on the same morning.

This company being informed that the Indians had canoes and intended crossing the river at Boykin's ferry, marched to the place, laid in ambush, when shortly about sixteen Indians, in four canoes, started across. The whites fired, and three Indians were seen to tumble from the canoes in the river. The Indians on the opposite bank then presented themselves, and returned the fire. The firing continued across the river, until the ammunition of the whites was exhausted, when they retired. The number of Indians was computed by the men at five hundred, but is supposed to be exaggerated. One white man was killed, Mr. Crosby, of Crawford. It is supposed four Indians were killed. Three companies left Columbus on the 4th, for the scene of action.

Farther accounts state that the steamboat Georgian, which had left for Apalachicola, was fired on by the Indians on her route; the fire was returned; no damage done, as supposed on either side.

Our accounts from Columbus, dated on Saturday last, state that Gen. Scott was at that time, confined to his quarters by sickness. Gen. Jesup was to have left for Tuskegee on that day, escorted by three companies of mounted men. Troops were arriving daily; but few of them armed. Arms were looked for constantly.—*Recorder.*

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 30.

The rumor that had reached here some eight days ago via Natchitoches, was confirmed or repeated yesterday by an arrival from Opelousas—that 1200 Mexicans, one division of the army under Col. Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between 300 and 400 Texans, agreeably to the request of Santa Anna that they should lay down their arms.

It was also stated that the Texan force under Col. Burleson had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army under Felisola and Sesma, when crossing the Colorado; and that the Mexicans merely requested to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. It was also stated that they had thrown into the river a large quantity of ammunition, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texans; and it is fortunately stated that the latter have pursued the prudential policy of building a bridge for the escape of the enemy—who are still nearly 3 to 1.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

The vessels that came up the river last evening report the Mississippi had overflowed its banks at the English Turn; and did considerable damage—particularly on Morgan's plantations where several hundred acres are cov red.

The schr. Bonita arrived yesterday in 4 days from Tampico, where all remained quiet: as the commander of the garrison had finally resolved on turning his cannon against the citizens, should they attack the resident foreigners.

The Bonita brings upwards of $100,000 in specie.

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

THE MISSOURI EXCITEMENT.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Missouri, giving a somewhat different version of the affray between Col. Muldrow and Dr. Bosley, from that before published. We presume this is a true statement of the affair.

NEAR PALMYRA, May 27, 1836.

A committee of fifty men appointed by a meeting who pledged themselves to drive every abolitionist out of the country, was sent to the Upper College to order a Mr. Garritt and a Mr. Williams to quit the State before the coming Saturday, or abide the consequences; after which they went to the house of Dr. Nelson with a similar intention, but the Doctor came out, made them a short speech, and they departed without disturbing him further than by threats. This, however, roused the Doctor's congregation, and as he was to preach his farewell sermon on the next Sabbath at the camp ground, it was feared that there might be an attempt to interrupt the meeting, and several of his friends accompanied him armed, among them Colonel Muldrow. At the close of the meeting Col. Muldrow handed a paper to Dr. Nelson to read, proposing to subscribe $10,000 himself, and asking others to subscribe, to indemnify masters for their slaves when government should think proper to abolish slavery in that way. Upon this a Dr. Bosley came forward, abusing Dr. Nelson and charging him with being the cause of all the disturbance. Colonel Muldrow then proclaimed himself the author of the paper, and that he, if any one, was to blame. An altercation immediately ensued between them, during which Bosley struck Muldrow with his cane. After receiving the blows, Muldrow drew his knife, opened it deliberately, and laid it at full length in the palm of his hand. Bosley then drew a pistol, and snapped it at Muldrow, and then attacked him with a sword cane. Muldrow immediately closed with him, and in the scuffle Bosley was stabbed under the shoulder, the knife entering his lungs. Col. Muldrow voluntarily delivered himself up the next afternoon, and was committed to jail to await his trial for stabbing with intent to kill.—Bail was refused, and his trial will take place in August. Bosley was alive on the 27th May, * and some hopes were entertained of his recovery. The original cause of all this excitement and disturbance was a box marked "Glass," but containing abolition pamphlets, papers, &c., brought from the East by the Mr. Garritt before mentioned.

* The St. Louis Republican of the 31st states that Dr. Bosley was dead. We know not which account is correct. Palmyra is 130 or 150 miles above St. Louis.—*Eds. J. C.*

The U. S. sloop of war Vincennes, from her voyage around the world, had sailed 59,500 miles since leaving the United States in November 1833. Says the Norfolk Beacon:—

"The Vincennes proceeded to the Navigator's Islands, at one of which, (Otewhy,) a part of the crew of the whale ship William Penn, had lately been cut off. Having approached within a few miles of Otewhy, the ship was disguised to prevent premature alarm, and soon received a visit from the natives. These were all detained on board, while an armed force of seamen and marines was sent on shore, with orders to take, alive or dead, the Chief Popetuno, who had committed the outrage upon the William Penn's boats, or, in case of escape, to burn all the property which could be ascertained to belong to him. Landing, in obedience to these orders, the party proceeded, under the guidance of a European resident, several miles into the interior, searching the villages through which they passed for the criminal, but carefully avoiding all violence toward those who had not been engaged in the murder. During these proceedings no interruption was experienced from the natives, who were themselves frequent sufferers from the aggressions of this same Popetuno, and seemed generally desirous to be relieved of his presence; he had, however, taken the alarm, and made his escape into the interior of the island, so that after a fruitless search of several hours, his houses were reduced to ashes, and his property destroyed wherever it could be found. Having effected this end and taken measures to ensure a friendly reception to any ships that may in future visit the Island, the Vincennes took leave of Otewhy, in the confidence that the punishment which had been inflicted on a real aggressor, had not been productive of better effects than the justice with which the innocent had been carefully exempted from the smallest share of it.

Correspondence of the Newark Daily Advertiser.

PITTSBURG, June 6th, 1836.

Proceedings of the General Assembly.—Whether the Presbyterian church shall preserve its unity is now a question of formal enquiry. At the instance of Dr. Miller, who is disposed to keep the churches together, the subject has been put into the hands of a committee of 18 ministers and 12 elders, selected by the Moderator from the several geographical sections of the church. What the result will be you can judge as well as others. If they agree it will be to disagree. That is clear.

Mr. Barnes was acquitted to day by a vote of 134 to 94; the representatives of the Synod which condemned him being excluded from voting: otherwise his majority would have been reduced to 24. Some of those who voted to sustain his appeal, however, are far from conceding the correctness of his theology. Eight elders who belong to the jurisdiction of the Synod, but who were not members of the body which silenced him, and of course had no part in the proceedings below, were also excluded. Supposing they would have voted against him, this would have reduced his majority to 16.

The slavery question has been gathering blackness, and now that Mr. Barnes is disposed of, we may look for a squall. A foretaste was given one day last week. Previous to entering upon the appropriate business of the day, a Georgia member (Mr. Pratt) called the attention of the Assembly to this paragraph in the New-York Evangelist, whose editor is in attendance and reports for this paper.

☞"The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in the year of our Lord 1836, is a SLAVE-HOLDER!!"

After commenting severely upon this "gross insult to the House and its presiding officer," Mr. P. moved that Mr. Leavitt be requested to take a seat beyond the limits of the Assembly. The Moderator, with inimitable naivety, responded that the Evangelist had certainly told the truth once! and requested the gentleman to withdrew his motion. "The Moderator *is* a slave-holder: nor is he afraid of an assault, which in all his diversified intercourse with the world he had never received;" adding "a gentleman and a christian would not insult me, and a blackguard could not!" The rule is equally applicable to the Assembly, and he hoped the mover would *therefore!* consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Pratt, however, insisted upon his motion, notwithstanding the interposition of several members who followed the Moderator, some upon the ground that the mere statement of a fact, and not insult, was intended, and others because "newspaper babble" was not worth notice. The House concluded at last, by a large vote for indefinite postponment, that the Congress of the Presbyterian church should scarcely be diverted from its business by a newspaper paragraph.

Tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ?

[*From the Courier & Enquirer.*]

MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN.

MONDAY Evening, June 13th.

All the members met in the Aldermen's Chamber, a quarter before eight o'clock. Alderman Randall was called to the Chair unanimously.

On motion of Ald. Clark, the Board resolved to proceed to ballot for a President. Aldermen Clark and Purdy were appointed by the chair, tellers to receive and count the votes.

The first ballot being taken, resulted in 8 votes for Alderman Taylor, and 8 votes for Ald. Varian; no choice. The 2d ballot resulted in the same manner. The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and up to the 36th ballotings inclusive, were had, all resulting in an equality of votes for each competing candidate.

Alderman Tallmadge then arose, and stated that they had had nearly 40 ballotings without coming any nearer to a successful result than at their first ballot; that to relieve this difficulty, he would propose two resolutiosn, which he held in his hand, for the adoption of the members, and which he hoped his political friends, as well as all others, would support. He read the resolutions, which were to the effect that the presiding officer of the board during his term of office, shall be vested with all the powers of the President; that he shall hold his office only from one meeting of the board to the other; and that the presiding officer shall be appointed at each meeting of the board, on the nomination of the member who had previously acted as President, commencing either with the first and going through to the 16th, or at the 16th and going down to the 1st. ward; and that these resolutions become the standing rules of the board, repealed only by a vote of two-thirds of the members. These resolutions he subsequently modified so as to divest the person so acting as President of a portion of his power, by the appointment of a committee whose duty it should be to nominate the standing committee to be appointed.

He urged the adoption of these resolutions as calculated to cure the existing evil, and to cause a speedy organization of the Board. He cared not, he said, which of the members was first appointed to the office; they might begin at the First ward and so go through, or at the 16th Ward and pass down to the 1st, whereby every member would have an opportunity in his turn to nominate a President. He read a portion of the charter, and said that the plan he proposed was perfectly compatible with its provisions, would enable each party to rule in turn, and thereby enable them to proceed to and successfully carry on the public business. He said that his plan embraced the appointment of a committee of an equal number of each party, to nominate the first President.

Ald. Brady replied at length to the remarks of Ald. Talmadge, denied the legality and expediency of the proposition he had submitted; contended that Ald. Varian had received a majority of the votes when he received 8 votes, Mr. Benson 7, and Mr. Judd 1, which he considered, elected him to the office.

Ald. Talmadge rejoined, and contended that where 16 votes were given, 9 and no less were a majority, and that a mojority of the whole number of votes, and not a plurality, was absolutely necessary for a choice. He argued that a majority of a mere quorum was not meant by the word majority when all the members voted; but that the majority of a quorum could appoint *only* when less than all the members were present and voting; and added, "that if the Alderman of the 6th Ward had appeared in the chamber and voted when only eight other members were in attendance, there might before this have been a President appointed.

Ald. Ingraham said he was opposed to the resolution as illegal, inasmuch as this Board could not delegate their power to appoint a President to any one of its members, but that he must be appointed by a majority of the Board. He also advanced other reasons why it should not be adopted, and was followed by Ald. Talmadge in some additional remarks, to whom Alderman Brady again replied.

Ald. Banks was decidedly opposed to the resolutions, and spoke at length against them, as an ingenious device to enable his political opponents to obtain and hold the office of President. He said the charter required that the Board should appoint *a* President, and not a succession of sixteen Presidents.

Ald. Talmadge replied and said that he had been misunderstood by the gentleman of the 5th Ward, and that he had been sincere in making the proposition he did. That he had made it, in good faith, as a compromise to remove the present difficulty, and not with a view to obtain any advantage. That he was willing to go half-way, to meet gentlemen, but he would not go one inch beyond it, but if nothing would suit the gentlemen opposite except always to eternity having the power, he for one would never aid them in such an effort.

Alderman Banks rejoined, at length, and was followed by Alderman Clark, who spoke for a considerable time in favor of the resolutions, that the members had an incipient preparatory power over their own proceedings, and that the resolutions were in strict accordance with the resolutions were rejected 8 to 8.

Ald. Wheeler then expressed a wish that the gentlemen opposed, would submit some proposition of their own for consideration, as he had exhausted his skill in devising and submitting propositions, all of which had been rejected, and he called upon gentlemen to produce some plan for adoption that the present difficulty might be removed; none, however, was offered.

Alderman Clark then stated that he wished to submit a paper for their adoption, which had passed the Board of Assistants, and which was an application of the South Dutch Church, whose property is to be sold this day, for the removal of the remains of their dead, as that was one of the conditions of sale. This Alderman Banks opposed, as impracticable, owing to the want of organization, &c. Alderman Clark thought the Board could now dispose of it without compromiting any of the rights of members, in relation to President, &c. After some desultory conversation, Alderman Clark laid the petition on the table, and the Board resumed their balloting for the 37th time, which resulted as before. The 38th ballot stood 6 to 6, the 39th the same, and the 40th, 41st and 42d, the same. The Board was still balloting when our Reporter left.

[*From the United States Gazette.*]

A sudden and most painful accident took place on Saturday, the 11th instant, about 4 o'clock, P. M. upon the Columbia rail road. As the train of passenger cars was proceeding towards Westchester, about six miles from the city, George Everett, a youth of about twelve years old, fell from the outside of the forward car, falling upon his back across one of the rails; the second car passed directly over his body which instantly killed him. This youth, the son of Leonard Everett, Esq. of Canton, Massachusetts was residing with William S. Otis, of this city, who is his brother-in-law, and was remarkable for intelligence and correctness in attending to business for Mr. Otis. He had been sent to convey money to pay laborers on Mr. Otis's section of the West Philadelphia rail road, having very frequently gone upon the same errand with the most entire success. This sudden dispensation of Providence will be heart-rending to his highly respectable father and other relatives in Massachusetts. The remains of the deceased were yesterday interred in the family vault of Isaac Otis, Esq. at the Central Presbyterian church corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, attended by the numerous friends of Mr. Otis. The impressive solemnities of the occasion were performed by the Rev. W. A. Mc Dowell.

We learn that a horse attached to a carriage, in which were a gentleman and three ladies, took fright on Saturday afternoon, and ran violently down Callowhill street. In the attempt to arrest the progress of the horse, one of the ladies was thrown upon the pavement—the wheels of the carriage passed over her causing considerable injury.

[*From the Journal of Commerce.*]

Duel in High Life—Our London corespondent, under date of May 14th, states that a duel had taken place between the premier (Lord Melbourne) and the husband of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, author of "The Undying One." The premier received a pistol wound though not of a dangerous character. Mr. Norton is a Police magistrate. The cause of the meeting we forbear to state, although spoken of as a thing no longer to be concealed. Probably the next arrival will bring the particulars. "You will not find (adds our correspondent) more than a few half meaning hints about the whole affair in the papers. As soon as his lordship received his wound, a cabinet counsel was summoned—the result of the deliberations is not known. Last night, lord Lyndhurst did not make his appearance in the house, though he ought to have gone on with the Irish municipal bill. This was out of compliment to the premier and his absence."

The probable cause of the duel above spoken of is no secret, either here or in London. Rumors of a rather too great intimacy between lord Melbourne and Mrs. Norton, who is one of the most beautiful women in England, have been rife, for the last two or three years. Mr. Norton, however, has always been represented, hitherto, as conveniently blind to the existing state of affairs; and it has been said, even that his appointment as police magistrate, was obtained through the influence of lord Melbourne, as the reward of his discreet lack of observation.

