

*Cal. A. Rochester*

# ROCHESTER GAZETTE.

Vol. II.] ROCHESTER, (GENESEE Co. N. Y.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1817. [No. 68.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**AUGUSTINE G. DAUBY.**  
IN BUFFALO-STREET.

### TERMS.

To Village subscribers and those who take their papers at the Office singly, two dollars per annum.  
To subscribers receiving their papers by mail, two dollars per annum, payable in advance.  
To companies of ten, or more, three cents paper.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and for every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.  
No advertisement will be discontinued without orders.

### PRINTING.

Books, Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Blanks, &c. &c.  
Executed neatly and expeditiously.

### A. & C. Hanford,

Have received a new assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spanish Whiting and White Lead, Dry, and Ground in Oil; Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, &c.** which will be sold for cash and all kinds of produce, as low as any goods sold in this part of the country.

CASH will be paid for the first quality WHEAT, at the highest prices, delivered at F. Brown & Co's Mills, or at H. Ely, & Co's Mills, on either of their receipts; also, for POT and PEARL ASHES, delivered at our Store—*Hanford's Landing.*  
N. B.—All persons indebted, either by note or book account, are notified to make payment by the 1st of January next. Cost will be saved by a compliance with this notification. 26tf  
*Hanford's Landing, (G. River Dec. 20, 1816.*

## Land for Sale.

THE following lots and parcels of land, situate in Township No. 2 in short range, in Genesee county, [being directly west of the mouth of Genesee River,] are offered for sale, viz:

Lot No.	Containing	Acres.	Gr.	Fr.
Lot No. 15,	containing	200,	2,	37 *
Lot 55,	do.	73	3	16
Lot 4,	do.	100		
East end of lot No. 6		69		
West end of lot No. 26,		101	1	30 *
do. do. of lot 35,		100	3	*

\* These Lots have Mill seats on them.

The above described lands are of a good quality, and from their advantageous situation as to a market, will, when improved, become as valuable as any land in the Genesee country.

Also, Lot No. 23, in Township No. 12, in 1st Range in Ontario county, containing 320 acres. This lot is of the first quality for farming, and situated six miles from Palmyra village, down Mud Creek.

Also, 715 Acres of Land on the Ridge Road, 14 miles east of Lewiston, 40 acres under good improvement, 170 bearing apple trees, a good peach orchard, a comfortable dwelling house, good soil and well watered, and unusually pleasant as to situation.

### Heman Norton,

Bloomfield, 16th Jan. 1817. 31tf

A good stand for a Tavern.  
THE subscriber wishes to dispose of his House and Lot which is an excellent Tavern stand, situated in the east part of the town of Riga, (formerly called East Putney.) The dwelling-house is commodious, and the out-houses very convenient.

### T. Pennock,

Riga, July 15, 1817. 55tf \*3 w

## NEW GOODS.

### Bond & Hatch,

HAVE just received a general assortment of English and American **GOODS,** Groceries, Crockery, and Hardware.

10 Tons Swedes, Russia and English Iron, German, English Blister Crawley and Tub Steel.

Nails, Glass Paints Dye-Woods, &c. &c.

50 Pot Ash Kettles, Chaldrons; and a general assortment of

## Hollow-Ware,

Which they will sell cheap for ready pay. Rochester, 18th July 1817. 55tf

## Roswell Hart

HAS just received a very large and extensive assortment of Fresh English, French and American **GOODS.** Hard-Ware, Nails from 3d. to 20d Iron, (of almost every size & description.) English and American STEEL. WINDOW GLASS from 6 by 8 to 10 by 12 CROCKERY—likewise a very large assortment of

## Groceries,

suitable for Tavern keepers. Paints, Dye-Woods, &c. &c.

—ALSO—  
A quantity of SALT for sale low for pay—Comprising in the whole almost every article that is wanted in the country, all of which he is determined to sell as low for cash or produce as can be bought in the state, adding transportation. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call.

The highest price in cash paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes by

### Roswell Hart.

Rochester July 15, 1817. 55tf

### Head Quarters,

At the SEAT OF FASHION, Carol street.

### Burrell Reed,

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to the public in the line of his profession, as Tonsor, Friseur and Hair-Dresser. Rochester, Aug. 12, 1817.

### New Druggist Store.

Backus & Granger  
(Buffalo-street, near the Bridge.)

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, under the firm of BACKUS & GRANGER, have opened a large and extensive assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-Staffs,

with every other article in their line, which they will sell cheap for Cash or approved credit.

Physicians in the country, are invited to call.

### Frederick F. Backus, John A. Granger.

Rochester, Aug. 2nd, 1817  
\* A few CLOTHIERS' SCREWS for sale cheap for cash.

N. B. Doctor BACKUS, has removed his office to the aforementioned store 58tf

## New Goods.

### WEST and HAMLIN,

ARE receiving a fresh supply of European and American

## DRY GOODS,

—ALSO—

## Groceries,

## Crockery and

## Hard-Ware ;

## Iron and Steel ;

## Looking-Glasses,

&c. &c.

Comprising a general assortment, which will be sold very low for Cash.

P. S. ALL demands due I. West which are not adjusted by the 10th inst. will be prosecuted without distinction. This to many will no doubt seem rigorous, but imperious necessity urges, and justice sanctions the measure.  
Rochester, July 1, 1817. 52tf

## Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of Doct. A. Ensworth, Innkeeper in Rochester, on the night of the 14th inst. a Sorrel HORSE, 15 years old, having white feet, a white stripe in his face, his tail bobbed off, and his fore-top cut short. But his peculiar mark is, that one hip bone is settled considerably below the other, as appears on his rump, but occasions no lameness.

Whoever has taken up said horse, and will return him to the subscriber, or inform him where he is, shall be rewarded to his satisfaction, & all necessary expenses paid. The subscriber, who own the horse, lives one mile and a half east of the village of West Bloomfield. EBENR. FITCH. West Bloomfield, Sept 23, 1817. 65

## To Clothiers.

MELANCTON SMITH, near the Bridge, Rochester, keeps on hand a constant supply of

## Dye woods & Dye stuffs,

Comprising every article necessary in hat line. —ALSO—  
Paints, Oils, Glass, Iron, Nails, Cordage, &c. which will be sold extremely low. Rochester, Aug. 18, 1817.

## Wholesale and Retail STORE

AT CARTHAGE.

### Norton, Beach, and Strong

HAVE lately received, and offer for sale at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

20 Tons Russia & English Iron.

2 do English blistered teel.

8 cwt. Crawley, do.

8 Anvils, (different sizes.)

8 Vises, do.

24 best German Steel Mill Saws.

11 do. Cast teel, do.

1-2 Ton Shot.

100 pairs Trace chains.

50 sets weights, from 4lbs to 1-2 oz:

1 Ton Wrought Nails.

75 casks 4d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, cut nails

4 do. brads.

300 lbs. horse nails,

12 doz. shovels,

12 do. spades,

200 boxes 9 by 7 and 10 by 8 Window Glass,

at Factory prices, without transportation.

150 blbs. S. L. at cost and transportation.

1 cask saddlery.

1 do. candlesticks, —ALSO—several

### Casks of Hardware,

containing as follows:

Brass Kettles, Chest hinges,

Bright Latches, 3 keyed Till locks,

Japan'd do. 12 keyed do. do.

