

# The Lansingburgh Gazette.

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[Volume XXVII.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1825.

Troy Public Library

[Number 1374.]

## Miss ELIZA FLACK,

Opposite the TROY HOUSE,  
HAS returned from New-York, with the new-  
est FASHIONS, and a general as-  
ortment of the most Fashionable Articles in her  
line of Business. Consisting of—  
Leghorns, Plushes,  
Ribbons, Crapes,  
Silks, Gimps,  
Sattins, Buttons,  
Velvets, &c. &c. &c.

In gratitude for past favors, she feels bound to  
exert her utmost endeavors to merit the patronage  
of the public.

N. B.—MANTUEMAKING carried on at the  
same place. Two or three Apprentices want-  
ed. Troy, November 8, 1824. 65

## FLOUR STORE.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he  
will sell superior and all other kinds of  
FLOUR, on as low terms as it can be purchased  
in this village, or at any place in the neighborhood.  
He will keep a constant supply of Fresh Flour  
by the barrel or hundred. He will likewise keep  
a good supply of Merril's Flour, by the barrel; so  
that the inhabitants may take their choice, and be  
supplied without purchasing Flour from other plac-  
es, and getting it no cheaper.

JACOB HEIMSTREET.  
Lansingburgh, Sept. 28, 1824. 63

## NEW FLOUR STORE.

THE Subscriber having made an arrangement  
for a constant supply of fresh manufactured  
FLOUR, will be happy to supply Families with  
Fine, Superfine, and Middlings, by the barrel,  
hundred, or less, warranted of the first quality,  
and at the lowest prices. Orders for Horse-  
Feed and Bran punctually attended to.

WILLIAM HEDGES.  
Lansingburgh, August 24, 1824. 54

## Lansingburgh BREWERY.

Elias Parmelee & Alex'r Meldrum,

HAVING commenced the BREW-  
ING BUSINESS, at the Stand  
heretofore occupied by Hartfield &  
Trenor, will keep on hand a con-  
stant supply of such MALT LIQUORS, as are us-  
ually called for in this part of the country. As one of  
the Partners has had much experience in the Brew-  
ing Business in Europe, they flatter themselves that  
they will be able to furnish Beer of the first quality;  
and they assure the Public, that every exertion will  
be made to give full satisfaction to all who may fa-  
vor them with their custom. The Business will be  
conducted under the firm of PARMELEE & MEL-  
DRUM.

ELIAS PARMELEE,  
ALEXANDER MELDRUM.

Cash paid for *Bevley & Hoops*.  
Lansingburgh, November 12, 1821. 48

## Brush Manufactory.

Save your Hog's Bristles, and Horse  
& Cattle's Hair.

THE Subscriber will pay for Hog's Bristles,  
clean combed, from 45 to 6 1/2 cents, and for  
Horse and Cattle's Hair, from 16 to 18 cents per  
pound, at his Brush Manufactory, at the north end  
of the village of Lansingburgh, a few doors south of  
ELIAS R. PARMELEE'S, and directly opposite MICHAEL  
FLACK'S Store.

He has constantly on hand, a general assortment  
of BRUSHES, of the first quality, and almost every  
description, which he will sell, wholesale or re-  
tail, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—Cotton Factories can be supplied with  
Brushes, of any description or pattern, warranted  
of the first quality.

Country Merchants, who are in the habit  
of collecting and bringing Hair or Bristles to mar-  
ket, would do well to call, as the price at all times  
offered by the Subscriber for these articles will be  
liberal.

William M. Murray.  
Lansingburgh, October 15, 1823. 5

## William Duntlop's Celebrated St. Albans Vegetable Paste Blacking.

THE above Article, believed to be better and cheaper  
than any other of the kind in use, is for sale at the  
manufacturer's prices, and warranted genuine, wholesale  
and retail, at the Bookstore of  
TRACY & BLISS, Lansingburgh.

N. B.—The label on each canister has printed in white  
letters, on the eagle—Wm. Duntlop, Druggist, New-York.

## NEW BOOKS.

Just received, and for sale by TRACY & BLISS, at the  
Lansingburgh Bookstore.

A TREATISE on the Character of Jesus Christ,  
and on the Trinity in unity of the Godhead, with the  
quotations from the Primitive Fathers. By Ethan Smith,  
pastor of a CHURCH in Poultney, (Vt.)

The CHRISTIAN COMFORTER, being a  
compilation of Forms of Prayers and Thanksgivings, for  
Christians of all denominations; in two parts:—Part 1,  
containing fifty-six forms of morning and evening prayer;  
to which are added, exercises of the mind for communi-  
cants, before and after partaking of our Lord's Supper;  
Part 2, comprehends forms of prayer and thanksgiving,  
for Christians in different conditions of their mortal pil-  
grimage. By a Friend to Family Devotion.

