

# THE ROCHESTER TELEGRAPH.

Vol. VIII.—Whole No. 437.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1826.

[SEMI-WEEKLY. No. 8.]

**THE TELEGRAPH**  
PUBLISHED  
BY WEED & MARTIN,  
AT ROCHESTER, MONROE CO. N. Y.  
TWICE A WEEK FOR THE VILLAGE  
FOR THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,  
AND ONCE A WEEK FOR THE COUNTRY,  
AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.  
ADVERTISEMENTS, INSERTED AT THE  
ORDINARY RATES AND DISCOUNTS.

**Removal.**  
W. M. R. BARRETT has removed to the  
second story of the Store occupied by A.  
HARRIS, Mill-street, where he offers for sale  
an extensive assortment of  
**British and Domestic  
GOODS,**  
on the best terms—either by  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.  
Cash paid for POT and PEARL ASHES.  
Rochester, March 18, 1826. 31

**ISRAEL CASHI, LIQUOR**  
(At the Stone Store, on the East of the corner  
of Buffalo and Cay street.)  
The subscribers have this day received from  
New-York, a general supply of  
**FALL & WINTER GOODS**  
of the latest importations—consisting of STU-  
PLE AND FANCY GOODS; among which  
are Broad Cloths, Cassimere, satinetts, Flannels  
and Bases of various colours and qualities, 3-4  
& 9-4 Rose Blankets blue & claret-coloured cam-  
bric—Scotch, Tartan, Carolina and Circassian  
Plaids—Bombazettes and Bombazines—9-4 and  
6-4 Casimere and Valencia shawls—Also—30  
pieces American and British Calicoes of the  
most approved colours and newest patterns, with  
a variety of other articles of

**Fancy and Silk Goods:**  
Also—a large supply of Domestic Goods,  
consisting of 3-4 and 4-4 Brown and Bleach'd  
Shirtings and Shooings—Washington and  
Frog Island Ticks—Cotton Yarn from No. 5  
to 18, (a good article)—Wick Yarn and Cotton  
Batting, all of which are offered to their friends  
and customers generally, at wholesale or retail,  
at **VERY REDUCED PRICES**, to suit the  
times.  
ASAHIEL BARBER & CO.  
A few Chests of **SKIN**  
**TEAS**, very cheap for  
cash or approved credit.  
N. B. Those indebted  
will please call and pay. Sept. 12.—58

**NOTICE.**  
ALL connection in business between the sub-  
scriber and Thomas Morgan, of Rochester,  
has ceased; and he has no right to advertise  
as my stamp. I have taken into the business of  
**AXE MAKING**  
Mr. WILLIAM WHEELER, as partner—and  
has an extensive manufactory of AXES at  
Brandon, where the public can be supplied.  
Mr. EPHRAIM GILBERT is my Agent  
at Rochester. SETH SILSBY.  
Brandon, 29th August, 1826. 55

**CASH FOR CORN.**  
The subscribers are paying cash for CORN  
at their new mill.  
WHITNEY & BROWN.  
Oct. 17, 1826.

**WINDOW-SASH.**  
M. JENKINS, having the exclusive sale  
of Sash manufacturing at the Sash Factory  
of Messrs. HAWLEY & SONS, offers every de-  
scription of the articles in general use, 9 by 7 and  
10 by 8, at 4 and 5 cents a light.  
On hand, a supply of the above.—Orders for  
the same promptly executed.  
Rochester, May 1, 1826. 37 1/2

**Cast Steel Axes,**  
**BAR SOAP & CANDLES,**  
**FOR SALE**  
The Dwelling Store  
House and Lot,  
handsonly situated at  
the south end of Clinton-  
street, opposite the Public Square. Possession  
to be given on the 1st of MAY next. None  
need apply unless prepared to pay one half the  
purchase money. If not sold before that time,  
I will rent it for three years, as I intend return-  
ing to Md. JOHN I. WILLIAMS.  
N. B.—The subscribers are selling an excel-  
lent assortment of  
**Dry-Goods & Groceries,**  
unusually low for Cash, at the above named  
Store-house.  
JOHN I. WILLIAMS & SON.  
E. Rochester, Sept. 5, 1826. 55

