

in the people. And yet I hesitate not to, de-  
clare, I shall vote against this project—could  
not the people will at least believe those of  
us, who so give our votes, intended correct-  
ly; and that they will even forgive us, if we  
shall be found to have erred. But let the  
majority of our votes shall be perverted or mis-  
understood; it shall be my business to explain  
some few of the many reasons which induce us,  
who are called "people's men," to vote against  
submitting this question to the people.

We stand here as the representatives of the  
people, and commissioned by them to legislate.  
It is our business to meet the responsibilities of  
our station as legislators. It is a time, there-  
fore, expedient, to pretend we do not know  
how to act on this question, till we first ask the  
people. They demand the choice of electors  
of president and vice president to be committed  
to them, and that the law of '92 denying them  
the exercise of this right, should be repealed.  
It is not material whether this choice of the  
electors shall be by districts or general ticket,  
or by a plurality, or majority. Let us legislate  
forthwith, and provide the best law in our power,  
and I give notice to gentlemen, I am ready  
to support any law, and in any shape, confiding  
the exercise of this right to the people. If we  
shall not do so, we shall be held responsible  
for our own course, and we shall be held  
responsible to the people, and to the public  
opinion, for our conduct. Let us, therefore, let  
us do our duty, and let us do it promptly.  
Not waste our time and talents on the exhausted  
patience of the people, by these dilatory ex-  
pedients to avoid passing a law.

On questions affecting the constitution, which  
must remain fixed and unalterable, it is correct  
and expedient that it should be submitted to  
the people to say whether they will call a con-  
vention, or accept an amendment. The impor-  
tance and the dignity of the constitution require  
such consideration before any alteration. But  
ordinary legislation, which can be enacted, al-  
tered, amended and repealed, and again re-en-  
acted every succeeding year, and by every suc-  
ceeding legislature, cannot require to have the  
subject submitted to the vote and instruction of  
the people before the legislature can venture to  
act. There is therefore no more reason to sub-  
mit this electoral question to the people, than  
there is first to submit every other important  
subject of legislation—My word for it, the pub-  
lic will not misunderstand this project. It will  
be considered a more put off—a scheme to  
avoid passing the law, so loudly and so plainly  
demanded at our hands.

Let us proceed and direct the body of this  
smooth and plausible project. The tree will  
be best known by its fruit—the original bill  
contemplated submitting five distinct propositions  
to the people—whether the electors should be  
chosen by the people.

1. by general ticket, and by a plurality.
2. by general ticket, and by a majority.
3. by districts, and on a plurality.
4. by districts, and on a majority.

Or, whether the electors should be chosen  
by the "legislature." This last plan by the  
legislature, however, has been struck out by  
the senate. It is now therefore gravely con-  
ceded by the senate, that the people do not wish  
the electors to be chosen by the legislature.

This concession is undoubtedly the fruit of their  
long consideration from April last, and through  
the August session, and until the first Monday  
of November. Some evil disposed persons may  
however, suspect the result of the late elec-  
tion has had its influence to bid the party  
to determine this latter point, while they yet  
continue to doubt on the other four. A most  
comprehensible respect, on a sudden, for the will  
of the people!

The bill from the senate, as thus amended,  
now proposes to submit to the people to answer  
on the other four cases contemplated, whether  
a law shall be passed, giving the choice of the  
electors to the people.

1. by general ticket on a plurality.
2. by general ticket on a majority.
3. by districts and on a plurality.
4. by districts and on a majority.

Let us ask this large to understand and  
direct the operation of this bill—its professed  
object is to collect public opinion, while its real  
object is to distract and divide, and prevent any  
action on the subject. No other result  
can be anticipated from the returns of any elec-  
tion, held under such a multifarious law. It  
will be better understood to imagine a case—  
suppose 100,000 votes should be given at an  
election under this bill, and the returns should  
be as follows:

20,000 votes for a general ticket, and by a  
plurality.

20,000 for a general ticket, and by a ma-  
jority.

It is evident that the 20,000 votes are to  
be divided and control the remaining 80,000. It is  
also a numerical majority of 60 members of con-  
gress, attempting to nominate and impose a  
preference upon a million of people. Submit  
this project to the people, and when the returns  
of an election shall come in thus divided upon  
these five propositions, I ask to what conclusion  
we shall have arrived? I ask further, what legis-  
lature would regard an election with such a re-  
sult? It would produce no declaration of the  
public will—we should not have advanced one  
step from that place where we last winter,  
when the committee of nine acted as nurse to  
this bill, and the senate took till November, in  
deep consideration, to give it a name. I had  
hoped from the late scene exhibited on this  
floor, that all honest men were sufficiently sat-  
isfied with dividing this community into sections  
and squads. The choice of electors by the peo-  
ple had been refused, in order to secure the  
undivided vote of this state; and how had it  
eventuated in actual practice? We had seen  
this legislature divided upon the four presi-  
dential candidates, and unable to come to any  
final vote—the respective parties had held  
their positions, and neither could make a  
choice of electors. When Gen. Jackson's  
friends had concentrated upon Mr. Adams,  
still a majority could not be found. This  
legislature then stood exhibited to this state  
and to this nation, as having improperly  
withheld this electoral right from the people,  
and wasting the public money in carrying on  
a triangular battle under the names of Craw-  
ford, Clay and Adams, without arriving at  
any conclusion. At length the Crawford  
party, with bold desperation, and confiding  
more to their influence on private ballot, than  
to their power in open vote, came over and  
supported the Adams ticket, in order to ex-  
clude the Clay ticket from the house. The  
friends of Mr. Clay thus drove to this  
straight, properly selected from the Crawford  
ticket seven names, upon whom they could  
rely, and then voted the residue from the Ad-  
ams list. All those proceedings, therefore, which

divided vote, have eventuated in the division  
of the vote of this state—23 for Adams, 7 for  
Clay, and 4 for Crawford. It is a practical  
commentary upon the refusal to give the choice  
to the people. And yet some gentlemen seem  
so much delighted with the proceedings, they  
now support this bill submitting four propo-  
sitions to the people, in order that they may be  
made to act over the force which we as their  
representatives, have but just completed.