The New Baptist church.—The sale of pews in this church, yesterday, amounted to over $9,000—over $500 being given for a single pew. This speaks well for the liberality of the congregation, and is a flatterring proof of the high estimation in which they hold their worthy pastor, the Rev. E. Tucker.—*Buffalo Journal.*

[*From the Ballston Spa Republican.*]

☞ *Saratoga and Montgomery Rail Road.*—A meeting of the Commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of this company, was held at Galway on Saturday last. We are gratified to learn that a determination to "go ahead" in this important work was manifested on all sides, and that the books will be opened on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of July next, in New-York, Albany, Troy, Ballston Spa, Galway and Fish House. A committee was appointed to communicate information to the public of the probable expense and advantages of the proposed road; and we have no doubt that they will be able to satisfy the most sceptical that the stock will be a safe and profitable investment.

Troy and Albany are interested in the prosecution of this work. It will open to them an immense and almost inexhaustible quantity of lumber, and will, we think, materially reduce the present high prices of that article. Our own citizens, we are confident, will do every thing that can reasonably be required of them. The Galway, Broadalbin and Fish House people are never behind.

[*From the New York Courier & Enquirer.*]

A duel has lately taken place near Tallahassee, between George Ward, Esq. brother of Lieut. Ward, who was shot by Col. Parish, and Col. Allston, Parish's brother-in-law. The parties met with four pistols apiece, at fifty paces with the privilege of advancing. Ward fired his pistol without advancing, and without hitting his opponent, though the ball passed close to his ear. Allston's two first shots were without effect.—Ward's second shot struck Allston on the hip but a silk handkerchief saved him from injury. The third shot of both parties were likewise ineffectual. Allston's fourth shot, fired at twenty five paces, hit his adversary in the shoulder, which staggered him; but he recovered and fired again and inflicted a severe wound on Allston. Both gentleman were likely to recover.

The Green Bay papers announce the death of Schachipkaka, or Decari the White Head, Chief of the Winnebagoes, in the 90th year of his age. He died on the 29th of April, near the house of Mr. Peter Poquette, on the Wisconsin. Three days previous to his death, he desired to be baptised. The Rev. Mr. Vanden Broek (Priest of Grand Kaukalin) being at the place, buried the corpse on the morning following, in the Catholic cemetry, after the performance of the usual obsequies.

Extract from a letter dated.

MEADVILLE, PA. May 30, 1836.

"This part of the State will go strong for Harrison,—Mamy of the citizens served under him in the late war, and I do not know an individual who did, but will go for him, no matter how much they have been devoted to General Jackson. They say they know General Harrison, and in him they have unlimited confidence; and the more his opponents abuse him, the more firmly they cling to him. In short, I have no doubt of the success of the Harrison Election ticket in Pennsylvania."

A Death Warning.—A sailor died delirious on board of the Jessore, on Thursday, in a manner that should serve as a melancholy example to his brethren. He had been on a long voyage, returned, and in a short time spent all his earnings and his advance money, for shipping in the Jessore. After being on board of her two or three days, off in the stream he became tolerably well sobered down, and was restored to his senses; but when he went to his chest, he discovered, that though he had spent every cent of his money, he had not provided himself with a single article of clothing for his prospective voyage to India. Sensible of the cause of his destitute condition, he swore he never would taste another drop of ardent spirits, became frantic with self-reproach, stubbornly refused to eat or drink, and in twenty-four hours died in fits.—*Boston Post.*

We are officially informed, and we state the fact with much pleasure, that the report that several men fell from aloft on board the frigate United States, two of whom were killed, and one badly wounded, was altogether unfounded. There was no foundation whatever for the original rumor, as no one fell from aloft, and consequietly none were hurt. The report was furnished to all the morning papers by the News Collectors, who were imposed upon, doubtless, by some brainless fellow.—*N. Y. Paper.*

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, PIERRE VAN CORTLAND, jun. of Peekskill, to CATHARINE ELIZABETH, daughter of T. Romeyn Beck.

On the 8th inst. at Mystic, Conn. by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, H. D. W. KEYSER, of this city, to MARY, daughter of Peleg Denison, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday the 14th inst. Miss CAROLINE M. PHELPS, aged 21 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of A. Sykes and family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased sister-in-law, Caroline M. Phelps, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his residence, No. 23 Patroon street.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee acknowledge the receipt of [illegible] ard Marvin, Esq.

Also, 22 volumes from the Missionary Society of the New Jerusalem church, by their agent. je15

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

From Dr. William Perry.

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

WILLIAM PERRY, M. D.

Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1832.

From Dr. Thomas Abell.

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

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D.

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

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

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

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H. May 11th, 1833.

From Dr. Samuel Morrell, to the Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

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

SAMUEL MORRIL.

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

From Mr. Samuel Everett.

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

SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March , 1832.

COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

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

Each bottle and seal is stamped Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. & J. W. BAY, corner of South Market and State streets, Albany. Also, by B. I. MYNDERSE, State st. Schenectady. n30 c1v

PATENT MEDICINES.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF ICELAND MOSS, for the cure of colds whooping cough, spitting of blood, and consumption. Iceland Moss grows plentifully in the island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name. It also grows in all the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its medicinal qualities have been long known, and highly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of vegetable mucilage than any other known substance, and in combination with it is a bitter principle which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs.

The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, has been obtained from observing their effect on brute animals—so is the case of this most invaluable Moss. *Its virtues were discovered by* their effects on a hardy, long-lived and sagacious Reindeer, which derives its principal nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes so highly imbued with its balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy by the inhabitants of all those countries, for the cure of all diseases of the breast and lungs.

In France, this compund has long been known and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original recipe from Paris only by

E. HUTCHINGS & Co. Baltimore.

The above constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail by SANDS & SHAW, 46 State street, Albany.

WANTED—A boy about the age of fourteen, who has some knowledge of figures, to attend in a retail store; one from the country would be preferred.—Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at No. 232 North Market st. my11 d1tctf

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

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs.

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

Paints and Oils.

60 bbls White Lead, dry	1 case patent Yellow
250 kegs do in oil	9 cases Chrome do
60 kegs Red Lead	3 do Eng. do Green
30 Eng. Venetian Red	5 do Amer. do
20 bbls American do	4 do Prussia Blue
30 bbls Spanish Brown	3 hds Verdigris, dry
75 kegs do in oil	600 lbs do in oil
25 casks Yellow Ochre	30 hds Whiting
150 kegs do in oil	15 hds Paris White
20 casks French Yellow	3 case India Vermilion
3 do Stone do	30 kegs fine Litharge
2 hds Turkey Umbre	5 cases Gum Copal
6 bbls Rose Pink	5 cases Gum Shellac
12 do Copal Varnish	2,000 galls Winter Oil
76 do Linseed Oil	3,000 do Fall Oil
35 do Spts. Turpentine	30 bbls ref'd Whale Oil

—ALSO—

Clothier's Jacks, Clothier's Brushes, Wool Cards, Cotton Cards, Comb Plates and Clearers, Wood, Grained Tin, Borax, Fullers Earth, Lac Dye, Cud Bear, Cochineal, Annatto, Pearl Ash, Saleratus, Gum Tragacinth, Gum Mastic, Mastic Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper, Dutch Pink, Terra de Sienna, White and Red Chalk, Smalts, Emery, Gold and Silver Leaf, Gold and Silver Bronze, Copper Bronze, Dutch Metal, Pallet Knives, Black Lead, Rosin, Pumice Stone, Rotten Stone, Fine and Coarse Sponge, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Roll Brimstone, Sulphur, White Vitriol, Sugar Lead, Flake White, Carmine, Van Dyke Brown, York Brown, Drop Lake, Refiners' Blue, Antwerp Blue, Blue Verditer, Green Verditer, French Green, Gold Size, Shaker Brooms, Olive Oil, Paint; White-wash, Graining, Badger Hair, Varnish and Camel's Hair Brushes; Camel's Hair Pencils; Artists' Tools, Fitches, Shoe, Horse and Dusting Brushes, WINDOW GLASS of every kind and size.