Iron, Table, and Cupboard, do.

tea spoons, Trunk do.

nest Locks, dif- Pad do.

ferent kinds, House shears—scissors,

Brass Latches, Razors,

Screw Tacks, do. Awls,

do. Knives, doel Yards,

German steel hand- Plain Irons, double &

saws, single,

refined cast steel utts and screws,

brass back saws C. S. chissels & gou-

Taylor's Thimbles, ges,

Frank handles, Gimblets,

Banburg Locks, Steel Traps;

Knob, do. Coffee mills,

Fine stock, do. Needles, assorted,

Brass head shovels Coat buttons, do.

and Tongs, Vest. do. do.

Iron, do. do. Cap Wire,

Cast steel mill files, And-Irons,

German do. do. do. Fryng pans,

Braces and bits, Pen knives,

Pins, Pocket do.

Ink powder, 2 bladed do.

Knives and forks, Butcher's do.

Carvers and forks, do. Steel,

Table knives.

Merchants, are particularly invited to call, as many of the above goods will be sold at WHOLESALE for cash, lower than they have ever been offered in this country, and all as cheap as they can be purchased in New-York, or Montreal, adding the transportation

A portion of the goods will be sold on a credit, Carthage August 28th, 1817. 62

## Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands on A Col. Hopkins, for forage in the late war are informed that by presenting their receipts for the same to Mr. O. Culver, they can have their demands answered. Brighton, March 11. 1817. 7tf

### Frederick Handford

HAS erected a good WARE HOUSE & DOCK, at his Landing in the town of Gates, on the Genesee River, sufficient spacious to store Five Thousand Barrels— This in addition to his former establishment, will render his accommodations very convenient for forwarding property from Genesee River, to any port on Lake Ontario. Whoever may wish to Store their property, may be assured that good care and attention will be paid in receiving, keeping and delivering it, at the customary rate of Storage. He can forward by good vessels, to Kingston, Cape Vincent, Sackets Harbor, Prescott and Ogdensburgh, any property that may be received in Storage, by giving timely notice of the quantity to be shipped, and the time the property will be in readiness. He will also transact business in the Commercial Line the ensuing spring and summer on Commission. 7tf  
Gates, Dec. 27, 1816.

## POETRY.

Selected for the GAZETTE.

A Riddle for the LADIES, with its Solution.

I've thought the world the more it grew,  
Should with its age be wiser too;  
Experience is a useful sage,  
To check the vices of the age,  
But all her maxims are despised,  
And folly's flattering dictates prized;  
Good sense and sober sense it seems,  
Are laid aside as idle dreams,  
And pride and silly fashion still,  
Control the heart and guide the will.  
What harmless looking thing is this?  
Surely it never did amiss,  
A thing so simple and so plain,  
Could never well have given pain:  
"Hold, sir—you do not know me well,  
As harmless as I seem to be,  
I am of murd'rous pedigree;  
Pride is my father's hated name,  
And cruelty my angry dame;  
My sisters are disease and folly,  
Hysterick grief and melancholly;  
I'm courted by my lady fair,  
Who prizes me with tender care;  
I visit in her dressing room,  
And sleep amidst her nice perfume;  
I often on her toilet lay,  
And doze the lonesome night away;  
Nay more in her caresses placed,  
She always binds me round her waist;  
Abroad—at home—afar and near,  
I'm her companion ever where;  
And tho' I am a wicked elf,  
Delighting to amuse myself,  
Sometimes to give my mistress pain,  
I almost squeeze her waist in twain;  
Yet strange to tell, the more she squeez'd,  
The more she seemeth to be pleased,  
That I'm an ingrate is most clear,  
For in return for all this care,  
All this fondness all this love;  
I yet a cruel monster prove;  
My lady's tortures are my food,  
I freely drink her limpid blood;  
I pluck away the lillies fair,  
And spread a livid paleness there;  
I snatch away the roses glow,  
And let the sickly saffron grow;  
I blight the luster of her eyes,  
And stain their orbs with languid dyes;  
That rosy urchin called a smile,  
I strangle when he lives a while;  
I plant diseases pungent smart,  
And like a vulture gnaw her heart,  
My name—upon your heart endorse it!  
My gentle mistress calls me—CORSETT!"

In the following lines, we recognise the pen of *Selleck Osborne, Esq.* This effort of his genius is a beautiful flower added to the wreath which he has so tastefully woven.—Yankee.

### From the American Watchman.

### THE TREBLE VOICE.

That voice—O how its warblings thrill  
Each nerve with rapture, while I hear!  
While every earthly thought is still,  
And none but purest pleasures fill  
My senses, crowding at my ear.

Hark—how it swells—so swells my soul  
With joy exalted, pure and holy:—  
It rises!—Earth, thy base control  
I spurn! Adieu, vain world of folly!

For I disdain all grovelling joys—  
I feast on sound—I live on song—  
I rise, immortal, with that voice,  
To heaven, where all such strains belong.

In tender cadence now it falls—  
Breathes gently through the sacred dome,  
Like the angelic tone that calls  
A kindred spirit to its home.

'Tis ended—but the lovely strain  
Still breathes delight on fancy's ear;  
Mortal I find myself again;  
I know it by this starting tear.

'Tis not my present sense alone  
That wakes, sweet LAURA, at thy song;  
But images of pleasures flown,  
Around the seat of Memory throng.

For then I think of other days,  
When ONE, with heart as pure as thine,  
Beside me raised the hymn of praise,  
And blended all her soul with mine.

Sing on, fair warbler! O, restore  
The dear illusion to my view!  
To soothe my widowed heart, once more,  
The dream of past delights renew.

Says Giles, my wife and I are two,  
And faith, I know not why sir!  
Quoth Jack, you're ten if I speak true,  
She's one and you're a cypher.

I was on guard the other night, with  
an Irish Lieutenant, a Philadelphian—he  
was describing the grand Cathedral there,  
and after many other Irishisms in his de-  
scription, he concluded by observing, the  
church was "a complete circle, with a  
staircase at each corner." The bull pro-  
duced much laughter, and many merry  
stories—Our Capt. of guard said, that  
when he was in Philadelphia he saw a



Paddy taken to the watch-house, by a number of Police officers, constables, &c.—it was difficult to stop his insulting them, till they threatened to gag him:—“Then, by Jasus, I’ll be after spaking a good word for you first,” says Pat. “What is that?” “By my shoul, I wish you were all in Abraham’s bosom—there never a bit of harm in that?” “No.” “And by St. Patrok, I wish Abraham was hanging over hell with his flaps out.”—*St. Pat.*

**FEMALE COURAGE.**

Weakness and timidity from the ordinary character of women. We have however, sometimes seen the love of humanity elevate that sex to actions the most courageous, of which the following incident affords a new proof.

“On the 18th of last month some children were playing before a house or a hamlet called la Boulerie, commune of Blannaves, in the district of Bias, when a furious wolf rushed on the group, and carried off a child five years old. At its cries, a woman named Pouge, wife of the Sieur Nouvel, ran to its assistance. The woman consulting only her own heart, pursued and immediately attacked the animal, and compelled it to drop the child which she carried back to its parents covered with wounds, but happily none of them sufficiently severe to cause any alarm.” [*Paris paper.*]

**Agricultural.**

*How to prevent Smut damaging Wheat, with some remarks on the culture of the same.*

I have found that three pecks of seed is sufficient for one acre of ground of all kinds of soil and strength; if more be sown on the acre, the stalks, or a great number of them, will not grow to their full height, nor the ear to its proper size, nor kernel to its full bigness, and the weight will be from two to five pounds less the bushel.