The bill, if passed, points to no good result,  
while it opens the door to management and  
intrigue, and to the repetition of all those  
scenes which have so much injured the charac-  
ter of this state.

If this plan of submitting the question to the  
people, and which is now so loudly advocated  
by a certain order of men, was really a matter  
of good faith and seriously intended as a re-  
spect to the people, I ask why it has been so  
long delayed? Had it been brought forward  
and acted upon last winter, the return from the  
people would have come before us from the  
last election, and the law might now have  
been passed. But it will be remembered that  
the senate, who now send us this measure,  
would not consider the electoral bill, before No-  
vember; while their friends in this house, and  
who now support their plans, refused in April  
to pass the resolution of my friend from New  
York (Mr. Wheaton) requesting the senate to  
act upon this bill, or to appoint a committee  
to call on the senate and urge its passage, or  
to invite a conference for consultation. The  
transactions of this legislature in August, were  
of the same character. I ask whether the time  
and circumstances under which this plausible  
project is brought forth, do not furnish volumes  
of evidence, and show conclusively; that this  
bill can tend to no good purpose?

All or any of these objections furnish to my  
mind sufficient cause to vote against this pro-  
ject. When the subject is correctly under-  
stood, it will be found that a refusal to sanc-  
tion this bill, is a vote for and not against the  
people. But the reason which induces me to  
vote against this project, is not even yet ex-  
plained. It is because I believe the project to  
be deceptive in all its objects, and mischievous  
in all its consequences. I am constrained to  
pronounce in the language of Shakespeare,

"It is a device of the enemy,"

intended to impose upon the public credulity,  
by seeming to submit to its will; while the  
real object is to prevent the passage of an elec-  
toral law, and to preserve in full force the act of  
'92; which retains this right in the legislature,  
and remains a foul stain on the pages of our  
statute book, for want of time to confide  
the choice of the electors to the people. I am  
aware, this is a strong denunciation of this bill,  
but test the facts upon which it rests.

Most of the present legislature were elected  
under the actual or supposed pledge of giving  
the choice of the electors to the people. The  
whole year has been exhausted, and three ses-  
sions of this legislature have been wasted in  
fruitless efforts to obtain the law. Questions of  
order and conscientious scruples about the  
constitutional powers of the governor, have  
prevented us, as members, from redeeming the  
pledges given as candidates. The law is not  
yet passed—and even now we have such honest  
doubts as to the form in which the law is  
desired, that we gravely propose to submit it  
to be determined by the people, at the next elec-  
tion in November, 1825. Mark the effect and  
consequences of this proposition! It is to take  
the subject away from the power of the next  
legislature already elected, by an indignant and  
injured people; elected expressly to perform  
that duty, in which the present legislature have  
failed to comply with the public desire—a leg-  
islature which is to assemble in one month from  
our adjournment, and will listen to pass the  
required law—confiding the choice of the elec-  
tors to the people. It is to deprive this next leg-  
islature of all power over the subject—to  
perpetrate their jurisdiction and prevent the  
passage of the law ultimately, or until a third leg-  
islature shall assemble in 1826. When it is  
foreseen that at that time we shall be again en-  
gaged in a contest for another president, and  
regulated by new party spirit—then, I ask, too  
much to pronounce that the present project,  
fraught with such consequences, is a device  
of the enemy, well calculated to prevent any  
law on the subject? From a thorough con-  
viction on my mind that its character is such,  
it shall receive my marked and decided oppo-  
sition. If we are now borne down by dis-  
ciplined numbers—let it be remembered that  
the next legislature will be called upon to repeal  
this project and pass the law, confiding this  
great national trust of the choice of electors to  
the people.

This bill was rejected 48 to 45. The next  
day the vote was re-considered, and the bill  
passed 48 to 45.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves  
of the proposition of the manufacturers, mecha-  
nics, and friends of domestic industry at Phila-  
delphia, for having an exhibition in the city of  
Washington, in February next; and that we  
recommend to the manufacturers, mechanics  
and artisans, of this state and New-York  
generally, to unite in this exhibition; and that  
they make such preparations therefor as they  
may deem necessary to ensure a just represen-  
tation of the advancement of manufactures and  
mechanic arts in the state of New-York, and  
of their importance in promoting the prosperity  
and increasing the wealth of the nation.

PETER H. SCHENCK, Chair'n.  
NICHOLAS HAIGHT, Sec'y.

### The Sentinel.

PALMYRA, DECEMBER 15, 1824.

New-York Electoral College.—The electo-  
ral college of this state met at the capitol, in  
the city of Albany, on the 20th ult. Col. Ma-  
rinus Willet, of New-York, was appointed  
chairman, and John Lansing, Jun. of Albany,  
secretary. The following gentlemen were present, ex-  
cept Ebenezer Sage, of Suffolk county, and  
Timothy H. Porter, of Cattaraugus county;  
the former being understood to be in favor of  
Mr. Adams, and the latter of Mr. Clay. The  
college then proceeded to fill the vacancies by  
ballot; when John Taylor, of Albany, and  
William Mann, of Schoharie, were elected; the  
former having 22, and the latter 24 votes.—  
Benjamin Knowler, of Albany, had 8; John  
Woodworth, of Albany, 7; Thaddeus Jewett,  
of Saratoga, 6; and John W. Taylor, of Sara-  
toga, 1 vote.

The college then adjourned, to meet again  
on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock; when after pray-  
er by the Rev. Dr. Chester, the electors pro-  
ceeded to ballot for President and Vice-Presi-  
dent of the United States.

