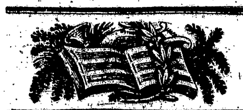

From Pollok's Course of Time.

EVENING.

It was an eve of Autumn's happiest mood:
The corn fields, bathed in Cynthia's silver light,
Stood ready for the reaper's gathering hand;
And all the winds slept soundly; Nature seemed,
In silent contemplation, to adore
Its maker; now and then the aged leaf
Fell from its fellows, rustling to the ground;
And, as it fell, bade man think on his end.
On vale and lake, on wood and mountain high,
With pensive wing outspread, sat heavenly thought,
Conversing with itself.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATION.

As one who meditates at evening tide,
Wand'ring alone by noiseless solitudes,
And flies in fancy, far beyond the bounds
Of visible and vulgar things, and things
Discovered hitherto, pursuing tracks
As yet untravelled and unknown, through vasts
Of new and sweet imaginings; if chance
Some airy harp, waked by the gentle sprites
Of twilight, or light touch of sylvan maid,
In soft succession fall upon his ear,
And fill the desert with its heavenly tones;
He listens intense, and pleased exceedingly,
And wishes it may never stop; yet, when
It stops, grieves not; but, to his former thoughts
With fondest haste returns; so did the seer,
So did his audience, after worship past,
And praise in heaven, return to sing, to hear
Of man, not worthy less the sacred lyre,
Of the attentive ear; and thus the bard,
Not unbesought, again resumes his song.

The following beautiful compliment "To a newly married pair," is from the pen of Mr. J. G. Brainard, editor of the Connecticut Mirror.

I saw two clouds at morning,
Ting'd with the rising sun;
And in the dawn they floated on,
And mingled into one:
I thought that morning cloud was bless'd,
It moved so sweetly to the west.

I saw two summer currents
Flow smoothly to their meeting,
And join their course, with silent force,
In peace each other greeting;
Calm was their course thro' banks of green,
While dimpling eddies play'd between.

Such be your gentle motion,
Till life's last pulse shall beat;
Like summer's beam and summer's stream,
Float on in joy, to meet
A calmer sea, where storms shall cease;
A purer sky, where all is peace.

MEMORY.

O memory! thou lingering murmurer
Within joy's broken shell!
Why have I not, in losing all I loved,
Lost thee as well?

THE CHURCH YARD.

You have sauntered, perhaps of a moonlight evening, out of the precincts of the living, moving world, to linger and contemplate among the grass-grown memorials of those who are gone.

"The body to its place, and the soul to heaven's grace,
And the rest in God's own time."

An appalling chill shoots through the current of life, at the undisturbed and universal silence of the scene—the stars tranquilly shining on the white marble, and freely illuminating the name, which friendship had carved for the slumberer beneath; here the grass waving in rank luxuriance, as if to hide the triumphs and the trophies of death, and there a human bone unearthed from its time-worn sepulchre, a ghastly visiter to the realms of day; a wooden tablet, marking the repose of the humble; a cross, the sign of the believer, and lofty and magnificent memorials over the moral relicks of the wealthy and the great. Ah! who, in such an assemblage as this, can be accounted great!—What gold survives the crucible of death?

We can learn nothing from the living, which the dead do not teach us. Would beauty be modest and unpretending; let her quit the ball and the festival for a moment, and carry her toilet to the tomb.—Would the proud learn humility; the penurious charity; the frivolous seriousness; the bigoted philanthropy; would the scholar ascertain the true object of knowledge, the man of the world, the true means of happiness, here and hereafter; and the ambitious, the true sources of greatness, let him retire awhile from the living, and commune with the dead. We must all come to the mournful silent grave. Our bones must mingle in one common mass. Our affections should travel in the same path, for they must terminate in one fearful issue. Life is full of facilities of virtue and of happiness; and when you would abuse them, go purify your affections, and humble your pride, and leave your hopes, at the tomb of a friend, when the stars are shining upon it, like the glorious beams of religion on the mansion of death. *Charleston Courier.*

A GOOD QUACK.