The TRIAL of James Robertson, on an indict-  
ment for Perjury, in New-York, in October last.

## NEW GOODS.

HORACE JANES,  
HAS just returned from New-York, with a com-  
plete assortment of FANCY and STAPLE  
DRY GOODS,  
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
GROCERIES.

Which he offers for sale at the lowest cash prices.  
All who are desirous of having cheap and good  
Goods, are particularly invited to call.  
Lansingburgh, November 30, 1824. 68.

## NEW STORE.

GEORGE MAULEY,  
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Pub-  
lic, that he has just returned from New-York,  
with an elegant assortment of FANCY and STAPLE  
DRY GOODS.

Which he offers for sale in the corner Store, four  
doors south of Mr. John Albrow's store, and direct-  
ly opposite the market place.

Those who are pleased to honor him with a call,  
will find Goods as low for Cash, as in any other  
store in Lansingburgh.  
December 14, 1824. 70

## More New Goods.

### S. FREIOT.

HAS just received, in addition to his former  
assortment, a new supply of DRY GOODS,  
which renders his assortment more complete than  
he has ever had the pleasure of offering to his cus-  
tomers before.

### BROADCLOTHS.

He wishes to notice, that he has the best assort-  
ment of CLOTHS (as he thinks) ever offered in  
this place, and which will be sold at a lower rate  
than usual. All such as wish to purchase, will  
find it greatly to their advantage to call.

N. B.—He does not think it necessary to enter  
into a detail of the articles of which his store con-  
sists; but purchasers will find a general assort-  
ment at all times.  
Lansingburgh, October 19, 1824. 62

## Drugs, Medicines, Dye-Staffs, Paints, Oil, &c.

### Elias R. Parmelee,

HAS just received a large ad-  
dition to his former assortment of  
the above Articles, which he offers for  
sale on the most accommodating terms.  
Great pains have been taken to procure every ar-  
ticle of the first quality.

Country Merchants, Clothiers or Physicians, who  
are desirous of having their Goods forwarded on the  
canal, can have them transported to any boat lying  
within three miles of this place, free of expence.  
Lansingburgh, May 18, 1824. 49

## POWDER.

Chauncey Ives and Riley Sweet,  
under the firm of

### IVES & SWEET,

WILL continue the manufacture of GUN-  
POWDER, at their Mills at Sandy-Hill;  
where they will have it constantly for sale, of a  
superior quality, in casks and canisters; and also  
at the Store of Chauncey Ives,  
north end of the village of Lansingburgh, where  
orders can be left and supplied in any quantity.

In offering their Powder to the Public, they as-  
sure those who wish to purchase, that their prices  
will continue as low as any in the United States,  
and that in quality none is superior to it.  
Lansingburgh June 1, 1824. 42

## The Lot and Tan-Yard,

FORMERLY owned by WILLIAM MOULTON,  
situate in the town of Pittstown, near the farm  
of ENOCH HASKINS, containing three quarters of an  
acre of land. An indisputable title will be given,  
and the terms of payment made convenient. Ap-  
ply to either of the Subscribers, for further infor-  
mation.

CORNELIUS LANSING, } New Loan-  
DERICK LANE, } Officers.  
Rensselaer County, May 20, 1822. 36

## WAKEMAN'S Superior Water Proof Paste BLACKING,

FOR SALE by TRACY & BLISS, at the Lan-  
singburgh Bookstore, at the manufacturer's  
prices—\$2 per dozen, and 25 cents single.  
March 29, 1824. 33

## NEW BOOKS.

Just received and for sale by TRACY & BLISS, at the  
Lansingburgh Bookstore.

A Practical TREATISE on DYING Woollen,  
Cotton and Silk, the manufacturing of Broadcloth  
and Cassimere, the sulphuring of Woolleens, and the chemi-  
cal bleaching of Cottons: By Wm. PATRIDGE.

A Manual of Practical Contemplations, tending to pro-  
mote gospel principles and good conversation in Christ,  
briefly comprising many of those great truths known to  
be practiced by the Christian.

Knave's System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is ad-  
ded, a short plan of Bookkeeping, for the use of schools.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, January 4.  
This day, at 2 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to  
both Houses the following

### MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,  
and of the Assembly,  
OUR devout thanks are due to Almighty God,  
for the signal blessings conferred on our coun-  
try. The wise policy pursued by the national gov-  
ernment, in cherishing our resources, in diminishing  
our debt, and in cultivating peace with all the  
world, has elevated our character abroad, and con-  
firmed our prosperity at home. It is gratifying to  
perceive, that the greatest maritime power in Eu-  
rope, with which we are closely connected by com-  
merce and communication, has adopted a similar  
policy; and that the unhallowed conspiracies  
in the old world against the liberties of man-  
kind, can find no means of support and aggression  
on this side of the Atlantic.