For President.—John Quincy Adams, 25;  
William H. Crawford, 5; Henry Clay, 4;  
Andrew Jackson, 1. Total 36.

For Vice-President.—John C. Calhoun, 29;  
Nathan Sanford, 7. Total 36.

The vote for Gen. Jackson, as President,  
was given by Mr. P. A. Barker, of Seneca.

Samuel Russell, an elector from Erie, was  
then appointed to carry the votes to Wash-  
ington.

Presidential Election.—The following state-  
ment, furnished by Niles' Register, shows the  
probable force of the several candidates, ac-  
cording to the best information that has reach-  
ed us. If the various accounts are to be relied  
on, and the electors shall vote, in every instance,  
as it is expected they will, Messrs. Clay and  
Crawford may have an equal vote, which will  
have the effect to exclude them both from the  
house of representatives; for the constitution  
says that out of the highest in vote, "not ex-  
ceeding three," the choice shall be made.

States.	Elects.	Ad.	Clay.	Cr'd.	Jac'n.
Maine	9	9	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	0	8	0	0	0
Massachusetts	15	15	0	0	0
Rhode-Island	4	4	0	0	0
Connecticut	3	8	0	0	0
Vermont	7	7	0	0	0
New-York	36	25	7	4	0
New-Jersey	8	0	0	0	8
Pennsylvania	23	0	0	0	23
Delaware	3	1	0	2	0
Maryland	11	3	0	1	7
Virginia	24	0	0	24	0
North Carolina	13	0	0	0	13
South Carolina	11	0	0	0	11
Georgia	9	0	0	9	0
Kentucky	14	0	14	0	0
Tennessee	11	0	0	0	11
Ohio	19	0	19	0	0
Indiana	7	0	0	0	7
Illinois	7	1	0	0	2
Missouri	3	0	3	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0	3
Louisiana	6	0	0	0	6
Alabama	5	0	0	0	5
	251	52	40	40	100

\* Those marked thus, are not fully ascertained.

been rescued, and so hardened have they be-  
come, that no secret at all is made of their trans-  
actions. Many of them, having absolutely  
grown wealthy on the profits of their crimes.

The following is a list of the sums, (testified  
to have been paid to the individuals here en-  
amed, for their votes and services in getting this  
bill passed:

Ward B. Howard,	\$1000
William M'Donald,	1000
William J. Caldwell,	2000
General Carpenter,	1000
Halsey Rogers,	1000
B. Mather,	1000
E. Kibbe,	1000
T. Matchin,	250
Aaron Hackley,	1100
Phineas Spencer,	300
J. W. Rockwell,	1000
A. Moody,	500
John Radcliff,	400
Cornelius Mastin,	2000
J. Bryan,	1000
Doct. Greenly, (of senate)	500
Mr. Keyes, of do.	1000
Mr. Bronson, of do.	2000
Mr. Cramer, of do.	5000
Gen. Root,	1500

Gen'l Palladium

[From the Albany Argus.]

The law providing for the establishment of  
county poor houses, which was among the last  
acts of the late session, and which was publish-  
ed in the last Argus, we unintentionally omit-  
ted to accompany with such remarks as it cer-  
tainly merited. It will be noticed, by a refer-  
ence to the act, that thirty-eight counties were  
exempted from the operation of it; and that  
the following were included within its provis-  
ions, namely—Broome, Cayuga, Chenango,  
Clinton, Erie, Livingston, Herkimer, Jefferson,  
Lewis, Niagara, Ontario, Saratoga, Steuben,  
Warren, Wayne and Westchester. The ex-  
emptions were occasioned, in some instances,  
in consequence of the existence already, in re-  
ferential counties, of the description of poor houses  
contemplated by the act; and in others, by the  
unwillingness of members to assume the re-  
sponsibility of adopting the plan for their particu-  
lar county.

This law seems to be the conclusion of the  
long discussions which have been produced in  
the legislature of this state, by the report and  
bill of the secretary of state, on the difficult and  
perplexing subject of pauperism. It is not  
strange that members were not prepared to  
adopt in extenso, a bill so ample in its details  
as that of the secretary; or that discussions should  
have arisen out of a subject which has excited  
the attention, and divided the opinions, of the  
ablest writers of the old world. One fact seems  
to be conceded on all hands, that pauperism is  
every where a serious and not easily obviated  
evil; and although it is less so with us than  
with the comparatively oppressed and imper-  
ished population of England and of the Conti-  
nent, it is nevertheless here a matter well worth  
amendment. In the present condition of our  
population, we are persuaded that the plan di-  
rected by the act to which we have alluded, will  
be found not only practicable, but the most  
economical disposition of the public poor. In  
several of the eastern states, the most favora-  
ble results have followed the introduction of  
the "county-house" mode; and in this state,  
where that mode has prevailed, it has justified  
the expectations of the friends of the meliora-  
tion of the condition of the poor, and of an eco-  
nomical provision for their support.

By returns from all the counties in the state,  
it appears that Mr. Clinton's majority is 16,206  
—Mr. Tallmadges, 32,408.

Buffalo, Dec. 7.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this  
paper, that the Bank of Niagara is again to go  
into operation; and we trust under circum-  
stances that will prove serviceable to the busi-  
ness interests of the country.

By another advertisement, it will be seen,  
that the old "Western Insurance Company,"  
in this village, is immediately to be organized,  
preparatory to the transaction of business.—  
This Company was incorporated in 1818, but  
has never been in operation.—Journal.

Bank of Niagara.—At a meeting of the  
Stockholders of this Institution, held on the 15th  
ult., the following gentlemen were chosen Di-  
rectors for the ensuing year—Oliver For-  
ward, Ebenezer Waidein, Herman B. Porter,  
Samuel Wilkeson, George Weed, Elisha C.  
Hickox, David Burr, John G. Camp, Wil-  
liam Pascoe, James Bristol, Sylvanus Wells,  
Levi Platt, and Eliza Wells.