GROUND DYE WOODS of their own manufacture warranted to be of the first quality.

Also, a very extensive assortment of MACHINE CARDS, made by the Williamsett Manufacturing CO. which are warranted equal to any Cards manufactured in this country. Ground Paints of all colors constantly on hand, and directions given for use, if required.

G. R. & B. assure those who may be disposed to patronise them, that they will sell on as liberal terms as any other establishment in this country, and no exertions of theirs shall be wanting to give satisfaction to purchasers. o3

W. A. WHARTON, IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, BRUSHES, &c., offers for sale an extensive assortment of all articles in his *line* at *low prices*, and on as *good terms* as any other establishment in this country; and no exertions shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. Among which are the following:

Drugs and Medicines.	Camel Hair Brushes
Antimony	Shaving "
Aloes	*Paints and Oils.*
Arrow Root	White Lead
Alcohol	" " ground
Arsenic	Red "
Borax	Venetian Red
Balls. Copaiva	Spanish Brown
" Tolu	Chrome Yellow
Brimstone	" Green
Calomel	French Ochre
Camphor	Yellow do
Cream Tartar	Spruce Yellow
Castor Oil	Verdigris, ground
Cantharides	Flake White
Cloves	Paris do
Castor	Cremnitz do
Corrage	Antwerp Blue
Epsome Salts	Blue Verditer
Emetine	Smalts, ass'd
Extract Logwood	Verdigris, dist'd
Extracts Ass'd	Rose Pink
Gum Scammony	Dutch do
" Myrrh	Stone Yellow
" Shellac	Vermillion
" Copall	Carmine
" Arabic	Drop Lake
" Mastic	Prusian Blue
" Sandrack	Turkey Umber
" Gambogue	Lithrage
Liquorice Ball	Copal Varnish
Magnesia	Gold Leaf
" Calc'd	Silver do
Nanna	Gold Bronzes
Mace	Bronzes, ass'd
Red Precipitate	Spts. Turpentin
Rheubarb	Linseed Oil
Senna	Sweet "
Quinine	Sperm "
Glass-Ware, Brushes &c.	*Dye Woods & Dye-Stuffs.*
Glass Jars	Camwood
Tinct. Bottles	Nicaragua
Sact Mouth "	Hyper Nic
Ink "	Fustic
Junck "	Madder
Varnish "	Indigo
Phials	Alum
Retorts	Annatto
Glass Tubes	Argol
Tunnels	Nut-galls
Glass Morters	Cud Bear
Chemical Glass, ass'd	Blue Vitriol
Window do	Oil "
Ground Paint Brushes	Aqua Fortis
Whitewash "	Spts. Salts
Varnish "	Sal Ammoniac
Dusting "	Muriate Tin
Clothes "	Copperas
Hair "	Quercitron Bark
Tooth "	Press Papers
Graining "	Turmerac
Badger's Hair "	Teasles.
Portrait "	

Store 365 South Market-st., corner of Beaver street.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS & BRUSHES.—The subscriber, of the late firm of *Russell & Davis*, would inform his friends and the public that he has just received an assortment of the above articles, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail: English and American White Lead, dry and ground in oil.

Paris White	Brunswick Green
Spanish do	Chrome do
French Yellow	French do
American do	Verdigris do
Stone do	Mineral do
Chrome do	Damask do
Spruce do	Verdettine do
Pattent do	Distilled Verdigris
Vermillion Red	P. blue No. 1
Venetian do	do No. 2
Orange do	Antwerp blue
Red lead	Verditure do
Rose pink	Ivory black
Dutch do	Lamp do
Spanish brown	Lead do
Van Dyck do English	Lead silver
Do do American	Blue Vitriol
York brown	White do
Purple do	Copperas
Glue	Alum
Gum Copal, E. I.	Chalk white
do do African	do red
Gum mastic	Terra de sienna, English
" Aspatum	do do American
" Shellac	Sand paper
Winter sperm oil	Pumice stone
Fall do do	Rotten do
Summer do do	Stone ware
Elephant do do	Black bottles
Neats-foot do do	Patent soap stone paint
Whale do do	do do putty
Linseed do	Paint mills
Boil'd do do	Spirits turpentine
Copal Varnish	Turkey umber
Mastic do	English do
Japan do	Demijohns
Rosin do	Bath brick
Black do for stoves	Gold and silver leaf
do do for cast'gs	do do bronze
Shaker brooms	Copper do
White wash brushes	Palette knives
Paint do	Putty
Sweeping do	Eng and American glass
Hearth do	Frostings
Furniture do	Black smalt
Scrubbing do	Green do
Clothes do	Brown do
Shoe do	Blue do
Sash Tools	Picture glass
Limners do	Coach do
Lions do	Glass double thickness for sky lights and hot beds
Camel-hair pencils	Patent floor oil cloth
Flat striping do	Lettering pencils
Long do do	

Transparent window curtains painted to order from $ to $25.

The above articles are warranted genuine. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to call at the new store, No. 9 Green st., a few doors south of State, before they purchase elsewhere. JOSEPH DAVIS.

N. B. Gentlemen from the country wishing to have their dwellings painted, can be supplied with every variety of colors, and workmen to execute the same.

PAINTS, OILS GLASS, &C.—The subscribers have recently received and offer for sale, an assortment of the above articles, wholesale or retail, at the old and well known stand, No. 302 North Market street, a few doors north of the Post Office, among which are the following:

White Lead, dry	Van Dyke brown
Ditto gro'd in oil	Purple brown
Eng. do superior quality	York do
Red lead	Alum
French yellow	Blue Vitriol
Stone do	Copperas
Chrome do	Blue verditter
Patent do	Green do
Yellow ochre	Silver black lead
Spanish brown	Common do
Spanish white	Lamp black, Eng
Paris do	Do do Am
Venetian red	Ivory do
Ditto English	Verdigris, dry
Orange Red	Do gro'd in oil
Rose pink	Mineral green
Dutch do	Brunswick do
Glue. No 1 and 2	Damask do
Gum copal, India	French do
" do African	White vitriol
" mastic	Antwerp blue
" asphaltum	Gold and silver leaf
" shellac	Gold Bronze
Terra de Sienna, Eng.	Copper do various shades
Do do American	Rotten stone
Vermillion, Chinese	Litharge
Pumice stone	Lettering pencils
Turkey umber	Striping do
Palette knives	Flat camel's hair do for varnishing
Bath scouring Brick	Round do for gilding
Brown smalts	Fine graining tools
Blue do	Common do do
Green do	Fine and coarse sponge
Black do	Brick pencils or tracers
Window and China putty	Naples' lustre for polishing stoves, iron, &c.
Coach glass	Linseed oil
Picture do	Sperm do
Stone ware	Whale do
Demijohns	Elephant do
English crown and American Window glass	Neatsfoot do
Patent soap stone paint	Curriers do
Paint brushes and sash tools	Copal varnish
White-wash brushes	Japan do
Clothes do	Mastic do
Hearth do	Common do
Scrubbing do	Black varnish for stoves, &c
Shoe do	Spts. turpentine
Stove do	Chalk, red
Shaving do	Do white
Fancy do	Shaker brooms
Furniture do	Indigo
Limner's tools	Prusian blue
Lyon's do	Annatto
Glaziers Diamonds	Logwood
Dutch metal	Nicaragua
Glass paper	Fustic
Red wood	

Any of the paints, either dry or mixed, may be had at the shortest notice, and furnished with pots and brushes.

Persons residing at a distance, by leaving the dimensions of any building, can be furnished with a suitable quantity of paints for covering the same, and workmen furnished, if required, to execute the same.

