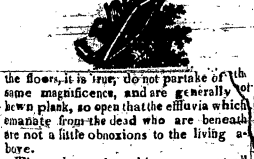


POETRY.



the flowers, it is true, do not partake of the same magnificence, and are generally of low planks open that the effluvia which emanate from the dead who are beneath are not a little obnoxious to the living above.

These places of worship are open at all hours of the day to the pious; Miss being said every half hour; they are more especially crowded on fast days. What strikes the stranger, even from our own republic, and is the heterogeneous mixture of all ranks, castes and complexions, engaged in the same pious act. The Lanaroni in his blanket or leatheren breeches, is seen kneeling beside the first of the Mexican noblesse, presenting a lesson of humility, perhaps, well worthy of imitation.

Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world in mineral productions, particularly silver. The mines are numerous, and give employment to a great part of the inhabitants. Some of the other chief mines, from 1771 to 1803, obtained from the Mexican mines, is estimated at nearly \$20,000,000, an amount ten times greater than is furnished by all the mines of Europe.

The silver mines of Guanaxuato are the most productive, not only in Mexico but in the world. Some of the other chief mines are those of Caracor, Zacatecas and Real del Monte.

The Guanaxuato mine, is about 8 miles in length, the pits extend to the breadth of 4,900 feet, and the lowest is 1,640 deep. It is about 1,856 feet below the level of the sea.

In consequence of the length of this mine, about 980 men are employed under it.

CAROLINE.

An illustration of the Female Character. The following narrative presents, at least a true picture of the dispositions which the young almost invariably meet with, when they become acquainted with the world.

Caroline had scarcely seen the sixteenth blossoming of the May-flower, when for the first time she was invited to sit in a ball in a neighboring village. The world was new to her. She knew little of the manners and the customs of the other side of the door and she gathered from books, and still less of dancing, except what she had seen and practised in the presence of her instructor. But her lively imagination and buoyant spirits did not fail to represent to her the attractions of society in all its fascinating colors. Her looks, needle and plectrum, were laid aside for this all important occasion. Her dress was of the latest and most elegant, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect. Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect.

Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect. Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect.

Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect. Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect.

Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect. Her dress was not without its charms, but she was without any of the graces which are necessary to give it its full effect.

prilly speeches to fill her ears. But Caroline longed to prefer her own, and attributed their admission to accident, and considered their fine speeches as the common stock of society, retailed alike by every individual according as chance furnished an occasion. She did not escape the notice of her own sex. Those to whom society was more familiar, were jealous of a young star, and envious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation. Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

Oh degenerated human nature! Entirely ignorant of the ungenerous passions of mankind, herself unprovoked and pure, she thought the world was as it appeared; that every smile was the emanation of a heart unbittered as her own, and anxious of the smiles bestowed on her, began under the guise of smiles to bring an insinuation.

this species of false delicacy sometimes gives rise to occurrences of such a trifling nature, as even to draw a smile from gravity itself—we remember an old story which furnishes a case in point.

A whimsical old gentleman who was remarkable for his sadder like ideas, but took upon small pains to conceal the impudence of his nature, by a trade, happened to be employed one day in hewing a large piece of timber near a road much travelled; and it being in Yankee-land, where the naturally inquisitive propensity of the folks is well known, was much annoyed by the frequent conversation of those who passed by, and which his extreme deafness made him incapable of a joking without inculpation to his work. To obviate which difficulty, and yet to affect the perfect use of his hearing, he concluded to form in his mind a set of such answers as he judged most likely to compose the proper replies to the inquiries of idlers respecting his work.

The first question he calculated on being asked was, "Well, what are you working at today?"—answer, Mill-post. Next, "How far will you be at that post?"—answer, Up to that knot. Again, "What wages do you have?"—answer, Two dollars a day. To this they would probably object, "That's too much; I wouldn't give you that if I could help it." Well, if you don't give it to somebody else will.

His formula as hardly completed, when a gentleman came up to obtain information concerning the road, as he was a stranger in those parts; and the following dialogue ensued: "Stranger, please to direct me the way to town."

Answer. (Without understanding a word.) Mill post.

S. Will you tell me the distance, to town?

C. (Pointing to his work.) Up to that knot.

S. Isay how far is it to town?

C. Two dollars a day.

S. (Grasping angrily.) Insulting fellow! answer my question, or I'll give you a whipping.

C. Very well; for if you don't somebody else will!!!

By this time the gentleman's patience was completely exhausted, and he, passed on to a village.

CLARKE'S PRIZE LIST

Drawing of the New York STATE LITERATURE LOTTERY CLASS No. 11.—FOR 1825.

WE the subscribers do certify, that the following were the numbers which were drawn this day, viz:

1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th

69 51 39 10 62 5 40 47 21

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 59 was the first that was drawn—No. 51 was the second—No. 39 was the third—No. 10 was a fourth—No. 62 was the fifth—No. 5 was the sixth—No. 40 was the seventh—No. 47 was the eighth—and No. 21 was the ninth.

Witness our hands at the city of New York this 20th day of September, 1825.

HENRY L. WYCKOFF, WM. H. IRRLAND, REUBEN MUNSON.