At a meeting of said Board, Sylvanus Wells,  
Esq. was unanimously chosen President.

Treaty between Colombia and the United  
States.—The Gaceta de Colombia, of the 10th  
ult. published at Bogota, contains the follow-  
ing interesting article:

We have the pleasure to announce, that  
on the 23 of the present month, October, a  
treaty of general convention of peace, amity,  
navigation and commerce, between the Rep-  
ublic of Colombia and the United States of  
America, was signed on the one part by Pedro  
Gual, the Secretary of Foreign Relations, and  
on the other, by R. Anderson, Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary of the said States. It will be sub-  
mitted to the next Congress in due time,  
and will, we hope, obtain its approbation at  
the same time it may be ratified by the Senate  
of the United States; and then will be presented  
to the world the first treaty concluded between  
one of the new states of old Spanish America,  
and an established nation which occupies so  
distinguished a rank in the commonwealth of  
nations. The policy of the Colombian govern-  
ment will be more distinctly known, and we  
are sure that it will deserve the applause of all  
philosophical minds for its humanity and jus-  
tice, not less than for the principle of cancel-  
ling no privileges nor special favours to any  
power.—Statenman.

[From the Emerald.]

The ships Colombia, Braganza, and Cortes,  
have been this week the heralds of intelligence  
from Europe.

As usual, the most important advices relate  
to the great struggle for Greek independence.

The Egyptian fleet had met with a signal de-  
feat from the Greek fleet commanded by Meur-  
is and Zet. This is no doubt cheering in-  
telligence to those whose prayers and wishes are  
for liberty and justice; but we cannot avoid  
thinking that the interference of the British  
government has cast a gloom over the prospects  
of the Greeks. The naval ascendancy of Great  
Britain, the authority it possesses, and ex-  
ercises in the Mediterranean and the co-operation  
which it is likely to receive from the other  
powers of Europe, make us, for the first time,

remble for the consummation of Greece's  
dependence. The British government endeav-  
ours to justify, or rather to defend its con-  
duct—its scruple organ, the Courier, has  
been exercising its wretchedness to prove the  
necessity and justice of the measure. In re-  
ferring to the proclamation of the French  
government, "what subterfuge will be used  
to justify the course which has been adopted,  
and to next? Will they dare to insinuate  
that by avowing that England, so proudly  
triumphs by her naval supremacy, must con-  
tinue the mandate of a semi-barbarous nation,  
tamely endure from a landful of Greeks, a  
king themselves a Republic, that clashing  
throes of Europe to attempt with impious  
What Englishman worthy of the name, would  
turn with ineffable scorn from such a  
triumph? What friend of liberty but would  
with ineffable contempt on such a sophistry  
in affording aid to the enemies of Greece's  
independence are, Englishmen, they are to be  
emptied from the responsibility which the  
of nations imposes? Talismanic word! En-  
lishman! that breaks the bonds of neutrality,  
that renders nugatory the laws of the  
weight of the world, and that  
the lie to Grotius, Fuffendorf, and Vattel!  
the name of reason, why should an English-  
man, be protected and encouraged by his gov-  
ernment in violating the laws of neutrality? And  
this is the only justification advanced by the  
Courier. England has a great naval power,  
this great naval power gives to England the  
means and pretence to do wrong with impu-  
nity. Ergo England has a right to attack the  
Greeks, but the Greeks have no right to de-  
fend themselves. The Courier terms the  
proclamation of the Provisional government, the  
assertion of a *strange right*—that is, the ex-  
ercise of self defence. We are much more  
inclined to apply the epithet to that right which  
gave hot-brained English Captains the liberty  
of examining the vessels of a neutral power,  
and claiming the allegiance of every sailor  
whom they thought proper to call British sub-  
jects. But is it possible that human insolence  
can go so far as to pronounce the exercise of  
self defence a *strange right*—perhaps the  
Courier only meant the exercise of self defence  
against immaculate Englishmen. We know  
the English government never draws the sword  
but for the purpose of *covering or protecting*  
the objects of its attack. Its unwarlike history  
is a proof of this assertion.

We repeat what we mentioned on a former  
occasion—the English people should not be  
identified with a government whose secret  
policy is *unwarlike*. For that people we ex-  
press feelings amounting to veneration, and we  
cannot avoid sympathizing with the indigna-  
tion which we know their noble hearts esti-  
mate against this foul act of their treacherous  
gentry. May the English people soon possess  
an English government, and may their glory,  
their philanthropy, and intellectual eminence,  
find a channel through which they may flow  
undisturbed tranquility—no longer subdued  
by corruption or unsupported by popular repre-  
sentation.

Editors.—Please to allow the sub-  
scriber, through your paper, the privilege of  
expressing his gratitude to God, for what He  
is doing for the people of Palmyra, and likewise  
his thanks to a number of friends in that village,  
for assisting him in printing Tracts, and in set-  
ting up Sabbath Schools.

The collection taken up on the Sabbath eve-  
ning, amounting to \$7.75, by the recom-  
mendation of the Rev. Mr. Stockton, will afford  
the subscriber some assistance, and it being di-  
vided and partly appropriated to a Jewish Lib-  
rary, for a Sunday School in Palmyra, it will  
probably be the means of commencing a Lib-  
rary there for the benefit of the rising generation.

Nothing affords the Christian so much happi-  
ness as to "do good and communicate," accord-  
ing to the divine command.

That the good work may prosper in Palmy-  
ra, and at all become interested in the great  
cause, and all lend their aid towards forming a  
Sabbath School and Tract Society, is the pray-  
er of the public humble servant.

T. OSGOOD.

Dillsford, Nov. 30, 1824.

Many are inquiring what is meant by a  
Sabbath School Society, or by a Tract Society?

The following brief explanation is given by  
one who has long been laboring to establish  
these valuable institutions, in this country, and  
in Canada.