I am sensible that many farmers will oppose this practise—but they will see the utility of it, if they will try it; for it is certain that land will bear about the same quantity yearly, and if in straw, then the kernels must be fewer and smaller.

There is another particular that the farmers fail in very much—that is, in cutting their Wheat before it is perfectly dry; which is the only reason of the smut troubling them. I commonly let my wheat stand longer than my neighbors, and never have been troubled with smut, except when I bought my seed, from which I have concluded that it was the time of harvesting that prevented smut from damaging flour. About thirty years since, I bought a crop on the ground—it proved to be very smutty; nearly one eighth. I thought to try what would prevent its damaging the flour—accordingly, I let it stand till it was quite dry, so that when cut, in binding, the ground was checked with wheat, under every sheaf. When I threshed it there was no smut to be seen. Ever since, by the same method, have found the same good effect.—Wheat that is harvested after this manner will be as good for seed, as if there had been no smut among it. Farmers are of opinion if their wheat shells in binding, there is a great loss; but they are mistaken—there is greater loss in threshing wheat that is harvested before it is dry, than is wasted in harvesting, when it is over dry, (so termed.) If there is any smut in wheat that sweats in the least degree in the mow, it will certainly infect the kernel, and by that means smut is propagated, of which any farmer may satisfy himself by trying the experiment even on a single shock.

Cutting wheat with a cradle is pernicious, for it collects green weeds, &c. which before it is dry, is put into the mow, or stack, and will certainly sweat, and by that means the smut, which is light, will be carried with the stream, through the whole mow or stack—besides, the cradle cuts off that, which, if left standing, would enrich the ground.

It is earnestly recommended that farmers should try those experiments, it can easily be done by trying it only on a small piece of land in a field—let the experiment be made three or four years successively, as the season may vary, and then examine by inspection and weighing the wheat produced on the adjoining land or small piece of the same size, in the same field, and the improvement will be found to be great.

[From the Portland Gazette]

“Let nothing be lost.” We ought to be diligent and careful in collecting and preserving all such matters, which, together, or separately, may operate as manures, and may increase the products of the fruits of the earth in seasons. Under our present management of manure, the practice is quite contrary of what it ought to be; we do not increase and accumulate, but waste and disperse almost every substance which can be converted into manure and improve the soil. Prudence and economy point out that what is easiest and cheapest to be done, should be first done.—Making compost manure ought to be attended to by every farmer. By a little attention and less labor, our quantity of barn yard dung might be more than doubled; we might soon find the means, from increased crops, to prosecute more expensive improvements. The following process for making compost has been tested by experience; we recommend it to the consideration of our agricultural readers.

Let a suitable place for the heap be situated in the barn yard, if practicable; other-

wise in such a situation as to receive the draining from the barn—Dig a hollow place in the earth, in the form of a wooden tray; cast into it several loads of clay and spread it over the bottom, beat it until it has become very hard & smooth, over the whole surface, in order that the rich juices of the compost, might not be lost by soaking into the ground. Having made those preparations, for a compost heap, calculated say, for a hundred loads, the following materials and their proportion is preferable—thirty loads of earth—the same quantity of mud from swamps or bogs; the residue to consist of the dung and wash of the hog stye, chips, cobs, leached ashes, dirt about the house upon which urine, wash tubs, &c. have been emptied, cow yard dung, straw, poor hay, &c. one or two loads of green vegetables are to be thrown on the top of the heap to keep it from drying and promote putrefaction. In collecting the materials for the heap not more than two or three loads of any one kind should be carted until that is spread over the whole surface, and then as much more of a different kind is to be brought in and spread as before, and in that manner, throughout the whole.

The preceding operations are to be performed in May and June; in the month of August, let the compost heap be turned up from the bottom, carefully mixed the several ingredients and pulverizing the whole as much as can conveniently be done: by this process putrefaction is greatly promoted.—There is undoubtedly a great loss to the farmer, in making up of winter or coarse nature until it has been put into a situation that may putrefy and thus become a proper manure, or food for vegetables. We might make a considerable quantity of manure yearly, which would be superior in quality to stable dung, by digging a hollow in the hog yard, into which might be thrown green and tender vegetables and other materials that soon putrefy.

It is generally admitted that there might be great benefits & gains derived from paying a little attention to preserving and increasing manures; but the excuse among farmers is that they have no time to spare for that business. This, however is not the real cause why this important branch of farming is so much neglected. Perhaps one of the most powerful reasons which might be assigned, arises from the consideration that no immediate profits can be derived from labor and expense thus expended. Hence we see many who are called farmers disregard the surest means, by which they might become, if not rich, independent and in easy circumstances, namely, the cultivation of the earth and the improvement of their lands; and engage in lumbering, &c. which yield towards scarcely sufficient to pay the outfits. We ought to recollect that whatever labor and expense is judiciously bestowed on our farms either in collecting manure or in making other improvements, is money at compound interest; or as in times past interest upon interest. Every year adds to the principal.

**Journal of the cruise of the U. S. frigate Congress.**

*Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo July 22.*

We arrived here yesterday after a passage of thirty days from the Balize. Nothing worthy of remark happened during that time. We leave this on the 25th for Cape Henry. Port-au-Prince bears the marks of a well laid out city. The houses principally are built of wood, two stories high. At present a great number of them are in ruins. The harbor is spacious and good, capable of containing 3 or 500 vessels. It has been well fortified, but at present the fortifications are all in ruins. President Petion is a yellow man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather thin, with an open countenance, and the gentleman. He governs with mildness and is beloved by his people. The government is a military republic. His naval force consists of one frigate, built by Adam and Noah Brown, mounting 32 guns; one corvette mounting 32 guns, formerly the Gen. Gates, of New-York, and one brig of 16 guns, formerly the U. S. brig Fire-Fly. I do not know what his military force may be computed at, as every man has to turn out whenever his services may be required. The people are generally indolent.

*Cape Henry, 2d August.*

We arrived here yesterday. The contrast between the two black princes is striking as respects their form of government. Here every thing is carried on a military style. Baron Dupe is the king’s prime minister. He is a black man, and is well informed. The king is at his country seat 15 miles in the interior. The city remains as the revolution left it, mostly in ruin. The harbor is good, but rather difficult of access. It is but indifferently defended. The king has an immense fortification 20 miles in the interior on a mountain about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It is said there are three hundred pieces of cannon mounted on it. This he intends for his retreat in case of invasion and has it well stored with provisions & ammunition. He has schools established throughout his dominions. There is one at this place on the Lancasterian principle, consisting of 150 scholars, principally the sons of noblemen & officers. It appears to be his wish to enlighten his subjects as much as possible,

and I believe him to be one of the most despotic princes of the age. Every person is the servant of the king. He calls on them as circumstances may require. Prince John, the brother of the king, died about a month ago. He lay in state twenty-one days. During this time they fired a gun every half hour, for which his wife paid \$4 per pound for the powder.—We leave this to-morrow for the island of Margareta.

*Pompatra, Island of Margaritta 21st Aug.*

We arrived here yesterday and found this place entirely in ruins, in possession of the patriots. General Morillo had been here endeavoring to establish the royal authority but hearing of the success of the patriots on the Maine, he drew off his force on the 18th ult. consisting of three thousand men to protect that quarter. During his stay in this island he succeeded in taking this place and made an attempt on Assumption, the capital of the Island, but was repulsed. The Governor of the Island paid us a visit to day. He estimates the loss of the royalists while at this Island at 1500 men. He further states that the whole province of Guiana is in possession of the patriots.—they murder men, women and children without distinction. It is said the women took an active part at the attack on Assumption, and wherever they found one of the royal party wounded, they despatched him immediately. We leave here tomorrow for Cumana, where we no doubt shall hear another story. Pompatra is situated on the E. S. E. part of the island.