**TAVERN STAND**  
**FOR SALE.**  
THE Tavern stand at Han-  
dson's landing, on the  
Genesee River, (whom he  
owns the steam-boat stops) is offered for  
Sale, together with sixty-one acres of LAND—  
said property will be sold low. For Particulars  
enquire of DANIEL McVEA, near Scottsville,  
in Wheatland. Sept. 25th, 1826. 59

**MONROE ACADEMY.**  
A meeting of the stockholders of the Aca-  
demy, held at the Village of Henrietta on the  
23rd ultimo. It was  
Resolved, That the Lancasterian or monitorial  
system of education shall be adopted in this institu-  
tion.  
In pursuance of this resolution we take the liberty  
to inform the citizens of Monroe, and the public  
generally, that preparations are making to open the  
Academy, about the first of January next, for the  
reception of students in the introductory, junior,  
and senior departments, comprising a course of in-  
struction nearly similar to that which is now suc-  
cessfully pursued at the high school of New York.  
The building for this purpose is spacious, being  
60 by 60 feet and three stories high, pleasantly lo-  
cated in the retired and healthy village of Henrietta,  
7 miles south of Rochester, from which place  
there is a mail stage daily. The terms of tuition,  
and also of board will be made known hereafter,  
and both will be as low as at any other Academy in  
this part of the state. For the information of par-  
ents unacquainted with this system of education we  
would further state, that the celebrity of the High  
school of New York, is such that it now contains  
between 700 and 800 pupils. The gentlemen en-  
gaged as principal for the Monroe Academy is now  
teaching in that high school, and will come forth  
with a diploma or certificate of his qualifications  
and capability from that institution.  
JACOB GOULD,  
LEVI WARD, Jr.  
GILES BOULTON,  
ELIJAH LITTLE,  
JOSEPH BROWN,  
RICHARD DANNAIS,  
ABRAHAM GOULD.  
Executive Committee.  
November 10, 1826. 5 Jaw 6w

**FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1826.**  
An interesting presentation of the Grand Jury  
of our county, will be found below. We are glad  
to see this subject broached, and hope that it will  
ensure the erection of a prison better constructed  
and more suitably located.

It will be seen that there has been a dreadful  
fire at Utica. Are our friends all insured? A very  
small sum will protect your property from the  
ravages of this common enemy. There is no ex-  
cuse for neglecting this sure precaution.  
Our Fire-Wardens, we presume, are atten-  
ding to their duties.

"Another Kentucky tragedy."—A Capt. Whitney  
was shot dead with a rifle on the public square at  
Shelbyville, Ky. by a Major Scudder, on the 23rd  
ultimo. Whitney went with a loaded rifle to kill  
Scudder.

We have not yet received the official state  
census. Mr. Clinton's majority is about 3000, and  
Mr. Fitch's about 4000. We have elected two,  
and our opponents 8 Senators; and their majority  
in the Assembly will be about 15. Gen. Root  
is to be Speaker, and all will go on "swimmingly."

There is "more than meets the eye" in the fol-  
lowing paragraph from the National Intelligencer.  
National affairs begin to put on an interesting  
aspect. The time has come for people to speak out  
their views and intentions:  
"From New-York, we hear, very unexpectedly,  
that if Governor Clinton is re-elected at all, it will  
be by a very small majority over Mr. Rochester!  
It would take somebody deeper in the mystery of  
New-York politics than we are, to explain some  
things about the election, the result of which, if  
we mistake not, will have a bearing wider than the  
limits of the state of New-York."

**From the Utica Sentinel.**  
**Destructive Fire!**—Our village was visited  
on Monday Morning last, by the most destruc-  
tive fire which it has ever experienced. The  
alarm was given about 6 o'clock in the morning,  
and before many reached the spot, the copper  
and tin ware store of Messrs. O'Neil & Martin,  
on Genesee-street, where the fire originated,  
was wrapped in flames, and the conflagration  
aided by a brisk wind, was rapidly spreading in  
every direction. The fire companies and en-  
gines, however, soon appeared, and lines were  
formed for supplying them with water. The  
fire companies acted with promptness, vigilance,  
and effect; but the greatest confusion, disorder,  
and want of discipline prevailed among the citi-  
zens, as is usually the case in such extremities.  
The flames had consumed the wooden build-  
ings occupied by Messrs. O'Neil & Martin,  
I. & J. Thurber, and Messrs. James Dana &  
Co. before they began to be subdued; and they  
were not entirely conquered till the neighbor-  
ing brick stores occupied by Messrs. Thomas  
& Clarke, E. Wells, and Messrs. Parker &  
Hastings were destroyed, together with several  
wooden buildings in the rear. It was with  
much difficulty that the stores of Messrs. John  
Williams & Co. were finally saved, though con-  
siderably damaged.