Not less our national government, while cherish-  
ing peace, been unmindful of the exigencies of war.  
A comprehensive and valuable system of coast de-  
fence has been digested, and is in a train of suc-  
cessful development. Fortifications, in the most  
vulnerable points, have been erected. The war-de-  
partment has undergone a thorough and compre-  
hensive reorganization, adapted at once to the e-  
conomy of a peace, and the expansive requirements  
of a war establishment. Ordnance, arms, and o-  
ther munitions, have been provided, and a system  
adopted of steady and progressive accumulation.  
An institution for military education, under the su-  
perintendence of scientific and talented men, is in  
a flourishing condition; and our youth are not on-  
ly instructed in war, but acquire that information,  
which renders them useful in cultivating the arts of  
peace. Our navy, at once the glory and the pal-  
ladium of our country, is in a state of prosperous  
augmentation; and our gallant and hardy seaman  
are increasing their nautical skill, protecting our  
commerce and maintaining the honor of our flag in  
every sea.

These views naturally spring from contem-  
plating the situation of our country and of Europe;  
and on the present occasion are exhibited in obedi-  
ence to that mandate of the constitution, which re-  
quires from the executive periodical information of  
the condition of the community. As a member of  
the Legislature, we have a vital interest in the pros-  
perity of the whole, and necessarily participate in  
its joys and sorrows.

When we look nearer home, and examine  
the condition of the state, without reference to its  
federal relations, we have equal reason for grate-  
ful acknowledgments to the Dispenser of all good. Our elemen-  
tary schools and our literary institutions are prosper-  
ous; beyond all former experience; the lights of  
religion and knowledge have increased; agricul-  
ture, commerce, manufactures, navigation, and the  
useful arts, are in a state of unprecedented activity  
and successful employment. The excitements  
and animosities which have hitherto rent asunder,  
degraded our character, and impaired our ab-  
ility for doing good, are yielding to a spirit of mo-  
deration and conciliation; and it is to be hoped  
that in future, the great subject of competition, and  
the great prize of ambition, will be confined to a  
distinguished career of public spirit, unalloyed by  
the debasing influence of faction, which, in seeking  
its own gratification, by the elevation of a part,  
generally overlooks the prosperity of the whole. Our  
civil and political institutions are derived from the  
wisdom, and exist in the will of the people, the  
source of all rightful authority, and of all legitimate  
sovereignty. Conceiving it to be the sacred duty  
of public servants, entrusted with power and author-  
ity by the people, to consult the wishes as well as  
the interests of their constituents, it is my earnest  
desire, and shall be my favorite object, to recom-  
mend that course, and to pursue that policy, which  
may prove the most gratifying to the community,  
and the most auspicious to the great interests of the  
state; and in selecting persons for offices of power,  
trust and emolument, it will be my aim to look for  
capacity, integrity, patriotic zeal and public service.  
The times are auspicious to the healing of  
those dissensions which have so long interfered with  
our general happiness, and so greatly diminished  
the just consideration of the state in the councils  
of the nation. As far as in my power, I shall be hap-  
py to embrace this auspicious occasion, and make  
every proper effort to promote internal peace and  
tranquility. Having been elected to office, not by  
a party, but by the people, it is my ardent wish  
to cast myself upon their candor and judgment,  
to meet their scrutiny, to consult their will, and to pro-  
mote their happiness; and I shall always be solici-  
tous to cultivate a good understanding with the co-  
ordinate authorities, and to produce an harmoni-  
ous union of effort for the public good.

To establish a just responsibility in the execu-  
tive, as has been done in the legislative depart-  
ment, it appears to me that provision ought to be  
made for the publication of the journals of the Sen-  
ate, in relation to their executive functions. The  
people ought in all cases to know the official acts  
of their agents; and as the appointing power is at  
all times an important trust, and liable to great ab-  
use, there ought to be no veil drawn over its exer-  
cise; but the nominations of the Governor, and the  
vote of each Senator, on the acceptance or rejection  
of such nominations, should be distinctly understood  
by the people.