By a Sabbath School Society is meant an in-  
stitution for collecting the children and youth  
of all denominations, whenever most conve-  
nient, for the purpose of giving them instructions  
from the word of God without any attempt to  
build up any peculiar sect or party. Each  
party of the Holy Scriptures ought to be com-  
mitted to memory as one of the most practical  
nature, and such as may be considered most  
useful in pointing out the duty of man to his  
Maker, and to his fellow creatures, and for  
instance, as the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Com-  
mandments, Christ's Sermon on the Mount,  
the xii. of Romans, iii. of Colossians, and iv. of  
Ephesians. Can any Christian or philanthro-  
pist object to such instructions? But to inter-  
est the feelings and command the attendance  
of the youth, there ought to be a well chosen  
Library of instructing books connected with  
every Sunday School. Some have given oc-  
casional presents to the pupils; but this is not  
so useful or interesting as to have a good Lib-  
rary.

By a Tract Society, is meant a society for  
printing and circulating small, cheap, and in-  
teresting publications, upon moral and reli-  
gious subjects, communicating pure and im-  
portant truth, without any attempt to build up  
a sect or party.

Upwards of eighty millions of these little  
messengers of mercy have within a few years  
been put in circulation in Europe and Amer-  
ica; and the good that has been done by these  
and the S. School Societies, is beyond cal-  
culation.





That all my kind their aid to these institu-  
tion according to their ability, is the prayer  
of every true Christian.

**NOTICE.**

A MEETING will be held in the Presby-  
terian house of worship, in this village, on  
Friday evening, the 16th inst. at half-past 6  
o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Tract  
Society. All who feel disposed  
to join the Society, or to contribute to the  
purchase of small and familiar publications,  
will be invited to attend.—Dec. 14th.

**SEVENTH CIRCUIT.**

December 17, 1823.  
ORDERED, that circuit courts, and  
courts of oyer and terminer, and  
of final delivery, be held in the fol-  
lowing counties, within the seventh cir-  
cuit of the state of New-York, at the  
places herein specified, viz. In  
Wayne County, on the second Tuesday  
of January, and on the second Tuesday  
of June, in every year, at the court-house  
in the village of Lyons.  
Ontario County, on the third Tuesday  
of January, and on the third Tuesday of  
June, in every year, at the court-house in  
the village of Canandaigua.  
Tates County, on the fourth Tuesday  
of January, and on the fourth Tuesday  
of June, in every year, at the court-house  
in the village of Pen-Yann.  
Cayuga County, on the first Tuesday  
of March, and on the first Tuesday of  
September, in every year, at the court-  
house in the village of Auburn.  
Seneca County, on the second Tuesday  
of March, at the court-house in the vil-  
lage of Waterloo, and on the second  
Tuesday of September, at the court-  
house in Oriskany.  
Onondaga County, on the third Tues-  
day of March, and on the third Tuesday  
of September, in every year, at the court-  
house in Onondaga.  
E. T. THROOP, Circuit Judge,  
for the 7th Circuit.  
Dated 18th December, 1824.  
A true copy,  
I. J. RICHARDSON,  
Clerk of Wayne County.

**REMOVAL.**

THE subscriber having removed  
from the Collector's Office to the  
white store directly opposite the  
Printing Office and Bookstore,  
offers for sale  
24 Barrels Albany ALE,  
12 Barrels WHISKEY, by the barrel  
or gallon,  
1 doz. but. Congress Spring-Water,  
12 Barrels Mackerel, No. 2 and 3,  
do Shad,  
TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE,  
SPICE, GINGER,  
TOBACCO, RASINS,  
BRANDY, WINES, RUM,  
GIN, IRISH WHISKEY,  
CIGARS, NUTS,  
CHOCOLATE,  
COD FISH, &c &c &c.  
Also—Swedes and Russia IRON,  
E. B. STEEL,  
\$4, 8, 10, 20 Cut Nails,  
\$5000 first quality OY-TERS, in the  
shell, which are offered very low, whole-  
sale or retail.  
\$100 CLAMS.  
As most of the above articles are an  
importation, they will be sold unusually  
low for Cash.  
AUCTION and COMMISSION busi-  
ness transacted for a very small com-  
mission.  
P. GRANDIN,  
N. B. Cash, and the highest price, will  
be paid for any quantity of Pot and Pearl  
Ashes, Wheat, Pork, Flax Seed, Timothy  
Hay, and Beeswax, on delivery as above.

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber, for certain  
reasons, offers the following  
property for sale, viz—the Tax-  
ider's stand situated on Jessup and  
Miller's Basin, now occupied by J. D.  
Lagers, and known as the Boat House—  
this situation needs no recommendation,  
as it is too well known by every person  
acquainted with the stand—it is  
presumed no one will buy without  
viewing the premises.  
Also, a lot with two small houses and  
a good barn thereon, with good water  
and other privileges, situated near the  
Methodist Meeting-house, and formerly  
occupied by Josiah Drake.  
The above property will be sold cheap.  
Any person wishing to purchase either of  
the said places, may learn more con-  
cerning said property by calling on Mr. Ro-  
bert at the tavern, or the subscriber near  
the Eagle Hotel.  
S. McDONALD,  
Palmyra, Dec. 13, 1824. 64tf

**Independent School.**

By the approbation of the trustees, a School  
is opened in the upper room of the Academy,  
in the village of Palmyra, for the purpose of  
teaching the following branches of education,  
viz. Geography, and the Mathematical science,  
under the care and superintendency of Thomas  
O'Connell, author of the "Elements of Num-  
bers, or Easy Instructor," whose well known  
works need no comment. The three first  
terms will be attended gratuitously.  
CONDITIONS.—Geographical Scholars  
in 20 days tuition, two dollars; Arithmetical  
Scholars three dollars per quarter each. Any  
person who withdraw his scholars at any time,  
by giving his arrangements. The teacher flat-  
ten himself, from his long experience, that  
both gentlemen and ladies who may patronize  
this school, will not be disappointed in their expecta-  
tions.  
Palmyra, Dec. 1st 1824.