Particular attention given to the painting and glazing department, and the smallest favors thankfully acknowledged.

N. B. O. C. Harris and Cook's Patent Paint Mills for sale. E. RUSSELL & SON, 302 N. Market-st.

ap17

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 alleged against them. Their very name candidly acknowledges what they are composed of; and they honestly promise no more than they faithfully perform. They are composed of a beautiful extract of the Camomile flowers, in which all the tonic and restorative principle of that inestimable plant is preserved; and its irritating principle is neutralized by an alkaline infusion; they therefore, necessarily afford immediate relief in all cases of dyspepsia or other derangements of the digestive organs. In sick headaches, nervous debility, spasmodic affections, prostration of muscular and vital energy, and consequent loss of ease, comfort, and ultimately of life itself, they restore health in the most impaired and hopeless constitutions, not by being taken in excessive quantities, for the necessity of their use continually decreases, as of course it ought to do, if they are good for any thing—but by their direct adaptation to the powers of the human stomach. There is one disease, however, which is unhappily but too prevalent, in which their ability will perhaps become pre-eminent, and that is in the disease which is produced by violent drastic purges, taken in pernicious quantities, and which may be termed the "Quack-Mortem" disease. The excessive debility, both of body and mind, produced by this destructive practice, can only be relieved by a tonic, and such as the Camomile preparation contains. Dr. W. Evans supplies an antidote for a host of public poisons, and a remedy for all those diseases which he professes to cure. A single trial will prove the vast superiority of a course of practice which is based upon science, experience, common sense and honesty.

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

Mrs. M. BEAUMONT.

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

EDWARD RHODES, 95 Crosby st. N. Y.

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

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

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

ap27 dac 6m STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK, Agent.

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

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

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

Enclosed with the mixture is a treatise on the above and the Drug [illegible] for the various attendant symp-[illegible]

$1 per bottle. my3 6m

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES ECHOLS

WASHINGTON, Geo. 23d Feb. 1836.

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

Yours, respectfully, LANE & WINGFIELD.

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

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

HUBBARD'S PATENT ROTARY, Succession and Forcing Pump—Designed for the use of families, hotels, distilleries, breweries, steam boats, &c. They are very small and compact, and yet so perfect and simple in their construction that those which have been in constant use for years have not required the slightest repairs; the smallest, being suitable for families are capable of delivering fifteen gallons per minute, and by them water can be easily forced to the top of the highest houses. The very great rapidity with which water can be conveyed by the larger ones would render them extremely useful for filling the boilers of Locomotives and other engines. Persons interested in building houses or wishing to procure the above article are respectfully invited to call and examine them at

WM. THORBURN'S, Agent for the manufacturers, 325 N. Market st.

N B. Just received, a few of the larger ones, No. 4. Price $60. No. 1, from $25 to $35. my21 dac1m

EGG OR APPLE SQUASH.—This is without question the most rich, and at the same time delicate flavored of all the early Squash family—it is called Egg Squash from its small and beautiful form. It is thus described by Judge Strong of Flushing, L. I. (who raised me, last season, a few pounds of this Ne Plus Ultra in its way): "As you may be unacquainted with this Squash, I would mention that it is a bush Squash, the fruit is very small, not so large as the human fist, must be eaten when so tender as to be dented with the thumb nail, is boiled whole and the whole eaten; it is the best squash I have ever met with."

The present is the best time for planting.

Also, the Butter Squash, a very large and fine quality late sort, much superior to the Valparaiso Squash; one seed was planted in a field in Connecticut, and produced 627 lb. weight of fruit; the flesh is of the finest texture, very fine, and of a deep gold yellow, originally received from the East Indies.

On hand, as usual, every variety of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds that art and industry can produce.

WM. THORBURN, North Market st.

my12 dac4w opposite the post office.

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

my17 dac 368 South Market street.

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

WYNANT CRANNELL,

ap23 389 South Market street.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THE MOTHERS' RELIEF.

Introductory remarks to the Reader.

In presenting to the public, a medicine which stands unequalled in importance and unrivalled in its effects, bearing the test of the severe scrutiny of all classes and professions, both friendly and unfriendly, the learned in the medical science, as well as the unlearned—the proprietors feel it an incumbent duty they owe to the Fountain of all good, and likewise to the public, to acknowledge that they are humbly thankful that they have been made the instruments or means whereby a Medicine has been arranged, combined and perfected in such a way, as to act specifically on that part of the animal economy, which has not been heretofore subjected and brought under the control of medicine. Although we have had to stand against the rolling waves of opposition, with the current of popular prejudice continually bearing against us, yet we have steered our course, guided by the compass of cool rational investigation, and enticed by the rays shot from the beacon of experimental truth, onward to the port. And now that our bark is safely moored in the harbor of public opinion, the winds pass by us with a hoarse and angry sound, striking up the waves at a distance, which follow us with a formidable mein, but break at our feet, foaming with rage at the consciousness of their own impotency. We can say that the medicine, in its operations, has even surpassed our most sanguine expectations, for we have never heard of one who has taken the medicine according to directions, who has not been fully satisfied in its operations—although it has been tried on those that were laboring under all the disadvantages (seemingly) that nature is heir to, yet it carried them through to the surprise and admiration of friends and foes. We have endeavored from the commencement to say nothing but what truth would justify us in—and with the medicine, we are willing to stand or fall. If it does not prove worthy of public patronage, by being useful to those for whom it is designed, we are willing to sacrifice the time we have devoted to it, together with the expense we have been to—(which is to a considerable amount) and entirely withdraw it from the public, for we do not wish to reap where we have not sowed. By truth and justice we are willing to be judged.—The public has in a degree become convinced of the utility of this medicine. Although there may be some who know nothing of its effects—who may rail against us, yet it proves nothing to our disadvantage. To those we would say, be still, until you have an opportunity to witness its effects; then judge us accordingly.

We are indebted to our patrons for the following certificates, which we insert in their own language, although it may be objectional with some—yet we believe honesty to be the best of policy, and according to this motto, we shall proceed. Although two thirds that have taken the Mothers' Relief, and expressed their warmest and heartfelt feelings in its praise, yet they are not willing that their names should go to the public, but have left them with us, for us to refer any one to, who should doubt the virtues, and value, of this life preserving medicine. We will state to the reader, the request that we have generally made to the purchaser, which is as follows, viz: Will you be so good as to give us your name and place of residence—and if it does, or does not, have the desired effect, we should be highly gratified to hear from you—and in a general way, they will observe that they comply with our request, providing the name shall not be made public—and after receiving accounts from two thirds at least that have taken it, not one have we heard from but was satisfied. And we do challenge any one to come forward, and say that they know one solitary individual, who has taken it according to directions that has been dissatisfied with the results.

The foundation upon which our theory is established, is an immutable basis, which is the principles of nature, and by her general laws we are governed; "should we build facts upon facts, until our pile reached the Heavens, they would tumble to pieces, unless they were cemented by principles." Being directed by the above mentioned principles, imparts the highest elevation to the intellectual and moral character of man. "In spite, therefore, of the obloquy with which we have been treated, we are resolved to cultivate them as long as we live. This is our determination while we are able to totter to the chair," and if a tombstone be afforded after our death, to rescue our humble name for a few years from oblivion, we ask no farther addition than that, "We were the advocates for principles in medicine" founded on the laws of nature.

G. A. BARTHOLICK,
H. HALSTED.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that we heard of the medicine denominated the Mothers' Relief, and being personally acquainted with one of the proprietors, Doctor Halsted—for he has practised in my family to full satisfaction—and knowing that his partner, Dr. Bartholick, had practised in the neighborhood, and was called a skilful physician, I was induced to purchase a bottle for my wife, which had the desired effect—and I would recommend it to all those that are in a similar situation.

CALVIN MILLER.

Wheatland, June 9th, 1835.