*Cumana, 24th Aug.*

We arrived here yesterday, where we found Gen. Morillo with a force said to consist 5900 men. The royalists acknowledge a loss of 700 men during their stay at Margaritta. The news is confirmed that the whole province of Guayana is in possession of the patriots, and it is supposed they intend making an attack on Caracas. Gen. Morillo leaves this in a day or two for that place, where he is mustering all his forces to oppose. We leave here to-morrow for Barcelona.

*Barcelona, 29th Aug.*

We arrived here yesterday, and leave this in the course of the day for Lagaira. This place has suffered much by the revolution. Last year Sir Gregor Mac Gregor took it; shortly after it was retaken by the royalists, when they put every man to the sword, who were enemies to their cause. The emancipation of this country is yet doubtful. There appears to be no system with the patriots.—Although Bolivar styles himself commander in chief it is a mere nominal title. Any person who can raise 2 or 3000 men, declares himself a general, and without rendering any service to the common cause, he becomes a free-booter.

*Laguira, 4th Sept.*

This city suffered much by the earthquake in 1812. The houses are generally built, the streets narrow, crooked and badly paved, like most of the Spanish towns on the Maine. Morillo and his force arrived here yesterday. He is marching his troops from Caracas. Every thing respecting the revolution is kept secret at this place. We leave this to-morrow for the United States. You will now ask what has become of Mr. Tyler and what was the object of our cruise. M. Tyler was sent out as the agent of our government to that of Christopher’s, to demand monies for property confiscated, but the black prince refused paying any such debt.

The object of our cruise on the Spanish Maine is not known to me. It is conjectured by some that it was to ascertain the Spanish force in that quarter in case of a war with the Spanish government.

*Agricultural Society.*—The long contemplated design of forming an Agricultural Society in this county seems likely now to be accomplished.

A meeting has been lately held at which a Committee, consisting of ten very respectable gentlemen was appointed to form a constitution, and take measures for organizing a Society. We trust they will proceed with zeal and energy, and soon accomplish what has been too long talked of and neglected. They cannot be heartless in the cause for they have engaged in it from a conviction of its importance, & know fully and distinctly what is expected of them. The following are the names of the gentlemen who compose the committee; Hon. Jonas Platt, Thomas R. Gold, Benjamin Walker, Doctors Coventry and Neyes, James Lynch, Henry M’Neil, Samuel Dyer, Joel Bristol, and Richard Sanger, Esqrs.

*Botany.*—Mr. Whitlow has closed his course of Lectures in this village on this agreeable and useful science. His exertions we believe have been very satisfactory to those who had an opportunity to witness them, and his qualifications for instruction are universally admitted to be ample. An enthusiast in favor of the particular science to which he has devoted his time and attention, he has directed the whole force of his mind to this subject exclusively, and evinces unusual zeal in his endeavors to make it more generally known. The class he instructed in this village was composed mostly of Ladies, and made a progress in acquiring knowledge of the science highly creditable to have industry and their genius. We understand they have formed themselves into a Society for the purpose of con-

tinuing their attention to it, and conducting their enquiries with system, emulation and effect.

*Vast consumption of Ardent Spirits.*

If it be admitted that the quantity of ardent spirits consumed annually in the United States cost forty five million, (an estimate probably too small,) and that the population of the states be nine millions, this sum would average five dollars to every individual in the union. In ten years, allowing the expense to continue the same, it would amount to 450,000,000 dollars; and in 100 years it would be increased to 5,000,000,000 dollars; a sum equal to the whole valuation of the several states in eighteen hundred and ten.

But to bring the subject near home—the item of expense for the above article, in a town containing 1500 inhabitants, would be 4,500 dollars; about double the amount of ordinary taxes of all descriptions, which is now considered a heavy burden. Or, in other words, we cheerfully pay twice as much for the purchase of spirits, as we do for the education of youth, support of the poor, and other town expenses.

It is not, however, granted that the people in all parts of the country are equally addicted to intemperance. We believe this vice does not prevail to the same extent in New-England as it does in the western and southern states. Still it is an evil of the first magnitude from Maine to Georgia. And we would seriously inquire if nothing can be done to check its progress? By spirited exertions many families might be recovered from approaching ruin, and multitudes of individuals might be snatched from plunging in the fatal gulph, and restored to their friends their relations and to the pub ic. It cannot be expected that a few scattered individuals nor small and distant societies will avail much in effecting a reformation. Intemperance is a vice of long standing, and has become deep rooted. When the use of spiritous liquors is discountenanced by the public generally—when drunkards are treated with that contempt they merit—when all sober persons, particularly christians, bear testimony not only in words, but in conduct, against those scenes of confusion and revlling which commonly takes place on public days, and when these exertions are seconded by magistrates in the execution of the laws, then, and not before, can we rationally hope the plauge will be trayed.—*Portland Gazette.*

**THE GAZETTE.**

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1817.

However disagreeable a news paper controversy with our neighbors in Canandaigua, on the subject of the contemplated erection of a new county, may be, we are not averse to a fair and candid investigation of the utility and justice of the measure, and we deem it peculiarly our duty to vindicate the conduct of citizens when unjustly assailed by misrepresentation and calumny.

An anonymous writer in a late Canandaigua paper, has raised his warning voice to apprise ‘the good people of Ontario’ of the designs forming against their welfare by the advocates for a division, and attempts by misrepresentation, to make an impression on the public mind prejudicial to the measure. The uncourteous assertion, that the inhabitants were cajoled into an acquiescence of the project, is not only false, but is grossly insulting to the understanding of the intelligent petitioners. There has been no intrigue, no finesse, on our part. Can the enemies of the petition, make the same declaration? By our respect for truth, we would not wish to have them. We will not pretend that we are free from the ‘powerful influence of self love, but suppose we might as reasonably claim an exemption as our condemnatory neighbors. It is useless to attempt a vindication of the motives of the petitioners—grant that they can be defended on no better ground than those of their opponents—there would be no parallel in the results of these selfish feelings. On the one hand, they would be injurious only to a few, subversive of the rights of none, and productive of general and lasting benefit to a numerous population. On the other, they would continue a connection repugnant to the feelings, and injurious to the interests of all those residing within the contemplated boundaries of the new county, without any public object, but the gratification of a few office holders, &c.

If N. W. is as profoundly ignorant as he pretends, of the benefits to be derived from the erection of new county, we would refer him for information to the petition presented last year to the Legislature. You will there find reasons, convincing and incontrovertible.

If you are not satisfied, cast your eye over the county of Ontario; survey its vast extent of territory—notice its great and rapidly increasing population, and if you are not ‘willfully blind’ you will see it possess a permanency incompatible with the policy of the State.