THE subscribers and their associates here-  
by give NOTICE, that application will  
be made to the Legislature of New-York,  
at the coming session, for an act to half-  
shire the county of Wayne, so as to have a  
court house located at Palmyra, and the county  
clerk's office at Miller's Basin.—Dated Dec-  
ember 15th, 1824.  
Lotter Fillmore, Jesse Mason,  
Zebulon Williams, Wm. P. Capron.

**PROCLAMATION.**

By JOSEPH C. YATES, Governor of the  
State of New-York.  
WHEREAS, the blessings of Almighty God  
have been specially bestowed upon the  
people of this state during the year past, in the  
abundance of the harvest, in the unexampled  
prosperity prevailing throughout our happy  
land, in the protection afforded to our lives,  
liberty and property, and in all our temporal  
and religious concerns; benefits demanding  
the most sincere and fervent gratitude and  
thanks to the creator and preserver of the uni-  
verse. I have therefore designated Tuesday  
the 21st day of December next, as a day of pub-  
lic Prayer and Thanksgiving: the observance  
of which I hereby recommend to the good  
people of this state.  
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto  
subscribed my name and affixed  
the privy Seal of the state, at the  
city of Albany, the eighteenth  
day of November, in the year of  
our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twen-  
ty-four.  
JOSEPH C. YATES.

IS  
A Susual, continues to keep  
A general assortment of  
DRUGS, MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
DYE-WOODS, AND  
DYE-STUFFS,  
which he offers wholesale and retail, for  
Cash, approved credit, or Produce, as  
cheap as can be purchased west of Albu-  
ny; Utica not excepted.  
As the season has now arrived, when  
persons usually attend to settling and  
arranging accounts, and it is believed to  
be the most convenient, all those indebt-  
ed either by note or book account, are  
requested to call and settle them without  
delay.  
CASH paid for FLAX SEED.  
Palmyra, Dec. 4, 1824. 63

**A. M'INTYRE,**

THE subscriber, having purchased of  
Messrs. Jessup & Palmer, their  
stock in the SADDLE and HARNESS  
making business, takes this method of in-  
forming his friends and old customers,  
that he is now carrying on the above busi-  
ness in all its various branches, at the  
shop formerly occupied by them, directly  
over Messrs. Williams & Co's. store,  
where he has now on hand, and intends  
keeping, a good assortment of  
SADDLES,  
BRIDLES,  
HARNESS,  
TRUNKS, VALISES,  
and almost every other article in his line  
of business, made of the best materials,  
and in a good and durable manner. He  
intends that the prices and quality of his  
work shall be such as shall not fail to  
suit those who may favor him with their  
custom.  
Most kinds of country PRODUCE re-  
ceived in payment, and on most of the  
above articles a liberal credit will be gi-  
ven, if required.  
P. WEST,  
Palmyra, Dec. 7, 1824. 65

**New Arrangement.**

THE subscriber, agent for the above  
Company, continues to insure  
Buildings and other Property, at the  
usual rates established by other Insurance  
Offices.  
In case of loss, no average will be  
claimed by the Company, but the suffer-  
er will be fully indemnified to the amount  
insured.  
Applications for Policies, or renewals,  
will be promptly attended to by the sub-  
scriber, at his office in the village of Can-  
andaigua, a few rods east of the Acad-  
emy.  
He will also attend to communi-  
cations by mail.  
SIMEON T. KIBBE,  
January 23, 1824. 15

**HARTFORD**

**Fire Insurance Company.**

THE subscriber, agent for the above  
Company, continues to insure  
Buildings and other Property, at the  
usual rates established by other Insurance  
Offices.  
In case of loss, no average will be  
claimed by the Company, but the suffer-  
er will be fully indemnified to the amount  
insured.  
Applications for Policies, or renewals,  
will be promptly attended to by the sub-  
scriber, at his office in the village of Can-  
andaigua, a few rods east of the Acad-  
emy.  
He will also attend to communi-  
cations by mail.  
SIMEON T. KIBBE,  
January 23, 1824. 15

**Marshall's Spelling Book,**

SOLD wholesale and retail by E. F.  
MARSHALL, Rochester. Sold also  
by P. TUCKER, Palmyra.  
One of the publishers of the above  
Spelling Book has been favored with the  
following communication from the Sec-  
retary of State, and ex-officio Superin-  
tendent of Common Schools:  
"I have examined Marshall's Spelling  
Book with attention; and I consider its  
introduction into Common Schools well  
calculated to promote the objects intend-  
ed by the author. The Principles of  
Pronunciation contained in the work, are  
ably digested and arranged, and will  
prove an excellent guide to the pupil."  
J. V. S. YATES.  
Albany, Nov. 10th, 1823.

**Cash! Cash! Cash!**

**JAMES FIELD,**  
AT THE RED WARE HOUSE, Pal-  
myra, pays cash for  
WHEAT, OATS,  
FLAX SEED,  
POY'S PEARL ASHES,  
GRASS SEED &  
BEES WAX,  
Sept. 6, 1824. 65

**Wayne Bookstore.**

JUST received at the Wayne Bookstore, by  
Tucker & Gilbert,  
The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church  
in the U. States of America, containing  
the Confession of Faith, the Catechisms,  
&c. as amended.  
A treatise on various Theological Subjects,  
by Thomas S. Pitt, 6 vols.  
Chalmers' Works, 3 vols.  
Shakespeare's works, 10 vols.  
Franklin's Narrative,  
Meikle's Works, containing Solitude Sweet-  
ened, the Traveller, Select Remains,  
Metaphysical Maxims, &c. 4 vols.  
Gibbon's Rome, 6 v.  
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols.  
Tyler's History,  
Fleisher's Ancient English Poetry, 3 vols.  
Common Prayer Books,  
Quarto, pocket and common Bibles,  
Scott's Family Bible,  
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,  
Methodist Hymns, &c. &c. &c.  
ALSO,  
Marnard & Noyes' celebrated Black & Red  
Lithography, in two volumes, warranted  
superior to any in use.  
Palmyra, Nov. 23, 1824.