The merchandise contained in the several  
stores was mostly saved, though much injury by  
removal; the loss of property of this kind principally  
fell upon the wooden stores, which were  
consumed with such rapidity as to prevent a com-  
plete removal of the goods. It is impossible to  
make any estimate of the loss sustained; it is,  
however, mostly covered, we understand, by po-  
licies of insurance, and is distributed among sev-  
eral insurance companies.

**The Grand Jury for the County of Monroe,**  
Respectfully Present,  
That in their opinion, the Gaol of this county,  
while it serves to answer the purpose of tempo-  
rary confinement for the more vicious part of  
community, is still a PUBLIC NUISANCE.  
They consider it a school of vice and nursery  
of crime. The effect of confinement here is to  
make the bad worse, and the oldest and most har-  
dened in crime, still more desperate and aban-  
doned.  
The Grand Jury are aware they have now  
said what may surprise their fellow-citizens, and  
beg the indulgence of the Court while they detail  
the facts which have led them to the above con-  
clusion, and which justify their declaration; not  
that our Gaol is worse than many others, but that  
it is absolutely bad, without any reference to oth-  
ers, and that there ought to be an immediate and  
thorough reform.  
In the first place it is situated in a low part  
of the village, which location was the result of a  
kind of compromise between conflicting inter-  
ests, and cannot be a healthy one for such an es-  
tablishment.  
But the moral health of its inmates most ur-  
gently demands attention—and its internal ar-  
rangements are such as to preclude the hope that  
it will ever be made a suitable building for a  
Prison.  
The length of the Prison within the walls is  
37 feet, the width 24 feet, which space is divided  
into ten rooms, or cells, with a hall 1-2 feet  
wide running through the centre. The doors of  
all the cells open into this hall, and thus every  
person within the walls can see and converse with  
every other, if mutually disposed.  
In one small cell are four prisoners, from  
20 to 40 years of age, convicted and unconvicted,  
suffering the sentence of the law or awaiting  
many tedious months, a trial.  
The next is called the "Debtors Room," with  
9 inmates, 3 of whom are bona-fide debtors, and  
6 are confined for military fines. The furniture  
in this room consists of 2 beds, 8 blankets  
and some straw.  
Cell No. 3, contains the same variety as the  
first—the old and young, convicted and untried;  
and last ten cells should be too many for two and  
thirty prisoners, Cell No. 4 is made a Litter-house.  
In No. 5, upon a nest of straw, wrapt in one  
blanket, lies a poor female lunatic.  
In No. 6, a negro debtor.  
In No. 7, a young female, waiting her call to  
testify in court.  
In No. 8, 3 prisoners, with a pallet of straw,  
and each a blanket.  
In No. 9, are two unfortunate idiot boys, the  
subjects of vulgar and profane mirth for all the  
other prisoners.  
And last of all, an old offender, frequently  
confined with two or three less than 15 years of age,  
as his associates and pupils.  
By examining this statement it will be seen  
that three Cells are occupied by one person each,  
one is used as a litter-house, and thus leaving 23  
persons to occupy six cells, which is all but five  
to each Cell.  
Who can contemplate such a community and  
not foresee that all will soon become one mass  
of moral profligation!  
Whoever has observed the truth of a wise say-  
ing, "evil communications corrupt good man-  
ners" can ever expect honesty or decency from  
one who has been "trained" in the school of the  
Monroe County Gaol?

If it should be said that 32 is a larger number  
than are usually confined in this Gaol, the answer  
is, that for several weeks past it has averaged as  
high as 30, and that but two days since the elec-

tion of the present Sheriff, has the number been  
so low as 14.

A committee from the Grand Jury went last  
night to hearken to the conversation of the  
prisoners, and the report is, that "every prisoner  
curs and mutters continually, filled with a  
quality obscene and profane."