Government, and inconsistent with the rights and interests of smaller counties. This is a general reason, and ought to silence any objections urged against the reduction of the size of the county--but there are grievances, which come home to our bosoms and business' which the transcendent laws of nature and 'nature's God' never designed, and which every disinterested and intelligent man will acknowledge ought to be removed. The village of Rochester, (to which the origin of the petition is attributed) tho' it scarcely bears the impress of time, yet by the bounties of nature & the enterprize of man, is at present nearly equal to Canandaigua in size, and will in all probability, in a few years be far her superior in population & in all the pursuits of commercial enterprise. How absurd & oppressive to subject this great mass of population to a dependence for the administration of justice on a court thirty miles distant, and for no other purpose but merely to gratify the demands of ungenerous selfishness. The great distance and expensive attendance on Courts, tho' they are sufficient grievances to justify the erection of a new county, are not the only serious causes of complaint. It is a well known fact, that the Court of Common Pleas, is seldom able to despatch all the necessary business--that many and very important suits are put over from term to term--thereby occasioning a vexatious and expensive procrastination of justice and defeating the designs of the social compact. There has, indeed been one instance, when by an almost unexampled despatch of business the court Calendar was cleared. This solitary instance has been triumphantly seized by our opponents as affording conclusive proof of the inexpediency of the erection of a new county! Miserable subterfuge! Bigotted triumph! As well might a single virtuous action atone for the sins of a whole life spent in bacchanalian revelry. This extraordinary judicial anomaly, is entitled to no other consideration than that which novelty gives it.

We beg leave to ask, what are the weighty objections to a division? What the injury to be sustained by the inhabitants of Ontario? Is the value of the real estate of the farmer diminished? Will his products be less abundant? Will they be less saleable? Is any man deprived of a single right or a single blessing? On the contrary, will not a division, leave the county of Ontario respectable in size, and superior in wealth and population to many others; while it relieves the petitioners from long and expensive attendance on courts; enhances the value of their lands, & affords them the advantage of transacting their public and private business simultaneously. But it is said, the inhabitants within the contemplated boundaries of the new county, are opposed to its erection. The petition of two or three thousand inhabitants to the Legislature last year form all and unequivocally expressing their approbation of the measure, refutes this calumny, and affords conclusive evidence of the favorable unanimity of public sentiment. But what avail are proofs as strong as holy writ' to minds predetermined against conviction. If our opponents be possessed of the least spirit of magnanimity, if their vision be not dimmed by prejudice and their sense of justice absorbed in selfishness, they will cease their hostility, and nobly unite their efforts with ours.

\* A writer in the Ontario Repository.

Our accounts from Amelia are down to the 15th Sept. An action fought on the 13th between the royalists and patriots, as they are called, terminated in the defeat of the former, who were driven back nine miles, with the loss of several officers; the other party lost but two men. Several privateers and prizes had arrived at the island. Mac Gregor had sailed for Nassau, N. P.--Arg.

A war with the Seminole Indians, who mostly reside in East Florida, seems to be apprehended. General Gaines invited the chiefs to a council, with a view of persuading them to give up the perpetrators of the murders and robberies lately committed on the Georgia frontier. None of them attended. He consequently came to the determination of marching to their towns, demanding the culprits, and if they were not given up, to make prompt reprisals. To augment his forces to put success beyond a doubt, he made a requisition upon the Governor of Georgia for two battalions of militia, to join him at a certain day. The requisition did not arrive in time, but the men have been drafted, and are held in readiness to march on the receipt of General Gain's order.--Ib.

The young serpent (the supposed progeny of the big one) lately killed at Cape Ann has excited much attention of the learned and unlearned--of the naturalist and the curious. A painting of the large serpent and the small one preserved in spirits, is now exhibiting in Boston, and will probably be exhibited in our principal towns. The facts collected by the learned, together with the appearance of the small serpent, go to establish beyond a doubt the existence of a monstrous sea serpent, not hitherto described by naturalists, and whose existence has hitherto been generally doubted.--Ib.

A private letter from Laguna, of the 4th ult. states the return to the Maine of the expedition which some time ago went against Margaritta. The troops had suffered severely from the Patriots and by sickness; and the disgrace of the failure to conquer that small island was attempted to be covered under the plea that Morillo found it expedient to return in order to check the progress of the patriots on the Maine. The writer says the royal troops are disheartened, and he does not conceal his belief that the Patriots are gaining ground on every hand, and seriously menace the capital.--Ib.

**Notice**

IS hereby given that the accounts & notes of the subscriber are left with R. Babbit Esq. for collection, who will settle all demands against me, except persons holding due bills for goods, who will call at H. Montgomery's store for payment.  
JNO. C. ROCHESTER.  
Rochester, Oct. 11, 1817. 68tf

**Bye Laws,**

**Of the Village of Rochester.**  
THE keeper or keepers of the Hay Scales, may demand & take for weighing a loaded waggon, sleigh, sled or other carriage and giving a certificate, the sum of eighteen pence; and for weighing an unloaded waggon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage, six pence; and if he or they shall demand and take any more or greater fees for such service, he or they shall, for each offence, forfeit Five Dollars.  
Sept. 16, 1817 68-3w  
Per Order,

FRANCIS BROWN, } President of  
the Board of  
Trustees.

**Take Notice.**

A Number of the inhabitants of this village, having neglected to procure fire buckets according to the Bye Laws & Regulations of said village, Notice is hereby given, that unless said buckets are provided within thirty days from this date, the aforesaid Bye Laws will be rigidly enforced.  
Rochester, Oct. 11, 1817. 68-3w  
F. BROWN,  
President of said Village.

**Strayed or Stolen**

FROM the subscriber in Brighton, on the 30th of September, a small black HORSE, four years old, has bunches on his feet between the fetlock and hoof & a small wart under his right eye, natural trotter, fore top cut and a switch tail. Whoever will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found, shall be generously rewarded & all necessary charges paid.  
LEONARD C. MORGAN.  
Brighton, Oct. 10, 1817. 68-3w

**Take Notice.**

ABOUT the last of September 1817, a young man put in my waggon a bundle of clothes in Canandaigua, to carry a short distance, since which I have not seen him; the clothes are at my house. The owner, whoever he may be, is requested to call, prove property, pay charges & take them away.  
JOSEPH NICKELS.  
Ogden, Oct. 13, 1817.

**To Trespassers.**

ALL persons are hereby forbid trespassing (by cutting timber, or any otherwise) under the most severe penalty of the law, on the following lots of land in the town of Gates: Lot No. 16, 25, 26, 45, 70, 56, 124, 82, 89, 118, 121, 138, 143.  
H. Draper.  
Rochester, Oct. 11, 1817.

BY virtue of two writs of fi. fa. one out of the supreme court, and two out of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Genesee, and to me delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Lee, I have taken lot No. 16, in township No. 2, in the town of Gates containing an hundred acres, on which the said Lee now lives, which I shall expose for sale with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all the right and title of the said Thomas to said lot, on the 25th day of November next, at one o'clock P. M. at the inn of W. H. Davis, in the town of Gates.--Dated Oct. 11th, 1817.  
For Wm. Shelken, shff.  
S. Close, dep'y.