CHILI, March 21st, 1835.

Gentlemen Doctors—

Dear Sirs—I received a line yesterday on the subject that we had previously talked of, respecting the Mothers' Relief; I have conversed with my wife on the subject, she speaks with the utmost confidence in favor of the medicine; but feels a little delicacy in having it published. I should have been glad to have sent you a certificate in full; but I must plead her unwillingness, as my excuse for not doing it; but as far as possible, I shall recommend it wherever I go. Yours in haste.

NORMAN SHELDON.

This is to certify that my wife made use of the medicine called the Mothers' Relief, and was much pleased with the effects, so much so that she has recommended it to others. She was induced to give it a trial, in order to see its effects—and if there was any virtue in it, she thought that she needed it—it fulfilled its recommendation. I am well acquainted with one of the proprietors, he has practised in my family to satisfaction.

G. SIMONDSON.

Mendon, May 24, 1835.

I do certify, that my wife has made use of one bottle of the medicine called the Mothers' Relief, which had a salutary effect. And I firmly believe it to be one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon mothers in giving birth to mankind. It has been taken in my neighborhood by others—and had the complete and desired effect. I would recommend it to all those who are destined to become mothers. DAVID S. COLE,

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Chili, May 23d, 1835.

To Doctors Bartholick & Holsted—

Sirs—I wish you would send me another bottle of the Mothers' Relief, as soon as possible—send it by the stage. For I do believe it to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. ELI HENDERSON.

Attica, Feb. 16th, 1835.

The above valuable medicine is left for sale with the following Druggists:

Sands & Shaw, Albany; Williams & Co., Buffalo; G. H. Merrill, Geneva; P. C. Schuyler, Ithaca; Wm. Merchant, Lockport; Smith & Northorp, Canandaigua, Wm. Simonson, New York; James Trivitt, Poughkeepsie. d18 dac6m

[illegible] DRY GOODS, opened at 319 North Market [illegible] ple Dry Goods, consisting in part of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10 TONS P. S. I. Old Sable Horse Nail Rods, for sale by BACKUS, AMES & Co.

my18 dac 8 State street.

SUGAR CRACKERS can be had at No. 11 Hudson st. my13 GOULD, WOODWARD & Co.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Bell continues as instructor in Penmanship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. CRITTENTON, Sec'y.

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

ALBANY FEMALE SEMINARY, 67 Division street—The Rev. Jno. Garfield, A M. Principal, Gen. H. L. V. Ducondray Holstein, Professor of Modern Languages; Mr. F. C. Walker, late Organist of Camden Chapel, London, Professor of Piano, Singing and Harmony; Mrs. Wilcox, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

The next quarter will commence on Monday the 9th day of May next, at the close of which will be the annual commencement.

The Trustees having accepted the resignations of Misses M. S. Campbell and J. E. Rusk, are happy in be-[illegible] o county. In respect to their characters as ladies of moral worth and intellectual attainments, they are permitted to refer to his Excellency Wm. L. Marcy, and the Hon. Levi Beardsley.

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

The late examinations have fully sustained the high reputation which this Institution has attained in this community, and given fresh proof of the excellency of its new system of organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JNO. M. GARFIELD, Principal.
BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH,
HORATIO POTTER,
DANIEL D. BARNARD,
HARMANUS BLEECKER,
AZOR TABER,
WM. W. FROTHINGHAM,
WILLIAM ADAMS,
AARON THORP,
BARENT P. STAATS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
ROBERT A. SANDS,
ap28 EDMUND S. HERRICK, Trustees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

mh23 dac MENEELY & OOTHOUT.

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 d1wtf

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

ap14 dac opposite the Post Office.

15 TONS SASH WEIGHTS, to close a consignment, for sale by

my17 dac BACKUS, AMES & Co. 8 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 12 o'clock noon. Affording first rate accommodations for passengers, as well as great expedition to all the Lake boats and other craft they may take in tow.

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

my6 JOY & MONTEATH, Agents.

DAILY—ALBANY AND NEW-YORK LINE TOW BOATS.

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

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

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

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

For freight or passage apply to
GREENE & WILLIAMS,
No. 64 Quay st. Albany.
ISAAC NEWTON,
E. ATTWOOD,
ap29 No. 15 South st. New York.

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

L. YERINGTON.

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

Lockport, March 1st, 1836. mh29 dactf

1836—WASHINGTON LINE.

(INSURED.)

The above line is composed of 20 first rate Boats, and the Proprietors will, on the opening of navigation, be prepared to receive and forward Merchandise and Passengers with great 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, } ISAAC S. SMITH, } Buffalo.
GEO. G. OLMSTEAD, } JOHN B. MACY, }
ANSEL R. COBB, } JAMES CHAPPELL, Rochester.
Albany.

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

March 9th, 1836. mh10 tf

1836—ERIE CANAL LINE.

(INSURED.)

E. M. TEALL & Co. Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 43 Quay st. Albany, would respectfully inform the public, they are prepared to forward merchandise, &c. to any port on the Erie and Oswego Canals, during canal navigation, being proprietors of a new line Canal Boats—(ERIE CANAL LINE—INSURED,) in connection with a daily line Tow Boats and Sloops on the Hudson River, running night and day.

Freight destined for the above places, and any intermediate port, or Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, will be forwarded with despatch. Refer to

ALLEN BROWN, and
TEALL & Co. 18 South st. New York.
DANIEL SPENCER, Syracuse.
RICE & OLDS, Weedsport.
SIDNEY ALLEN, Rochester.
J. COGSWELL & Co. Brockport.
NORTON, CARLILE & Co. Buffalo.

E. M. TEALL & Co. are also agents for the FAYETTEVILLE LINE—J. R. DEPUY & Co. Proprietors—a Boat leaving daily (Sundays excepted) for Utica, Rome, Chittenango and Fayetteville. Refer to

THORN & CURTISS, Utica.
B. B. HYDE & Co. Rome.
JAMES DE WITT, Chittenango.
J. R. DEPUY, Fayetteville.

Selling of Flour, Ashes, Provisions &c at reasonable commission, as usual. SAMUEL B. BUEL,

mh24 Agent, 18 South street, N. York.

ALBANY AND HARTFORD LINE OF PACKETS, FOR 1836.

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

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

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

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

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

For further information apply to
THOS. K. BRACE & Co Hartford, Ct.
CHAS. A. KEELER, 120 Pier, Albany.
my4

BOSTON, ALBANY, AND TROY PACKETS.

The following first rate vessels, 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. ATWOOD, master.
do BENJ. BIGELOW, F. WELLS, master.
do GRECIAN, A. MATSON, master.
do VICTOR, J. CAMMETT, master.
do DEBORAH, D. ALLEN, master.

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

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

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

ap7

PHILADELPHIA, TROY AND ALBANY PACKETS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

mh24 tf JAMES DUFFEY,

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILDER, HASTINGS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by SETH HASTINGS, who is duly authorised to use the name of the firm for that purpose.—Albany March 4, 1836.

EPHRAIM WILDER, Jr.
SETH HASTINGS,
JASON PAIGE,
mh5 d2wc3m JOHN P. CASSIDY.

BIGELOW'S HAT AND CAP STORE, 333 North Market st. south of the Mansion House. Those wishing the modern style, will please call at the above store.

N. B. Beaver and plain hats always on hand, likewise hats from New York. ap2

32 BBLS. Bald Mountain Lime, put up in order first rate for white-washing.

50 bbls. Cider for bottleing, a very fine article.

my11 O. MEAD

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

d15 LEML. L. STEELE.

THERMOMETERS.—A good assortment, for sale at 369 Law Buildings.

d3 HENRY HOYT.

CODFISH.—400 quintals grand bank codfish; also, a few quintals dunn fish on hand, and for sale by

d15 P. E. BOWMAN, 49 on the dock.