The Grand Jury have noticed with high satis-  
faction, the remark in the charge from the Bench,  
that instead of one hundred and sixty crimes  
punishable with death, according to the laws of  
our ancestors, our laws acknowledge only three,  
and now they ask, shall there not be a corre-  
sponding change in the arrangement of our pris-  
ons?

They also notice from the Bench a remark that  
our government is an experiment. Encouraged by  
the recollection of this fact, they would embark  
upon the following line of experiment, and say that  
this country gave us liberty, and to suggest that  
this promoting the public good, and to suggest that  
every criminal prisoner ought to be so shut out  
from every other art to preclude the possibility of a  
corrupting intercourse.

These are days of experiment, when no system  
is pronounced good, merely because it has been  
long established. But the human mind, rising  
with the increasing developments of knowledge,  
asserts its own judgment, and acts upon the  
principles it deduces.

In many prisons a total abandonment of the old  
systems has been followed by improvements worth-  
y of this age and nation, and the pleasing hope is  
now indulged, that this county, strong in moral and  
physical resources, will not deny herself the bene-  
fits of such improvements, nor withhold the influ-  
ence of her good example.

In advertising again to the particular arrange-  
ment of this county Gaol, the Grand Jury do not  
charge upon the Sheriff for keepers any misman-  
agement or neglect. The evils adverted to,  
arise from a radical defect in the construction of  
the building, which utterly precludes the possi-  
bility of such a disposition of the prisoners as  
their good and the public safety requires.

S. Melancton Smith, Levi Lacy,  
Caleb Harrington, Daniel Tinker,  
Ebenzer Peet, W. T. Cuyler,  
Henry Ellows, David Bangs,  
Edwin Steady, Levi Talnage,  
Levi Talnage, Ephraim Strong,  
Pomeroy Stone, S. G. Andrews,  
M. H. Smith, J. Marsh,  
E. S. Beach, W. Whitney,  
David Smith, Josiah Bissell, Jr.  
John Bingham.

**To the Editors of the Telegraph.**  
As much difference of opinion has appeared re-  
specting the nature of Saltpetre, and its efficacy in  
preserving flesh from putrefaction, a subscriber,  
and one interested in the use thereof, requests  
through the columns of your valuable paper the  
opinion of some scientific person thereon.  
A CITIZEN.

**Every man his own Mason.**—Mr. Morgan's  
book has at length been safely brought to light,  
and appears to us after all, to be but a very harm-  
less little matter. We are surprised that the  
Masonic fraternity should have been alarmed at  
the publication of this book, and still more so,  
that they should have been guilty of such unwar-  
ranted and savage outrages in attempting to  
suppress it. There seems to be some mystery in  
this business, which we must leave to time to dis-  
cover; but, were we permitted to indulge in sur-  
mises, we should half suspect the author to be  
concerned, by his own consent, in these black  
transactions, for the mere purpose of giving cur-  
rency to his suspicious coin. The book, an un-  
likely bantling of 96 pages, is selling at the mar-  
ket rate price of one dollar, and we think our Har-  
ford brethren have great reason to complain of  
this unjust intrusion upon their "vocations."  
Lyons Advertiser.

**The following preamble and resolutions were**  
passed by the Lodge No. 201, on the  
9th of Nov. 1826, viz:  
Whereas the public mind is much agitated  
concerning the disposition made of one Wm  
Morgan, late of Batavia, said to be a Free Mason,  
and who it is said has put into circulation a  
pamphlet purporting to contain the secrets of Ma-  
sonry—and whereas the persons implicated in  
the affair of the said Morgan, are also said to be  
Masons, and the charge seems to be against  
Masonry, in general—  
Therefore Resolved, That we do wholly con-  
demn all such improper conduct of the persons  
guilty of the transaction towards the said Mor-  
gan, as well as every kind of a nature incompat-  
ible with the peace and good order of society, and  
the laws of our country, which we feel a particu-  
lar duty to support and cheerfully submit to; and  
we further hope that no Lodge or individual Ma-  
son will countenance any such disturbers of the  
peace of society, or the violators of the laws of  
our country, which we hold most dear.  
By order of the W. M.  
WM FOWLER, Sec'y.  
Printers are requested to give the above an  
insertion.