The 144 Tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 47 and 59, and 21 and 59, being the 1st and 8th, and the 1st and 5th drawn Nos. are each prizes of \$100.

The 228 Tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 10 and 39, 10 and 62, 5 and 62, and 5 and 40, being the 3d and 4th, the 4th and 6th, the 5th and 6th and 7th drawn Nos. are each prizes of \$50.

All others (bring 1710 Tickets), with any two of the Drawn Nos. on them, are each prizes of \$12.

And the \$6 prizes are all such Tickets as have any one of the nine drawn Nos. on them, being 4,364 or 1,896 for each drawn number.

J. B. YATES, } Managers. A. M. IYRE, }

The following prizes in the above Lottery were all sold at CLARKE'S, viz: Ticket, Comb. 21, 54, 62, No. 3, 30, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Ticket No 31,500 was sold in 4 quarters one quarter to a gentleman in Middlesex, one fourth to a gentleman in Russia, Herkimer Co—and one fourth to a gentleman in Brockville, U. C.

Tickets and shares in class No. 3 for 1825, for sale in a great variety of numbers at

William Clarke's Old Established Truly Lucky Office.

ALMANAC 1826.

JUST received and for sale at the Office of the U. S. Farmer's Calendar, by the Utica Almanac, for

1826.

containing many valuable selections from the late periodicals works on Agriculture, &c.—October 19, 1825.

PROPOSALS

For publishing the Albany Argus Daily, UNDER THE TITLE OF THE ALBANY ARGUS & DAILY GAZETTE.

The growing prosperity of the city, the frequent suggestions of its friends, and the desire to add to the one and comply with the other, have induced the subscribers to attempt the establishment of another daily newspaper. The advantages which they hope to derive from this arrangement are two-fold—namely, to enlarge the interests of the city, and to contribute to its growth and to the comfort and welfare of its citizens, through a daily publication; and to afford, through the semi weekly paper, much more general reading, greater variety, and earlier intelligence, to their patrons in the country. It will be the ambition of the proprietors to fulfill as far as possible, any reasonable expectations in both these respects.

The object of the paper will be, to be a general public Journal, to contribute towards the maintenance of the influence, power, and high character of the state; to aid public spirited individuals in their exertions to develop and apply its abundant resources; to second all laudable enterprises for legal or general improvement; to further the best plans of internal communication and intercourse to serve the best ends of education and of morality; and to cultivate a just and liberal state and national feeling. In its local character as a DAILY CITY GAZETTE, much of it shall be devoted to the notice, discussion and support of objects connected with, and calculated to promote, the prosperity of the city. It shall be a part of the duty of its contributors, and contributors, to point out as far as possible, the sources of wealth, and continued incentives to the enterprise of our citizens; to aid in giving stability and an extended influence to our institutions; to co-operate in the efforts which are now making, and which time and success, it is believed, will multiply to adorn and build up the city; and to yield a firm support to such measures as it may be necessary to adopt to retain all the advantages which, as the seat of the state government, it now possesses. In these respects, they ask the co-operation of all those who, in common with themselves, have such objects at heart.

The established political course of the paper will not be departed from. It will be supported without the show of turnings, but with all possible freedom from control, and personal animosity; the great doctrines and objects of republicanism, and will use republicanism to render a lively and useful character of the character of a Republican journal and of the confidence of its friends throughout the state.

The terms of the paper, daily, will be Eight Dollars per annum; semi-weekly, Four Dollars. The alteration will take place as early as day as the subscriptions shall warrant. They enter upon their untired enterprise with diffidence, but with a confident reliance upon the liberality and indulgence of their fellow-citizens.

C. P. BARNUM, C. R. VAN BENTHUSEN, Albany, August 12, 1825.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

Two Dollars per annum, payable quarterly; or Two Dollars & twenty-five cents at the expiration of the year.

No Advertisement published for less than One Dollar, to be not exceeding a square, will be co-operatively inserted three times for the first, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion, longer ones in proportion.

Legal advertisements inserted at the rates prescribed by law.

A deduction of twenty per cent. made to those who advertise by the year.

No paper or advertisement discontinued till all its arrearages are paid.

PRINTING.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, &c. Executed at the Gazette Office.

VOL.

SATUR

March

In m

pressed a

people g

say: I

am awar

posed to

and sum

of their

to be m

more

rusts h

in talki

in fact a

class of

by the s

estary

no clas

Thirti

ness, t

of no va

parallel

ly ellev

and the

stence

stency I

then, g

ished w

with ma

oldery a

his in

ave the

the we

the am

solid ma

and t

and mak

Albany

choice

don to W

four co

to be h

from t

have no

have a

foreign

in their

comes p

their o

suffer

to be h

It is

the m

of any

facilit

mutual

The re

people

as qual

the nat

Champl

propriet

ment of

propriet

road it

this wa

the sta

ect of

That the

husband

his imp

by divert

his agric

to be y

wer of

the New

afford. I

ty, weat

the adv

paid for

why hav

quation

tion ex

this by

ene ord

as, I

increas

the adv

and in

In ord

on this

to be

ely eff

70 mil