CABINET MAKERS WANTED.—Two Journeymen, to whom steady work will be given, at 116 State st. my7 JOHN WINNE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cash paid for old metal. fe27

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Merchants supplied with the above at N. York prices.

Large French glasses furnished and framed to order.

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

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

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

ROB'T L. KEARNEY,

jy25 one door south of the City Hotel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table spreads of all colors cleaned and pressed.

Also, carpets cleaned to satisfaction.

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

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

o1 WILLIAM GIFFEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Also, Patterns made and Screws cut to order.

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

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

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

NEW YORK & ERIE RAIL ROAD.—To Contractors—Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the New York and Erie Rail Road Company in the village of Binghamton, on and until the 30th day of June next, for grading 69 miles of the Railroad, from the Village of Owego in Tioga county to the village of Deposit in Delaware county.

Proposals will also be received at the Engineer's Office in Monticello, on and until the 11th day of July next, for grading 48 miles of the Railroad thro' the county of Sullivan; extending from the Hudson and Delaware Canal up the valley of the Neversink, and thence to the mouth of the Callikoon Creek on the Delaware river.

Plans and profiles of the line above mentioned, staked out in convenient sections, with printed forms of the contracts, will be ready for exhibition at the said offices twenty days before the days of letting above specified.

The company reserve the privilege of accepting only such proposals as they may deem for their advantage.—New-York, April 26, 1836.

ap30 3tawtd JAMES G. KING, President.

AT a Court of Chancery held for the state of New-York, at the city of Albany, on the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six—Present, James Vanderpoel, vice chancellor of the third circuit.

Stephen Van Rensselaer, Jr. and Conrad A. Ten Eyck vs. Henry Van Schoonhoven, Dirck B. Van Schoonhoven, Louisa Mary Van Schoonhoven, Ebenezer L. Van Schoonhoven, Maria Louisa Van Schoonhoven, Ann Jenet Van Schoonhoven, James Van Schoonhoven, Robert Henry Van Schoonhoven, Gilbert Henry Van Schoonhoven and William Gillespie.

It appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant Gilbert Henry Van Schoonhoven, resides out of the state, to wit, in the state of Connecticut, and that he is an infant, and that the defendant Henry Van Schoonhoven resides in some of the western states or territories of the United States—on motion of Mr. Van Vechton, of counsel in behalf of Julius Rhoades, esquire solicitor for the complainants, it is ordered, that the said Gilbert Henry Van Schoonhoven cause his appearance to be entered in this cause by a guardian ad litem, and that the said Henry Van Schoonhoven cause his appearance to be entered, and notice thereof to be served on the complainants' solicitor within four months from the date of this order, and in default thereof said complainants may apply to this court for the appointment of a guardian ad litem of said infant, and may take the bill filed in this cause as confessed by said Henry Van Schoonhoven; and it is further ordered, that the said complainants within twenty days cause this order to be inserted in the state paper, and in the Albany Evening Journal, and that the publication thereof be continued in each of said papers once at least in each week for eight weeks in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said Henry Van Schoonhoven and Gilbert Henry Van Schoonhoven, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for the appearance. Copy.

JAMES PORTER, Clerk.

JULIUS RHOADES, complainant's solicitor. my2 8w

A. A. WILDER'S PATENT SPIRAL BOLT.—The subscriber invites the attention of mill owners and millers, to his late improvement in the Bolt for Flouring and Custom Grist Mills. This bolt *combines economy, convenience and durability.* The room which it occupies does not exceed from 6 to 10 feet long, and two feet and 10 inches wide, except where two bolts on the old plan are required in one chest; in that case one spiral bolt 15 feet long, may be used, and will answer the purpose.

The quantity of cloth heretofore used for an 18 feet bolt, is sufficient for two spiral bolts, one of which will do the work as well as the old 18 feet bolt; and what is another important consideration, is, that the same cloth, if not too old, may be used for the new bolt. The cost of the spiral bolt does not much exceed one half of that of any other now in use; and half the room usually occupied by bolts is saved.

From the experiments which have been made in the use of this bolt, the subscriber is confident that it will be universally approved and adopted by millers throughout the country, whenever its utility shall have been tested.

Persons desirous of purchasing rights of states, counties or towns, can be accommodated on liberal terms, by applying to the subscriber at Warsaw, Genesee county, N. Y., or to Joseph Totten, Mount Morris, Livingston co. A. A. WILDER.

Warsaw, N. Y. March 15, 1836. mh18 d1tc3m

300 DOZ. Farwell's concave double set, Harris' Bloods', Thayer & Hoyt's, Harkness' and Allers manufacture Scythes, for sale by

ap20dac BACKUS, AMES & CO. 8 State st.

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

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

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

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

JOHN DAVIDSON.

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

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

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

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

Albany, March 23, 1836.

mr23 ALEXANDER S. TRUMBULL.

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

Albany, March 19, 1836.

BARENT P. STAATS, President

mr24 of the Albany County Medical Society.

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

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

PIG IRON, BAR IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SHOVELS, &c.

600 tons Beekman and Cornwall Pig Iron
350 do Monkland, Calder & Gathsherrie's do
20 do P. S. I. Old Sable iron
20 do do horse nail rods
50 do brazier's rods, 1-4 inch to 5-8, Samsondale iron
70 do cast steel, a full assortment of round, square and flat, Sanderson, Jessop and Naylors
50 do Junietta boiler plates
25 do boiler plates, from Salisbury refined iron
5 do English blister (L.) and machinery steel
6 do roll and sheet brass, well assorted
50 do Salisbury axle arms
15 do do crow bars, steel pointed and drafts
2 do do churn drills do
2 do do pick and mattocks do
500 sets do finished axles, very superior
5000 casks Taunton nails, assorted, 3d to 60d
200 do wrought do do 6d to 10d
500 boxes B. Hobart's cut tacks, brads and sparables
100 do Field's brads and sparables
700 doz. Ames' shovels and spades of all descriptions
200 do Leonard's do
250 do Simmons' axes, blue and black
100 do do hatchets
150 do Walden's blued axes
100 do Patten's blued axes
300 do scythes of Farwell, Harris, Blood and other
50 tons iron sash weights; for sale by [makers.

BACKUS, AMES & Co. No. 8 State st.

ap6 dac

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

ROBERT L. KEARNEY,

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

n4

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

JOHN GIBSON.

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

Albany, Jan. 22, 1836.

ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE.—This article, recently introduced into America, only requires to be known to be duly appreciated. In many respects it is superior to the ordinary copper, brass or tinned vessels now used for the purpose of cooking or preserving. It is not like them subject to rust or corrosion, nor is it affected by any heat under a cherry red, whilst its price is much lower than either of them. If through inattention the enamel should become discolored, it may be easily cleaned by a little ashes and water. Comfort, cleanliness and health will be consulted by employing it instead of the article now generally made use of in cooking and making preserves. The enamel will neither crack off by heat nor wear away by washing or scouring. The manufacturers having received the medals of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania and the American Institute of New York, for specimens of their wares, conceive that no further recommendation can be required; were such necessary, they are convinced that they would willingly be given by all who have ever made use of the article. The above ware for sale, wholesale or retail, at [illegible] H. B. WEBSTER'S, 375 S. Market st.

[illegible] to order at their Foundry in West Troy, Albany co. N. York, CHURCH BELLS of superior tone and warranted to stand.

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

mh22 dacly MENEELY & OOTHOUT.

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

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

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

BUTTER.—6000 lbs. superior dairy Butter, for sale by mh29 B. P. JONES, No. 9 State st.

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

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

JOHN S. SMITH.

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

mh7 tf

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

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

Fancy flower stands for sale or made to order.

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

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

RICHARD WILLIS, 267 North Market st.

fe5 6m

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

LEWIS BENEDICT,
JOSEPH ROBY, Jr.