**List of Letters,**

Remaining in the Post Office at Rochester, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1817.  
D. Jacob Davis 4, Samuel Davis, Danie Demming, Samuel Dare, Matthew Dryer Jabez H. Davis, John Davis, John Dolly Luther Denison, George Dailey, Alanson Dimick, Benjamin Dearborn, Horace Davis.  
E. Cynthia Edson, Enoch Emerson.  
F. Alven S. French, Walter Fenly, Thomas Falkner 2, Henry Fisher, Alexander Fraser, Ely Eish, Henry Farmer.  
G. Roswell Gates, Abigail Goff, Phebe Ann Gardner, Anthony Gillespie, Ebenezer Gooding, James Green, James Gill, Daniel Gates, Henry Gall, Orpha M. Gould, Alvin Goodrich, Amos Graves, Russel Griffin, Clark Greenman, John Gilbert.  
H. William Holt, Levy Harwood, Joel Harris, Olive Hall, Burton Hipburn 2, John Hews, Abel Howard, Giles H. Holden, Sarah Hyde, Amos Hicks, Betsey Hoyt, Tho-

smas Hibbard 2, Eliza Harwood, Jeremiah Herring, Jabez Hull, Jonathan Hinkley, Heman Hinkley, Luman Hough, George Holister, Moses Hall, Giles A. Holding, Jesse Hawley, David Holding.  
J. Joseph Jeffords Benjamin James, Wm. Johnson, Darius Jeffords, Joseph Jackson, James Jackson, Francis Jenkins, Samuel Johnson.  
K. Mr. Kelly, John Kidder, Pardon Knapp, Amos Kellogg.

L. Abraham Lampman 2, Charles Lamb, Simeon Lee, John Leforge, Caleb Lyon 4, Lyman Lee, Lockwood & Morris, Luther Ludder, William Legget, Simeon Lewis, Ozias Linley, Sanford Langworthy, Zachariah Lewis,  
M. Jacob Martin, John M'Vicar, Wm. Meeker, Daniel Morgan, Julius M'Collums, Leonard C. Morgan, Daniel Mark, John M'Guire, Truman Mead, Samuel M'Donald 3, Eleazar M'Cracken, James M'Laughlin 2, Eleazer Moston, Alexander M'Night, Wm. Morton, Joseph M'Cloud, John Meeker, Hannah D. Meder, Hugh M'Dermid, Nathan M. Man, William Mead, James Male-ry, Immanuel M'Colley, Rufus Messenger, Jonathan Marsh, James M'Nair.

N. Orrin Newcomb, Miles Northrop. O. Bethiah Osburn 2, Laura Olmsted.  
P. Darius H. Peck, Jas. Paulding, John Pooler, Samuel P. Parker, Oliver Patchen, John Polly, Samuel Phillips, Abel Post, Bushrod Paint, Hiram Peck, Hannah Porter, Meigs Pord, William Patterson, Eliza Pierce.

R. Jacob Rosenant, Anna Ross, John Ross 2, Seth Robinson Joseph Riddle, Wm. Rodgers 2, Thomas Remington Isaac Rill Benjamin Rogers, Benedict & Richardson, Zeviah Rixford, Ithemer Rowley, Wm. Riley. Mr. Reed, Hathaway Randall.  
S. Clark Seldon, Eli Stilson, Jacob Sutton, Ira Steel, Samuel Sanderson, Benjamin Sliter, James Steel James Skolts Moses Shaw Archelus G. Smith Wm. Simpson Russel Smith Alvin Savage 2 Gideon Smith jun. John Stevens James Sears John Shearman David Sleeper Sally Shaw Hiram Stevens.

T. John H. Tyler Daniel Thurstin 2 Nathan Tuttle John Thilton John or Wm. Taylor Wm. Forey Chauncey Tompkins John Tucker.  
V. Platt Vandoesen Anna Vanhoughton.  
W. Abraham Warner Daniel Waldrom Nathaniel Webster Jonathan Wilkinson Moses Wilson Jerry Williamson Ira White Henry Wooster 2 John P. White Lucien Wait Lucretia Williams William Wooder Wm. Whittlesey, Johathan K. Wells Samuel Whitney Otis Walker.

Judah Gridley Larens Church, Riga. Ebenezer Coburn, Pittsford.  
A. Reynolds, P. M.

STATIONARY  
E. Peck & Co.  
HAVE just received from New York, & are now opening an assortment of Stationary, of a superior quality, consisting of the following articles:--  
Ledgers, patent ruled, with a spring back, Russia bands &c. these will be warranted to be equal for beauty and durability to any ever offered in the state:  
Also, Day Books, Journals, Bill Books, Invoice Books, Memorandums, Registers, Pocket Ledgers, &c.  
Also, Quills, a great variety, at various prices; Fine glass, Loggerhead, Pewter, Wedgwood and Blocktin Inkstands; sand Boxes, Letter stamps, Wafers per pound ounce or box: Red & black Sealing Wax: Red and Black Ink Powder, Indelible Ink: Pocket Match Lights: Mathematical Instruments, Parallel Rules, & Gunter's scales.  
Reeves Genuine Water Colors in boxes & by the cake, Camel's hair Pencils, superfine Drawing Paper, Hot Press, rose colored, gilt edged and common Letter Paper by the ream or quire: Fools cap and Medium Paper.

**BOOKS.**

Quarto and Family Bibles which will be sold cheaper for Cash than any ever offered in this market: a large quantity of School Books, of every description. Schools & Merchants will be supplied at as low a price as in New York or Albany for CASH.  
We solicit a trial of the truth of the above remark.  
Just received a great variety of new and useful Publications: a Catalogue will be ready in a few days.  
Buffalo street, Oct. 1, 1817. 66-3w

**Take Notice!**

THE subscriber, positively intending to close his business, gives notice to all persons indebted to him, that after the first day of October, their notes and accounts will be lodged in the hands of an attorney for collection indiscriminately.  
SAMUEL I. ANDREWS.  
Sept. 15, 1817. 65tf

**Hollow-Ware.**

AN invoice of HOLLOW-WARE, well assorted in Lots to suit purchasers.  
A. BACKUS & CO.  
Oct. 6th 1817. 67tf

**For Sale at Public Auction,**

THE FARM whereon Robert Fulton now lives, containing seventy five acres of land situate in the town of Parma ten miles from Rochester on the Ridge road leading from thence to Lewiston will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Saturday the 18th instant at one o'clock P. M. Said farm has a comfortable log house standing thereon, also, a frame bark house and a good patent bark mill. The land is of an excellent quality well supplied with fencing timber and water, and twenty acres are improved. It will positively be sold to the highest bidder, at the time and place above mentioned.  
Parma, Oct. 2d, 1817. 67-2w

**Cheap Goods.**

MOSES P. BELKNAP,  
At his store in Carrol Street,  
HAS just received and will sell low for Cash or most kinds of produce a well selected assortment of

**Merchandize,**

Consisting of  
Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hard Ware,  
Crockery, &c.  
--ALSO--  
100 Feather Beds,  
For sale, very cheap for Cash. Also, a large quantity of  
Writing and Letter Paper,  
Unusually l. w.  
--ALSO--  
Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins; likewise Gentlemen's Shoes, ready made, or made on the shortest notice.  
Rochester, Oct. 1, 1817. 67tf

**Lot No. 41,**

IN the Town of Gates, (Short Range,) containing 56 acres, is for sale by  
ROSWELL RABBIT.  
Sept. 24, 1817. 66tf

**Fresh Arrival.**

JOHN W. POWELL & CO,  
HAVE received from New York a large supply of  
French, English, & American  
DRY GOODS,  
Amongst which are an assortment of the best  
Levantine, Black, Lutestring and Florence Silks, Silk Ribbons, Shoes, &c.

**Groceries,**

Comprising  
Teas, Coffee, Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugar, Muscatel ains, Almonds, Ginger, Malaga and Madeira Wine, Tobacco etc. etc.

**Fowling Pieces,**

Flints, Powder and Shot of all sizes,  
Tortoise Shell and Horn COMBS.  
These goods, with their former stock, include every article necessary for the trade of this country, which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash, produce, or approved credit.  
Rochester, Oct. 6, 1817. 67f.