**USEFUL RECIPES.**  
**To prevent Corns from growing on the feet.**—  
Easy shoes; frequently bathing the feet in Luke  
warm water, with a little salt of pot-ashes dis-  
solved in it.  
The corn itself will be completely destroyed by  
rubbing it daily with a little caustic of potash, till  
a soft and flexible skin is formed.  
**Cure for Warts.**—The milky juice of the  
stalks of spurge, or of the common fig leaf, by  
persevering application, will, to a certainty, soon  
remove them.  
**Certain Cure for the Cramp.**—An effectual  
preventive for the cramp in the calves of the legs,  
which is a most grievous pain, is to stretch out  
the heel of the leg as far as possible, at the same  
time drawing up the toes towards the feet. This  
will frequently stop a fit of the cramp when it has  
commenced; and a person will after a few times,  
be able in general, to prevent the fit coming on,  
though its approach be between sleeping and  
waking. Persons subject to this should have a  
board placed at the bottom of the bed, against  
which the feet should be pressed when the pain  
commences.

**Indian Speech.**—We copy the following from  
the Alabama Journal of the 6th inst.  
**Speech of an Indian Chief, who assisted in kil-  
ling Mcintosh a celebrated Indian Chief.**  
Brothers! Mcintosh is dead. He broke the  
law of the nation. His face was turned to the  
white men who wish to take our land from us.  
His back was to his own people. His ears were  
shut to the cries of our women and children.  
His heart was estranged from us. The words of  
his wife were deceitful. They came to us like  
the sickly breeze that flies over the marsh of  
the great river.  
Brothers! Mcintosh was brave. The deeds  
of his youth were valiant. But his heart became  
changed, he spoke the words of deceitfulness, he  
walked in the crooked paths, which his brethren  
knew not—paths which led him down to death.  
He deceived us, and we slew him. The land is  
red with his blood, and with the blood of his  
friends. Our vengeance is satisfied. We bury  
the hatchet of revenge. Let us obey the Great  
Spirit, that he may lead his children in the  
path of their wandering.  
**The Acanda.**—We regret to state that  
this interesting, nay, through a serpent, we  
will add beautiful, addition to Peale's Mu-

seum, died on Wednesday night. His  
death was occasioned by the unjustifiable  
curiosity of individuals, in keeping him  
constantly irritated, and causing him to  
spring against the iron of his cage. By  
this means his mouth became so much in-  
jured as to create an inflammation which  
produced his death. Mr. Peale tells us  
that he died in the greatest possible agony  
—writching and twisting, throwing him-  
self upon his back, tying himself as it were  
in knots, and evincing convulsions in every  
possible form; and to administer Medi-  
cine to his Snakeship was not considered  
a desirable undertaking, although a serpent  
is one of the Esculapian emblems.

**From Niles' Weekly Register.**  
**DESULTORY REMARKS & SCRAPS,**  
Illustrative of the progress and present condition  
of Manufactures in the United States, and con-  
cerning internal improvements, aiding and en-  
riching every branch of the national industry.

The making of the New-York canals  
did not really cost the people of the state  
one cent, except so far as foreign materi-  
als may have been employed in the con-  
struction of them; or for that small portion  
of the profits on labour which the artists  
and labourers may have carried out of the  
state. On the contrary they have a large  
and wholesome circulation to money, and  
enriched many individuals; and the in-  
creased value of property and of profit re-  
sulting from them, must be supposed by  
counting up hundreds and millions of dol-  
lars, if indeed the benefits of them may  
be within supposition at all. The rise in  
the value of lands and lots on their bor-  
ders—at Albany, Troy, Rochester, Utica,  
Buffalo, and an hundred new and thriving  
villages which have started into existence  
as if created by magic—the new employ-  
ment of tens of thousands of persons—the  
new commodities transported to market,  
many of which of great value, were hith-  
erto as quiescent or useless, because of the  
want of such market, with the new pro-  
ducts of teeming, busy, bustling and hap-  
py population—make up aggregate of bene-  
fits that the mind cannot grasp with any  
degree of confidence in itself; and to all  
these should be added the wealth and  
power caused by the increased inhabitants  
of the state on account of these things,  
perhaps directly, and already to the num-  
ber of three or four hundred thousand!  
Such are the general effects of canals, roads  
and bridges. And besides, the revenue aris-  
ing from tolls will not only pay the inter-  
est on the money expended, but will  
speedily extinguish the debt, and then  
supply the chief part of all the funds re-  
quired for the support of the government  
of New-York! These canals cost 9,123,000  
dollars, but the actual debt created  
was only \$7,771,000, the interest payable  
on which was \$419,000—but the tolls of  
the present year will amount to a million!  
and the business of the canals will go on,  
on, on, and increase every year for years  
to come, until the utmost shore of lake  
Superior teems with civilized men, and ci-  
ties are located where the wolf has his  
home and the bear takes up his winter  
quarters.