In 1728, in the time of Law, the most famous of quacks of the first class, another, named Villars, confided to some friends that his uncle, who had lived to the age of nearly 100, and who was then killed by an accident, had left him the secret of a water which could easily prolong life to the age of 150, provided sobriety was attended to. When a funeral passed, he affected to shrug up his shoulders in pity. "Had the deceased," he exclaimed, "but drank *my water*, he would not be where he is." His friends, to whom he generously imparted it, and who attended a little to the regimen prescribed, found themselves well, and cried it up. He then sold it for six franks the bottle, and the sale was prodigious. It was the water of the Seine, impregnated with a small quantity of nitre; and those who took it and confined themselves a little to the regimen, but above all those who were born with a good constitution, in a short time recovered perfect health. He said to others, "It is your own fault if you are not perfectly cured; you have been intemperate and incontinent; correct yourself of these two vices, and you will live 150 years at least." Several did so, and the fortune of this good quack augmented with his reputation. The Abbe de Pons ranked him much above his namesake Marshal Villars: "He caused the death of men," he observed of him, "whereas you make men live." It being at last discovered that the water of Villars was only river water, people took no more of it, and resorted to the other quacks in lieu of him. It is certain that he did much good, and he could only be accused of selling the Seine water too dear. *Philosophical Dictionary.*

A country squire having indulged rather liberally in his libations to the jolly god, but still thinking himself sober enough to walk home, reeled off upon the right road as if it were by instinct. Having walked about two miles, as he computed, but which did not exceed a quarter straight forward, he met a man of whom he asked how far he had to go yet? Two long miles, was the reply. "Oh, it is not the length of the road that troubles me, but the breadth of it," exclaimed the squire; at the same time making a start to go forward, he gave proof of the truth of his assertion, by his first motion being zig-zag from right to left.

MAXIMS.

'Go not to your doctor for every ail, nor to your lawyer for every quarrel, nor to your pitcher for every thirst.'

'Those have a short Lent, who owe money to be paid at Easter.'

'He who eats but of one dish, seldom wants a physician.'

'A fat kitchen makes a lean will.'

RURAL ECONOMY.

"Uncorrupt and happy days were those,
When Roman Consuls exercised their hoes,
Whose leisure hours in country cares were spent,
And whose diversions all were innocent;
Oft their own arbours furnished out their feast,
And thus their fruits and salads relish'd best."

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses, are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe, and we think them worth the perusal of the farmers generally.

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by pressing the fingers gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the fore corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of puking or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to the wind colick.

"When a horse has been over ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites of his eyes.

"A limber dock is a sure evidence of a limber back, that is a weak one.

"A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill *bots* by tanning them, and they become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernible when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these: The eyes set far apart in the head, and large and bright; the quirl high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign; the neck well set on, and high, the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point, the breast full and large, and so also behind; the body round, for flat bodied or slab sided horses are weak natured; the dock stiff; going wide behind, for if the gambrels knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb, that a dapple gray will sooner die than tire."

POTATOES.

On the best mode of preserving potatoes to retain their flavour, as they have been taken from the ground. By G. Whiting.

He proposes to pack potatoes in casks when digging them from the ground, and filling the interstices, as they are put into the casks, with sand. The cask will hold as many potatoes as it would without sand; by this means the air is sufficiently excluded, which is very injurous to the potatoes, as the light of the sun; they cannot be too soon secured from both. He says he took two hundred barrels to the West Indies, and on his arrival found that the potatoes had preserved their flavour and sweetness as good as when they first came out of the ground, and they were not in the slightest degree affected by the close air of the ship. This is evidently a very important and economical, and commercial discovery, and ought to be made publick through the country. The common mode is to dig potatoes, and let them lay some hours in the sun to dry, which is a very injurious practice. *L. I. Star.*

SODA FOR WASHING.

It is perhaps not generally known, that a few ounces of soda will soften a hogshead of the hardest water, and as an article of economy, is particularly worth the attention of every private family. It will be found greatly superiour in washing, to any kind of pot or pearl ash now in use: it gives a delicate whiteness to linen, without the slightest injury, and never, unless excess is used, has any effect upon the hands.