Albany, Feb. 16, 1836.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM J. WARNER & JONAH C. BOYNTON, have formed a copartnership in the Book-binding business, and will carry on the same in all its branches, at their bindery, (third story) corner of North Pearl and State sts. over the Apothecaries Hall. fe16

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

ja30 d3tc6m* PETER A. HILTON.

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

my2 dac W. THORBURN.

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

my2-dac North Market street.

HOUSES TO LET, &C.

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

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

FOR SALE, one of the best farms, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county of Schenectady, about three miles east of the city of Schenectady, near the Albany and Schenectady turnpike, known as the Powell farm, containing 200 acres land, about 80 is covered with wood of different kinds, and good growth. This place is now a marketing establishment—a garden of 20 acres under a high state of cultivation, and one of the principal ones that supplies the city with vegetables; the milk business can be connected with the gardening business from this place, to great profit, as the farm is better adapted to it than any other one in this vicinity, being all seeded down, and has a durable stream or spring of water in every lot. The buildings generally are large and convenient, sufficient for the farm in every respect—all the varieties of fruit, and the best qualities, have been cultivated on this place; it will suit any person who wishes to profit by his industry. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the city.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Schenectady, January 9, 1836. ja11 dac3tawtf

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

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

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

Terms $1 per diem. o1

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY.—Just received a further supply from N. York; also a supply from the Hartford County Silk Society, growth 1835.

DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—Prepare the ground by manuring and pulverizing, as you would for carrots or parsnips. For every half ounce of seed make a bed 25 feet long and 4 feet broad, and lay it off into drills 12 inches apart and 1-2 an inch deep, and sow as thick as you would onions, then cover the seed, and roll or press down the earth upon it. If the weather is dry, water the bed every other evening. Keep the beds clean of weeds, and the plants will be large enough to transplant to the nursery when a year old, and should be set in rows 12 inches apart—care being taken to cut off the ragged shoots and shorten the tap root. They may be left in the nursery till they are four or five years old, as may be most convenient. W. THORBURN, Seedsman,

my5 dactf N. Market st. opposite post office.

NEW WORK ON FLORICULTURE.—Just published and for sale by the subscriber, THE FLORIST'S GUIDE, by T. Bridgman, Gardner and Florist, New York—160 pages, neatly done up in boards, price 37½ cents. This is one of the best works on the subject ever published in any country, containing practical directions for the cultivation of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flowering Plants, of different classes, herbaceous and shrubbery, bulbous, fibrous and tuberous roots, including the Double Dahlia, Greenhouse Plants in rooms, &c. &c. A work of the above kind has been long wanted; hitherto it required an expenditure of some three or four dollars to get any sort of readable directions for small gardens, window gardening, plants in rooms, &c. and when procured, were so full of botanical foppery, that plain, honest people, after wading through three or four hundred pages, were about as wise as to knowing how to set about their gardening as when they commenced their book. The present little work obviates all these difficulties. The author is well known as one of our best practical gardeners, and it may be truly said he has rendered the ladies in particular (for whom the work was first projected) an essential service; the directions for the care of the Camellia Japonica, the Double Dahlia, the sowing and treatment of Annual Flower Seeds, alone is worth double the price of the work; so is the Calendarial Index, which, by the untiring industry of Mr. Bridgman, is made to include in some half dozen pages, more valuable information than in some ponderous octavos on the same subjects. In short, those who are dissatisfied after a perusal of this work, may return it.

Also, by the same author, The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing practical directions for the cultivation of the Kitchen and Flower Garden; 5th edition, improved, in boards, 75 cents, (220 pages.)

Also, The Complete Farmer, and Rural Economist, containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy. By T. G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer—extra, boards, 374 pages. price $1.

☞ This work has been so highly spoken of by almost every journal throughout the country, that it is unnecessary to recommend it in particular.

Also, a great variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical Publications, both English and American.

W. THORBURN, Seedsman,

my6 dac4w 347 N. Market, opposite post office.

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

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

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

ap15 No. 50 on the dock.

WHITE MULBERRY SEED.—Just received and for sale, warranted growth of 1835, with printed directions for culture; also Cobb's Treatise on Silk, a manual containing [illegible] parts, with colored engravings. By John Cobb, A. M. Published by directions of his Excellency Gov. Lincoln, agreeable to a resolve of the legislature of Massachusetts. Price 50 cents.

my11 dac4w W. THORBURN.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS.—The subscriber has just received from Buel & Wilson's, a superb collection of Double Dahlias, assorted from their best varieties, and put up in bundles of 1 doz. each, packed ready to send any distance at five dollars per dozen, less than one half they ever have been sold for; all warranted genuine according to kinds and colors; well worth the attention of all who have a taste for floraculture. W. THORBURN,

opposite the Post Office.

N. B. Also, a few roots of the Tiger Flower, Double Tuberose, and Jacobean Lillies, now in season to plant. Packages Flower Seeds, suitable for private and public gardens, with printed directions for culture.

my18 dac4w

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, 5th April, 36.

SLATING.—JAMES DICKSON returns his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous patrons for their liberal support during the period he has been in business in this city, and would inform them, and the public in general, that he is now prepared with a choice and extensive assortment of slate to cover and repair roofs at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms—warranted not to leak. Enquire at No. 4 Daniel st. until the first of May, after which at 28 Beaver st.

ap15 3m*

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

Dr Marshall's Vegetable Indian Black Plaster.

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

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

A splendid assortment of French GOODS, consisting of plain and figured Marceline, Gros de Naples, Gro de Chine, and brocade silks, rich white, drab, nile and lilac satins, a very extensive assortment of French capes, caps, collars and pelerines, in perfect order for immediate use, elegantly trimmed, bishop lawn, saccarilla, jaconett and cambric muslines, real India, Scotch, Swiss and British book muslins, French work cambric and thread edgings, black and white English ribbed, sandled and plain silk hose, extra long white horse skin gloves, black and colored Boudard gloves, black ribbed worsted, cotton, mohair and lambs wool hose, &c. &c. at

WILLIAMS' Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

ja6 Store, 399 South Market st.

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

SAMUEL STEVENS,
JAMES EDWARDS.

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

SAMUEL STEVENS,
PETER CAGGER.

Albany, May 14th, 1836. my24 dactf

HIDES, OIL AND LEATHER.—The subscriber will keep a constant supply of Hides, Oil and Leather for sale at his old stand, No. 14 Hudson st. also Lorillard's Tobacco and Snuff at the New York factory prices. ANDREW LIGHTBODY.

my10 dac2w

COMBS.—The subscribers, in addition to their own manufacturing, are daily receiving from New York a variety of fashionable Combs, consisting of

Small shell carved combs.
Shell quill top and twist combs,
Shell neck and long do
Carved and plain shell side do
Ivory and shell dressing do
Silver and pearl dress do
Silver, plated and gilt do &c. &c.

Also, every description of horn and ivory combs, together with a great variety of Fancy Goods; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail as low as can be purchased in any city in the union, at the Fancy Comb and Dry Goods Store, No. 367 South Market st. corner of Beaver street. SPELMAN & BROTHERS.

my25

SHEET BRASS.—A complete assortment of all sizes, from 3 to 18 inches wide, constantly on hand, and for sale by BACKUS, AMES & Co.

my28 dac No. 8 State street.

CAP AND BONNET WIRE.—1000 lbs. Bonnet Wire, assorted, on hand and for sale by

BACKUS, AMES & Co. No. 8 State st.

mh28 dac

CAST STEEL.—A full assortment of Cast Steel, extra tempered, for axes, of the most approved brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by

BACKUS, AMES & Co. No. 8 State st.

my28 dac

5 TONS Malleable Sheet Zinc, for sale by

ap20 dac BACKUS, AMES & Co. 8 State st.