Up to the 18th August last, and for the  
present season, about 9,000 tons of coal,  
4,000 tons of wheat, 2,000 tons of iron ore,  
1,500 tons of flour, and 4,000 tons of oth-  
er articles, arrived at Philadelphia by the  
improved navigation of the Schuylkill—  
one hundred vessels laden with Schuylkill  
coal will have arrived at New-York from  
Philadelphia, during the present season.  
What is the new profit or value of the pro-  
ducts or employments caused by this com-  
paratively small work, yet in the very in-  
fancy of its usefulness? What the amount  
of new capital put into useful opera-  
tion! Let it be calculated!  
Some particulars might be given about  
other canals; but these two cases have  
been referred to only to show general re-  
sults, and they speak a language which  
cannot be mistaken—to the glory of those  
who have supported Internal Improve-  
ments, to the shame of those who have op-  
posed them, and the (what shall I say?)  
the something of others who were so much  
interested in arguing while others were  
employed in digging! But such will al-  
ways be the difference between talking  
and doing—the talker will become poorer  
and poorer, the doer richer and richer—  
One spad full of earth removed in New-  
York or Pennsylvania, has rendered more  
service, in either state, than a ten column  
essay in the Richmond "Enquirer" has  
benefitted Virginia. The policy of the  
first is to make even a small state a great  
one—the other, to reduce a great state into  
a small one. Witness Vermont and  
New-York, and Maryland and Virginia—  
Population and power and wealth will  
centre where labour is honoured and business  
abounds. The little rough and rugged  
state of Vermont has had as great an ac-  
cession of citizens since 1790, as the mighty  
state of Virginia—though the capital  
for increase in the latter was five times  
greater than the former had in the year  
just stated; and as to Maryland, Vermont  
now contains more of the people than she  
does, though the first numbered 208,000  
and the last contained only 85,000 in  
1790! These things speak in most intelli-  
gible language. Maryland has done  
nothing, (though we have talked much,) in  
favour of internal improvements, or to en-  
courage domestic industry, except through  
the public spirit of some private individu-  
als located in Baltimore or Frederick—and  
by a strange waywardness of policy, our  
representatives and delegates have gener-  
ally effected them, to increase the popu-  
lation and wealth of the state. A great  
field is open for improvement in Maryland  
—the Susquehanna and the Potomac, and  
the abundance of water power adjacent to  
Baltimore with our mines and minerals,  
invited capital and enterprise—and they  
must be promptly exerted, or the state  
will retrograde yet further and further.

Albany has added one third to her capi-  
tal in five years, since 1820—and which  
now is 16,600. A large number of houses  
have been built and are building, yet rents  
have advanced fifty per cent since 1823.  
It is supposed that 135,000 persons, (trav-  
ellers,) arrive at and depart from this city  
in a year. 3,336 chenal boats arrived from  
the opening of the navigation up to the 1st  
of August. Among the manufactures of  
Albany are 50,000 barrels of beer brewed  
and 120,000 morocco skins dressed annu-  
ally! The goods sold at Albany are val-  
ued at five millions of dollars a year—  
Troy proper like Albany, and has very  
extensive manufactures—and one other  
was erecting that would have a capital of  
a million of dollars. The imports at Troy  
were 107,203 tons of articles, in 1825, by  
the canals and the Hudson. The shores  
of this noble river, the line of the canals,  
the borders of other water courses and the  
lakes, and of all the great roads, abound  
with busy, thrifty, and happy people, col-  
lected in beautiful villages—living plen-  
tifully and having much to spare. A per-  
son who has travelled in Maryland, only  
(in one or two counties excepted) when he  
first finds himself a little beyond the Sus-  
quehanna, seems as if he had gotten into a  
new world.