To glasses, decanters, table-spoons, &c. it gives a lustre equal to the highest polish, without labour, if washed in water in which a small quantity has been dissolved, and in every instance where beauty depends on cleanliness, it is particularly useful.

There has been much inquiry among the farmers in the southern States respecting the best mode of destroying the onion or garlick in our wheat fields. If you think proper to give a place in your paper to the following, for the benefit of the publick, you can do so. About the 10th October, 1816, I fallowed a lot of about 5 acres, that had been at all times, for years back, full of garlick. I ploughed it no more than 4 inches deep; I then sowed my wheat on the land without a second ploughing, and dragged it in with an iron tooth harrow. When we came to reap our wheat this year, we found neither garlick nor cockle in my wheat, though it was full of both for years back; perhaps there never was cleaner wheat than that raised on this lot the present year.

Nat. Intelligencer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrival at New-York, bringing London papers to the 24th of August.

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Wellington had been offered the command of the army, and had accepted. The Courier, which, with the rest of the papers friendly to the late change, was strong in its denunciations of his Grace's conduct in then resigning, is all at once very glad of his restoration to favour and place! The Morning Herald (one of the journals in opposition to Mr. Canning) remarks, that the premier's death is more likely to prove a "benefit" than an "injury" to the country; for that it has removed the great bar which previously existed to an amalgamation with the ex-ministerial party. We hope that such will not be the effect; though the compliment shown to Wellington seems to betoken it.

It is stated in a Gibraltar paper, that upwards of 100,000 Arabs were said to be coming from the interiour for the protection of Algiers.

Accounts have been received from Constantinople to the 20th July. Up to that date, not the slightest intelligence had been received of the treaty signed in London. Very vigorous preparations were continued by the Porte.

SPAIN.

The London New Times of August 23, says: We received last night by express, French papers to the 21st inst. They contain intelligence from Madrid, which confirms all the accounts already received of the distracted state of the country. Numerous arrests had taken place in the capital, in consequence of a vast conspiracy discovered by the Minister of Police, Recaho, the object of which was to create throughout Galticia and Estremadura, the same insurrectionary movements as in Catalonia. Large sums destined to further the explosion, and to maintain the insurgents, had also been seized; and it is significantly intimated that the greater part of the coin bears the impress of a foreign power. It had already been openly surmised in the Spanish papers, that the attempts of the Carlists had been secretly encouraged by France, in order to afford her a pretence for continuing her military occupation of the most important fortresses of the country. This seizure, if true, will have furnished sufficient evidence to authorize the Madrid Court to demand an explanation. The affairs at Catalonia assumed every day a more serious aspect. An official report has been received at Madrid on the 6th from the Marquis of Campo Sagrado, who commands in that province, claiming a victory over the largest of all the Carlist bands, and announcing that a second would immediately be gained. This prophecy, however, had not been realized, for the Royalists, instead of defeating the enemy whom they pursuaded, had been attacked themselves, and driven back to Barcelona. It was reported that orders had been issued to Gen. Sarsfield, to detach twelve battalions of infantry from the Army of Observation, and send them to Catalonia; but other accounts say that instead of weakening, exertions were constantly made to augment that army, and that the orders forwarded to its Commander, were directions to advance closer to the Portuguese frontiers.

The government is in a state of great perplexity from the want of money. They can get none from any quarter; and are never like to do so until a radical change takes place.

Barcelona, Aug. 11.—A fresh civil war has broken out in this quarter; it is assurning the most fearful appearance, and is rapidly spreading through the province. The cry of the publick is, "Down with the Police; the inquisition forever." You may rely on it the priests are at the bottom of this movement; and it will certainly be attended with serious effects.

TURKEY.

Dreadful Fire in Moldavia.—The city of Jassy, the capital of Moldavia, has suffered a great calamity. The fire broke out on the afternoon of the 31st of July, and more than one third of the city has been reduced to ashes. About 800 houses are in ruins, including the Palace of the Hospodar, and the Palaces of the Boyars; almost all the warehouses, fifteen churches, and the Catholick convent. Fifty dead bodies were dug from the ruins on the 1st of August. More than 10,000 persons had no roof to shelter them. A part of the city was again in flames on the 1st. The storm was raging with unabated fury, and the writer says; "Omnipotence alone can save us from utter destruction."