**Late Arrival,  
New and Cheap  
GOODS.**

W. M. PARKE re-  
spectfully informs  
the public that he has just  
received, and opened for  
sale, in addition to his fur-  
ner stock, at the Yellow Store, direct  
opposite the Bookstore and Lottery Of-  
fice, in this village, a good and general  
assortment of MERCHANDISE, con-  
sisting of  
DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
CROCKERY,  
HARDWARE,  
IRON, STEEL, NAILS,  
LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.  
which he offers on as reasonable terms as  
can be obtained in Palmyra.—He has  
been careful to select such articles as are  
most suitable to the season, and is deter-  
mined not to have them remain on his  
shelves, if low prices will afford an in-  
ducement to purchasers.  
All kinds of produce will be received  
in payment.  
Palmyra, Nov. 23d, 1824. 66

**NEW STORE,**

**ONTARIO-VILLE.**

**P. TUCKER & CO.**

INFORM the public that they have  
commenced business, (which they in-  
tend shall be PERMANENT) opposite  
G. Smith's Hotel, at Ontario-Ville, where  
they will keep constantly for sale a gen-  
eral and well selected assortment of  
MERCHANDISE,  
consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Glass Ware,  
Hard Ware,  
Iron, Steel,  
Nails, &c. &c.  
which they are determined to sell upon  
the most reasonable terms, for PROMPT  
PAYMENT.  
Persons in this vicinity who have  
been in the practice of resorting to other  
villages to procure supplies, may rest as-  
sured that they shall receive the HIGH-  
EST MARKET PRICE for most kind-  
of PRODUCE, and be furnished with  
such articles of MERCHANDISE as  
they wish to purchase, on as GOOD  
TERMS as at any Store in the western  
country.  
S. ALT constantly  
for sale—Cheap.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**

of all kinds, and of the newest editions,  
at Palmyra, Canandaigua and Rochester  
prices.  
ONTARIO VILLE, Nov. 2, 1824. 67

**A. RANDOLPH & CO.**

**Watters,**

CONTINUE to manufacture and keep  
for sale, a complete assortment of  
HATS, wholesale and retail, at their shop  
opposite, G. Beckwith's store. Their  
friends and customers are respectfully  
invited to call and examine for them-  
selves.  
ALSO—A quantity of BUFFALO  
ROPE, of superior quality, for sale very  
cheap.  
CASH paid for FURS.  
Palmyra, Nov. 24, 1824. 61tf

**IMPROVED  
Patent Fireplaces.**

THE subscriber will attend to the business  
of putting in Improved Patent Fireplaces.  
Those persons having need of his assistance in  
the above line, may depend on having their  
work done to their satisfaction.  
D. I. SMITH,  
Palmyra, Nov. 21. 62

**WARRANTED WATER-PROOF  
HATS,  
OF ALL KINDS.**

THE subscribers wish to inform the  
public generally, that they have on  
hand a good assortment of HATS, at  
their shop directly opposite the Printing  
Office and Bookstore, and will sell as  
cheap as can be purchased in the county.  
Cash will be paid for FURS, and  
LAMBS WOOL received in payment  
for Hats.  
SMITH & MASON,  
Palmyra, Dec. 1, 1824. 662

**J. & L. THAYER have just receiv-  
ed, on consignment,**

**80 Stoves,**  
consisting of Cooking, Franklin, Hall,  
Kens, Oven, Boat, and Box Stoves, and  
a large quantity of  
TUT-ASH KETTLES—all of  
which they are determined to sell un-  
usually low for cash or approved credit.  
N. B.—House and Field Ashes, wanted  
Palmyra, Sept. 8, 1824. 5

**THE EMERALD.**

Or Saturday's New-York Repository of  
Literature, Politics, and the Arts.  
Price \$5.00 per Annum.  
THE EMERALD contains every variety of  
useful and entertaining matter; and is  
devoted to the cause of liberty, truth, and vir-  
tue, in every part of the globe. But its pri-  
mary object is, to elevate the character, and grati-  
fy the inquiring spirit of the sons of Erin, at  
home, in their exile; and in their adopted coun-  
tries. The Editor will hold a correspondence  
with Moore, O'Connell, Shiel, and other dis-  
tinguished patriots, in every part of Europe;  
and his readers shall have the public benefit of  
their enlightened communications.  
The country papers inserting the above  
advertisement, will receive payment, of our pa-  
per for six months.  
New-York, Nov. 20, 1824.



**Lottery Office.**

LITERATURE LOTTERY, Class No. 2,  
for August, 1824, was drawn in New-  
York on the 20th of October last, when the  
following truly fortunate numbers came out of  
the wheel, to wit:  
1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th  
12 39 18 3 7 1 55 45 8  
Several GRAND PRIZES were sold at  
the above office, for which cash will be paid on  
presentation.  
The subscribers have received and offer to  
the friends of Literature and the votaries of  
Dame Fortune, a supply of Packages, whole  
Tickets, and shares of Tickets, in a great vari-  
ety of numbers, in  
NEW-YORK.  
Literature Lottery,  
CLASS NUMBER THREE,  
To be drawn on the 15th of December next, and  
finished in a few minutes.  
60 NUMBERS—9 BALLOTS TO BE DRAWN.