There are about one hundred sails of  
coasters on the American side of lake Erie—  
500 will be repaired after the Ohio  
canal is finished and fairly in use. Buffa-  
lo, a mere village before the war, has 5,000  
inhabitants, and the number is daily  
increasing. One steam boat on the lake  
had not sufficient business two years since,  
—six are now well employed. We shall  
soon have ports on Huron and Michigan.  
Green Bay will be an important point, and  
Michilimackinac, the centre of a very ex-  
tensive trade which will pass either to New  
York, Philadelphia, or New Orleans, by  
canals and river navigation, every foot of  
the way! A thousand miles of space has  
been reduced as if to fifty. Distance is  
subdued by science, supported by public  
spirit.

By means of the canals made, or mak-  
ing, the coal trade will be a mighty busi-  
ness, and the price of fuel be much re-  
duced in those parts where wood is becoming  
scarce. It abounds in the immediate  
neighbourhood of Pittsburgh, and in 1822,  
a million of bushels were used by 10,000  
inhabitants, including the manufactures;  
1,500,000 bushels will probably be used  
in that city during the present year, be-  
cause of the increased population of it  
and business. What then will the great cities  
require?

Salt may be made in New-York, Penn-  
sylvania, Virginia, and the western states,  
amply sufficient to meet the whole con-  
sumption of the country, and will—so soon  
as the different canals are completed—  
The price at the work is about 20 cents  
per bushel. By the canals salt will be fur-  
nished on the sea-board and sold so low  
that a small duty upon the imported arti-  
cle will amount to a prohibition. Its man-  
ufacture will convert otherwise useless wa-  
ter and useless coal into value, employ  
some tens of thousands of persons, and  
annually save millions of money to our  
country.

It is probable that the domestic con-  
sumption of cotton in the present year,  
[in 1816, 90,000 bales] will amount to a  
billion or more than one hundred and fifty  
thousand bales—possibly, to 175,000.—  
Next year, unless because of some unlook-  
ed for events, to 200,000! Suppose this  
were thrown into European market!—  
The price of cotton, paid to our planters,  
by our own manufacturers, has been great-  
er, the average, than they have received  
of the British purchasers of their staple.—  
About 30,000 bales annually arrive at Pro-  
vidence, R. I. for the mills in the neigh-  
bourhood. Many single establishments at  
other places use 1,000—some 1,500,  
some 2,000! The consumption at Balti-  
more is 4,000.

We have applied cotton to the manu-  
facture of several new articles of great im-  
portance to the American growers of the  
article. Among them are canvases, for the  
sails of ships, and many sorts of rope. It  
answers excellently well.  
The average export of our cotton for  
seven years, has been equal to about 380,000  
bales—so that the present home con-  
sumption may nearly amount to one third  
of the whole quantity raised & I think that  
it does.

At Saco, in Maine, a company with  
a capital of \$150,000, are at work  
building houses and making machinery as  
fast as they can. There are several valu-  
able establishments in this state.  
There are between 50 and 60 cotton  
woolen factories in New-Hampshire, it is  
supposed they make 33,000 yards of cloth  
per annum. In 1810 the quantity made  
was only 4,274,184 yards. At Dover, 21-  
000 spindles and 750 power looms were  
lately at work, or preparing. At Salmon  
Falls, a village with 1,600 inhabitants has  
jumped up. Many mills are building with  
brick—one finished is 300 by 49, another  
220 by 49, and six stories high! At New-  
Market there is also another new village  
with one thousand inhabitants—the capi-  
tal of this last company is \$200,000.—  
This establishment now makes or speedily  
will make, 3,000 yards of cloth daily—  
though it has only just started, as it were.  
When the works are completed a million  
and a half of yards of cloth will be made  
in a year at New-Market.

The capital vested in manufactures in  
Massachusetts, including the new works,  
may be estimated at between twenty-five  
and thirty millions of dollars—the facto-  
ries in 1824, were 161. At Lowell, \$1-  
700,000 have been recently employed.  
At Waltham, about the same sum; its  
stock has been sold at 40 per cent above  
par. At Merrimack, 1,200,000, all paid  
in; the Hamilton Company has 600,000.