Corfu, July 21.

We know nothing precise respecting the plan of Lord Cochrane or the forces under his command. Ibrahim Pacha has found, in all parts of the Peloponessus, obstacles which he did not expect in the firmness and activity of the Greeks. He first attacked Megaspilean, the best fortified convent in Greece, and was repulsed with loss. Having afterwards marched into the territory of Keriteas, he met with Niktas and Gennaes Colocotroni. Their vigorous resistance defeated his projects, which were to gather in the corn, and drive off the cattle, in order to send them to Tripolizza, which is in distress for provisions. The unarmed part of the inhabitants retire to a distance from the roads at his approach, and all the men he meets with are armed.

Redschid Pacha has turned towards the interiour of Greece, but there are there four thousand resolute soldiers, to subdue whom will cost him trouble, time, and many men.

The Constantinople fleet has returned for the second time to Navarıo, and left the field clear for the four Greek brigs, which Lord Cochrane has left to blockade the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth.

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Lisbon is to the 4th of August. The papers are filled with details of the popular commotions occasioned by the dismissal of Saldanha, the minister and secretary of state of the war department. About sixty persons had been arrested, and it is stated that orders had been issued to arrest two hundred more. The London New Times says, "it would appear that illness had broken down the spirit of the Princess Regent, for she now displays a degree of timidity which destroys all the strength of her government, and greatly increases, if it does not altogether create the divisions and disturbances to which Lisbon is a prey. She is said to have threatened, in her alarm, to abdicate her high office, if decisive steps were not taken to suppress the expression of popular opinion, and to have almost shown a disposition to submit to the dictation of the Mother Queen, who has throughout been the most bitter enemy to the costitutution. In fact, the Ultras begin to entertain the most sanguine hopes. They see the Constitutionalists divided into two parties, the Ministerialists and the Revolutionists. They see them ready to come to blows, and they wait patiently while their opponents are destroying their respective strength, in order to rush upon the weakened combatants when the signal shall be given, and to seize the chief authority of the state, wihout the possibilty of meeting with effectual resistance."

Private letters, dated the 4th of August, mention, that tranquillity had again been restored.

EDUCATION.

From the Albany Argus.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.—NO. I.

Mr. Croswell—The subject of rudimental, or common school education, has recently excited much attention, both with our legislative authorities and the publick in general. The interest thus manifested, may be deemed a favourable omen; for there is certainly no topick more worthy of employing the wisdom of legislators, or the solicitude of their constituents. The rights and the liberties, the prosperity and future destinies of this country, rest upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. We may subdue forests and cultivate the soil; we may surpass the nations of Asia and Europe in the extent and perfection of our manufactures; we may court the successful breeze, and waft our commerce through every sea to the most distant climes; diffuse by artificial channels the waters and the wealth of our country to its remotest sections, and rival in works of art the proud and splendid periods of ancient or modern ages; but in vain shall be these efforts of art and enterprise, in vain shall we make these rapid strides to physical greatness, if we neglect the improvement of those moral energies which lead us to appreciate, and to preserve, the blessings so dearly purchased, and which may be so easily sacrificed. The common school system may therefore be considered one of the greatest of publick blessings, worthy of being cherished by the philanthropist and patriot, and of being protected and extended by the government and people. It is calculated to diffuse a general knowledge and uniformity of principles and character, and to inculcate those virtuous sentiments and habits which are stronger bonds of union than the wisest of human institutions and laws. This system, properly sustained and diffused, will have a greater tendency than any thing else, to preserve inviolate our political institutions, and exalt us as a nation in permanent power and greatness, and as human beings, in the scale of rational existence and enjoyment.

Among the suggestions which have been recently made for the improvement of our common school system, the importance is urged of making some publick provision for the qualifying of competent instructers. Towards the accomplishment of this object, it will be found essential, that correct systems of instruction be adopted. Hence the importance of considering, with closer scrutiny than hitherto, the character of *elementary books;* and of introducing none but such as are plain and judicious in their plans, and correct in their principles and execution. These works form the basis of the teacher's knowledge, and prescribe the means and method by which he imparts instruction to his pupils; or should he be competent to detect the errours of a system, it would be impossible for him to counteract its mischievous effects, since the book itself must form the scholars' standard, or all confidence will be destroyed in the utility of their studies.