**Notice.**

THE subscribers have appointed Messrs Frederick & Albert Backus their Agents to sell LOTS and MILL SEATS in the village of Rochester.  
CARROLL & FITZHUGH.  
Rochester, Oct. 6, 1817. 67f

**DISSOLUTION.**

THE Copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, is dissolved.  
H. R. BENDER.  
J. SPENCER.  
Sept. 15, 1817. 3w-64.

A general assortment of Justice blanks for sale.



# Removal!

**A. Backus and Co.**

HAVE removed from their old stand, to the new block of buildings on Carroll street, next door south of R. Hart's  
Rochester, 23d Sept. 1817. 65tf

## To Bridge Builders.

WRITTEN proposals will be received by the subscribers until the 15th day of November next, for building a BRIDGE across the GENESEE RIVER AT CARTHAGE—the timber to be prepared the ensuing winter and the bridge to be finished by the 1st day of December 1818. A plan of the Bridge to accompany the proposals.

Caleb Lyon,  
Heman Norton,  
Elisha Beach,  
Elisha B. Strong.

Carthage 16th Sept. 1817. 66tf

## Notice

It is hereby given, that the Genesee Manufacturing Company, that a call and demand of two dollars on each share by them respectfully held, has been made by the trustees of said company, to be paid to Francis Brown, treasurer of said company, on or before the first day of December next—and that on failure of payment of such call and all arrearages due on former calls, the shares of the delinquent stockholders, and all previous payments made thereon will be forfeited.

Rochester, Sept. 23, 1817.

By order of the Trustees,  
**Francis Brown, Treas.**

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa issued out of the supreme court of Judicature, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Y. Green; I have seized and taken the middle part of lot No. 19, in the village of Rochester, 25 feet front, and 70 feet deep. I shall expose to sale all the interest, right title and claim of the said William Y. Green to the above premises, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, on the 1st day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the inn of Azel Ensworth, in Rochester.

Sept. 20, 1817.  
For Wm. Sheldon, Sh'ff,  
S. Close, Deputy.

## House to Let.

THE STONE HOUSE in Fitzhugh street, a good situation for a Boarding House, and convenient for a large family, having six rooms with fire places.

GEO. G. SILL.  
Rochester, Sept. 1, 1817. 62-tf

**12 Quintal Codfish; of a superior quality, for sale by**

**S. I. Andrews.**

Rochester July 29, 1816. 56

## PROPOSALS,

FOR THE

**Evangelical Recorder,**

TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE VILLAGE OF AUBURN,

UNDER THE SPECIAL DIRECTION OF THE REV. DIRCK C. LANSING.  
Skinner & Crosby, Printers.

THE design of this publication is to diffuse as extensively as possible, among the great class of community, a knowledge of what God is doing among the different nations of the earth at this eventful period, for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of Christ and the advancement of the highest interests of man; and to promote a spirit of active and energetic benevolence, by publishing reports of Missionary and Bible Societies, and other charitable institutions—of the state of Religion in the various parts of the world, and in the United States in particular—Accounts of Religious Sects & Practices—Reviews of Religious Publications—Biographical Sketches and Obituary Notices of Religious Persons—Remarkable anecdotes of Religious Characters—Religious Poetry, with other useful and interesting matter.

## CONDITIONS.

I. THE EVANGELICAL RECORDER will be published in weekly numbers of sixteen octavo pages each, on good paper with a handsome type; to commence, if sufficient encouragement be obtained, the first Monday in November next.

II. The price to Subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty cents per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Those who procure six subscribers and become responsible, shall be allowed one volume gratis.

III. Fifty two numbers, making 832 pages, including an index, will complete the volume, at the close of which, Subscribers will be at liberty to withdraw their subscription, on giving two months previous notice.

It is desired that Subscribers give directions in what way their numbers shall be forwarded. All letters directed to the publisher must be post paid.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers will please give information of the number subscribed by the first of October.

Subscriptions received for the above work at this Office.

100,000

FEET OF

**Pine Lumber,**

For sale by the subscriber, for cash or approved credit, at from \$10 to \$14 per thousand.

JNO. C. ROCHESTER.

Aug. 30th, 1817. 61tf

## To Rent.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent the TAVERN STAND now occupied by him in the village of Rochester. Possession given immediately.

Aug. 19, 1817.

L. ELLIOT.  
(60-tf.)

## New Store

AND

## Cheap goods.

**R. LAMBERTON,**

HAVING removed to Pittsford, is now opening and receiving from New-York and Montreal, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

which will make his assortment equal to any ever offered in the county, and will positively be sold as cheap—viz:

Superfine and common Broadcloths, Casimeres, Stockinets, Satinets, Marselles and silk Vestings, Dimities, Nankeens and cotton Casimeres; superfine, undressed and common Calico, furniture do, Bombazetts and Rattinets; Levantine, Florence, Lustring and satin Silks; silk shawls, ladies' dress Handkerchiefs; Merino and cotto Shawls; silk, kid and beaver Gloves, black Canton, flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; black Crape; fine cambric, leno and book Muslin; jaconet and mull-mull Muslins; corded Cambrics; linen do; linen, Colrain and steam loom Shirting; India Muslins; a large supply of American GOODS, consisting of bleached & unbleached shirting; Plaids, Stripes, Ticking, &c. factory Yarn, from No. 4 to 15; ladies' Morocco and kid Slips, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of

**Crockery and Glass Ware,  
Hard and Hollow Ware,  
Cutlery, Iron and Steel.**

8 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 15 WINDOW GLASS. A general assortment of wrought and cut Nails: Sickels, Scythes, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, cast-steel Trowels, paint, cloth and shoe Brushes:—

A general assortment of

## GROCERIES.

St. Croix Rum, Lump and  
Cogniac Brandy, Muscovado Sugars,  
Holland Gin, Hyson,  
Madeira and Young hyson and  
Port Wines, Hyson skin Teas,  
Molasses, Coffee,  
Lime Juice, Raisins,  
Tobacco, Indigo,  
Snuff, Mustard,  
Segars, Powder and Shot,  
Pepper, Copperas,  
Pimento, Cinnamon and  
Ginger, Nutmegs.

Also—A quantity of rectified WHISKEY by the barrel or retail.

Pittsford, August 5, 1817. 58tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that all the accounts and demands of Amos Clark, against people in the towns Riga, Sweden, Parma and Bergen, in the county of Genesee, are duly assigned to the subscriber to whom all payments must hereafter be made and by whom regular discharges will be given.

Jno. G. Bond.

Rochester 18th July, 1817. 71f

## REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have recently removed to the New Block of buildings, on Carroll street, next door north of R. Hart's store, where they calculate on keeping

## HATS,

Of all kinds.

They have a large assortment of Ladies' Trimmings, now on hand, and calculate to have by the first of September next

## Ladies' Hats,

Of every description.

Their Hats will be sold for ready pay or short approved credit.

A. & I. COLVIN.

Rochester, July 15, 1817 55

## 50 bbls. Flour,

FOR SALE BY

**Bond and Hatch.**

Rochester 28th July, 1817. 71f

## BLANKS.

Of the following description, neatly printed on good paper, kept for sale, at this Office, by the doz. or single:

WARRANTEE Deeds, Single Cov. and Quit Claim, do. Mortgages, Leases, Judgment Records, Com. Pleas, Subpoena Tickets, Bills of Cost, com. Pleas, Warrants of Attorney, Apprentice Indentures, and all kinds of Justice Blanks. June 2, 1817.