In 1820, while administering the government, I  
solicited the attention of the Legislature to the im-  
portance of passing a law, by which the people  
could exercise their suffrages in the choice of elect-

ors of President and Vice-President of the United  
States. The whole body of events connected with  
this subject, speak an admonitory language; and de-  
monstrate that the enactment of such a law is anx-  
iously desired by the people, and that it is enjoined  
by a just regard for their rights, and by the dic-  
tates of true policy. Whenever the people can en-  
joy the direct exercise of power themselves, no in-  
termediate bodies should be interposed; and an un-  
necessary resort to delegated authority, too frequen-  
tly leads to an abuse of power, a prostration of prin-  
ciple, and a total disregard of the public will. It  
is sincerely to be desired that the constitution of the  
United States could be so altered, as to provide for  
a uniform mode of choosing electors throughout the  
Union. In such case, the system by districts would,  
no doubt, be most judicious. But while the mode  
is not uniform, sound policy seems to require that  
the choice should be left to the people by general  
ticket, and in the most simple and popular shape.  
When the right of suffrage is generally diffused, and  
those who exercise the elective franchise vote by a  
general ticket, and the greatest or highest number  
constitutes an election, power is brought to the peo-  
ple in the most gratifying and unexceptionable man-  
ner. Ever since the political existence of this state,  
all our elections have been conducted on the prin-  
ciple of the highest number of votes, in the whole  
state, for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; in  
districts, for senators and representatives in Con-  
gress; in counties, for members of assembly, and  
now for sheriffs and clerks; and in towns for super-  
visors, assessors, clerks, collectors, and constables;  
and no inconvenience has resulted. I therefore,  
earnestly and respectfully recommend the passing  
of a law, committing the choice of electors to the  
people by a general ticket, and by the greatest num-  
ber of votes, as a proceeding required by the sover-  
eign authority of the state, and by every consider-  
ation which ought to govern the conduct of its Leg-  
islature. The statute recently passed, submitting  
the mode of choice to the sense of the community,  
at the next annual election, does not interfere es-  
sentially with this measure; and if it did, it ought  
not to retard or prevent its immediate consumma-  
tion. The voice of the people on this subject has  
been audibly expressed, and it was certainly a work  
of supererogation to resort to this process, the ten-  
dency of which will be to perplex a question suffi-  
ciently plain and universally understood, to post-  
pone a due atonement to the violated majesty of the  
people, and to exclude you from the merit of per-  
forming this great duty.

In attending to the election of the chief magis-  
trate of the nation; let us not overlook subjects of  
subordinate consideration, but certainly of great  
consequence to the welfare and good order of so-  
ciety.

By the constitution, a complex mode of choosing  
justices of the peace, through the instrumentality of  
the supervisors of towns, and judges of the county  
courts, is established. As this system has been  
found inexpedient in its operation, and exception-  
able in all its important bearings, I recommend such  
an alteration, through the forms of the constitution,  
as shall bring the choice of these magistrates direct-  
ly home to the people in their primary assemblies.  
They are certainly much better judges of the claims  
and qualifications of their local magistrates, than  
persons at a distance, and they have stronger in-  
ducements to make good selections.

It is also submitted to your consideration, wheth-  
er it would not render the minor courts more re-  
spectable and promote good order, if the respective  
towns were authorized in their discretion to provide  
buildings for their sittings.

As connected generally with these important top-  
ics, permit me to request your attention to a more  
accurate definition, a more liberal extension, and a  
more secure enjoyment of the elective franchise.—  
Without the right of suffrage, liberty cannot exist.  
It is the vital principle of representative govern-  
ment, and it ought, therefore, to be effectually for-  
tified against accident, design or corruption. The  
qualifications prescribed by the constitution, for the  
exercise of the elective franchise, are full age, citi-  
zenship, residence for a designated time, payment  
of an assessed tax to the state or county, or exemp-  
tion from taxation, or performance of militia duty  
within the year, armed and equipped according to  
law, or assessment within the year to labor upon  
the public highways, and performance of the labor  
or payment of an equivalent. This arrangement  
excludes a great body of citizens from the elective  
franchise; and a few simple illustrations will show  
its complexity and its liability to fraud and injus-  
tice.

In 1818, the state tax was two mills on the dol-  
lar. Since that time it has been reduced to half a  
mill on the dollar, and in a short period there will  
probably be no necessity for any general tax. If  
this should be the case, and the finances of all or  
any of the counties be equally prosperous, there  
would evidently be a disfranchisement of all those  
who were not taxed, unless they had performed  
military duty or wrought on the roads. In the same  
manner, householders and freeholders may be de-  
prived of the right of suffrage, even although citi-  
zens, residents, and of full age. The rights of a  
citizen ought not to be held at the pleasure of oth-  
ers, but should be fixed and unchangeable. But in  
both these cases, if the assessor should not assess,  
the collector not receive, the militia not be called  
out, or the road-master neglect his duty, there would  
be a deprivation of the elective franchise. The la-  
bor of a day on the highway, or the payment of a  
petty commutation, the attendance of a day at a mi-  
litary parade, or the payment of a tax, however  
meritorious in themselves, certainly do not furnish  
such high evidences of public services by the agents,  
as to justify a monopoly of the elective franchise;