In this view of the subject, that simple manual, the SPELLING-BOOK, is not the least in importance. It is the first elementary work placed in the hands of the scholar. From this he derives his earliest impressions of the nature and utility of the language in which he is to speak and write. From this book he acquires his habits of thought and expression; the tone and modulation of voice which distinguish him generally through life: from this he is to acquire the practice of spelling and pronouncing correctly; qualifications which give great force and effect to whatever is spoken or written. With respect to the character, and the proper study of this elementary book, there has been hitherto a great neglect. Its importance does not seem to have been appreciated; and hence the great variety of works of this class, differing widely in their principles and pretensions, which have appeared, and made their way into the schools, without due scrutiny on the part of those who should guard our sanctuaries of knowledge against the entrance of imperfection and errour. From this neglect, great and apparent evils have resulted. There is a general ignorance of the elementary principles of our language, and no system of *orthography* seems to be known or followed by any class of the community. Even some of our most scientifick men commit the most notorious blunders in their ordinary compositions; and our printers, not only in their newspapers of the day, but in those works which are the splendid monuments of their art, follow a *compound* method of orthography, totally at variance with the principles of our language. In *orthoepy*, that master science of the language, we are equally defective and devoid of system. The *variableness* and consequent want of *correctness* in the pronunciation of many of our most eminent scholars and publick speakers, are apparent and painful to critical observers, and paralyze the beauty and effect of some of the noblest efforts. These defects are by many known and acknowledged, but are not so easily to be remedied. They owe their origin to the want of correct elementary instruction; they are deep rooted in early habits, which are with great difficulty eradicated, and are seldom wholly overcome. The remedy must be applied to the rising generation; and it is an object worthy of immediate and earnest attention.

As an evidence that this long neglected branch of instruction is beginning to be properly appreciated, and that correct elementary books may hereafter be deemed a desideratum, a premium was some months since offered, through the medium of your paper, for the best Essay, or Criticism, upon the various Spelling-Books now used in this country. It is indeed to be regretted, that no one has embraced the opportunity to render an important service to the publick. The task, truly, was one not easy of accomplishment; and perhaps few persons have devoted sufficient time to the investigation of the subject, to render them competent for the dissection, and the comparative examination and description, of so numerous a class of books of such various construction and character. The subject may have been considered dry and uninviting—a steril field in which no laurels were to be gained; but a judicious and thorough investigation, though laborious, would have yielded its gratifications; and whoever had accomplished it in the manner proposed, would have rendered a deep and permanent benefit to the cause of education, which would in itself have been a sufficient reward to a patriotick and philanthropick mind.

The writer of this, who has devoted much time to the elementary branches of our language, had investigated many of the books proposed for criticism, preparatory to presenting an Essay for the disposition of the judges. His progress, however, was interrupted by private avocations; and the apprehension that he should not accomplish the task in season, and the expectation that it would be accomplished by more competent hands, induced him to abandon the object. As, however, his own expectations and those of the publick have not, in this respect, been gratified, he has concluded to offer, through the medium of your columns, the result of his investigations, as applicable to several of the Spelling-Books now most generally in use.—Firstly, as the guiding principles of his investigation he will state the leading characteristicks of such a Spelling-Book as he should deem worthy of a general introduction into our primary schools.

1. It should contain as great a number of the words in common use as practicable, to the exclusion of extraneous and irrelevant matter—as many who attend our primary schools have no other opportunity of acquiring a correct knowledge of the elements of our language.

2. The *arrangement* should be plain and simple, with a due regard to the expanding capacities and the progressive improvement of the learner.

3. The classification of words should be judicious and distinct; and the system adopted be strictly and correctly adhered to.

4. In *orthography* and *orthoepy* it should correspond with the standard dictionary of the country; or strictly conform with the principles of the work it professes to follow: for the *Dictionary*, and not the *Spelling-Book*, must be the standard of reference; and hence the importance, for the uniformity and correctness of our language, that the latter work should be founded and carefully constructed upon the principles of the former.