At Lowell, Oct. 17.—All the public officers  
have been removed into town except the Custom  
House, which will return this morning. The  
City has enjoyed an almost uninterrupted state of  
health for some weeks past, and the present ap-  
pearance of the weather encourages the belief,  
that it will continue. Many families have  
returned from their summer residences, and others  
are daily moving into the City.—It is such a  
length of time since a case of yellow fever has  
occurred, that there seems to exist little or no  
apprehensions among our citizens of its recur-  
rence this season.

The manufactures of Rhode Island,  
Connecticut and Vermont make up a large  
amount of capital.—In Rhode Island there  
are about ninety cotton mills, and new  
ones are building.—We venture to assert  
that the surplus product of the people of  
Rhode Island, aided as they are by sci-  
entific power, is of greater value than the  
surplus products of the whole state of Vir-  
ginia, in which that power is not used.—  
By "surplus," I mean a value beyond  
what is required for the subsistence of the  
people. One person, assisted by machinery,  
is equal to from 100 to 300 without it.  
One hundred and fifty persons are em-  
ployed in making lace at Newport, R. I.  
It is made at several other places, more  
did, and as good, and at a less price than  
the imported. Providence is, perhaps, the  
richest town of its size in the world; and  
its population rapidly increases.

The whole manufacturing establish-  
ments in Providence and its neighbourhood  
(including a small dist. in Massachusetts)  
are one hundred and fifty, or more; and  
the persons employed in them are between  
25 and 30,000!—A canal about to be  
made into the interior of Massachusetts,  
will greatly add to the business of Provi-  
dence.

On the 12th September last three thou-  
sand packages of woollen or domestic  
goods were sold at Boston, at public auction;  
in part made up of the following arti-  
cles:—350 pieces of superfine and fine  
broadcloth, of various colours; 20 pack-  
ages and 150 pieces cassimere; 98 pack-  
ages cloth; 22 packages, and 1,014 satin-  
etts and Oxford mixt; 21 packages of  
flannels; 118 pieces of kerseys; 433  
packages of cotton; 474 do. prints and  
fancies, (many of these were of fine col-  
ours and beautiful figures; 123 packages  
and 107 cases sheetings; 88 packages and  
96 bales shirtings; 104 packages checks  
and stripes; 154 do. tickings; 36 do.  
ginghams; 18 do. blue wankins, 1 do.  
harnessjack; 2 do. swankins; 6 cases  
plaids; 26 do. hats; 10 do. lead pencils;  
254 silk umbrellas; 20 gross boot web-  
bing; 2 bbls. refined saltpetre 2 bbls. al-  
um; 1 do. red lead; 1 do. camphor; 1  
do. borax.

After these remained for sale the fol-  
lowing succeeding days, cases containing 57,856  
pair of boots, and men's and ladies' shoes;  
1,808 leather and morocco skins; 134  
groc boot webbing; 2 bales and 4 cases  
shoe-thread, and 96 trunks—many thou-  
sand pounds of wool, 152 casks of A. meri-  
can olive oil, &c. &c.

Besides the above, a great variety of  
mahogany and other furniture; glass and  
other wares; looking glasses, time pieces,  
&c. were exhibited.  
At Providence, on the 11th Sept. two  
hundred packages of domestic ticks, shir-  
tings, flannels, plaids, sheetings, satinetts,  
were sold at auction.

At New-York, one thousand packages  
of domestic goods were sold at auction, on  
the 10th Oct. inst.  
Mr. Webster at a late public dinner,  
gave the following appropriate and verita-  
ble sentiment: "The mechanics and  
manufacturers of New England—men who  
teach how a little country is to be made a  
great one."

The females employed in the factories  
are remarkable for the propriety of their  
conduct—to be suspected of bad behaviour  
is to be dismissed.  
The cotton and woollen cloths made in  
New-York, are valued at from 15 to 18-  
000,000 dollars per annum. There are  
large manufactories of iron, wool, cotton,  
Leather, glass, paper, &c. &c. One brew-  
ery at Newburgh covers 7,500 square feet  
of ground. Hudson teems with manufac-  
turing establishments, and the splendid  
cotton and woollen works at Matteawan are  
famous—they support a large population.  
Dutchess, Otsego, and many others coun-  
ties, are filled with factories.

At Jersey city, opposite New-York there  
are several great factories—among them  
one of glass employs 100 persons, and a  
capital