# Notice.

THE Copartnership of Peres P. Peck Wm. Hollister jr. & Silas Smith, under the firm of Smith, Hollister & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebted to the said firm by Note or Account are requested to make payment to Silas Smith, who is duly authorised to receive the same and settle all accounts which, if not attended to immediately, will be left with an attorney for collection.

Silas Smith,  
Wm. Hollister, jr.  
Peris P. Peck.

Rochester, May 1, 1817.

N. B. The business will be continued by SILAS SMITH, who has just received and will receive an additional supply of

## Spring Goods,

Which will compose the best assortment in this part of the country, which he is determined to sell low for ready pay only.

SILAS SMITH.

Painting, Glazing and Gilding  
**Bates and Teer,**

INFORM the inhabitants of Rochester & its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, in its various branches, in the green building occupied by Dr. J. Wilkinson, opposite Mr. R. Hart's Store.

From their experience in their business, they hope to give satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage.

Side and fan lights made and set in the neatest style. March, 18, 1817. 38tf

Rochester

## Scythe & Axe Manufactory.

WILLIAM COBB, & CO.

HAVE commenced the Manufacturing Scythes, Axes, and Edge Tools generally, at their Factory, near F. Brown, & Co. Mills. From the known superiority of their Cast Steel Axes, and the long experience of one of the partners in the Manufacturing of Scythes, together with a first rate workman from WATERS celebrated School, they feel confident that their work will be equal if not superior, to any in the Western District.

—ALSO—

## Mill Irons,

Made on the shortest notice.—They all have, adjacent to the Factory, a shop for country work, which will be executed with neatness and dispatch.—Horse Shoeing done in superior style. The public will please call and examine for themselves.

Rochester, 4th Feb. 1817.

WHEREAS Joseph Northrup on the seventeenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, did by mortgage convey unto Frederick Hanford, for the purpose of securing the payment of one hundred and ninety dollars and the interest to arise therefrom, according to the condition of a certain bond of the date aforesaid, "All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Gates in the county of Genesee distinguished as the sixth part, in common and undivided, of Lot No. twenty four in township No. one, short range of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, west of Genesee River: and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money and interest aforesaid, intended to be secured by the said bond and mortgage. Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power contained in said mortgage and by force of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgaged and described premises will be sold at public vendue at the Inn now kept by Azel Ensworth, in the village of Rochester on the 30th day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated July 14th A. D. 1817. FREDERICK HANFORD. ENOS POMEROY, Att'y.

BY virtue of two writs of fi fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Genesee and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Leash and Simeon Dagget, I have taken the one undivided half of Lot No. 228 in the town of Murray belonging to the said Dagget, bounded on the east by Pultney, Lands, south by Benjamin Allens, west by Robert Perry's and north by Connecticut Lands, containing one hundred and fifty acres, which I shall expose for sale (all the interest; right and title of the said Dagget, with the the appurtenances thereunto belonging, with their goods and chattels) on the 8th day of September next on the premises in the town of Murray, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Dated July 24, 1817.

For WM. SLELDON, Sheriff.  
S. Close, Deputy.

## Notice

It is hereby given that an election of Five Trustees to manage the concerns of "the Genesee Manufacturing Company," will be held at their counting room in Rochester on Monday the sixth day of October next at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rochester, September, 23, 1817.

By order of the Trustees,  
**Francis Brown, sec'y.**

200,000

Feet of good

**Pine Plank, and Boards,**

For sale, at from \$ 9 to \$ 15 per thousand for any good pay, or on liberal approved credit.

H. ELY, & CO.

28th August, 1817. [61tf]

## BRICK.

FOR sale by the subscribers, 100,000 BRICKS, of the first quality, cheap for cash or short credit.

**Bond & Hatch.**

Rochester Sept. 8, 1817. 62-tf

For Sale,

**AN EXCELLENT FARM,**

SITUATE in the town of Brighton, in the county of Ontario, about two miles from Rochester, now occupied by Samuel Spafford, Esq. consisting of two hundred & five acres of land, well watered, and inferior, in point of variety and quality of soil, to few in the Western District. A convenient framed Dwelling House and Barn have been recently erected on said Farm. A thrifty young Orchard, consisting of a great variety of the choicest fruit, most of the trees in a bearing state, is also growing thereon.

The above Farm will be sold on liberal terms. For particulars, call on the subscriber at Rochester.

ROSWELL BABBIT.

Aug. 25, 1817. [61

## Miss Raymond's School

For Young Ladies at Moscow.

THE semi-annual vacation will commence on the 19th of October, & will continue a fortnight. The 3d. quarter will commence on the 4th of November.

In the course of the next term Miss Raymond expects to be joined by her sister, as an assistant, which arrangement will enable them to receive a larger number of pupils, and to extend the course of Education.—They will then teach the following branches, viz:—

Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic & Geography, with Plain sewing, at 5 dollars per quarter.

Rhetoric, History, Moral Philosophy, Painting & Embroidery: for each of these last branches, one dollar extra.

A course of Natural Philosophy will also be given from Adams or Enfield.

Board may be had for young Ladies at the Rev Mr. Mason's, and in several other respectable families.

Moscow, 23d. sept. 1817.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa. issued out of the supreme court of judicature, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert Beedle and James Beedle; I have taken the following parcels, viz. Robert Beedle's south east corner of lot No. 3. section 7th, 3d town in the town of Sweden, containing 36 acres, bounded as follows: on the north, by lands of Calvin Gibbs, west, by lands of Daniel Avery; on the south, by a road running west from the lake road to the west line of the triangle tract; and east, by the lake road. And the north east corner of lot No. 1, section 6th, town 3d, containing 31 acres, bounded as follows: by the above mentioned roads, on the north and east; and west, by the lands of Daniel Avery: on the south, by lands of James Beedle. Also, south side of lot No. 7. section 6th, 3d town, containing seventy five acres, belonging to James Beedle, bounded as follows—east by the lake road; north by the lands of Robert Beedle and Daniel Avery; and on the west by the lands of Steward Bennet, and on the south by the lands of William Stone and Shubael Phelps. I shall expose to sale all the right title and interest of the said Robert and James, to the above described premises, on the 29th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the inn of Reuben Stickney, junr. in the town of Sweden.

Dated September 13th, 1817.

For WM. SHELDON, sh'ff.

S. Close, Dep'y.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa. issued out of the supreme court of judicature and to me directed against the goods and chattels, lands & tenements of Titus Wilcox, I have taken the following described pieces of land, lying in the town of Bergen, one piece bounded on the north by lands of Benj. Wright, east by Henry D. Gifford, south by lands of Josiah Piersons, west by the highway, containing three eights of an acre; also one other piece bounded north by Josiah Piersons, south by Henry D. Gifford and west by the highway, containing one acre; which I shall expose for sale with the appurtenances thereunto belonging on the 16th day of November next at one o'clock P. M. at Timothy T. Hart's inn in the town of Bergen.—

Dated Oct. 4th 1817.

WM. SHELDON, Shff.

S. Close Dep'y.

## Pot and Pearl

ASHES.

THE subscriber will pay CASH and the highest price for first quality Pot and Pearl Ashes.

Jno. C. Rochester.

N. B. A consignment of

**300 bbls. Salt, just received** and offered for sale at a low price for cash. Aug. 26, 1817.