I shall proceed, in another number, to examine, upon these points, some one of the works in question; and, when the importance of the subject is duly weighed, I trust your readers will accompany me, as they are respectfully solicited to do, with patience and impartiality, through the progress of the investigation. EXAMINATOR.

LIVINGSTON HIGH SCHOOL.

We have received the Prospectus of the "Livingston High School for Boys," which was to be opened at Geneseo, on the 1st of October inst. The plan and principles upon which this school is founded, render it worthy of publick notice; and we adopt with pleasure the following observations respecting it, from the Albany Argus.

Education.—It is a pleasing reflection to all to whom the moral and intellectual improvement of our country is a subject of interest, that the means of education are multiplying continually and every where, and that the application of them has been during several of the late years, remarkably well directed.

Among these efforts may be classed, with great propriety, the *Livingston county High School for boys*, to which our attention is now particularly drawn by receiving, from a correspondent, the prospectus of that institution. It is to be opened on the first of the next month, under the direction of Messrs. Seth Sweetser, C. C. Felton and H. R. Cleveland, graduates of Harvard University. These gentlemen have entered upon their charge, under a contract with the trustees. In their mode of instruction, they propose to introduce the general principles of the Lancasterian or monitorial plan; that method combining so eminently, in their estimation, the advantages of thorough literary instruction at a moderate expense, with the discipline of active business. They divide the school into three departments, the Lower, Junior and Senior. In the lower department, the youngest scholars will be instructed in reading, spelling, writing on slates, mental arithmetick, and whatever other branches may be deemed proper or important for children at that period of life. In the junior department, the student will be carried forward in a course of thorough English instruction. In the senior department, besides the higher branches of an English education, instruction will be given in the Greek and Latin, and French and Spanish languages, and, under such circumstances as shall warrant it, in the German and Italian. Boys will be prepared for any college in the country, or will be taught in all the branches included in a collegiate course.

The instructers state that they have visited the most distinguished schools in the country, and while they do not propose to adopt in all its details the method pursued in any of them, they will endeavour to combine, as far as possible, the excellences of all. They speak in particular terms of commendation of the High School under the care of Messrs. Griscom and Barnes, in the city of New-York, as the best example of this mode of instruction on an extensive scale, and of the well known institution at Northampton, Mass. established by Messrs. Cogswell and Bancroft. The system of the latter school, as far as relates to the division of time and the portions allotted to study, will be adopted in this instance.

The situation of the Livingston County School, on Temple Hill, is described as uniting, pre-eminently, the advantages of the most extensive and beautiful scenery, with that retirement which is so desirable in a literary establishment. The buildings are distant about half a mile from the village of Geneseo. The school-house is a large three story building, each story fitted up with desks, &c. sufficient for about 300 pupils. The boarding-house is large and commodious, and will accommodate from 200 to 250. The vacations will be two, the first term commencing on the 1st of October and ending on the 7th of March, and the second on the 21st March and continuing until August 15. For the purposes of health and physical vigor, the gymnastick exercises will be introduced. The average expense of tuition and board per annum, is estimated at $64; and the entire expense, for books and every thing excepting clothes, at $75.

We have alluded to this institution with the more particularity, not only because there are novel experiments which promise much in the economy of education, but because this is an e[...] which of itself is entitled to the publick no[...] The extent to which these and similar schools [...] be made successful in a pecuniary sense, ma[...] understood from the fact, that the school at N[...]ampton yields a large profit to the stockhold[...] and a very extensive establishment is now erec[...] in Pittsfield, by an intelligent and enterprising [...]zen of that place, with similar expectations.

ITHACA JOURNAL.

EDITED BY EBENEZER MACK.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1827.