**Scheme:**

2 Prizes of \$10,000	is	\$20,000
3	5,000	15,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,000	17,000
20	500	10,000
41	200	8,200
51	100	5,100
51	60	3,060
1754	12	20,808
11473	6	68,850

13845 Prizes {34220 Tick-} \$171,100  
27825 Blanks } ets.

In this scheme, with nine drawn ballots,  
there will be 84 prizes with three numbers on  
them—1835 prizes with 2 numbers on them—  
and 11,475 prizes with 1 number on them—  
Those having none of the drawn numbers on  
them being blanks.  
To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets,  
the 6 numbers will severally be placed in a  
wheel, on the day of drawing, and nine of  
them will be drawn, and those tickets having  
on them combinations the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th,  
5th and 6th numbers drawn, will each be en-  
titled to \$10,000.  
Those having on them the 7th, 8th, and 9th,  
will each be entitled to \$5,000.  
That having on it the 1st, 2d and 5th, will be  
entitled to \$3,000.  
All others (being 78 tickets) having three of  
the drawn numbers on them, will be prizes of  
\$1,000, \$500, and \$200.  
Those having the 1st and 2d drawn numbers  
only on them, will be prizes of \$100, &c. &c.  
Present price of Tickets, \$7 00  
Halves, 3 50  
Quarters, 1 75  
Eighths, 88  
but will rise soon.  
Price of a package of 20 tickets, warranted  
to draw at least \$34, less the deduction of 15  
per cent., deducting what they are warranted  
to draw, \$94 10  
Shares of packages in proportion.  
Orders by mail for Tickets, enclosing the  
Cash, (post paid) will be promptly attended to,  
addressed TUCKER & GILBERT,  
Palmyra, Nov. 1824.

**Patent Cooking  
Stoves.**

SEXTON has received, in addi-  
tion to his former supply, a large  
assortment of James' Patent  
COOKING STOVES,  
which are certainly superior to any other  
Cooking Stoves offered to the public.—  
He has also a great variety of other Stoves  
suitable for meeting-houses, school-hous-  
es, halls, bar-rooms, dwelling-houses, &c.  
consisting of  
Dandy Stoves,  
(a patent stove of superior advantages)  
Door Parlours,  
(with a sunken hearth,  
Oven Stoves, do.  
(with boiler and tea-kettle.)  
and a great variety of  
BOX STOVES—  
together with a large assortment of first  
rate STOVE-PIPE, and is expecting  
large additions to his present supply, all  
of which are offered on the most liberal  
and accommodating terms.  
Those wishing to purchase will do well  
to call at the shop, one door east of the  
brick store formerly occupied by J. & O.  
White.  
Palmyra, 10th mo. 19, 1824. 56

**New Supply.**

L. COWAN respectfully informs his  
friends and the public in general  
that he has just received a new supply of  
Drugs, Paints and  
Medicines, Dye-Stuffs,  
which he will sell low for Cash or Pro-  
duce.  
Physicians, Painters and Clothiers are  
invited to call and examine for them-  
selves.  
Palmyra, Nov. 1, 1824. 58

**Cash for Wheat.**

WANTED a few thousand Bushels of  
WHEAT, for which the highest price will  
be paid in Cash or Goods, if delivered  
soon—also, the highest price for Pot and  
Pearl Ashes.  
J. & L. THAYER.  
Palmyra, Sept. 13, 1824.

**JUST PUBLISHED,  
UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.**

ANCIENT and Modern, on the prin-  
ciples of Comparison and Classifi-  
cation. Modern Geography, By WILLIAM  
C. WOODBRIDGE, A. M. Ancient  
Geography, as connected with Chronolo-  
gy, and preparatory to the study of An-  
cient History, By EMMA WILLARD, Prin-  
cipal of the Female Seminary at Troy.  
Accompanied by an ATLAS, exhibit-  
ing in connexion with the Outlines of  
Countries, the Prevailing Religions, Forms  
of Government, and Degrees of Civiliza-  
tion. The comparative size of Towns,  
Rivers, and Mountains; and the Cli-  
mates and Productions of the Earth.—For  
sale at the Wayne Bookstore.

**NEW NOVELS.**

Just received at the Wayne Bookstore,  
LIGHTS and Shadows of Scottish Life;  
Tales of an American Landlord;  
Recollections of the Peninsula;  
Redwood;  
Sketch of Connecticut, forty years since;  
Saratoga, a Tale of the Revolution;  
Blank Book of a Small College, &c. &c. &c.  
Palmyra, 6th Dec.

**T. P. BALDWIN**

Is a Commissioner to take the acknowl-  
edgment of Deeds, Special Bail &c. for the  
County of Wayne, and will attend to the busi-  
ness of Conveyancing in general.  
October 6th, 1824. 54

**NOTICE.**

BY virtue of an order of sale from  
John S. Tallmage, Esq. Surrogate  
of the county of Wayne, I shall at public  
vendue, on the 29th day of January next,  
at ten o'clock, A. M. at my dwelling-  
house in Williamson, sell all the right  
and title of which James Hadsell, late of  
Williamson, deceased, died seized to real  
estate in said town.  
JESSE MASON, Executor.  
Williamson, Dec. 3, 1824. 5w6S  
BY virtue of three executions issued  
by the Clerk of Wayne county, against  
the goods and chattels, lands and tenements  
of Silas Gardner, in my bailiwick,  
I have seized and taken all the right, title,  
interest and claim of the said Silas  
Gardner, to a certain saw-mill and the  
appurtenances and privileges thereunto  
belonging, being the equal and undivided  
half of the same, commonly known by  
the name of P. man's Mill—situated and  
being on the great ridge road in the town  
of Ontario and county aforesaid, near the  
dwelling-house of Daniel Loman—all of  
which I shall expose for sale at public  
vendue, at the house of George Smith,  
Esq. innkeeper, in the town of Ontario,  
on Monday the thirty-first day of January  
next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon of  
said day.—Dated Palmyra, Dec. 14, 1824.  
T. ARMS PRONG, S'c.  
D. HAZELL, Under S'c.