THE LEGISLATURE

Still continues its labours in the enactme[...] the revised laws. Mr. Veile's proposition in [...]ate to alter the mode of choosing electors of P[...]dent and Vice-President, was rejected, only [...] or four voting in its favour. We observe [...] more in the late proceedings, than a formal co[...]rence with the reports of the revisers. Any [...]portant alterations effected, and the general r[...] will be duly noticed.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Comptroller of this state has given n[...] in the Argus, that the time for the redemptio[...] lands sold for quit rents will expire on the 2[...] day of March next; that lists of all such l[...] which had not been redeemed on the 20th Sept[...]ber, have been transmitted to each county tr[...]urer and county clerk, and to the clerk of [...] board of supervisors and the clerks of the supr[...] court, for the inspection of all concerned; and [...]less the several parcels of land specified in [...] lists as sold, shall be redeemed on or before th[...] 29th of March next, they will be conveyed to [...] purchasers thereof. Those, therefore, whose l[...] may by *possibility* be involved in this notice, [...] do well to examine the lists.

JUDGE ROCHESTER

Has again started for South America. He[...] given up the search for the "Congress of Pana[...] and secured a snug little birth as minister at G[...]tamalia.

It has been asserted by the National Journal, [...] other administration prints, that in his defe[...] General Jackson's invasion of Florida and ex[...]tion of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, Mr. Ad[...] spoke *official* opinions which his *individual* [...]ion condemned. The United-States Teleg[...] very pertinently asks: "If Mr. Adams could te[...] *official* falsehood for national reasons, what [...] he not do for *private* reasons?"

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

We copy the first of a series of numbers [...] publishing under this head in the *Albany A*[...] The writer has entered upon an investig[...] which no one has hitherto had the patien[...] boldness to encounter. It cannot [...], we thi[...] promote the cause of education; and the[...] merits the particular notice of publick [...] whose province it is, or should be, to counte[...] and encourage all investigations which are [...]lated to increase critical or practical knowle[...] this useful department.

☞ *Joe Strickland's* humorous account of [...] great farce at Niagara, is the best thing we [...] seen upon this subject. It cannot fail to amus[...] readers. We have, however, one objectio[...] honest *Joe:* Like our friend of the Lyons Ad[...]tiser, and other "respectable authority," he i[...] great a latitudinarian in his *orthography.*

PUBLICK SENTIMENT.

Every day furnishes us new, unexpected, [...] gratifying evidence, that General JACKSON [...] this state, the choice of the people. The cou[...] common pleas for Tompkins county, was in [...]sion during the last week, and the freedom [...] which the Presidential question was discuss[...] the various places of publick resort, left no d[...] of the general sentiment of the majority pre[...] The respectable and intelligent Grand Jury, h[...]ever, assembled from various parts of the co[...] furnished a more positive criterion from whic[...] judge. After their official duties were discha[...] a vote was taken on the Presidential candi[...] without any discussion or previous concert; [...] the result was, out of 21 jurors present, *seve*[...] were for JACKSON and *four* for ADAMS. The [...] constables in attendance both declared for Jack[...] Our Sheriff cannot be accused of selecting [...] jury expressly for the occasion, as he is himself [...]vourable to Mr. Adams.

In Yates county—a similar vote was rec[...] taken by the Grand Jury, and a decisive majo[...] was for JACKSON.

In the City of Albany—the election for Ch[...] officers, on the 25th ult. was contested on the J[...]son and Adams ground. The result was, that [...]of twenty members of the common council ele[...] only two or three are for Adams: the others [...] the decisive friends of Jackson.

Since preparing the above items, we have [...]ceived the following communication, enclosed [...] letter, with the real name of the writer. And [...] will add, that the postscript to a business lett[...] received from the western part of Tioga co[...] says: "General JACKSON is all the toast with [...] *united Democrats* of the western jury distri[...] Tioga."

Sir—At the Chemung Canal convention, h[...] Painted-Post on the 25th (Sept.) ult. twenty [...]egates attended: It was ascertained that S[...]TEEN were in favour of General JACKSON fo[...] next President, and *three* for ADAMS.

Yours, &c.
A Subscriber in Lo[...]

THE TRUE QUESTION.

The Republican General Committee o[...] city and county of New-York, as will be [...] by the following resolutions, has declared [...]vour of General JACKSON for President. [...] also met the wishes of the American, by [...]mending that the approaching election be p[...] upon that ground. The vote, (as is stated [...]

ORIGINAL STAINED